

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, March 5.
SHIPPING.

Mr. Duncombe presented a petition from the Shipowners of Whitby, complaining of their distress, and praying that the House would take the state of the Shipping interest into consideration.

Colonel Wilson rose to support the prayer of the petition. For some moments the Hon. Member was not audible in the gallery; but becoming animated as he proceeded, he said: Sir, I am sorry I have not the gift of the gab to represent the distress of the country—(Laughter.)—The honourable member may laugh, but he won't stop my mouth. (Laughter.) I think, Sir, there are many persons here who want a change of hands, and not a change of masters. (Continued laughter.)—Ye may laugh, but I tell you you have not the interest of the country at heart, and the longer you oppose me the longer I'll speak. (shouts of laughter) I should be unworthy of York, if I let any body brow-beat me. (hear, hear) I seldom trouble the house; but I have a claim to be heard when I do trouble it, and stand up in my place to do my duty as a member, and tell the tale of my constituents. (laughter) And I can tell you if I had any power over the House I'd have a poll of it every week; and compel every man to tell the tale of his constituents. But I'm afraid that some bad work is going on behind the curtain. (loud laughter.) I see there's a great bickering at ministers every night; but nobody cares for the country. I see some honourable members who are always at this work; but the tale question is the distress of the country. (laughter) That's the great thing. Therefore, I find fault with all the honourable members who do not stand up every night and tell the tale of their constituents. They'll blame the ministers, but they themselves avoid the true question, and will not do their duty. (loud laughter.) Sir, I blame the House of Commons, for if they told the tale of their constituents, and gave the ministers proper information—the ministers, if they have the fear of God and the welfare of the country before their eyes, would be obliged to give the people relief. (continued laughter) But now the ministers are wandering blind-fold for want of information. It is the fault of the house. I would not do my duty if I did not state the facts—if I did not seek for information, and probe that information to the bone and sift it to the bottom. (loud laughter) I hope Sir, that when this information is given, that ministers will come down with some wholesome measure which will enable us to ascend the hill of health towards the relief of the country (cheers and laughter) If any man tells me there can be no relief, I would not believe him. (laughter) There is nothing beyond the power of man with the assistance of his God. (loud and continued laughter) I can tell the honourable members opposite that they will not stop my mouth. I will assist the ministry, at whose back I stand, as long as they act with consistency. When they do not I'll raise my voice against them. Now I say it is not their fault—it is the fault of the members who do not state the tale of the country—what their constituents tell them, who are competent to judge, because 'tis they are suffering. (loud laughter.) I say that if honourable gentlemen will not stand up in this house and tell the tale of their constituents, they are unworthy to be members of this house. If I had the power they should not be here; they should all be sent to the right about. (a laugh) Any member who sits here ought to tell the tale of his constituents—he ought to tell you what is his opinion of the case. How is it possible for his Majesty's Government, I ask—how is it possible for them to know what is the sense of the constituents, if members don't tell their tale? I am speaking, Sir, the sense of my constituents. There is not the general distress that's spoken of.—In his Majesty's speech the country's called in a state of general distress. I say it's not in a state of general distress. There's a class of men enjoying the privileges of the law, and they don't pay a single sixpence to the expenses; but they receive their dividends and they are not in distress, for they are allowed to escape without paying. (laughter) I say, Sir, I am right. The landed interest is the main-spring of the land. What then would become of us without 'em?—(laughter) You may have your laugh if you like, but I'm right. I say, Sir, it don't become them to laugh at what I say. (continued laughter) I don't pretend to be more than a home-spun country gentleman. (a laugh) But when I fill the situation I do now, I consider—and I will conscientiously stand up and do my duty. I say to these gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, you ought not to have your parties, and get up your motions about reducing 5,000 men, and do this and that and the other. Unless you join with us in getting rid of the yoke (yoke) of ministers, you'll never be of service to your country. I wish you would pause for a moment. (the symptoms of impatience in the house here became very manifest.) You may disturb me here, but that won't put me down. I tell the gentleman opposite he would not disturb me so out of doors—I tell him he has not the interest of his country at heart.

