

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

#### FORGERY.

*Abstract of a Bill for reducing into one Act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death, and for otherwise amending the laws relating to Forgery.*

Clause I. Enacts that no forgeries, or other kindred offences, which are now capital, shall continue so, unless expressly made capital by this Act.

II. All forgeries and kindred offences, heretofore capital, and not declared to be capital by this Act, shall be punished with transportation for life, or for any term not less than seven years; or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years nor less than two years; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect or alter any Acts relating to the coin of this realm, or to any coin of any other realm lawfully current within this realm.

III. Forgery of the Great Seal, Privy Seal, Privy Signet, Royal Sign Manual, or any of His Majesty's Seals, to be deemed high treason, and punishable with death.

IV. Forgery of an Exchequer Bill or Exchequer debenture, East India bond, Bank-note, will, bill of Exchange, promissory note, or warrant, or order for payment of money, capital, and punishable with death.

V. If any instrument, however designated in any other Act, be in law a will, bill of exchange, promissory note, or a warrant, or order for payment of money, within this Act, the forger of such instrument may be indicted under this Act, and punished with death.

VI. Making false entries in the books in which the accounts of public stock are kept; making a transfer of any public stock in any other name than the true owner's, capital, and punishable with death.

VII. Forgery of a transfer of any public stock or of certain other stock; forging a power of attorney to transfer the same, or to receive the dividends thereon; transfer of stock or receipt of dividends by false personation, capital, and punishable with death.

VIII. Personating the owner of any public stock, or certain other stock, and endeavoring to transfer or receive the dividends, transportation or imprisonment for one or two years.

IX. Forgery of the attestation to any power of Attorney for transfer of stock, &c. felony, transportation for seven years, or imprisonment for one or two years.

X. Clerks of the Bank willfully making out dividend warrants for a greater or less sum than what is really due shall be transported for seven years, or imprisonment for one or two years.

XI. Forgery of a deed, bond, receipt for money or goods, or an accountable receipt, or an order for delivery of goods, felony, transportation for life or seven years, or imprisonment for four or two years.

XII. Fraudulently acknowledging any recognizance, bail, fine, recovery or judgment, in the name of another, shall be felony, transportation for life or seven years, or imprisonment for four or two years.

XIII. Knowingly purchasing or receiving forged Bank notes, or having them in possession, felony, transportation for 14 years.

XIV. If any person without authority from the Bank of England, shall make or have in his possession any mould for making paper with the words "Bank of England" visible in the substance of the paper, or for making paper with curved bar lines, or with any number or sum expressed in words in Roman letters visible in the substance of the paper, &c. or shall sell such paper, &c. he shall be transported for 14 years.

XV. Provides that nothing contained in this Act shall prevent any person from issuing any bill of exchange or promissory note having the amount thereof expressed in guineas, or in a numerical figure or figures denoting the amount thereof in pounds sterling, appearing visible in the substance of the paper upon which the same shall be written or printed, nor shall prevent any person from making, using, or selling any paper having waiving or curved lines, or any other devices in the nature of watermarks, visible in the substance of the paper, not being bar lines or laying wire lines, provided the same are not so contrived as to form the ground work or texture of the paper, nor to resemble the waiving or curved laying wire lines, or bar lines, or the watermarks of the paper used by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

XVI. If any person, without authority from the Bank of England, shall engrave, &c. on any plate, &c. any Bank note, blank Bank note, or part of a Bank note, or shall use such plate, &c. shall be transported for 14 years.

XVII. If any person, without authority from the Bank of England, shall engrave, &c. on any plate, &c. any word, number or ornament, resembling any part of a Bank note, &c. or shall use any such plate, &c. or shall knowingly have in his possession such plate, &c. or shall utter any paper on which there shall be an impression of any word, number, &c. or shall knowingly have in his possession any such paper, &c. shall be transported for 14 years.

XVIII. Making, without lawful authority, any mould for manufacturing paper, with the name of any bankers appearing in substance of the paper, having such mould in possession, manufacturing, &c. or having such paper in possession, or causing the name to appear in the substance of the paper, &c. shall be transported for 14 or 7 years, or imprisonment from one to three years.

