

EUROPE.

NETHERLANDS.

PREVIOUS STATE OF THE NETHERLANDS. (From the Tricolor.)

As we ventured in the first number to express our apprehensions that disturbances might arise in the Netherlands, we shall take a view of the state of the Country, and of the existing causes of discontent.

When the colossal empire of Napoleon fell to pieces in 1814, the ancient divisions of Europe were no longer recognizable; so that the Allies sat down before the map and traced out new ones in the manner which they thought best calculated to produce a balance of power; or rather to secure to themselves, the means of weighing down France. The wishes and welfare of the millions who were thus united, or separated, or transferred from one master to another, were of course left out of the question; that which was politically right, was assumed to be morally right, and to each sharer of the spoil, was committed the task of appeasing or repressing the murmurs of his subjects. Some adopted one course and granted constitutions; others adhered to the old despotic plan, and rendered resistance hopeless, by their largest standing armies.

The kingdom of the Netherlands or Low Countries, were created by these arbiters of European destinies at the Congress of Vienna; who thus united under one government, two nations geographically contiguous, but differing entirely in religion, language and character. The Dutch, or inhabitants of what was formerly the Republic of the lower United Provinces, are strict and almost always exclusive Protestants; they speak a dialect of the German, and have always been noted for the phlegmatic coldness of their character.

The Belgians, who occupy the other provinces, are the most bigoted and intolerant Catholics; their language has no resemblance to that of their fellow subjects, being essentially French, with a mixture of German, Spanish, and words of uncertain origin; and to complete the contrast, they have always been reckoned the most fiery and turbulent of mankind. Their whole history is one of contention with the various powers which have held them in subjection, until they were conquered from the Austrians during the Revolution, and incorporated into the French Republic. Separated by no natural boundaries, they soon assimilated with their fellow subjects, and in every point were viewed as a most important part of the nation.

Politically the possession of both countries is essential to that predominance at which the rulers of France have always aimed. The Dutch provinces offered a long line of sea coast, favourable to their commerce, and offered the greatest facilities for rivaling Great Britain in peace, or excluding her in war. Belgium, by its dense and active population, its admirable fortresses, and its geographical position, presented a barrier to invasion from the North.—The country, too, is fertile, abounding in coal, iron, and sulphur; and manufactures of various kinds were carried on to an extent, and a degree of excellence, unknown elsewhere on the continent.—These advantages were much increased during the connexion with France, which offered a ready market for both raw and fabricated articles. To the allies these were sufficient reasons for placing them in other hands; and the crown was bestowed upon the Prince of Orange Nassau, whose whole family had long governed the United Provinces under the title of Stadtholder, and who brought the additional recommendation of having never sided with the French.

These dispositions were pleasing to neither Dutch nor Belgians. The former had hoped to see their ancient Republic revived, and looked with some suspicion at the crown which was to decorate the brows of their ruler. However, their old constitution was to be adopted without any changes, and their vanity was gratified by the reflection that one of their own country and religion had been chosen for them.

The Belgians, on the other hand, were loud in their disapprobation. They considered themselves in a manner subjected to the Dutch, who they foresaw would have a predominance in the Councils; besides, they looked with horror on a heretic Sovereign, who might well be inclined to overthrow their religious institutions. Their clamors were suspended by Bonaparte's return from Elba, when their country became the arena in which the fates of Europe were again decided. They took part with the Allies for, and no confidence was placed in their troops, who were kept inactive behind the British lines at Waterloo, and would doubtless have received Napoleon with enthusiasm had the fortune of the day been otherwise.

Soon after that event, an assembly of the Notables from the different provinces was convened, and a constitution submitted to them, which was certainly more liberal than could have been expected at that period.—Much discussion, however, took place and it underwent many alterations before it was ratified. The people are divided into three orders; the nobility—the inhabitants of towns who represent the commercial interest—and those of the country for agricultural. By these three orders of the people, are elected the representatives of the provincial legislatures; each of which manages the internal affairs of its own state, and elects the representatives of the lower house of the States General, or Congress of the whole kingdom. The upper house is in number not less than forty, nor more than sixty, who are appointed by the King, and hold their office for life but do not transmit them to their posterity. The lower house contains one hundred and ten. The council of state consists of twenty-four persons chosen by the King, who presides at their meetings and to whom all acts are presented for ratification.

