

gaily, and are treated with much more kindness and attention, when sick, than nine-tenths of all the people of Great Britain under the condition of tradesmen, farmers and domestic servants. It does not enter into my head to speak of these things as constituting an equivalent, much less a point of superiority, to the hardest shape of English freedom; but it seems to me that, where English freedom is not and cannot be, these things may amount to a very consoling substitute for it. I suspect that if it were generally known that the slaves ate, drank, and slept well, and were beyond all comparison a gayer, smarter and more familiar race, than the poor of this kingdom, the circumstances of their labour being compulsory, and in some measure of not receiving any wages for it, would not very painfully affect the sympathies of the ladies and gentlemen of the African Institution and the Anti-Slavery Society. I say, in some measure the slaves receive no wages, because no money is paid to them on that score, but they possess advantages which the ordinary wages of labour in England doubled could not purchase. The slaves are so well aware of the comforts which they enjoy under a master's purveyance that they not unfrequently forego freedom rather than be deprived of them."

EUROPE.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE PACKET.

PARIS, April 29.—The internal disorders of France suspended for a time by the energy of Perier will I am satisfied recommence at no distant period with more violence than ever.—The party of Henry the Fifth is rapidly increasing in strength and numbers. The Gazette de France contains every day two or three columns of letters, which are addressed to it from different parts of France by persons of all classes, who declare that they adhere to the principles set forth by that journal, as the basis of the government to be established in France when Henry the Fifth shall have attained his majority, which will be according to the custom of France on the 29th September, 1833; that is to say, in about eighteen months. Until that time the partisans of the young King say that they are willing to obey the government of the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, but that after the 29th of September, 1833, they will cease to pay taxes to the present government. A committee for the purpose of organizing the partisans of Henry the Fifth is sitting in Paris publicly, I may say, and has delegated committees throughout the departments. Nearly thirty newspapers in the interest of the party have been established by the central committee.

The accounts from Ireland, given in another part of our paper, announce the frightful ravages of the Cholera in Dublin. The amount of deaths had diminished, but the malignity of the complaint had not abated, almost every case proving fatal. The Liberty, a district remarkable for dirt and poverty has been severely visited by the disease. The public mind is in consequence in a state of great alarm. The Easter examinations at Trinity College has been dispensed with; the Courts of Law were expected to adjourn over on Saturday, and the inhabitants had left or were preparing to leave the city in considerable numbers.—In Cork the disease continues to commit frightful ravages. It has been observed to break out with extraordinary violence in the neighbourhood of some slaughter-houses, a circumstance which must give strength to the objections so long urged to the existence of places of that description in the heart of a populous and crowded city.

Immediately after it was known in Glasgow that the second reading of the bill was carried, the price of bread was raised one penny!

A private letter has been received in this city this day from Paris, which states that disturbances have broken out in Picardy, and that troops are marching upon Amiens, Abbeville, and other places in that district.

May scarcely ever made a more cold and uncongential aspect, though backward springs have generally preceded fruitful autumns.

DUBLIN, April 29.—The Central Board of Health issued no new return last night, of the number of new cases of cholera reported yesterday; but I have just been speaking to one of the members who tells me there was a great increase, the number being 130. It has

made and is still making great ravages in St Michael's Parish, which contains a poor and crowded population.

The Brussels papers received this morning, and of which the latest bear date on the 2d inst. are chiefly occupied with discussions upon the Russian ratification and the probable consequences of it. We believe it will be found that the Journals which regard the ratification as merely conditional, will be found to be right. In the mean time the Dutch are so far from being more peaceably disposed in consequence of the late and nugatory adherence of Russia, to a treaty which the autocrat of that country declares he will never enforce, that they are actually more animated than ever in their warlike preparations.

The accounts from Warsaw are very melancholy. That city formerly so full of activity, is now as it were desolate. Besides the Russians, alone have any money to spend, and hardly any but cripples are to be seen in the streets.

The French Government papers disclaim all intention of abandoning Algiers; in the colonising and settling of which on the contrary, the greatest anxiety appears to be shewn.

Letters from Oporto of a recent date, state that most of the population are in favour of Don Pedro; and it is stated from Paris as positive, that Spain will not interfere.

Accounts from Stockholm state that some revolutionary movements had taken place there, and many arrests been made. It appears that the Swedish iron works are much injured by the progress of British iron mines, and the cheapness and perfection in which iron is procured in England.

The Hungarians are becoming dissatisfied, and openly declare that should the Poles again revolt, they would join them. We fear this comes too late.

By the treaty lately entered into between Turkey and the United States, the latter is admitted to the privilege of trading in ports of the Black Sea—an object which has been steadily pursued for more than 25 years by the United States but hitherto without success.