The Speaker—Order, order.
Colonel Wilson—I beg pardon if I am out of order. Well then, Sir, they desired me to say that a more unconstitutional declaration had never been made by any man in any House of Commons—that is, in any well regulated House of Commons. They reprobate it—they desired me to say they were disgusted. (loud cries of "Order, order," arose from all parts of the house, in the midst of which)

The Speaker rose, and silence being immediately obtained, he said—The Honourable Member is about to state something which I have no doubt to be out of order. I am sure that he would wish to be anticipated before he accomplishes any thing like a great breach of the rules of order of this House, and I therefore take this opportunity of saying, that if the communication to which he alludes has any reference to what is supposed to have passed in this House, it is disorderly in them to make it the subject of a communication, and it will be disorderly in him to communicate the result of it to the House as from an account of their proceedings.

Colonel Wilson—I am only sorry, Sir, that I can't. Well then I'll communicate it in a different sort of way. I consider what the Honourable Member said as one of the most unconstitutional things ever uttered in this House. Sir, he introduced a torch to his own destruction. If I was one of his gang (loud laughter.) I would say to him, you are one of those that has brought us to this pitch. Now shew us a good example—give up your property. (loud and continued laughter.) I don't mean that. I mean, make those sacrifices that will bring us out of our difficulties. Sir, this ought always to be the way. In former times it happened that persons who introduced these sort of things were the very persons that first lost their heads. (loud laughter) These people threatened that if they did not get relief from Ministers they would send their distress to the foot of the Throne.—Providence has blessed his Royal heart with true noble feeling, and he would not be dissatisfied with this House for allowing his people to come to him. Let them tell the tale, and if they do not do their duty I will be the first to attack them on that score. I apologise to the house for having kept them so long; but I consider that in what I have said only been doing my duty to my constituents. (hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Sykes would not then go into the question involved in the petition before the House, particularly after the lengthened and able address of the Honourable Member who spoke last, which represented the good sense, the good taste, and no doubt, the sobriety of the city of York. But he must observe that the petitioners were greatly distressed, and required some measure of relief. He would enter more fully into this subject when it came on for regular discussion.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. George de Lorimer, to carry to the throne the demands of their nation returned to their village on the 24th of last month, charged with many despatches relative to their affairs for his Excellency Sir James Kempt. They have had much reason to congratulate themselves on the affable and cordial manner in which they were received by the Secretary of State Sir George Murray, who appeared to take much interest in their affairs. As a public guarantee of the promises which he made them, he gave them a memorandum of what passed at the interview, held with him, under the Royal seal and signed with his own hand. Preserving the same frankness in his proceedings, he further granted them, at their request, a resident Agent in the Metropolis to watch over their affairs and to whom they could have recourse in case of need without being obliged to cross the sea. This agent is Dr. Trillick employed as astronomer by the royal commission for making out the provincial line.

Of the curiosities which the Indians had the opportunity of seeing in London that which struck them most was the collection of Egyptian antiquities, among which are to be found a great number of Idols representing animals of every species. They testified their astonishment at this, that a people so far advanced in the arts, who displayed so much intellect in making such fine things, should shew so little, in adorning them. From thence they drew conclusions to the advantage of those who, though less learned and less clever entertain more rational notions of the divinity.

Several letters received very lately from London testify to the suitable and becoming manner in which they conducted themselves during the whole time of their sojourn in that city, which continued for four weeks.

(Copy of the Original.)

ROYAL SEAL.

MEMORANDUM of conference between Sir GEORGE MURRAY, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and two Deputies of the Iroquois Nation, with an Interpreter of that Tribe, held in Downing Street on the 15th of January 1830.

