

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



THE KING.

LONDON, May 15.—We have little to report relative to the City affairs to day. Nothing is talked of but the King's illness, and one scarcely meets with a man who would not make oath that His Majesty is in a dying state. Indeed bets have been offered every day for the last month that the King would not live a week, yet His Majesty still continues to live (and long may he live,) as though on purpose to disappoint the croakers.

The *Morning Herald*, particularly its correspondent, P. P. P. for presuming to hope that the King will recover, is abused on all hands, as though it was a heinous offence to doubt the authenticity of those ominous reports about the speedy demise of the Crown, which, for some reason or other, are so eagerly propagated. The *Times* of this morning put forth a leader, a sort of 'demi-official leader,' in which we are told that 'the demise of the Crown is very near.' Unfortunately, however, for this 'awful' intelligence of our Ministerial contemporary, the bulletin of the day pronounced His Majesty better, and the consequence was (what a pity!) a rise, instead of a fall, in the Funds. As a specimen of the sort of feeling which prevails in the City, we may observe that both the copies of the bulletin exhibited at the Mansion-House had the word 'himself' underlined, so that they read 'His Majesty feels himself rather better.'

There has been a good deal of business transacted in the English Funds to-day, indeed much more than is usual on a Saturday, and prices, notwithstanding all the reports relative to the King's health, as we have observed above, are higher. The speculators for a fall appear to become alarmed as the evening day approaches, and it is said that they have thought it prudent to buy in their stock. This is a proof that, though they are very busy in propagating reports about the desperate state of the King's health, they themselves are very doubtful on the subject.

MAY 19.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—The King continues in an improving state, and we are at length gratified in being able to announce that hopes are entertained of His Majesty's restoration to a convalescent state. Such is the improved state of the King's health, that the constant attendance of the two physicians is no longer deemed necessary, and in consequence only one Physician (Sir Henry Hallford) would, it was expected, sleep at the Palace last night; the other (Sir Matthew Tierney) having left the Palace about eight o'clock yesterday morning, for London. The Bulletin which in future may be issued will exhibit occasionally the signature of but one of the Medical Gentlemen.

The following was the Bulletin of yesterday:

Windsor Castle, May 18.

"The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are all alleviated."

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD.

MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.

The Bulletin was shown to the Nobility and Gentry at the King's Palace, St. James's yesterday, as usual, by Viscount Lake (Lord,) and Mr. Forrester (Groom,) in Waiting.

MAY 24.—The state of His Majesty's health has had quite as serious an effect upon the trade in provincial towns as in the metropolis; and the prospect of convalescence has been followed by an equally favourable result.

A communication was forwarded late yesterday afternoon to each of the Cabinet Ministers. It was supposed to relate to the state of His Majesty's health.

Windsor Sunday Evening.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—The strong, blighting easterly and north-easterly winds have been blowing almost without intermission since Thursday evening, and again retarded His Majesty's recovery. His Majesty's private apartments are on the eastern flank of the Castle, and as I mentioned to you in my note of Friday evening the wind had not got round into that quarter more than two hours, when His Majesty's respiration was materially affected by it. On Friday night the wind changed to due west, with warm rain; and, as you have seen by the next morning's bulletin, His Majesty had a 'better night' but yesterday afternoon the wind again came round in the east, and again His Majesty's breathing was affected, and he had of course a further restless night. The official bulletin issued this morning states that 'a good night' though the same euphemistic worded document admits that His Majesty suffered from embarrassment in his breathing occasionally; and surely that night hardly deserves to be called a good night which is disturbed even occasionally. The fact is, as I have stated it—His Majesty was very restless in the early part of the night; though he had afterwards some hours' sound repose; and I am happy to add that his occasional restlessness has not affected the general amendment in his health.

Yesterday the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, and had an audience of His Majesty for nearly two hours.

The Bishop of Chichester took leave of His Majesty on Thursday evening, and returned this morning; when his Lordship performed divine service in the music room, the whole Court attending.

To-day at one o'clock His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived on a visit to His Majesty, and is still here, being detained by the weather.

Sir Matthew Tierney has not slept at the Castle these two nights.