XIX. If any person, without authority, shall engrave, &c. on any plate, &c. any bill of exchange or promissory note of any bankers, or any words resembling the subscription subscribed thereto, shall use any such plate, or shall utter or have in his possession any paper upon which any part of any such bill or note or any such subscription shall be printed, &c. shall be transported for 14 or 7 years, or imprisonment from one to three years.

XX. Engraving plates, &c. for foreign bills or notes, using or having possession of such plates, uttering or having possession of any paper on which any part of such foreign bill or note may be printed, &c. shall be transported for 14 or 7 years, or imprisonment from one to three years.

XXI. Inserting any false entry in any register of baptisms, marriages, or burials, forging or altering any such entry, uttering any false or forged entry, &c. shall be transported for 14 or 7 years, or imprisonment from one to three years.

XXII. Rectors, &c. not liable to any penalty for correcting in the mode prescribed accidental errors in the register.

XXIII. Inserting in any copy of a register of baptisms, marriages, or burials, transmitted to the Registrar, any false entry, forging any such copy, or signing and verifying any such copy, knowing it to be false, &c. shall be transported for 7 years, or imprisonment from one to two years.

XXIV. Repeal of the punishment of 5 Eliz. c. 14, so far as they are adopted by other Acts. Acts relating to the registration of conveyances in Yorkshire and Middlesex.

XXV. All forgers and utterers may be tried in the County where they are apprehended or are in custody.

XXVI. In the case of every felony punishable under this Act, every principal in the second degree, and every accessory after the fact, shall be punishable with death, or otherwise, in the same manner

as the principal in the first degree is by this Act punishable; and every accessory after the fact to any felony punishable under this Act, shall, on conviction, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years.

XXVII. The Court may order hard labour or solitary confinement for offences against this Act.

XXVIII. When any offence punishable under this Act shall be committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, the same shall be dealt with, inquired of, tried, and determined in the same manner as any other offence committed within that jurisdiction.

XXIX. Rule of Interpretation as to criminal possession, and as to parties intended to be defrauded.

XXX. This Act is not to extend to Scotland or Ireland; but to apply to the forging or uttering in England documents purporting to be made, or actually made out of England; and to the forging or uttering in England Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bonds, &c. purporting to be payable out of England.

XXXI. Repeals twenty-six former Acts.

XXXII. Offences committed previous to the repeal may be tried under the old Acts after the repeal.

XXXIII. That this Act shall commence and take effect in the present year.

### SCOTLAND.

#### INJURIOUS TENDENCY OF MONOPOLIES.

If the world were created for the support, happiness, and prosperity of mankind, all mankind have a right, in principle, to a share of its produce, and such share will always depend upon the distinction between man and man, and upon the extent of means they individually possess, to exchange the produce of their soil, skill, and labour with one another. To say therefore, to an Englishman, you shall not consume the wine of France, or to a Frenchman you shall not clothe yourself in the manufactured goods of England, is a breach of the law of nature and of common sense. A bottle of wine in France can only, if sold in France realize a price in France; but a bottle of French wine sold in England, realizes a price proportionate to the demands of France and England. So a piece of calico sold in England, will realize a price in proportion to the demand for such goods in England; but if sold in France, in proportion to the united demands of France and England. Thus, if all commerce were unshackled, the price which any commodity could realize would be dependent on the universal demand of mankind for such commodity, and all commodities would bear their real and proportionate value. If wine in France or calicoes in England, only realized a price in proportion to the demand of the respective countries of their produce, the wages of the labourer, and the profit of the trader would be in accordance with the demand or price of sale; but if these goods were offered to universal demand, the wages of all nations would be dependent, not on contingent circumstances, but upon one universal law, namely, that every man would procure (by a free interchange) an equal proportion of benefit for the amount of skill or labour which he employed in such production. If, therefore, a restricted intercourse between nation and nation be an evil in principle, it cannot be denied that a restricted intercourse between individuals who constitute a nation is a still greater evil.—*Ballin's Letters on the present condition of Great Britain.*

LONDON, April 21.—It is said Sir George Murray, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Rosslyn, Mr. G. Banks, and Sir W. Gordon, are appointed a Commission to inquire into the Colonial Expenditure; and Mr. Herries, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Granville Somerset, and Lord Elliot, a similar Commission to inquire into charges of management of the departments of Customs, Excise and Taxes.