The executive power rests with the King; the legislative with the two houses, jointly with the King. Every subject is eligible to every office.—No privilege exempts from the payment of taxes. The Ministers are not responsible. The press is under no other restraint than the liability to prosecution of editors and publishers. Absolute liberty of conscience is granted to all. This last clause to us appearing so unobjectionable, met with the utmost opposition from the Belgians, who considered it as a violation of their rights; they also demanded that the Catholic Clergy should be represented as well as the other three orders. The difficulties were temporarily smoothed, by an ordinance appointing a committee of the council of state, consisting of three or four catholic members, to whom every thing relative to their religion was to be referred.

As soon as the constitution was accepted, the King occupied himself seriously in attempting the consolidation of his states; and from all accounts has done every thing in his power to become acquainted with the condition of the people, and to remedy the evils which occur. He is represented as the most laborious of men, mixing frequently with the people, and giving audience every week to all, without distinction, who have complaints to make or petitions to prefer. This is well; but his situation is peculiar, his tenure of the crown is any thing but

secure, and the first great commotion of Europe will probably deprive him of it. His only chance for securing it, should such an event occur, evidently depends upon the circumstance of his previously weeding out all French attachments, and rendering the two nations one, in feelings and language. With this view he has been endeavouring to make the Belgians, Dutchmen and Protestants. The language of Holland was introduced into the Courts of justice, the public schools, and even the debates of the States General. Attempts were also made to place protestant teachers in the Catholic Seminaries; a philosophical college was established at Louvain, in which the sciences were principally taught, and at which all theological students were obliged to attend, and none could receive ordination who had studied abroad.

The Catholic hierarchy took fire at this, well knowing that the cultivation of the physical sciences is a powerful engine against the establishment of their faith. Their indignation was openly expressed on all occasions, until 1827, when a concordat was made with the Pope which rendered the burden somewhat lighter. Still they were not satisfied, and for the first time perhaps in the history of the world, the Catholic priesthood showed themselves the friends of constitutional liberty, by demanding that the rights of the people should be secured to them like those of the English, and not held merely at the will of the monarch. The calls for reform were not confined to religious affairs; the trial by jury was also required, and the responsibility of the ministers. Various circumstances caused the government to be most expensive, and taxes are no where higher than in the Netherlands, being more than double of what is paid in France upon the same amount of property. Besides the immensity of maintaining the fortresses, a ruinous and unsuccessful war has been for some time carried on in Java, where millions are annually expended, and a dreadful loss of life caused by the climate and the sword, without any return of consequence. In addition to this, they are burdened with a national debt of more than eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (nearly one-fourth of that Great Britain) contracted almost entirely by the Dutch Provinces, before and during their subjection to France. The spirit of discontent passed speedily into the chambers, where a powerful opposition was formed against the ministry.

The press, it may be supposed, was not idle, and in process of time it was found necessary to curb it. The occasion chosen, was the insertion in the papers in July 1823, of some offensive jokes upon the government; the authors proved to be two Frenchmen, who were, in consequence, condemned to a year's imprisonment, which sentence was however, soon changed to one of expulsion from the Kingdom. This arbitrary proceeding was severely commented on by two of the most notable writers which the country has produced, M. Ducpetiaux and M. de Potter; the latter is well known in Europe for several works on the theological history, and for his able and entertaining biography of Scipio Ricci, bishop of Pistoia. Their object was to excite the public indignation, and to demand the abolition of the law in virtue of which the Frenchmen had been condemned. The government had gone too far to retract, and the defenders of the public liberties were instantly prosecuted, and sentenced, the one to a year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred florins, the other to a longer confinement, and a fine of one thousand florins. The excitement produced by this, was no longer to be controlled, and the ministry were themselves obliged to recommend the repeal of the law, which was instantly done by a large majority.

Messrs. Ducpetiaux and de Potter, however, gained nothing by the appeal, and disdaining to supplicate the King, brought their case before the States General in November last, as it could be determined, however, the king sent in a plan of law relative to the press, far more onerous than that which had been repealed. It recommended imprisonment from one to five years, of all who "shall in any way attack the dignity, power, and rights of the royal family, or be guilty of manifestation of hostile sentiments to the King or of contempt of the ordinances and decrees emanating from him."—Provisions were also made against "those who shall disturb or endanger in any way the public safety, in showing disunion, fomenting alarm and suspicion; who shall attack or insult the government or one of its branches—outrage its acts—calumniate its intentions or endeavor to sap its authority, &c." It will easily be seen that every comment on the proceedings of government, might subject its author to prosecution under a law so comprehensive and so vague. It is followed by an order for putting the prisoners *au secret*, that is cutting off all communications between them and the rest of the world. M. Ducpetiaux was liberated at the end of February, but M. de Potter was still kept close, and daily underwent inquisitorial examination, concerning a conspiracy which he is said to have organized during his confinement. The law proposed against the liberty of the press was passed with few modifications. In April last, the unhappy victims of despotism were both banished their country for four years. They wished to go to Switzerland, but France, Prussia, Wirtemberg, and the other governments refused them even permission to pass through their territories, and they were kept in a dreadful state of uncertainty, in a small village, until the happy termination of the revolution in France, when one of the first acts of the Lieutenant General, was to grant them leave to enter France, and remain during their pleasure.