Windsor Castle, 20th May, 1830.

The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms continue to improve.

Windsor, May 22.

The King's symptoms remain the same. His Majesty has passed a better night.

The following bulletin was posted this afternoon at the Mansion-House:—

Windsor Castle, May 23.

The King passed a good night; but His Majesty suffered from the embarrassment in his breathing occasionally.

This forenoon, after the bulletin was issued, Sir Matthew left the Castle for his residence in town, and is expected to return again this evening.

Windsor, Monday Morning.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—The King has had another restless night; but still it does not appear to have had any injurious effect on that amended state of health which I had the honor of foretelling has been confirmed by the subsequent official bulletins.

The weakness in His Majesty's respiratory organs has rendered it necessary that he should repose pretty generally in one particular position and—as His Majesty, notwithstanding his protracted illness has lost nothing of his personal bulk and weight—considerable uneasiness and irritation of the part on which he reclines have been the natural consequence; and independently of any other cause may well account for an occasional restless night.

Twelve o'clock.

The physicians have just issued the following bulletin—which you will perceive confirms the state-

ment that the restless night has produced no change in the amended state of His Majesty's health:—

Windsor Castle, 24th May, 1830.

The King's symptoms continue the same. His Majesty has passed a sleepless night.

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD.

MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.

Sir Matthew Tierney left the castle on his way to London as soon as he had signed the bulletin; and about the same time the Bishop of Chichester departed in the same direction, with an understanding that he does not return until Saturday next.

Windsor, May 25.

"The King passed yesterday very uncomfortably; but His Majesty has had a good night, and feels himself better this morning."

(Signed) H. HALFORD.

M. TIERNEY.

MAY 26.—The King has passed another good night—but His Majesty's symptoms have not improved.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 24.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.—The Duke of Wellington—My Lords, I hold in my hand, by command of His Majesty, a Message to this House, which I propose may be read.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Message:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks it necessary to inform the House that His Majesty's severe and painful indisposition renders it inconvenient and painful to sign with his own hand those public instruments which require the sign manual. His Majesty relies upon the dutiful attachment of Parliament to concert, without delay, the means by which His Majesty may be relieved from that pain and inconvenience, by providing for the discharge of that important function of the Crown, without detriment to the public interest."

The Duke of Wellington then rose and said—My Lords, I did not consider, when I moved the reading of the Message of His Majesty, that it would be the anxious wish of your Lordships to take the very earliest opportunity of replying to it; and to communicate to His Majesty the sorrow, which I am convinced your Lordships, in common with all his Majesty's subjects, feel at the lamentable indisposition under which His Majesty has been and is now labouring. On a future occasion the measure proposed in the Address will be taken into consideration by your Lordships; but I beg to take the earliest opportunity, as I have just stated, believing that your Lordships will accede in the course of expressing our sorrow at His Majesty's lamented indisposition, and our hopes that his health may be speedily established. I am persuaded, my Lords, also, with respect to that part of His Majesty's Address which relates to the mode of giving relief under which his Majesty labours in attaching his signature to public documents, that your Lordships will be anxious to comply with the Address. Under these circumstances I do not apologize to your Lordships, but, on the contrary, bow move, my Lords, "That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, assuring His Majesty this House deeply laments that His Majesty is labouring under so severe and painful an indisposition; but that the House hopes, under the blessing of Divine Providence, his Majesty may be speedily restored to health; that this House will proceed to consider without delay the means by which his Majesty may be relieved from the pain and inconvenience of signing with his own hand the public documents, and that the discharge of those important functions of the Crown may be accomplished without detriment to the public interest."