FALMOUTH, April 29.—His Majesty's brig Opossum has just arrived from Mexico with a freight of 13 tons of money on merchants account and one passenger named Hope. This Hope packet, for Buenos Ayres, sailed on the 29th ult., with a fair wind.

The lamented illness of the King has caused a considerable stagnation in the fancy trade; but we hope that both cause and effect will soon be at an end by His Majesty's restoration to health.

Mr. Bainbridge, the rich merchant, died intestate. Letters of administration have, however, been granted to his eldest son; the personal property is estimated under £300,000.

The British Government is said to have forbidden French Agents from hiring any Transports in England, for the ALGERIENS expedition.

The Royal Yacht Club, in London, are said to be fitting out a squadron to witness the bombardment of Algiers.

On Saturday forenoon week, the inhabitants of Bernard Street and Constitution Street were surprised, in no ordinary degree, at the appearance of an immense number of newspapers flying in every direction; *Suns* were revolving in systems that Sir Isaac never dreamed of; *Globes* performing gyrations utterly at variance with the laws of gravitation, *Couriers* and *Heralds* threatening pilgrimages to the moon, and *Scotsmans* making rapid speed "over the board." Whence this liberty of the Press, no one could tell, but such a march of intellect was never seen before, since the schoolmaster was abroad. A cause for the phenomenon, however, was soon discovered. A large sale of old newspapers had that day taken place in the Exchange Reading-rooms, and a porter employed in carrying them away, had laid them in loose bundles on the street, forgetting that wind was a circulating medium.

THE NEW SYNOGOGUE, LEADENHALL-STREET.—On Saturday, March 26, 1830, were exhibited at the new synagogue in Leadenhall-street the five books of Moses beautifully written on parchment, and which are commonly deposited in the ark. The reason we particularly notice this extraordinary copy of holy writ is to show the extent to which some men of the Hebrew nation carry admiration and love for the laws of God. This specimen of the art, with all its appendages, is allowed to be unequalled, and the attempt to describe it will fall far short of its beauty and magnificence. For taste, chasteness of workmanship, and brilliancy of display, and the *tout ensemble*, it may be truly said that there does not exist its equal in the universe. This beautiful relic is written upon vellum prepared for the purpose, and which is sewn on rollers at each end; these rollers are of solid gold (old standard); the caps are about four inches wide, the edges beautifully chased, and when rolled together, are bound by a broad silk band, edged with gold, and tied with gold cord and tassels. The whole is covered with a purple velvet mantle or pall, elegantly and richly embroidered in flowers of gold, raised upon the velvet, representing the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with festoons, the top of the mantle representing a diadem; the edge is surrounded with large gold bullion fringe; on the tops of the rollers are two pivots, about four inches in length, which receive what are called the bells, made of fine gold, which stand erect; the sockets fixing on the pivots represent the two tables of Moses with the ten commandments. The body of these bells is a cornet beautifully worked; the border is studded with brilliants, emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones; above the cornet is a mitre, supported by angels, on the top of which (chased in Hebrew characters, "Holiness to the Lord") rest the cushion, bible, and crown, surmounted by a pine-apple, richly chased and worked curiously in gold; the whole is surrounded by a number of small gold bells, which continually tinkle as moved. On the front is suspended by a massive gold chain the ephod or breast-plate, curiously worked in frieze, and relieved in bright gold; in the centre

are twelve precious stones of immense value (which represent the twelve tribes of Israel) the plate is surmounted by a large crown, on the top of which is the mound, exquisitely ornamented with emeralds and rubies of beautiful colour. The crown is also studded with jewels of great value and brilliancy. The front stone is a fine water brilliant of large size and great value. There is also suspended by a gold chain the pointer with which the law is read. This jewel is about twelve inches long, and is of the finest gold. At one end is a globe, richly worked, and the other represents a hand, with the fore finger in a pointing direction, and round the finger is a brilliant ring. The whole length of this jewel is entwined by the rose, shamrock, and thistle, chased and beautifully executed.