Such is the state of things in this country, according to the accounts which we have examined.—A gentleman, however, whose opinion is entitled to the highest consideration, takes a different view of the case of the exiles; who, according to him, are justly condemned, as a correspondence has been detected between M. de Potter and the French Jesuits, which showed clearly their intention of overthrowing the constitution. Van Maanen, the Minister of Justice is represented by him as a man of the highest order of talent, and judicial knowledge; and his firmness in resisting the encroachments of the hierarchy, is given as the cause of all the abuse which has been heaped upon him.

Much excitement unquestionably took place at Brussels when the news arrived from France; and it is reported that the King, in order to quiet them offered, if necessary, himself to march at the head of his troops to the assistance of the Parisians. William Frederic, King of the Netherlands, is about 60 years of age. He married a sister of the King of Prussia, and had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, the Prince of Orange, is the same who was first proposed as a husband for the Princess of England. He has since married a sister of the Emperor of Russia and has several children.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SENTINEL.
Copy of a letter from the Count of Surville to an Officer formerly serving in the Republican and Imperial Armies of France.

POINT BREEZE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1830.

Sir—I received the letters by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is—all for the French people. I therefore do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty towards the nation. I have no right to exercise either in my own name or that of my nephew. Government is a want of the people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness: And

I am now resigned to conform to the national will lawfully expressed. You know that three million-five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the Empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannot without pusillanimity fail to recollect that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed by the Deputies in 1815; that my brother the Emperor, abdicated on that condition alone; that nothing but foreign bayonets on two occasions restored the Bourbons, and protected the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a Prince with which mine can have any thing in common; being sanctioned by any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, cannot suit my countrymen, I have often told you that the only family in France, which the nation will not choose and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that family loved France, and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would long ago have renounced the throne. That divorce has been sealed by blood enough, both French and Foreign, during twenty-five years, with the necessary necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of the Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The Emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France, and wished to close every wound. He threw the counsels open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjuring the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need immense, dictatorial power, with which to make head against the rivalry of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry. He wished to put an end to the revolution; and offering himself as mediator in France, as Moderator in Europe, England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to those conquests which she denounced as excesses, though alone she was answerable for them, and concluded by crushing in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroism and victory, by imposing the family of the good old times on a regenerated nation.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, and does not now. Should the nation declare for a Republic, you know my sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger. You will never have I often said to the Spaniards, like to give you: but you must be able to hear it; time is a necessary element in every thing.

Assurances are given that your youth have made great progress towards republican opinions. Doubtless government is a remedy for an evil. Happy the country wise enough to do without it. We perceive scarce any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. It is that a state suitable to France? Is it not the irritation caused by the absurd pretensions of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond perhaps what will suit the rest of their fellow citizens at present, and the tranquility of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains; by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon the Second, to the son of a brother whom I ought to love and respect more than any other person whatever, because I knew him from infancy better than any one else and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me through General Bertrand's pen, to let his son govern himself by my advice; never above all, to forget that he is a Frenchman; to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality, and let him adopt for his device *all for the French people*.

I have positive assurances that Napoleon the Second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France. I am your affectionate,

JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(Count of Surville.)

BOSTON, OCTOBER 15.
Arrived brig Cedric, Crowell, from Rio Grande.—On the 7th inst. lat. 33, lon. 68 1-2, fell in with the wreck of the brig Aurora, of Lunenburg, and took her, Capt. Moser, the Mate, Mr. Scott a passenger, and four seamen. One seaman, James Bestworth, of New-York was drowned. The Aurora was capsized in a gale on the 30th September, lat 33, lon. 66 1-2. She was loaded with rum, sugar and molasses, and belonged to Mr. Philip Rudolf of Lunenburg.

BOSTON OCT. 20.

CIRCULAR OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department, Oct. 6, 1830.