Earl Gray, after expressing his sorrow at the lamentable illness of His Majesty, said the proposed measure was one of deep importance to the public, as it was nothing less than a delegation of the Royal authority, which might, if due care were not taken, establish a precedent dangerous to the future interests of the country.—The Address was then agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice yesterday, said there was no precedent to guide the Lordships under the present circumstances, but mentioned several instances in which the Royal assent had been attached to public instruments by means of a stamp. In the time of Henry VIII. a commission was appointed to affix the Royal signature to various bills and state documents, by means of a stamp, and this was on account of any indisposition of the Monarch, but for the purpose of expedition and the promotion of public convenience. Proclamations and other public documents were signed in the same manner in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and William III. Ministers now proposed that a commission under the sign manual should be appointed to fix the sign manual by means of a stamp, the commissioners taking an oath that what they did was by the Royal command, and that the instrument had not been unfairly or improperly obtained; further that the signature should not be affixed till it had been signed by three of His Majesty's ministers, and that one of the Privy Council should witness the signature, and indorse on the instrument its nature and object. There was also a clause providing that the sign manual should have the same effect as if this bill had not passed. Lord Gray did not object to the bill, but thought it of importance that it should be limited in its duration.—The Duke of Wellington said it was intended to limit the bill to within a month after the opening of the next session of parliament. The bill was then read the first time, the second reading being fixed for Thursday.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.—The Earl of Aberdeen informed their Lordships that on Friday evening last he had received an intimation from his Royal Highness of his intention to resign the situation he had accepted, and abdicate the high honor to which he had been raised by the contracting Powers, though it was known that Prince Leopold was anxious for the appointment of his Royal Highness. And that all the documents respecting Greece, would soon be laid before their Lordships.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 25.—Three per Cent.—Consols for the Account, opening 21st inst., rose this morning from 92½ to 93 and 93½, in the face of a bulletin stating that His Majesty had passed yesterday very uncomfortably, the concluding sentence of which, importing that the King feels himself now better, gave a new and at least temporary impulse to the Money market.

Some of our manufacturers, in the full expectation that His Majesty would not recover, proceeded to anticipate his immediate death, by casting thousands of his medals, on most of which the month of May is engraved as the month in which our beloved Monarch died. The welcome intelligence of the King's rapid recovery has been to these loyal speculators a source of the greatest consternation.—Should the fortunately live beyond the present month their hasty speculations will be as much a source of loss to the parties as they are now of laughter and ridicule to the public.—*Birmingham Journal.*

A ship laden with human bones, has arrived at Lissimouth. The master of the vessel states that the bones were collected from the plains and marshes of Leipsic, and are part of thousands of the brave men who fell in the sanguinary battles between France and the Allies, in October, 1813.

MAY 26.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Labouchere moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that a majority of the Members of the Legislative Council of Upper and Lower Canada ought not to consist of persons holding Offices at the pleasure of the Crown; and that any measures that may tend to connect more intimately this branch of the Constitution with the interest of

these Colonies would be attended with the greatest advantage. That it is not expedient that the Judges should hold seats in the Executive Councils of Upper and Lower Canada, and that, with the exception of the Chief Justice, they ought not to be involved in the political business of the Legislative Councils. That it is indispensable to the good government and contentment of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, that these measures should be carried into effect with the least possible convenient delay."

Sir George Murray, after complimenting the Honorable Gentleman on the moderation of the tone in which he had brought the Resolutions forward, opposed them on a variety of grounds. He assured the House that the recommendations of the Commissioners had been fully acted upon as far as circumstances allowed; stating that three vacancies had recently occurred in the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, which had been filled by persons who held no office under the Crown; and that in future vacancies would be filled up in a similar manner. He fully admitted that the Judges, with the exception of the Chief Justice, ought to be excepted from the list of the Legislative Council, and mentioned that recently Gentlemen appointed to the Bench in Upper Canada had resigned their places in the Legislative Council.—Resolutions negatived: majority 61.