Such is but a faint description of this inimitable relic, which was bequeathed by M. L. Levy, Esq. (late deceased) to his eldest son, J. M. Levy, Esq. whose marriage was solemnized some few days since, on which occasion it was brought to the synagogue to be consecrated. The whole has since been put up in morocco cases lined with white satin and purple velvet, and fitted in a large oak chest, and has been deposited in the Bank of England.—*Courier.*

### SCOTLAND.

#### DISCOVERY OF MURDER IN CAITHNESS.

About four years ago, the body of a male, belonging to a vessel which was then lying off Wick, was found on the pier, and it was at the time supposed the deceased had accidentally drowned. It now turns out, however, that the individual alluded to was murdered. Our informant states, that a girl, servant to one of the innkeepers at Pulteney Town, recently quarrelled with her mistress, and was turned from her service, upon which she became very wroth with her employers, abused them, and when threatened with a prosecution for defamation, said she could prove all she had asserted, and further, that a murder had been committed in the house. An investigation instantly took place, and a man was taken into custody and lodged in jail. The circumstances, we are informed, are as follows: Four sailors together with the deceased, were on the night of the murder, drinking in the house alluded to; in the course of the evening a quarrel arose, when the unfortunate mate was seized by the waist by one of the men, and his hands held by two others, while the fourth, with a bottle, fractured his skull and killed him; the body was then placed in a sack, carried to the beach, and thrown over the pier. It is said that neither the landlord nor landlady of the house knew any thing of the matter. One of the murderers, we are told, drowned himself some time ago, and the other two, being at present on a voyage, are still at large, but much anxiety prevails as to their return.—*Herever's Journal.*

Legacy of the late Mr. George Gray, of Baltimore, to George Henric's Hospital.—The Treasurer of George Henric's Hospital has, within these few days, received a remittance from the executors of Mr. Gray, of £2,304 6s. being the amount of 12,153 dollars, arising out of the sale of 96 shares of the Bank of the United States, which was bequeathed to the hospital by this munificent individual. Although there be no authentic record of Mr. Gray having been educated in the Hospital, yet there are strong grounds for believing that he was, as it appears there was a George Gray admitted to the hospital in 1750, and afterwards apprenticed to a merchant; and it also appears, that Mr. Gray had gone to America several years before the revolution. The Governors were anxious to ascertain whether he had been educated in the Hospital, but upon enquiry of the executors, it does not appear that Mr. Gray had ever mentioned it. But the evidence of his having been brought up in that institution, is strengthened from the circumstance of a large Legacy having been left to the descendants of one of the teachers in the hospital of that period, and as Mr. Gray died in December, 1828, at a very advanced age, little doubt exists, from a comparison of dates, of his being the George Gray admitted into the Hospital in 1750. Mr. Gray is stated to have been a man of the strictest integrity, and of most industrious, unobtrusive sober habits. Hence is to be attributed his success in life; his example is therefore well worthy of imitation by those who have been equally successful in providing for Mr. Gray, having no families to provide for, he has also left legacies to several charitable institutions in America, and the agents appointed by the Governor of the hospital.

Messrs. Murdoch, of Baltimore, partaking of his philanthropic spirit, have remitted the money free of all expense.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

A handsome piece of plate has been presented by the ladies of St. George's Congregation, Paisley, to their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Burns, D. D. Minister of St. George's Church, Paisley, from the ladies of his congregation; a small tribute of esteem for his private worth, and of their gratitude for the unwearied industry and affectionate zeal with which he has laboured for their best interests, during a period of nearly twenty years. Paisley, April 13, 1830.

A few weeks before, the members of Dr. Burns's female class for weekly religious instruction, paid a similar compliment to their minister; and we understand that the value of both presents is not much short of seventy pounds.

CONVERSION OF A JEW.—A converted Jew, a native of Warsaw, and a hawker by profession, was baptized in Inverness last week, by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, in presence of a crowded congregation. He was first awakened to the truths of Christianity by reading a religious tract, and by subsequent conversations with pious persons. A collection, amounting to about £9, was made at the church doors, to enable the convert to bring his family from Warsaw to this country.