Sir.—You will perceive by the proclamation, of the President, herewith transmitted that from and after the date thereof, the act entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the 18th of April, 1818, an act supplementary thereto, passed 15th May, 1820, and an act, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the 1st of March 1823, are absolutely repealed; and the ports of the United States are opened to British vessels and their cargoes, coming from the British colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands; also from the Islands, provinces or colonies of Great Britain or near the North American continent, and north or east of the United States. By virtue of the authority of the Proclamation, and in conformity with the arrangement made between the United States and Great Britain, and under the sanction of the President, you are instructed to admit to entry such vessels, being laden with the productions of Great Britain or her said colonies subject to the same duties of tonnage and impost, and other charges as are levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British colonies: You will also, grant clearances to British vessels for the several ports of the aforesaid colonial possessions of Great Britain, such vessels being laden with such articles as may be exported from the United States in vessels of the United States; and British vessels, coming from the British colonial possessions, may also be cleared for foreign ports and places other than those in the said British colonial possessions, being laden with such articles as may be exported from the United States, in vessels of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. D. INGHAM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

PRACY AND MURDER.
The reader will find below a circumstantial account of the murder of Capt. Woodbury, of the brig Orbit, and the capture of that vessel by a gang of pirates.

The Mentos, on the 11th September, lat. 13, 10, N. lon. 45, 52, W. at half past four P. M. saw a vessel ahead standing S. E. At 5, she rounded too 10 miles ahead, hoisted her ensign union down, and lay by till we came up to her. When within two miles of her, she sent her boat with three men, (two blacks, one an American, belonging to Baltimore, the other a West Indian and an Italian.) who stated that the brig was the Orbit, of New York, Samuel M. Woodbury, late master, forty-seven days from Axim, coast of Africa, bound to New York. The West Indian, (who said he was acting mate) brought with him the brig's register, Mediterranean pass,

shipping papers, log book, and forty dollars to pay for what we could spare, and informed us that Capt. Woodbury died on the 18th August of the coast fever, and that there was no one on board who understood navigation; they were short of provisions, sails all torn to pieces, nothing on board to repair them with the brig very leaky; that her cargo consisted of one hundred casks palm oil, fifteen hundred pounds ivory, and only two hundred dollars in specie, and that they intended to go to Saint Thomas with the brig.

We found the following in the logbook kept by the West Indian, "18th August, 1830, between the hours of 12 and one o'clock, Capt. Woodbury departed this life, after a lingering fever from the coast of Africa, leaving no officer on board after him, so the crew think fit to make a minute of the time of his departing this world, for which reason they have signed their names: Thomas Bowen, William Strikes, Thomas Collonel, Joseph Gadet, Joas Antonio Demerais, Joseph Marion Guvel, Jacob Bristol."

At half past 6 we went to the brig, when the supercargo, second mate, and one of our crew went on board, (leaving the West Indian on board the Mentos,) to examine the vessel and see what state she was in, and found 13 inches of water in her, sails in very bad order, and nothing to repair them, with twenty days provision on board; offered their services to navigate the brig to New York or to any port in the United States, which the man acting as master declined accepting, alleging as a reason that the vessel was not in a fit condition to go to the United States, and that he intended to go to St. Thomas, and deliver her up to the American Consul. He was asked if he understood navigation and replied yes; he was then asked what was the course for St. Thomas, and answered S. W. when the true course was W. N. W. half W. This excited some suspicion that all was not right, and one of the crew, Strikes, an Irishman, wished to go in the boat to the Mentos, and in showing off he was overboard on board, but replied, he was only going for tobacco. All on board insisted he should not go, and it was equally and dark, the boat left immediately for the Mentos, and on arriving on board voluntarily confessed, as well as Mr. Bowen, the horrible fact, that Capt. Woodbury was barbarously murdered on the 18th August, by Joas Demerais, the now acting master between the hours of twelve and one A. M. while asleep on the starboard hencoop; he was struck on the head three times with the cook's axe, and stabbed two or three times with a knife and then thrown overboard.

Demerais then went forward and called the Captain's watch on deck; all obeyed but Strikes, who was ordered to remain below, but he was afterwards ordered on deck and dragged aft by Demerais, who made him feel the dents in the hencoop, and informed him that he had murdered the captain, and at the same time ordered him to remain on deck—in case he was found below his brains would be blown out. Immediately after the confession of Strikes and Bowen, the West Indian and Italian were put in irons, when they also confessed that S. B's statement was correct.