ASSAULT ON THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—A very curious case is now about being tried, at Cavan Assizes, Ireland. The parties at issue are Mr. Vermer Moore, barrister, and a number of men named Irish teachers, in the employ of the Bible society. The business of those men is to assist in converting the Irish, by forwarding the circulation of the Scripture in the Irish language. The Counselor, though a Brunswicker, did not approve of the method; he said the books, instead of being placed in the hands of the peasantry, were crammed in ditches and gripped in the fields, and that in such situations in his own grounds, he lately found enough of them wherewith to build a wing to his house. Still the teachers laboured in their vocation, and appeared to care as little about the Counselor's sarcasms as he cared about their preaching. On a certain occasion a number of these teachers, returning after receiving their pay, were, as they averred, attacked by the peasantry, and flocked round the Counselor's house for refuge. As the story goes, the Counselor thought this opportunity too good to be missed, and finding those who withstood his taunts, driven into his net, he took sure steps to make game of them in earnest. Abusive language, it appears, was followed by several shots, not from the pop gun of his indignation, but from his fowling piece; and one or more of the flock of teachers was wounded. The sport was not allowed to rest here—the Bible Society could not approve of this method of distributing their distributors—and the result is that head-quarters has given the Counselor Solicitor instructions to prosecute. Mr. Moore is out on bail, himself in the sum of £1000, and two sureties in £250 each.

FRANCE.

ORDONNANCE OF THE KING.

CHARLES, &c.
Art. 1. The Sieur Chantelauze, First President of our Royal Tribunal at Grenoble, is appointed Keeper of the Seals; Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Justice.

Art. 2. The Sieur Baron de Montbel, Minister of the Interior, is appointed Minister of Finance.

Art. 3. Our well-beloved and faithful Count de Peyronnet, Peer of France, is appointed Minister of the Interior.

Art. 4. The Sieur Baron Capelle, Prefect of the Seine and Oise, is appointed Minister of the Public Works.

III. CHARLES, &c.
Art. 1. The general direction of the Bridges, Highways, and Mines, is suppressed. The Sieur Pecqueur, Director of that Department, is permitted to retire.

Art. 2. Sieur Baquency, Councillor of State, is appointed Minister of State, and Member of our Privy Council.

IV. AND V. CHARLES, &c.
Art. 1. Are appointed Ministers of State, and Members of our Privy Council, the Sieurs Couvroux, Count de Bertier, Director-General of the Forests; Baron de Balanvilliers, Councillor of State.

All these ordinances are dated May 10, and counter-signed by Prince Polignac.

(From the *Journal des Debats*.)

EXPOSITION TO AFRICA.

(Telegraphic Despatch.)

Admiral Duperré to His Excellency the Minister of the Navy and Colonies.

Toulon, May 18.

"The fleet is ready to put to sea; every thing is embarked, both the men and the material. The first division of the fleet awaits itself a light breeze, to get under sail. Thus the movement has begun."

THE ARMY.—The Infantry regiments, by an order just issued have been reduced to 660 rank and file. As service companies are not to be weakened, there will now remain only 132 men in the depot establishment, which it is thought, will soon be reduced to one recruiting company, and necessitate a reduction of officers as well as men.

"It was announced by telegraph yesterday afternoon, from Toulon, that all the forces of the expedition had embarked in the morning. The following order of the day, dated Toulon, May 10, addressed to the army, reached us by the mail:—

"Soldiers!—The insult offered to the French flag calls you beyond the seas. At a signal given from the Theatre you flew to arms, and many of you have left the paternal roof, in order to avenge the insult. At different periods the French standard has waved on the African shore. The heat of the climate, the fatigue of marches, the privations of the desert, nothing could damp the courage of those who preceded you. Their steady intrepidity, was sufficient to repel the tumultuous attack of a brave but undisciplined cavalry; you will follow their glorious example. The civilized nations of the Old and New World have their eyes fixed upon you, and their good wishes attend you. The cause of France is that of mankind; prove yourselves worthy of your noble mission. Let no excess tarnish the lustre of your exploits; terrible in combat, be just and humane after victory; your interest commands it as well as your duty. Too long under the oppression of a greedy and barbarous soldiery, the Arab will look upon you as liberators. He will court your alliance; attracted by your good faith, he will bring to our camps the produce of his soil. It is thus that by shortening the war, and shedding less blood, you will accomplish the wishes of a Sovereign who is as sparing of the blood of his subjects as he is jealous of the honour of France. Soldiers, an august Prince has just visited your ranks; he wished to be satisfied that nothing had been neglected, in order to ensure success, and provide for your wants. His constant solicitude will follow you to the inhospitable countries whither you are going to fight. You will render yourselves worthy of it, by observing that strict discipline which gained to the army led to victory by him, the respect of Spain and of all Europe."