The Iroquois Deputies having stated that they had come over to England to represent their case to their great father, the King of Great Britain, and having referred to the papers which they had previously given into the Colonial Department, were told by Sir George Murray that he was glad to see them, that their memorial would be laid before the King who would be most anxious that justice should be done to them, but that as his Majesty was at present in the country, living a retired life, no expectation could be held out to the Deputies that the King would be able to receive them in person. The strong wish on their part, to have a personal opportunity of laying their case before the King was repeated, and the Secretary of State expressed his conviction that the King would be very glad to see them, if he were in town, or sufficiently at leisure, before their departure from England.

The circumstances of the case, of which the Iroquois Tribe, inhabiting the village of Sault St. Louis, had to complain, were then briefly alluded to by the Deputies. They dwelt on the value to them, of the strip of land, of which, as they contended, they had been unjustly deprived, and of the unfairness shewn to them by the Jesuits, who might be considered as placed in relation to them in the light of Guardians and Minors.

Sir George Murray then stated in reply, that as far as he could discover from an examination into the papers which related to the claim brought forward by the Deputies, a legal decision had already been given against them, and that such being the case, he could hold out to them no hope that he should feel at liberty, or indeed be able, to attempt to disturb that which had already been decided by the law, but that into this matter he would direct enquiry to be made by the Governor, and that as he was very anxious to do all in his power for the welfare of the Indians, it would afford him great pleasure if any mode of compensation could be discovered.

He at the same time, distinctly explained that he could promise nothing, nor hold out any hope, in regard to the restitution of the strip of land in question.

The Deputies then adverted to the subject of compensation, and intimated a wish to have the rent of the land placed at their disposal, which might enable them to defray the expense of repairing their Church, (now in ruins) their Presbytery, and other charges which had fallen upon them, since the lands had ceased to be in the possession of the Jesuits.

In reply to this application, the Secretary of State observed, that he could have no difficulty in assuring the Deputies that he was quite disposed to admit that they would be entitled to such advantages in regard to the means of repairing their Church, &c. &c. as they enjoyed when the Jesuits had possession, and that he would take care to send instructions to the Governor of Lower Canada accordingly: That in the same degree as he had abstained from promising that, of the practicability of which he was by no means certain, (viz.—the restoration of the strip of land) the Deputies might rely that his promise, that they should have the advantages, of which he had made mention, should be punctually fulfilled.

Sir George Murray availed himself of the opportunity, which was afforded, to endeavour to impress upon the minds of the Deputies, how much it would be for the advantage of the Indian Nations generally, that they should depart gradually from their old habits of life, and bring up their children in a manner more in conformity with the habits of life of the white people.

He represented to them that the white population, by the habits of cultivation were spreading every where over the country, like a flood of water, and that unless the Indians would conform themselves to those habits of life, and would bring up their children to occupy farms and cultivate the ground in the same manner with the white people, that they would be altogether lost, but that accepting grants of land, and cultivating farms, they would gradually increase their numbers and their wealth, and retain their station in a country in which they were so well entitled to have a share, and in which he had a very sincere wish to see them prosperous and happy.

Mr. George de Lorimer, to carry to the throne the demands of their nation returned to their village on the 24th of last month, charged with many despatches relative to their affairs for his Excellency Sir James Kempt. They have had much reason to congratulate themselves on the affable and cordial manner in which they were received by the Secretary of State Sir George Murray, who appeared to take much interest in their affairs. As a public guarantee of the promises which he made them, he gave them a memorandum of what passed at the interview, held with him, under the Royal seal and signed with his own hand. Preserving the same frankness in his proceedings, he further granted them, at their request, a resident Agent in the Metropolis to watch over their affairs and to whom they could have recourse in case of need without being obliged to cross the sea. This agent is Dr. Trillick employed as astronomer by the royal commission for making out the provincial line.

Of the curiosities which the Indians had the opportunity of seeing in London that which struck them most was the collection of Egyptian antiquities, among which are to be found a great number of Idols representing animals of every species. They testified their astonishment at this, that a people so far advanced in the arts, who displayed so much intellect in making such fine things, should shew so little, in adorning them. From thence they drew conclusions to the advantage of those who, though less learned and less clever entertain more rational notions of the divinity.