Parliament will re-assemble on Monday next, and many and important are the matters which await its decision—reform, the Bank and East India Company's charters, the West India question, &c. &c. The English Reform Bill will, however, obtain the earliest attention of the House of Peers, through which the Morning Herald says a strong and increasing expectation is entertained in some quarters, that it is likely to pass more smoothly than was at first expected. Several noble lords, who have hitherto been among its warmest opponents, will it is said, content themselves with having recorded their votes upon the second reading, and decline any further hostility to the measure—some on the ground that such opposition would be useless, and others that by taking part in the details of a measure to the principles of which they are so decidedly opposed, they might be considered as in some degree identifying themselves with the consequence of any amendments introduced into a bill which they protest against altogether.

We care little for the motives by which the anti-reformers may be influenced in withholding all further opposition to the measure, or in giving it their support in its future stages, so that it speedily become the law of the land, and industry be permitted to resume its profitable labours; for at present such is the stagnant state of many branches of trade, owing to the uncertain state of things, induced by the protracted and wearying discussion of the question, that the working and trading classes are enduring great misery, which we believe will immediately be changed into one of cheerfulness and joy on the passing of the bill.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease appears to be stationary in the amount of its destructive influences in this country—in London taking off one or two a day, and in the provinces about 30. In Ireland it makes some progress, but it is as nothing compared with its ravages in Paris, where however it is rapidly declining in violence, although it extends its fatal consequences throughout the whole of France.

FRANCE.—The following telegraphic dispatch is copied with great parade from The Moniteur of Wed-

nesday by an evening paper, under the flaming rubric of "A civil war in France;"—

"Telegraphic Dispatch from Marseilles, dated April 30.—Received by the Government 1st of May.—The General Commandant of the 8th Military Division to the Minister of War.—The white flag has been this morning planted on the steeple of St. Laurent. Very numerous assemblages are collected in the old city. They reckon on the arrival of the Count Bourmont. The National Guard and the troops of the line have taken up arms. I have just visited them. I have found them animated with great enthusiasm. I am without alarm. Colonel Lachau, M. de Baudole, and M. Lege de Pogie, chiefs of the Carlist party, were taken with arms in their hands, at the head of a detachment, preceded by the white flag. The white flag planted on the steeple of St. Laurent has been beaten down."

If this bulletin affords evidence of "a civil war in France," the French authorities must have an excellent art at disgusting facts, which they leave foreign journals to estimate at their true value. According to our own interpretation of the telegraphic language, this "civil war," has only been a Carlist tumult. The white flag, which was said to be planted on a church, at the commencement of the bulletin, is said to have been pulled down at its close, and the ringleaders of the disturbance are stated to be in custody. If this be a civil war, we have had more than a dozen of civil wars in France within the last twelve months.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION

ANGRA, April 16.—Two ships arrived here this morning from France, having on board six hundred French and Polish troops, to join the expedition; they were immediately sent off to St. Michael's, which is now the general rendezvous, although this will be the seat of Government until the latest period. We learn by these arrivals that another French battalion is on the way here. After its arrival, and the few more transports we are expecting, there will be nothing to detain us; indeed, the Regent yesterday expressed his determination to take his final departure on the 10th of next month. Yesterday the Regent rode to Praia with a numerous suite, and reviewed the British battalion under the command of Colonel Hodges: they went through their various evolutions with much precision.

April 17.—Don Pedro this day reviewed the 10th regiment previous to embarkation for St. Michael's. This regiment is 2,000 strong, in three battalions, and a finer body of men, better appointed or disciplined, does not exist in Europe. Every succeeding day increases the anxiety and activity, and energy increases as the long-wished-for period approaches. By the 23d it is expected that all the troops will be in St. Michael's where they will be brigaded, and certainly nothing ought to prevent their final departure by the 8th or 10th of May.

April 18.—Don Pedro was this morning as early as six o'clock, superintending the embarkation of the 3d Regadores, for St. Michael's; his exertions and activity are beyond all praise. Count Villa Flor, the Commander in Chief, quits tomorrow; and it is now positively settled that the Emperor will leave on the 23d inst., by which time all the army will be assembled in St. Michael's, and by the time you receive this, they will in all probability be on their way to Portugal.

According to accounts from Maderia, Admiral Sartorius had sent in to the Governor a summons to surrender, who at first hesitated, but afterwards intimated that on the appearance of a sufficient number of troops before the island, he might be induced to yield rather than engage in a hopeless struggle. This led, as one of the private letters states, to the departure of Sartorius himself for Terceira, on the 12th, in one of the small vessels of the squadron to bring forward the troops but, as other letters affirm, to fetch Don Pedro himself, as the Governor of Maderia had made his appearance in person one of the conditions of surrender. The small island of Porto Santo had previously been taken possession of by Sartorius without any resistance, and he had caused to be proclaimed there the Government of Donna Maria. This position gave great facility to conducting the blockade of Madeira, and it is said that