NOVELTIES.—At this circuit we remarked the rare coincidence of a new Judge, a new Advocate-Depute, new Clerks, a new Macer, and new Wigs! The latter are made of grey horse hair, and excellent as an evasion of the hair-powder tax, and preservative of coat-collars.—*Perth Courier.*

### IRELAND.

CORK ASSIZES, MARCH 27th, 1830.—Capital conviction of a Soldier, for murder committed in Upper Canada.—At an advanced hour of the day, Jonathan Eaves, a private soldier of the 66th Regiment of Foot, was placed to the bar, charged with the murder of Patrick Kelly, a corporal in the corps, at Drummond Island, in Upper Canada, on the 27th of August, 1827. It appeared by the evidence of Roger Kearny, private of the 68th, who was on guard with the prisoner; that at twelve o'clock on the day named in the indictment, and in the place stated, that the prisoner conceiving his guard hour to have expired, demanded of the deceased to relieve him, to which he replied, that if he persisted in his insubordination, he would deprive him of his arms and cross belts, upon which the prisoner instantly charged at the corporal with his fixed bayonet, and inflicted a mortal wound in his belly. The unfortunate man limped to the guard-house by the assistance of the witness, and in a short time expired. Thomas Campton, another private in the same Regiment, met the deceased on his way to the guard house, and having enquired of him what was the matter, received for answer, "I am done—I am done," and added that it was Eaves that stabbed him. In answer to a question from the Court, whether any previous quarrel or altercation took place between the parties, the witness did not know of any. The character of the prisoner was represented by those met as mild and most attentive to

military discipline, which was confirmed by very favourable testimony by Major Reed and Lieut. Duff of that detachment. Baron Pennefather in charging the Jury said, that although the offence was committed in a Foreign Country, yet, that a late statute, 10th Geo. IV. empowered a Jury in this Country to decide upon it. However painful it was to his feelings, or disagreeable the duty imposed on them, they could not consistently with the laws of the land, or regard to human life, look upon the present crime as any thing less than that of murder. It was the duty of the sentinel to remain on his post, although he had been detained longer than his appointed hour; if the corporal had transgressed his duty, the prisoner had his remedy; but the corporal, on the contrary, expostulated with him on his disregard to discipline, and without any cause or irritation, or possibility of accident, he inflicted a wound which proved fatal to the unhappy victim that received it. The learned Baron, having recapitulated the evidence, left the case with the Jury, who, after a few moments' deliberation, found a verdict of Guilty. Meanwhile, it was suggested to the Court, that a recommendation of mercy had been transmitted from the Governor of the Fort where the accident occurred. In consequence, His Lordship was pleased to intimate his intention of forwarding the petition. The wretched man, when called on to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, replied, that the only thing he had to say, was, that he felt indignant at the unjust impeachment made against him by the corporal; it was represented he had left his post; but he did not do so, his range being more extended than that of the other men, with a view of preserving strict vigilance in the Commissariat stores; he said he expressed his deep regret the moment the rash act was committed, and begged the Court to attribute it to the impulse of passion and indignation at an unjust charge. The Court then pronounced sentence of death, and named Monday next for his execution.

### FRANCE.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A Circumstance has just taken place in Rochefort, which from its fatal termination and the mystery which even yet involves the principal actor in it, has caused no slight sensation in that part of France.

On the 1st of February, at six in the morning, a stranger alighted from the Bourdeaux coach, at the Ville de Londres, and whose general appearance, and the embarrassment displayed in his replies, to the usual questions put by the police, excited the suspicion of one of their agents. The young man, for such he was, with an exceedingly gentlemanlike deportment, was narrowly watched, and was seen to enter the shops of several different watch-makers in the town to whom he offered some watches for sale, giving a different name at each shop, and all varying from that written in his passport, which was Pablo de Aguilard. A robbery to some extent having recently taken place at St. Jean d'Angely, an order was issued for his arrest, which was put into execution the next morning. On being taken into custody, he was at first very urgent with the officer to afford him the means of escape, assuring him that, by so doing, he would lay a family of the first consequence under obligation, and might depend on their gratitude. Of course this was rejected. When brought before the commissary, he refused to give his real name, quality or birth-place, merely declaring he was a native of Old Castile, and that the name Pablo de Aguilard, which he admitted was fictitious, had been inserted by a friend who furnished him with his passport, which friend was a Spaniard as well as himself. On following up the investigation it was found that ninety-three watches had been stolen from a manufacturer of these articles at Bourdeaux, the very day before the person in custody had arrived from that city.—The prisoner, however, persisted in his innocence of any concern in that transaction only adding to his former statement, that he had studied four years in Salamanca, of which University he had originally become a member with a view of practising at the bar, but had abandoned that profession for the army in 1820. With respect to the watches in his possession, he stated that he had bought them of a person named Herro, who assured him they were part of the effect of a bankrupt, who wished to dispose of them privately. He admitted that he had acted wrong in receiving them under the circumstances, but affirmed strongly that this was the only affair of the kind that he had ever been engaged in, and that it was done solely with a view to serve a countryman.