Comte de BOURMONT.

GREECE.

It is confidently reported that Prince Leopold is making arrangements to proceed to Greece immediately, which appears to be in some degree confirmed by the following letter:—"Banff, May 12. A steam boat has just arrived here to carry Dr. Wilson to Greece. The Doctor, who was formerly Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, has received an appointment from Prince Leopold, and is ordered to proceed immediately to Greece."

The crown of Greece is yet in the market, for Prince Leopold, wisely considering the difficulties and dangers to which he will be exposed who wears it, has broken off the negotiations, and declared his final determination not to accept the dangerous honour which the Allied Powers designed for him. From the explanations on the subject of Greece, given by the Earl of Aberdeen, in the House

of Lords, on Monday night, it appears that the negotiations were at first much impeded by the determination of the Prince that a large loan, guaranteed by the Allies should be a *sine qua non* with regard to the further progress of the affair, and that after this had been conceded, new difficulties were suggested by him, which ended in a resolution on his part to have nothing further to do with the matter. Lord Aberdeen did not vouchsafe to inform the House what those difficulties were, but we can readily conceive why his Royal Highness should prefer the enjoyment of his Royal Highness in peace and safety, to the sovereignty over a fierce and turbulent people, particularly as he would have been forced upon them, without even the ceremony of asking their consent. It will be seen from our Parliamentary report that Sir R. Peel hinted at something of this kind in the House of commons on Monday.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 29.—A letter from Kislar, in the Caucasus, of the 13th March, says, that on the 12th there had been the shock of an earthquake, which continued ten seconds. The Armenians, seized with terror, hastened to prayers in the churches; the Tartars, with their mollahs, went through the streets, and collected alms for the purpose of buying sheep to be distributed among the poor. In the village of Andrejovska, two days' journey from Kislar, the earthquake had been much more severe; the Armenian church and some mosques were thrown down, and above 400 inhabitants perished under the ruins, the roofs of which were covered with earth. A mountain opened with great noise, and one half of it sunk considerably. The earthquake at Andrejovska lasted nine days.

Accounts from Prussia state that the important subject regarding the murder of the Russian Ambassador is finally settled. Firmans from the Shah announce that he has done what the Russians required in atonement for the insult—namely, the High Priest, being the ringleader and principal instigator of the tumults in the capital, has been banished to the kingdom; the Chief of the Police confined and fined in money; mutilated, by having their noses, ears, and tongues cut off, every one according to his deserts; and several hundreds have fled from the country, lest the vengeance of the Shah should fall upon them."

AMERICA.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, JAM., JUNE 8.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—By letters from Jamaica, dated the 4th inst. received by the packet, it appears that an atrocious attempt was lately made upon the lives of Mr. Shennley, the British Consul and his brother, who had only recently arrived at that island, the particulars of which we annex, copied from the Hayti Telegraph of the 30th ult. What object the vile miscreants could have in view, in attempting to murder Mr. Shennley, it is impossible to conceive; he had been too short a time in the country to have made enemies; he and his brother had received every civility that strangers could expect, and particularly so from the Government. Every exertion was making to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. The following is the extract from the Hayti Gazette:

PORT AU PRINCE, MAY 20.

On Tuesday last, the 25th inst. between the hours of nine and ten in the night, a horrible attack was made upon the person of Mr. Shennley, his Britannic Majesty's Consul: accompanied by his brother, he was returning to his residence situated about two miles from the City, when about three hundred yards from his house, going at an easy pace, he was suddenly fired upon. The ball struck him in the side, penetrated his coat which was not buttoned, pierced his shirt in front, and grazed his skin. Immediately after, a second shot was discharged, of large size, which lodged entirely in the animal head and caused his and the horseman's fall. Mr. Shennley, assisted by his brother rose immediately, and aided by the obscurity of the night, they both got safe to their house. A proper sense of prudence and circumspection prevented the Consul from communicating this extraordinary occurrence to the proper authorities till a late hour next day, the 26th, when the subsequent measures taken by Government to discover the authors or instigators of such an unparalleled outrage, have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

PRINCE.—We insert the following account furnished us by Captain J. H. Robertson, of the Brig Countess Dunmore, which was boarded by a pirate, on her passage from London to this port.