Several letters received very lately from London testify to the suitable and becoming manner in which they conducted themselves during the whole time of their sojourn in that city, which continued for four weeks.

(Copy of the Original.)

ROYAL SEAL.

MEMORANDUM of conference between Sir GEORGE MURRAY, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and two Deputies of the Iroquois Nation, with an Interpreter of that Tribe, held in Downing Street on the 15th of January 1830.

The Iroquois Deputies having stated that they had come over to England to represent their case to their great father, the King of Great Britain, and having referred to the papers which they had previously given into the Colonial Department, were told by Sir George Murray that he was glad to see them, that their memorial would be laid before the King who would be most anxious that justice should be done to them, but that as his Majesty was at present in the country, living a retired life, no expectation could be held out to the Deputies that the King would be able to receive them in person. The strong wish on their part, to have a personal opportunity of laying their case before the King was repeated, and the Secretary of State expressed his conviction that the King would be very glad to see them, if he were in town, or sufficiently at leisure, before their departure from England.

The circumstances of the case, of which the Iroquois Tribe, inhabiting the village of Sault St. Louis, had to complain, were then briefly alluded to by the Deputies. They dwelt on the value to them, of the strip of land, of which, as they contended, they had been unjustly deprived, and of the unfairness shewn to them by the Jesuits, who might be considered as placed in relation to them in the light of Guardians and Minors.

Sir George Murray then stated in reply, that as far as he could discover from an examination into the papers which related to the claim brought forward by the Deputies, a legal decision had already been given against them, and that such being the case, he could hold out to them no hope that he should feel at liberty, or indeed be able, to attempt to disturb that which had already been decided by the law, but that into this matter he would direct enquiry to be made by the Governor, and that as he was very anxious to do all in his power for the welfare of the Indians, it would afford him great pleasure if any mode of compensation could be discovered.

He at the same time, distinctly explained that he could promise nothing, nor hold out any hope, in regard to the restitution of the strip of land in question.

The Deputies then adverted to the subject of compensation, and intimated a wish to have the rent of the land placed at their disposal, which might enable them to defray the expense of repairing their Church, (now in ruins) their Presbytery, and other charges which had fallen upon them, since the lands had ceased to be in the possession of the Jesuits.

In reply to this application, the Secretary of State observed, that he could have no difficulty in assuring the Deputies that he was quite disposed to admit that they would be entitled to such advantages in regard to the means of repairing their Church, &c. &c. as they enjoyed when the Jesuits had possession, and that he would take care to send instructions to the Governor of Lower Canada accordingly: That in the same degree as he had abstained from promising that, of the practicability of which he was by no means certain, (viz.—the restoration of the strip of land) the Deputies might rely that his promise, that they should have the advantages, of which he had made mention, should be punctually fulfilled.

Sir George Murray availed himself of the opportunity, which was afforded, to endeavour to impress upon the minds of the Deputies, how much it would be for the advantage of the Indian Nations generally, that they should depart gradually from their old habits of life, and bring up their children in a manner more in conformity with the habits of life of the white people.

He represented to them that the white population, by the habits of cultivation were spreading every where over the country, like a flood of water, and that unless the Indians would conform themselves to those habits of life, and would bring up their children to occupy farms and cultivate the ground in the same manner with the white people, that they would be altogether lost, but that accepting grants of land, and cultivating farms, they would gradually increase their numbers and their wealth, and retain their station in a country in which they were so well entitled to have a share, and in which he had a very sincere wish to see them prosperous and happy.

Mr. George de Lorimer, to carry to the throne the demands of their nation returned to their village on the 24th of last month, charged with many despatches relative to their affairs for his Excellency Sir James Kempt. They have had much reason to congratulate themselves on the affable and cordial manner in which they were received by the Secretary of State Sir George Murray, who appeared to take much interest in their affairs. As a public guarantee of the promises which he made them, he gave them a memorandum of what passed at the interview, held with him, under the Royal seal and signed with his own hand. Preserving the same frankness in his proceedings, he further granted them, at their request, a resident Agent in the Metropolis to watch over their affairs and to whom they could have recourse in case of need without being obliged to cross the sea. This agent is Dr. Trillick employed as astronomer by the royal commission for making out the provincial line.