The conversation, manners, language, and every thing connected with the *soi-disant* Pablo, proved that he had indeed received a liberal education, and had moved in an elevated rank in society, while his firmness never for a moment failed him even to the last. Notwithstanding every inquiry, nothing could be found to connect him personally with the robbery at Bourdeaux beyond presumptive evidence, while his conduct in prison was such as to prepossess every one there in his favour. In asserting his innocence he occasionally showed all the *fierce* of the Old Castilian; but otherwise, his manner was singularly placid and dignified. Towards the end of February he was informed that one Rodriguez Bastons, the acknowledged chief of a gang of Spanish thieves, had been arrested at Bourdeaux. From this moment he appeared absorbed and anxious, and addressed several letters to the Procureur du Roi, written with much elegance, in all of which he strongly protested his innocence. Nothing in the mean time transpired to throw any light on his name or family. On the 21st having spent the two preceding days in writing and arranging his papers, he died in company with the jailer and one of the police agents in the prison, and excited the attention by the increased reserve, and even melancholy, of his manner, which they described as that of a man, expecting the moment of his execution. While at dinner he took up a large carving knife and felt the point with his thumb, but with so calm an air that he excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the court yard, filled his pipe, went into the kitchen under pretence of lighting it, but took the opportunity to lay hold unobserved, of another knife, smaller, and of a different description from the last. With this he retired towards a door at the extremity of the room, opposite to that by which he had entered; then turning, said to the person present, "Do not be alarmed, I shall injure no one but myself." At the same moment he struck himself a blow on the left side, but so slightly as to prove that he merely to assure himself that his aim was correct one "Courage, Pablo!" was his next exclamation, and with a second blow he plunged the weapon into his breast up to the handle. He then threw himself on a straw bed near and begged that a priest might be sent for. In ten minutes he was no more. Several letters were left behind him one of which contained his will leaving all his effects to a Mademoiselle B. of Rochelle, to whom another of them was addressed, couched in terms of the most glowing affection, and signed "M. O. C. de V. P. R." the initials, as he said, of the real name and designation of him who was only known to her under that of Patricio de Aguirre. His reason for this rash act, he again averred in them was the dread of bringing disgrace and affliction on a noble family.

### ASIA.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

Letters from Canton afford ground to think that the transactions going forward between the English facto-

ry and the Chinese Government are of a serious complexion, and not likely to be very speedily terminated. The delay in the mean time is very injurious to the Company's interest. We mention this state of the facts on the authority of a private correspondent. It appears from other letters received from Canton, that the proposals of the Select Committee had been distinctly rejected by the viceroy, which will be a great disadvantage to the committee in its appeal to the imperial government, whose notions are more anti-commercial than the local functionaries. The private letters further state, that all the foreign factories have seconded the representation of the select committee with the single exception of that of the United States, the cunning Americans being fully aware that they would participate in whatever benefit might result from the representation; which is, in fact, calculated more for their benefit than for that of the Company, without the risk which an active co-operation in it necessarily involves.

## AMERICA.

### WEST INDIES.

#### TOBAGO.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES.—We learn by recent advices that the Legislative business of the Island having been favourably and amicably concluded in February, the session was prorogued to the 13th of April; but that events succeeded which have caused an extraordinary excitement in the Island. We abridge a notice of the occurrences.

