

Tracts and other publications on the subject, to those who are yet beyond the sphere of this Society's operations.

By these means are our hands strengthened and we encouraged to persist more rigorously in the good cause, independently of the open hostility of the Drunkard, and the pander to his lusts, without the assistance of those who coldly and selfishly refuse the slightest co-operation, and in defiance of the sneers of him who would prefer spending his shilling for his "Eleven O'Clocks."

I am Sir, Your most Obedient,
ANTHONY B. TAYTE, Secretary.
Bathurst, 10th, August 1833.

EUROPE.

FROM GREENOCK PAPERS TO THE SEVENTEENTH JULY,
BY THE SHIP ANN GRANT.

GREENOCK, JULY 13.

It appears that Parliament will not be dissolved before the end of the year. Lord John Russell, in reply to a question by Sir Robert Peel on Monday evening last, informed him that the registration could not be completed before the 1st December, and that, if a dissolution took place before that time, the registration would be null and void. Our canvassers, therefore, need not to be in any violent hurry, but postpone their arduous labours till the cool weather sets in.

The Earl of Haddington's motion, for giving representatives to the Scottish Universities, was put and negatived on Monday last. The Lord Chancellor, in opposing it, said if they were now constructing a new system of representation, he should feel disposed to hold members from the English and Irish Universities.

POLAND.—A letter from the frontiers of Poland, dated June 20, asserts that the conduct of the Russians towards the Poles is more atrocious than ever. Children are torn from the breasts of their mothers in the streets; Polish officers of rank are forced into the Russian army as privates, and many of the most respectable of the nobility are sent on foot and chained to Siberia, clothed in a sort of goat dress; and means are taken to prevent their communicating with their families. Altogether the picture is a frightful one.

GREECE.—Official accounts have been received from Greece, from which it appears that the affairs of that country are in a lamentable state of confusion, and that the worst consequences are to be apprehended from any delay in the arrival of the new sovereign. This event will, however, probably take place very soon, as all the arrangements connected with the treaty were completed last week, and the ratifications were exchanged.

PORTUGAL.—The *Ebenezer* packet, Capt. Abnet, from St Michael's, has arrived at Falmouth, and brought official despatches and private letters of the 25th ult. The *Ebenezer* on the 25th, being in sight of the Islands, saw the fleet getting under weigh. The force consisted of two frigates, the *Ramba de Portugal* and the *Maria Segundo*; two corvettes, the *Amaha* and the *Regencia de Portugal*; three brigs, the *Conde de Villa Flor*, the *Liberale*, and the *Voluntario*; four schooners, fifteen gun boats, sixty-five transports and the steam-boat *Superb*. The number of troops amounted to 10,000 Portuguese, 1,500 English and French, and 2,400 marines, seamen, &c.

The conduct of the Emperor during the three days previous to the sailing, is spoken of, in letters which have arrived, in the highest possible terms. His unwearied exertions, constant attention, affability to his officers and troops, and general insight and forethought concerning all the arrangements, are described as unsurpassed. The greatest order and enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Two other steam-boats, the *City of Edinburgh* and the *Ramona*, are now waiting for the expedition, on the coast of Portugal.

In the addresses of Don Pedro to the army and the inhabitants of the Azores, he repels the insinuations which have been made of a wish on his part to rule over Portugal in the name of his daughter, as an absolute Sovereign. He goes to Portugal, it is asserted with the Constitutional Charter in his hand, and swears to maintain it. Thus the bigotry, persecution, and despotism of the Usurper will be exchanged for a code of laws worthy of an enlightened Government, and adapted to the wants of a long-oppressed people. For

tyranny they will have constitutional protection—for bigotry, toleration—for persecution, indulgence. The industrious will enjoy the fruits of their labour; the friends of religious and moral improvement will be encouraged in their labours: and a bigotted priesthood will no longer be able to enchain the minds of the population.

GREENOCK, JULY 17.

Important intelligence may hourly be expected from Portugal. On the morning of the 6th Don Pedro's expedition was seen by the *William* arrived at Glasgow, bearing away before a fair wind in the direction of Oporto, from which it was distant 130 miles. Before this time it has doubtless reached its destination, and the struggle for the throne of Portugal commenced. Did the contest concern only Pedro and Miguel, *par noble fratrum*, people would regard it with indifference; but as the question of arbitrary and constitutional Government is involved in it, some anxiety will be felt as to the result.

The Russian loan question was discussed in the House of Commons on Thursday night. Ministers were successful by only a small majority, although Lord Althorp hinted pretty broadly that their retention of their seats depended upon their carrying the measure. It is impossible to deny that the view taken by Ministers of this question is very different from that of the people, whose indignation at the atrocious conduct of the Emperor Nicholas to the Poles may, perhaps, however, incapacitate them from forming a fair judgment upon any matter in which he is concerned. It is rather annoying that the fulfilling of the money portions of treaties should so often fall exclusively to the share of this country.