Of the curiosities which the Indians had the opportunity of seeing in London that which struck them most was the collection of Egyptian antiquities, among which are to be found a great number of Idols representing animals of every species. They testified their astonishment at this, that a people so far advanced in the arts, who displayed so much intellect in making such fine things, should shew so little, in adorning them. From thence they drew conclusions to the advantage of those who, though less learned and less clever entertain more rational notions of the divinity.

Several letters received very lately from London testify to the suitable and becoming manner in which they conducted themselves during the whole time of their sojourn in that city, which continued for four weeks.

(Copy of the Original.)

ROYAL SEAL.

MEMORANDUM of conference between Sir GEORGE MURRAY, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and two Deputies of the Iroquois Nation, with an Interpreter of that Tribe, held in Downing Street on the 15th of January 1830.

The Iroquois Deputies having stated that they had come over to England to represent their case to their great father, the King of Great Britain, and having referred to the papers which they had previously given into the Colonial Department, were told by Sir George Murray that he was glad to see them, that their memorial would be laid before the King who would be most anxious that justice should be done to them, but that as his Majesty was at present in the country, living a retired life, no expectation could be held out to the Deputies that the King would be able to receive them in person. The strong wish on their part, to have a personal opportunity of laying their case before the King was repeated, and the Secretary of State expressed his conviction that the King would be very glad to see them, if he were in town, or sufficiently at leisure, before their departure from England.

The circumstances of the case, of which the Iroquois Tribe, inhabiting the village of Sault St. Louis, had to complain, were then briefly alluded to by the Deputies. They dwelt on the value to them, of the strip of land, of which, as they contended, they had been unjustly deprived, and of the unfairness shewn to them by the Jesuits, who might be considered as placed in relation to them in the light of Guardians and Minors.

Sir George Murray then stated in reply, that as far as he could discover from an examination into the papers which related to the claim brought forward by the Deputies, a legal decision had already been given against them, and that such being the case, he could hold out to them no hope that he should feel at liberty, or indeed be able, to attempt to disturb that which had already been decided by the law, but that into this matter he would direct enquiry to be made by the Governor, and that as he was very anxious to do all in his power for the welfare of the Indians, it would afford him great pleasure if any mode of compensation could be discovered.

He at the same time, distinctly explained that he could promise nothing, nor hold out any hope, in regard to the restitution of the strip of land in question.

The Deputies then adverted to the subject of compensation, and intimated a wish to have the rent of the land placed at their disposal, which might enable them to defray the expense of repairing their Church, (now in ruins) their Presbytery, and other charges which had fallen upon them, since the lands had ceased to be in the possession of the Jesuits.

In reply to this application, the Secretary of State observed, that he could have no difficulty in assuring the Deputies that he was quite disposed to admit that they would be entitled to such advantages in regard to the means of repairing their Church, &c. &c. as they enjoyed when the Jesuits had possession, and that he would take care to send instructions to the Governor of Lower Canada accordingly: That in the same degree as he had abstained from promising that, of the practicability of which he was by no means certain, (viz.—the restoration of the strip of land) the Deputies might rely that his promise, that they should have the advantages, of which he had made mention, should be punctually fulfilled.

Sir George Murray availed himself of the opportunity, which was afforded, to endeavour to impress upon the minds of the Deputies, how much it would be for the advantage of the Indian Nations generally, that they should depart gradually from their old habits of life, and bring up their children in a manner more in conformity with the habits of life of the white people.

He represented to them that the white population, by the habits of cultivation were spreading every where over the country, like a flood of water, and that unless the Indians would conform themselves to those habits of life, and would bring up their children to occupy farms and cultivate the ground in the same manner with the white people, that they would be altogether lost, but that accepting grants of land, and cultivating farms, they would gradually increase their numbers and their wealth, and retain their station in a country in which they were so well entitled to have a share, and in which he had a very sincere wish to see them prosperous and happy.