The Hon. William Macbean, Attorney General, had been suspended from the functions of his office, under charges of the most serious nature. "That in preferring these charges, the whole community is perfectly convinced. His Excellency had but one course to pursue—that of submitting the accusations against the Attorney-General to His Majesty's government. Mr. Macbean immediately repaired to England, and after the lapse of about six months, directions are sent out to re-instate him in the different situations from which he had been suspended, viz: in the board of Council and in the office of Attorney General. The consequences of this measure we have now to notice: they are deeply to be regretted as having placed the colony in a situation wholly unprecedented. The Board of Council, after concluding the business of the session, adopted several resolutions, declaring in the most unequivocal terms, their determination never again to sit with Mr. Macbean at the Board; all the members present at the same time, we understand, tendered their resignations to His Excellency the Governor. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, after the resolution for prorogation had passed, addressed the house at some length, and, after alluding, with considerable warmth to many acts of unprofessional conduct which he had witnessed in the Attorney General, concluded by resigning the chair, rather than subject himself to transact business with that individual. Actuated by the same feeling, all the Judges of the Courts, civil and criminal, hastened to surrender their patents; the gentlemen of the bar have thrown up their business in court, and the Deputy Colonial Secretary, who is Clerk of the Council and of all the Courts, has given up his office and its emoluments. His Excellency the Governor, anxious to preserve the due administration of justice, has we understand, requested other gentlemen to fill the vacant seats on the Bench, but they declined for the same reason, which induced the others to resign.

Thus, from a state of peace and happiness, we are thrown into one of dreadful confusion. The course of Criminal Jurisprudence and Common Pleas are a complete state of suspension; no judges to try prisoners, nor to decide on civil suits; no means of obtaining relief by *habeas corpus*, in cases of oppression or otherwise. We may say that the laws of this Island are at present a dead letter. Such a state of things could never have been contemplated—we would like to hope it cannot last."

### UNITED STATES.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States relative to anticipated communications from the Minister at the Court of Great Britain, respecting the *Colonial Trade*. This Message announces the daily expectation of a definitive answer from the British Government to a proposition which has been submitted to it on this subject; and assigns the conflict of belief, that this answer would have been received in sufficient season for the final action of Congress of it before adjournment, as a reason for the delay of the Message—sent, at last, for fear of the non-arrival of the expected despatches.—*The Documentary Proceedings.*

"Should this branch of the negotiation committed to your Minister be successful, the present interdict would, nevertheless, be necessarily continued until the next session of Congress, as the President has, in no event, authority to remove it."

"Although no decision had been made at the close of our last advice from Mr. McLane, yet, from the general character of the interviews between him and those of His Majesty's Ministers, whose particular duty it was to confer with him on the subject, there is sufficient reason to expect a favourable result. It is justly in submitting to you the propriety of providing for a decision in the recess."

"This may be done by authorizing the President, in case an arrangement can be effected upon such terms as Congress would approve, to carry the same into effect on our part, by proclamation, or, if it should be thought advisable to execute the views of Congress by like means, in the event of an unfavourable decision."

"Any information in the possession of the Executive, which you may deem necessary to guide your deliberations, and which it may, under existing circumstances, be proper to communicate, shall be promptly laid before you, if required."

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, May 26, 1830.

The President's message was, after some debate, referred to the Committee on Commerce.—One member, in opposing a reference to the quarter proposed for the subject, said he cared not to what Committee it went, except those on Commerce and on Ways and Means, both which he asserted were the practice of reporting bills, the effect of which would be "to empty the Treasury instead of filling it—to throw the country on the mercy of foreign nations, and compel us in the interior even to send abroad to have our horses shod."

Mr. McLane, our Minister to London, has written private letters to his friends, stating that no advances had been made in the negotiation respecting the Colonial Trade, but that the matter stood as it did two years ago. There is very little probability of any thing being done that will be important to the interests of this country.—*Boston Patriot*, June 1.

The packet which has just arrived at New York from Liverpool has not brought the anticipated result of the negotiations at London, between Mr. McLane and the British Ministry, which the Message of the President of the United States to Congress gave us some reason to look for. It cannot be expected, of course, to be received now, after the adjournment of Congress. Meanwhile, it has been reported and has passed the House of Representatives, from the tenor of which, and the confident call of the Committee of Commerce upon the Executive for papers on the subject, it may be inferred that the British Government has shown some disposition to yield to our present Administration precisely the same measure of justice which it has emphatically refused to the Administration of Adams.