Sunday 25th April 1830.

Lat. 14 40 N. Long. 51 W.

"At 2 p.m. saw a sail ahead standing to the N.W. made her out to be rigged with a lateen sail and jib on the foremast. At 3 p.m. when a little ahead the beam, she hoisted about, fired a gun and hoisted French colours. Having a suspicious appearance, and being without any means by which to defend ourselves, we made every effort to out sail her. At 3 1/2 p.m. they lowered down their lateen sail and set another double the size: she then came up with us hand over hand. I consulted the officers, passengers and crew, what was best to be done, as we had no means of defence, we all agreed that it was best to heave to, and let her board before dark. At 5 p.m. she came up alongside and hailed us in broken English, by a ruffian looking fellow with a sword in his hand. I was ordered on board immediately with my papers. The pirate is low and very sharp, with a stern four feet above the bulwark, of about 130 or 140 tons, and having a long pivot gun amidships. When I went on board the pirate I was ordered below in the cabin; I produced my papers, which they seemed to care little about; they all spoke Spanish, one man, not a Spaniard who spoke a little English, was the interpreter. Our men were ordered out of the boat, and they manied her with about fourteen of their crew, armed with sabres and large knives. While this was doing I was closely confined to the cabin and interrogated about money.—About 7 p.m. our boat returned from the Brig, and I was ordered to go in her; on getting on board I was taken into the cabin and money was again demanded. I replied that I had none.—three of the pirates, picked me in the belly with their sabres, and another, a butcher-looking fellow, applied a large knife to the side of my neck, and made me feel the point of it, and called out for money. Judging they were about to murder me, I asked for a few minutes to address God, this they would not allow, but called for the mate to witness what was to be done. I was laid on the table on my back, and a fellow, after sharpening a knife on the back of a saw, held it of me by the throat and put the knife across it. I was loosened and again asked for money, I replied as before; I was then laid hold of again with an apparent determination to dispatch me, this fellow looked at his officer's face for a nod, but the latter shook his head, and I was liberated. Mr. Small, our passenger, was asked for his money, a sword put to his throat, and threatened to be killed if he did not give it up. The mate was also roughly handled and his life threatened. The mate and myself were taken on board the pirate; I was kept in close confinement in the cabin, but the mate returned to the brig. They steered N.W. all night, going about 63 knots. They searched the brig the whole night, threatening to cut off the Captain's and passengers heads in the morning, if no money was produced. In the morning of the 26th they began their plunder, taking every thing they fancied; they robbed the people of their clothes, hammocks, &c. Mr. Small and myself of our watches and the ship of sails, new rope, provisions, &c. &c. At 8 a.m. I was ordered on board the brig by the Captain of the pirate, who

shook hands with me and bade me adieu, as if nothing had happened.

"While I was in the cabin of the pirate, I observed a great many things which appeared to have been plundered, such as Sextants, Quadrants, Chronometers, Spy Glasses, Trunks, &c. &c. and seemed to me two thirds loaded with her goods."

COLOMBIA.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

By the Athenian, from Cartagena, we have been furnished with papers from that place to the 30th ult. inclusive. They announce Bolivar's approaching departure for Colombia, and the election of a new President. We translate below the message sent by Bolivar to Congress on the 22d April, with the reply of that body. On the 21st May, Congress having previously settled and adopted the new Constitution (which is not yet published), proceeded to choose a President and Vice-President. On the third ballot Joaquin Mosquera was chosen President, and General Domingo Caicedo Vice President. There were forty-eight votes, and the Constitution required two thirds for the successful candidate. The ballots were thus:—First ballot, 26 for Sr. Canabal, 17 for Mosquera, 5 for Sr. Caicedo; 2d ballot, 37 for Mosquera, 17 for Canabal, and 4 for Caicedo; 3d ballot, which was restricted to the two highest candidates, 34 for Mosquera, and 14 for Caicedo. Sr. Mosquera was then declared legally elected President of the Republic. Proceeding then to the election of Vice President, General Caicedo received 33 votes; Sr. Canabal, 11, and 3 scattering. Sr. Mosquera was then declared duly elected Vice President.