Mr. George de Lorimer, to carry to the throne the demands of their nation returned to their village on the 24th of last month, charged with many despatches relative to their affairs for his Excellency Sir James Kempt. They have had much reason to congratulate themselves on the affable and cordial manner in which they were received by the Secretary of State Sir George Murray, who appeared to take much interest in their affairs. As a public guarantee of the promises which he made them, he gave them a memorandum of what passed at the interview, held with him, under the Royal seal and signed with his own hand. Preserving the same frankness in his proceedings, he further granted them, at their request, a resident Agent in the Metropolis to watch over their affairs and to whom they could have recourse in case of need without being obliged to cross the sea. This agent is Dr. Trillick employed as astronomer by the royal commission for making out the provincial line.

Of the curiosities which the Indians had the opportunity of seeing in London that which struck them most was the collection of Egyptian antiquities, among which are to be found a great number of Idols representing animals of every species. They testified their astonishment at this, that a people so far advanced in the arts, who displayed so much intellect in making such fine things, should shew so little, in adorning them. From thence they drew conclusions to the advantage of those who, though less learned and less clever entertain more rational notions of the divinity.

Several letters received very lately from London testify to the suitable and becoming manner in which they conducted themselves during the whole time of their sojourn in that city, which continued for four weeks.

(Copy of the Original.)

ROYAL SEAL.

MEMORANDUM of conference between Sir GEORGE MURRAY, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and two Deputies of the Iroquois Nation, with an Interpreter of that Tribe, held in Downing Street on the 15th of January 1830.

The Iroquois Deputies having stated that they had come over to England to represent their case to their great father, the King of Great Britain, and having referred to the papers which they had previously given into the Colonial Department, were told by Sir George Murray that he was glad to see them, that their memorial would be laid before the King who would be most anxious that justice should be done to them, but that as his Majesty was at present in the country, living a retired life, no expectation could be held out to the Deputies that the King would be able to receive them in person. The strong wish on their part, to have a personal opportunity of laying their case before the King was repeated, and the Secretary of State expressed his conviction that the King would be very glad to see them, if he were in town, or sufficiently at leisure, before their departure from England.

The circumstances of the case, of which the Iroquois Tribe, inhabiting the village of Sault St. Louis, had to complain, were then briefly alluded to by the Deputies. They dwelt on the value to them, of the strip of land, of which, as they contended, they had been unjustly deprived, and of the unfairness shewn to them by the Jesuits, who might be considered as placed in relation to them in the light of Guardians and Minors.

Sir George Murray then stated in reply, that as far as he could discover from an examination into the papers which related to the claim brought forward by the Deputies, a legal decision had already been given against them, and that such being the case, he could hold out to them no hope that he should feel at liberty, or indeed be able, to attempt to disturb that which had already been decided by the law, but that into this matter he would direct enquiry to be made by the Governor, and that as he was very anxious to do all in his power for the welfare of the Indians, it would afford him great pleasure if any mode of compensation could be discovered.

He at the same time, distinctly explained that he could promise nothing, nor hold out any hope, in regard to the restitution of the strip of land in question.

The Deputies after having expressed some doubt of their prayers being granted with if it were left to the local government to arrange matters (upon which subject the Secretary of State again referred to his promise) requested to have some Paper which might be shewn to their Tribe, as containing the result of their negotiation with the government at home, were promised that such a paper should be given them, and being assured by Sir George Murray that he would see them again before they quitted England, they withdrew.

(Signed,) GEORGE MURRAY.
Seal of the Secretary of State.

THREATENED ATTACK ON ALGIERS BY FRANCE—

SKETCH OF THE ALGERINE HISTORY.

The guilty history of Algiers has, we cannot but anticipate, nearly reached its consummation. The obstinacy with which the overtures of accommodation with France have hitherto been rejected, seem to savour of that infatuation which is so generally the precursor of ruin; and if appearances may be trusted, a powerful army is about to embark for the purpose of accomplishing the destruction of this nest of pirates.