It getting squally and dark, and having no provisions to spare, and nothing we could repair the sails with, and not a sufficient number of men attached to our own vessel to man both, it was thought most prudent to send the mutineers on board our own vessel, and keep Strikes and Bowen with us, also the brig's papers, log book &c. and a number of letters addressed to different merchants in the U. States, and forty dollars taken from the West Indian, and proceeded on our course, as it was impossible to bring both brigs in with safety.

At half past 9 P. M. put the two mutineers in the boat and ordered them on board the brig Orbit, without rendering them any assistance, and immediately proceeded on our course, it blowing at the time fresh from E. N. E.

After the boat left us, Strikes took out a small package of gold dust, and handed it to us for safe keeping, it being his proportion of the gold. He also informed us that he had left on board nine hundred spanish dollars, his share of the silver. Had he given us this information in the first place, we should have endeavoured to have gotten possession of all the silver and gold, but at the time the vessel was from seven to nine miles out of sight to windward of us, and it would have been impossible for us to have got her during the night, and the Orbit being well armed with two six pounders, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. and we not having any arms, deemed it most prudent to let her escape. Strikes and Bowen refused to proceed on board the Orbit, saying they would rather be thrown overboard by us, as a plot had been laid three days previous to murder them and one another, as soon as they had made the land—this was also confirmed by the West Indian. Both mates were discharged on the coast of Africa, and the brig left there without any.

The Orbit was of 199 tons, built at Bath, 1824, as appears by her register, and belonging to Captain Woodbury, and Messrs. B. Aymer and Co. New York

COLUMBIA.

We have been favoured by Kingston papers to the 29th ult. by the Dash; accounts had been received at that place of the retirement of the President and Vice President of the Government of Columbia, and the recall of General Bolivar to fill the Presidential chair.

KINGSTON, JAM. SEPT. 29.

BOLIVAR REAPPOINTED PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.
By the Enterprise, we received Bogota papers to 7th instant by which it appears, that General Bolivar has again been called upon to act as President of Columbia; a measure which, we some time ago predicted, and which, we have no doubt, the General himself fully expected.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation, issued by the Liberator, on the 18th instant:—

PROCLAMATION OF BOLIVAR, TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The public calamities, which have reduced Columbia to a state of anarchy, forces me to quit the repose of retirement, to fulfill my duties as a citizen and a Soldier. Many of you call me, that I may assist in freeing the republic, from the alarming desolation which threatens it. Penetrated with the sincerest gratitude, I promise to fulfil, to the utmost of my abilities, the confidence with which you have honored me. I offer you ally zeal to co-operate with you in the re-union of the *Familia*. Columbia, at present sunk in the horrors of civil war, it belongs to you to save her, and to re-union yourselves to the Government, which our common danger has placed at your head. Forget, I entreat you, even your passions, for without this heroic sacrifice, Columbia will be no more! You will, otherwise, leave the glorious reflection, that a people who did not respect themselves, sacrificed their glory—their liberty—and their existence. But no! Columbians, you are obedient to the voice of your Religion, and your Country. You respect the Magistrates, and will obey the Laws; and by these means, you will save Columbia.

BOLIVAR.

Carthagena, Sept. 18, 1830.

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

QUEBEC 14th Oct.

Yesterday morning early, His Majesty's Yatch *Herald*, Commander Maxwell, arrived in the harbor, having on board His Excellency the Lord Aylmer, Captain General and Governor in Chief of these Provinces, with Lady Aylmer and Suite.

About eleven o'clock, His Excellency Sir James Kempt proceeded in his carriage and four to the landing place on the King's Wharf, to receive His Lordship.—The yards were manned and a salute fired from the *Herald*, as Lord Aylmer and suite left the Ship. A guard of honor of the 15th Regt. with the regimental Color and Band saluted His Excellency on his landing. Sir James Kempt conducted Lady Aylmer to the Chateau in his carriage. His Lordship following on horseback, attended by his Staff, and a numerous cortege of Officers of the Garrison. On arrival at the Chateau, His Excellency was received with a similar salute by a guard of honor consisting of the Grenadier Company, Band, and Color of the 32d Regiment. The concourse of people was very great, and Her Ladyship bowed repeatedly as she passed through the crowd. The day was beautiful, and presented the scenes of Quebec in a most pleasing point of view.

We understand the following are the names of His Lordship's suite who arrived in the *Herald*:—Lieutenant Colonel J. Baskerville Glegg, H. P. Unattached, Military Secretary, Captain Richard Airey, 24th Regt. and Captain George McKinnon, Grenadier Guards, Aides-de-camp.