The President elect not being in Bogota, a delegation was sent to the Vice President, informing him of his election, and inviting him at once to enter on the duties of his station and of President, and to take the oath, and then addressed the Congress. A committee was also sent to the Vice President, accompanying the delegation, and expressing their admiration and regard for his character and his labours. The Vice President expressed in reply the greatest pleasure at the choice that had been made, and at being himself once more a private citizen.

On the 5th of May a complimentary address, signed by the new Vice President, the Archbishop of Bogota, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, and War, and about 1200 citizens, was presented to General Bolivar—in which the fullest expressions of admiration for his services and sacrifices employed—and as he was no longer in power, may be taken as sincere.

On the 9th Bolivar left Bogota for Cartagena, where he was to embark, as was supposed, in the British frigate *Shannon* for England. On his way he was received with the highest testimonials of affection and respect. He arrived on the 22d at the base, in the vicinity of Cartagena.

The proclamation of the Vice President on assuming his station, is in a proper tone. It reminds him of all past animosities, and prunes that no distinction shall be made between citizens on account either of their origin, alluding doubtless to old Spaniards, or past opinions. Venezuela, under these circumstances, can have no ground for complaint in her secession.

Bolivar by his act of retirement from public life, if no future step shall detract from his name, has crowned himself with a brighter and more lasting diadem than any which military power or opinion could ever have conferred on him. Colombia is under incalculable obligations to this her distinguished son, and we trust she may always find room for an undiminished gratitude for the services his services have conferred on her.

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIBERATOR, PRESENTED TO THE CONSTITUENT CONGRESS:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The Constitution bequeathed, and charged as you are by the nation with the nomination of the high functionaries who will preside over the republic, I think it proper to return my repeated protestations, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you lower me with your suffrages. (You should be assured that the good of my country requires of me the sacrifice of separating myself forever from the country which gave me life, in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. Venezuela, in order to justify her secession, has ascribed ambitious views to me; next she would allege my re-election as an obstacle to reconciliation, and finally the republic would be subject either to dismemberment, or a civil war. The considerations which I submitted to Congress on the day of its installation, combined with others, should all concur to persuade Congress that its most imperative obligation is to give to the people of Colombia new magistrates, possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal.

I beseech you fellow-citizens to receive this message as a proof of my most ardent patriotism, and of the love I have ever professed for Colombia.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Bogota, 27th April 1830.

ANSWER OF CONGRESS.

SIR.—Congress is possessed of your message of the 27th inst. in which you reiterate your resolution to accept again the Chief Magistracy, even though you should be honored with the votes of the representatives of the people—and has taken the same to consideration.

Congress duly appreciates this new proof of the civism and disinterestedness that animate you. It realises in our view, the glory that by many titles you had already acquired, and putting to flight the imputations launched against you, confirms your credit and consolidates your reputation.

You may be assured, sir, that each one of the members of Congress, obeying the impulses of patriotism and duty, and his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his conscience on the election day, the reasons that have induced you to solicit that you may not be re-elected—and these will determine his vote. Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, sir, and for the nation, Congress entertains the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honor and loving the glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care that the lustre of your name shall pass to posterity in such light as benefits the founder of the independence of Colombia.

Such, Sir, are the sentiments of Congress, which, by its order, I have the honor to communicate to you.

Hall of the Session, Bogota, April 30.

VINCENTE BORRERO.

To His Excellency Simon Bolivar, Liberator President, &c. &c.

Proclamation of Vice-President Caicedo—acting as President:—

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The votes of your Representatives have placed me in the second office of the Republic. With more fortunate aim the same vote called to the Presidency that distinguished patriot, Joaquin Mosquera. During his absence from the capital, the constitution deposits in my inexperienced hands the supreme direction of the Executive Government.

Colombians, after many painful and prolonged oscillations, a new Constitution is presented to Colombia, guaranteeing and confirming in a stable manner, the power of the government with the liberty of the people. The chosen interpreters of the national will have preserved intact the republican form