The history of Algiers, as well as of that part of Africa in which it is situated, is not a little remarkable. Barbary, stretching along the shores of the Mediterranean, long held a high place in the annals of the world, and seems destined still to attract the attention of mankind. The kingdoms of Mauritania and Massyllia, with the republic of Carthage, long contended with the power of Rome, and left a name and a record which have served to embellish the pages of Livy, of Virgil, and of Sallust. Subdued into a Roman province, Barbary was afterwards conquered by the Vandals; it was once more reclaimed by the victorious sword of Belisarius, but towards the end of the 7th century, it was overwhelmed by the inundation of the Saracens, and sunk beneath their power. From that hour to this, a cloud of deep and palpable darkness has brooded over that land, and we almost forget that the churches of Augustin and Cyprian, and what Minier calls once "the most precious garden of Christianity," all lie buried under that tremendous war, which followed the blast of the fifth angel's trumpet in the Apocalypse.

For a length of time Barbary continued under the iron rod of the stern Caliphs, till at length, out of the commotions of rebellion and civil war, three kingdoms arose, namely, Morocco, Tunis, and Algiers. It was, however, about the beginning of the 16th century, that a sudden revolution happened, which has ever since rendered the Barbary States formidable to Europe. This was brought about by Horuc and Hayradin, the sons of a potter in Lesbos, each of them better known by the name of Barbarossa, who, prompted by a turbulent spirit, left their original trade and joined a crew of pirates. Their courage, ambition, and activity soon raised them to renown, and they became the commanders of a fleet of 12 galleys, with which they swept the seas, enriching themselves and the ports in Africa where they usually landed. Their power increased, and Entemi, king of Algiers, solicited their aid against the Spaniards, who held the fort of Oran, not far from this capital. With a force of 5000 men, he entered Algiers, secretly murdered the king, and usurped his throne. He did not, however, long survive, for his restless ambition hurried him into other schemes, in one of which he perished, and was succeeded by his brother Hayradin.

On the accession of the younger Barbarossa, the government of Algiers shortly assumed that form which it has ever since maintained. Feeling the insecurity of his throne, arising out of the jealousy of the Arabs and Moors, he put his dominions under the protection of the Grand Seigneur, and received from him a body of Turkish soldiers, sufficient for his security both against foreign and domestic enemies. His fame still further attracted the notice of the famous Solymán, and he at length obtained the command of all the Turkish fleets, as the only man fit to cope with the celebrated Andrew Doria. Algiers was then placed under the government of Hascen Aga, a renegade eunuch long tried in the service of the corsair. Hascen endeavoured, if possible, to rival his master, and the depredations of the pirates became so intolerable to Europe, that Charles V., in the pride of his power, was tempted to undertake the destruction of Algiers.

The fate of Charles's expedition is more interesting, as his is the last military expedition which has sailed from Europe against Algiers. It was in the year 1541, when Charles V. in despite of the intreaties of the celebrated commander of his fleet, Andrew Doria, embarked with an army of 25,000 men, at a season when the autumnal storms and the imperfect state of navigation rendered sailing dangerous. At Majorca he was joined by a considerable reinforcement from Malta, led on by a hundred of its knights; and at length, after much difficulty and some danger, a landing was effected with this proud armament, not far from the town of Algiers. A dreadful storm arose on the second day, and the soldiers lay all night exposed to its fury. Their camp was in a low situation and overflowed with water, so that they could not lie down, while they sunk up to the ankles in mud, and could only resist the fury of the wind by supporting themselves with their spears. But this loss, deepened as it was by a successful sally from the garrison, was little, compared with the disasters which befel his fleet. In less than an hour 15 ships of war and 140 transports perished, and it was only by the greatest exertions of Doria that he was enabled to collect his shattered squadron at Cape Metafuz, whither he entreated the Emperor to march. Destitute of provisions, in a barren country, with a watchful enemy, the retreat was as disastrous to Charles's army as the retreat from Moscow to Napoleon. But there was this difference—Charles's army, although still more destitute than Napoleon's, had a shorter march; but they suffered the most terrible losses, and at last, having embarked and encountered another tempest, were scattered over the coasts of Spain and Italy.