His Excellency Sir James Kempt and suite will return to England in the *Herald*, but we have not understood that any day is fixed for His Excellency's departure.

The following Address was presented to his Excellency Sir James Kempt at the Castle of St. Lewis on Saturday last at two o'clock.

To his Excellency Sir James Kempt, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.
We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, Citizens of Quebec and its environs, most respectfully beg leave to address Your Excellency on the occasion of your approaching departure from this Province.

It is with sincere gratitude that we acknowledge the many and important benefits which the Province has derived from your administration of its government.

Internal peace is one of the greatest blessings which can be enjoyed by a free people; it has been restored to us under Your Excellency's Administration; and its influence has been felt in the amelioration and extension of agriculture, in the progress of trade and public improvements, and in the undivided attention of the people to the pursuits of industry.

Useful laws have been passed; several abuses have ceased or are in the course of removal. The whole population has been facilitated in the means of making their wants and wishes known and respected through their representatives, and education freed from exclusive pretensions, has been promoted and encouraged.

In the laws sanctioned by Your Excellency, and in your recommendations to the legislature, we have evidence of a liberal and enlightened policy, suited to a free and loyal people. In Your Excellency's unremitting and laborious attention to your public duties, in the manner in which they have been discharged, we have an additional instance of the practicality and advantage of that impartial conciliatory and constitutional government, which we are assured it is His Majesty's desire that his subjects in the colonies should invariably enjoy.

Your Excellency's departure under these circumstances, could not be otherwise than a subject of deep regret. It is peculiarly so, at this moment when we had strong reasons to hope that Your Excellency's experience in the colonies and your continued exertions, would shortly have contributed to the entire removal of the remaining causes which produced the unfortunate dissensions which so long prevailed, and further secured the peace and prosperity of the Province.

It is our earnest prayer that Your Excellency's labours in favor of His Majesty's subjects in this colony, and for the security of his government in this distant part of his dominions, may be every where fully understood and appreciated, and that a life spent in the service of your King and Country may be long preserved in health, happiness and merited honours.

(Signed by between 2 and 3 thousand persons of all classes.)

Quebec, 1st Oct. 1830.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer.

"GENTLEMEN—I cannot but feel highly gratified with this Address.

"The happiness and welfare of His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada have been the great object of my solicitude from the day that I assumed the government of this Province, and having pursued that course of public conduct which appeared to my judgment to be best calculated to promote its peace and prosperity, it affords me very great satisfaction to learn that the citizens of Quebec and its environs who have been pleased to address me on the present occasion, entertain so favorable an opinion of the manner in which my public duties have been discharged.—They will believe that I place a high value on this expression of their approbation, and that I sensibly feel the kind terms in which it is conveyed to me.

"A service of nearly eleven years in the administration of a colonial government in His Majesty's North American possessions, and a professional life passed almost entirely on foreign stations, have made me desirous for some time past of seeking repose, and being permitted to return to England; but I have the satisfaction of leaving the Province in a state of perfect tranquility and rapid improvement, and under a firm persuasion that the difficulties which exist in the government are in the course of being speedily and entirely removed."

An Address from the county of Yamaska to His Excellency Sir James Kempt on his approaching departure was presented this afternoon.

The Address from Montreal was presented to Sir James Kempt on Friday afternoon by the Gentleman deputed from that City.

This afternoon an Address from Three Rivers brought down by Messrs. Kimbert, Panet and Le Blanc; and another from Maskinonge, brought down by Colonel Boucher, were also presented to His Excellency.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.—With sincere regret we copy the following from the *Montreal Herald*. "To his numerous friends in those Provinces it will be a painful piece of information. We believe no letters corroborating the statement, or perhaps so late as the date mentioned, have been received here:—

We have seen a letter, dated Berhampore, 12th May, from which we make the following extract:—"I do not know if I mentioned in my last letter, that Lord Dalhousie had an attack of palsy. One rather warm Sunday morning, he put off, very imprudently, his flannels, which he was constantly in the habit of wearing. He went to, or rather was going to Church, in his carriage, with the windows open and his head uncovered. He suddenly felt giddy—and palsy in the right side was the consequence. Assistance was speedily given, and after two or three weeks' confinement, he recovered. He goes on a tour of inspection to the Upper Provinces in July, when the rains are set in, as, from the height of the river, this is the most favorable season for travelling by water."—*Mon. Gaz.*

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is prorogued by Royal Proclamation to the 14th December next.