In the House of Lords on Friday evening, the Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed, after some opposition from the Earl of Haddington and the Duke of Buccleuch. There only remained the Royal Assent to render it the law of the land, a deficiency which, it was expected, would be supplied yesterday, or to-day.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday state that fresh symptoms of insurrection have appeared in the West of France, where they maintain that the Duchess of Berry continues to instigate the people, appearing every day in fresh disguises. Other intelligence leads to the belief that she is in France. The Cholera is daily increasing in Paris. On Tuesday the deaths amounted to 71. The heat was extreme. At one o'clock, the thermometer stood at 92 (Fahrenheit). A great deal of the mortality is attributed to the melons, which are very cheap this year. On Friday week, young Leprieux, of the Vaudeville Theatre, dined, and partook plentifully of melons and cherries, after which he went to the theatre, and played his part, apparently in perfect health. He was attacked in the night, and before one o'clock on Saturday was a corpse. He was only thirteen years of age, and a lad of considerable promise. This is only one instance among many.

ITALY.—His Holiness the Pope has just committed (to use the happy phrase of a French Journal) a ridiculous anachronism. He has issued a Bull of Excommunication against all the Liberals in his dominions, putting them out of the pale of the Church, and interdicting all good Catholics from having any intercourse with them. A Bull of Excommunication against the holders of liberal principles in the nineteenth century! When a Pope could set his foot on the neck of an Emperor, and command a King to hold his stirrup, the 'thunder of the Vatican' was a fearful thing. Then, when it resounded through Europe, 'with fear of change perplexing Monarchs,' it was more like some of the awful manifestations of Omnipotence, than of mere human power. But the poor Pope forgets that these days are for ever gone, and that his Bull of Excommunication is a *talum imbellis sine ictu*. What sort of Ministers must his Holiness have to advise such a measure. And what would the late enlightened Cardinal Gonsalvi have said to its proposal? Its sole effect, accordingly, has been, that the Bull, wherever placarded, has been contemptuously pulled down by the people. His Holiness must follow the current of time, and become a Liberal himself; otherwise the chair of St. Peter will not be much longer a seat for him.

PORTUGAL.—The *Courier Francais* and the *Jour-*

nal des Debats contain accounts from Lisbon, announcing that the proclamation of Don Pedro, before he left Terceira, had been circulated in that city. Several copies of the Portuguese Constitution, which Don Pedro had modified and proclaimed in the name of the Queen, his daughter, had also been received in Lisbon.

EGYPT.—Letters from Constantinople represent the affairs of the Vice-Roy of Egypt as being in a perilous position. His son had received repeated discomfitures at St. Jean D'Acre, and his army had become completely demoralized, while the Sultan was proceeding against him with overwhelming forces.

ANTWERP, June 29.—At this moment the citadel is provided with bacon, flour, rice and spirituous liquors. If we might form an opinion of the resolution of the Dutch Government from their preparations, we should believe that it means to resist the Conference, which will shortly employ measures of coercion against King William. The laying in of such large supplies, seems to presage some resistance on this side.

LONDON, JULY 10.

There is to be a call of the House of Commons next Thursday, Members not attending to be sent to the custody of the Sergeant; we believe the call has reference to Lord Althorp's explanation on the subject of Russia.

There are various rumours connected with Lord Durham's mission to Russia. Poland is one point of what it is said he will have to make representations but Poland is subordinate to subjects more directly British. The Russians are charged with actually attempting what Colonel Evans long ago charged them with intending—an attack on our Indian settlements. The Emperor Nicholas is also said to have played double in respect to Belgium, and, while pretending a mighty zeal for the settlement of that question, to have been all along preventing its settlement. It is even said that his agents dared to intrigue against Lord Grey's Ministry in the metropolis of England. A good deal of this, the *Times*, which gives it, allows to be gossip; yet it is all credible enough.

In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in those provinces, the Munster and Connaught circuits have been postponed from the 9th of July to the 17th September.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Princess Louise expired at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday morning.

The Representatives of the Five Powers assembled on Tuesday at the Foreign Office, and had a long conference on the last communication from the King of Holland. The result of this meeting was a determination to make one more proposition to the King of Holland, which is considered by the Conference to be of such a nature as to offer every chance of a satisfactory and final arrangement of this difficult question. It is understood that the Conference, faithful to their pledge to the Belgians, and in accordance with the professions which they have severally made in the name of the Five Powers, continue to insist on the evacuation of the Belgian territory by the Dutch, as the basis of any new negotiation; but, on the other hand, concessions are offered to the King of Holland, which, without materially affecting the demands of the Belgians, will offer him a fair ground for entertaining the new proposition of the Conference, which is declared final and decisive. Should the King refuse to accede to the new proposition, all negotiations will be at an end, and Great Britain and France will, it is believed, interfere in behalf of Belgium. It is proper to state that sufficient time has not elapsed to have allowed the Conference to ascertain the sentiments of King Leopold as to the particular proposal in question; but hopes are entertained that he will not protest against it.

We regret to learn that several well-authenticated cases of cholera, some of the most malignant type, have reached us within the last few days as having occurred both in the city, particularly in the vicinity of Cheap-side, and other parts of the metropolis. The patients in the greater part of these cases have been persons of the better classes, in easy and affluent circumstances. The proportion of deaths has been fully as great as when the epidemic raged a few months since among the poor classes.

Some doubts having been expressed relative to the