Such was the fate of the last land expedition against Algiers. The improved state of navigation and gunnery, together with other circumstances connected with the Commissariat and general equipment of a modern army, promise a better result to the present expedition from France. To attempt a second attack from the sea, would be, to say the least, hazardous. Lord Exmouth barely succeeded, and had not the Dey agreed to the treaty when he did, he would have been obliged to retire. Scarcely another broadside, or at most two, could have been fired by the fleet; such had been the expenditure of ammunition. An attempt to overpower the fleet by a host of gun-boats, crowded with myriads of armed men, which was actually in contemplation, might, under such circumstances, have been dangerous. Since that time the fortifications have also been strengthened, and the fortress generally rendered more impenetrable.

The overthrow of this nest of desperate pirates, is an object in which civilized Europe is interested. For a long time the flag of England has been respected. But the weaker maritime powers have always been liable to the aggressions of the Algerines, and multitudes of captives been detained in slavery at Algiers. To bequeath money for the redemption of Christian slaves, used to be a favourite object of pious bequests. At this moment the Ironmongers' Company has a sum of money accumulating, which was left for this purpose, and now amounts, as we understand, to more than a hundred thousand pounds. Surely such useless accumulations should be made available for the benefit of the nation. Record.

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.—We have often remarked on the impropriety of exciting the fears of children for the purpose of more easily managing them; but never since we appeared before the public, have we heard of any thing so truly horrible as the following. The subject being too delicate to allow of the mentioning of names, we shall avoid such an exposure, but at the same time we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the narration. Some time ago a lady in a certain considerable town in Yorkshire, went to a neighbour's house to take tea, along with her husband and left her little family to the care of her servants.

In the course of the evening she felt very uneasy, and being pressed with an idea that all was not right at home, she left her friend's house early. On arriving at her home, she found that her servants, in the exercise of high life below stairs, had collected a social party.

This she passed over without observation, and, proceeding up stairs, to the nursery, she was surprised by a terrific figure, at the bottom of the bed of the youngest child, which was but three years of age! The fact was that the nursemaid, finding the child not very ready to go to rest, and being loth to be disturbed in her evening's enjoyment by its crying, had dressed up and placed the figure alluded to at the bottom of the infant's bed, with a view of frightening it to sleep. The contrary effect had, however, been produced—the child had been horror struck, and appeared to its mother with its eyes fixed, in an idiotic stare, upon the image—Astonished and distressed, she rung the bell, and then proceeded to take up her infant; but, lo! it was a lifeless corpse. The fright occasioned by the nurse's folly had been too much for the little innocent. In the extreme of fear the pulse had ceased to beat—the vital spark had fled, and the mother was left to mourn in utterable anguish the credulity which induced her to trust to such a servant, and the perfidy of the unprincipled nurse, in whom she had confided. To add more is needless; and to describe the subsequent sorrow of the lady is impossible. It is a melancholy story; but it is not more strange than true; and we give it with no other view than to place such parents as may read the York Herald upon their guard with respect to those to whom they may intrust the care of their innocent and helpless offspring.—York (England) Herald.

FOR SALE.

THE House in which the undersigned now resides; it is an excellent stand for mercantile business, or from the number of apartments it contains, is well adapted for a boarding house. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE K. LUGRIN.

August 11, 1829.

tea, tea, tea.

THE Subscriber has just received Thirty Chests and Boxes Hyson, Souchong and Congo TEA, 12 Pouches Jamaica and Berbice SPIRITS, And an assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

which he offers for sale at his usual low prices.

F. E. BECKWITH.

Fredericton, 27th April, 1830.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—18s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.

Advertisements not exceeding Twelve Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the Insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, Mr. Peter Duff.

SAINT ANDREWS, Mr. George Miller.

DORCHESTER, E. B. Chandler, Esq.