

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 20.

TITHES COMPOSITION BILL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the Tithes Composition Bill, which he described as likely to prove satisfactory both to clergymen and farmers. It provided both for general compositions of whole parishes, and also for particular compositions. Whenever the incumbent and the owners of two-thirds of the tithable property desired a composition for tithes, it would be lawful, under certain regulations, and with the approbation of certain parties mentioned in the Bill, to enter into such composition for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, the composition to be binding on the successors of the incumbents. The amount to be paid by the tithe-payers might be settled by the owners and occupiers of land subject to the payment of tithes, or by commissioners appointed by the parishioners, whose duty it would be to appoint the particular sums to be paid by each of the tithe-payers, and to carry the provisions of the Act effectually into execution, their award having the force of an instrument binding on all parties. Another clause empowered individuals to enter into compositions for the tithes on their own lands. As to the recovery of money payable in lieu of tithes, the incumbent was to have the ordinary remedy, and also the further power of recovery by distress on the tithe-money being in arrear for one year; the latter power to be analogous to that possessed by the landlords by the 14th of Anne, as it was but fair that the incumbent should not be anticipated by the landlord in the recovery of that which was his own. The Bill was only applicable to clerical incumbents, and did not include lay proprietors.

The Lord Chancellor expressed great satisfaction at the result of the most Rev. Prelate's labours, but thought that the subject was still surrounded by many difficulties. He did not see his way so clearly as to be prepared to go considerably further than the Bill proposed to go, and he thought it desirable that a noble Baron (Lord Dacre) should withdraw his Bill for the present, until they should ascertain by experience how the measure before the House would work, and how far it was likely to answer the important purpose which they all had in view. The Bill of the noble Lord (Dacre) proposed to make a great change in the rights and property of the Established Church, and a change of that nature must be proceeded in with very great caution. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that such a change might not be necessary, or even that a greater alteration in the tithe system, which certainly operated as an injurious tax on landowners and agriculturalists might not be required for their relief. If some uniform system for the payment of the Clergy, without the inconveniences of the present mode, could be established, he was convinced that such a measure would be for the benefit of the Church and Clergy, as well as of those committed to their care, for he did not think that the wit of man could have devised an arrangement more calculated than the present system of tithes to alienate the parishioners from their pastors, and produce that disunion and discontent which it ought to be the object of all ecclesiastical institutions to avoid. Under the existing laws, he looked upon the clergyman and the landlord as co-partners in the farm, and the latter might be considered the acting, and the former the sleeping partner. (Hear, hear.) He meant to call the clergyman a sleeping partner only as to agricultural labour, for the clergyman also laboured for the good of the community. It would, therefore, be a great violation of property if one of these co-partners—either the landlord or the clergyman—should be empowered to oust the other from his possession without asking his consent. The rights of the tithe-owner to that species of property were as legal and complete as that of the landowner to his estate. (Hear, hear.) The misfortune was, that the law had fixed on a mode of payment which could only be obviated by an amicable arrangement between the parties. (Hear.)

The Earl of Eldon voted for the second reading, but as he thought there was not a clause in the Bill which did not require alteration, he would not pledge himself to support the Bill unless it were greatly modified in the Committee.

The Bishop of London maintained that the Clergy held their possessions and incomes by as good a title as landed proprietors held their estates, and asserted that no property in the Kingdom was expended more beneficially to the country. He did not find fault with the expression "sleeping partner" as it had been explained; but as the term was often used in an injurious sense, and as every thing which fell from the Noble Lord was much and justly attended to by the public, he did not wish it to go forth without comment. As to the inconvenience of that mode of paying the Clergy, which had existed in this country for more than 900 years, he wished to say that, since the year 1640, and not before that time, much inconvenience had certainly arisen from it. He attributed much of the evil to the complicated machinery of the tithe laws, which had rendered the system, he would not say unjustly, unpopular.

The Lord Chancellor repeated that he had not used the term "sleeping partner" invidiously; and the Bishop of London hoped that the explanation would go forth to the country. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

COMPOSITION OF TITHES.

Lord Dacre moved the second reading of his Composition of Tithes Bill.

Lord Wynford said, that the commutation proposed by the Bill was one-fifth of the rent for arable land, one-eighth for pasture, and one-tenth for wood-land. That was not a commutation of tithes, but a destruction of them altogether; it was an attack on the property of the Church, and as such he opposed the Bill.

Lord Carnarvon and the Archbishop of Canterbury were opposed to the Bill.

Earl Gray thought the Archbishop's Bill the more practicable of the two, and would, therefore, give it his utmost support.

Lord Dacre consented to withdraw his Bill, but did not think that of the Right Rev. Prelate so excellent as it was supposed to be.

The Church.—There are already five Bills before the Parliament on the subject of the Church—four in the Lords and one in the Commons: first, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill, "for encouraging and facilitating com-

position for Tithes and other payments arising and payable to incumbents of ecclesiastical benefices in England and Wales;" second, the Archbishop's Bill "to restrain and regulate the holding of plurality of dignities and benefices by spiritual persons;" third, the Archbishop's Bill "to extend the provisions of an Act passed in the 29th year of the reign of His Majesty King Charles the II., entitled 'An Act for confirming and perpetuating augmentations made by ecclesiastical persons to small vicarages and curacies, and for other purposes;" fourth, Lord Dacre's Bill "for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales;" and fifth, Mr. Greene's Bill (Commons) "to authorize exchanges of lands and other possessions belonging to certain ecclesiastical corporations."

The latest London Chronicle says, in the division on the clause for dividing counties, there was a greater diversity of voting than has yet taken place since the Reform Bill was in the Committee. The numbers for the division, and with Ministers, were 241; and the numbers against them were 122; giving a majority in favor of Ministers of 119.

Many members gave up their objections to the clause expressly to support Ministers and carry the Bill.

From all the circumstances attending this division, the friends of the Bill may consider it conclusive as to its final success in the House of Commons.

THE BELGIAN FORTRESSES.—One announcement in the speech of the King of France will excite surprise and occasion dissatisfaction in a neighbouring state. His Majesty Louis Philippe declares to his people, that the fortresses erected in the Belgic frontier, in consequence of the treaties of 1814 and 1815, are to be demolished, and that the independence of Belgium is henceforward to be protected and guaranteed, not by walls and bulwarks, but by the friendship of France, and the recognition of its neutrality by Europe.

We know nothing that has occurred in the relative position of France and the Netherlands calculated to give the former any justification of the new demand; and we are quite sure, that if the proposed demolitions are less necessary than ever for the honor and security of France, it will be more galling than ever to the pride and patriotism of the Belgians. They have lately been accustomed to view with suspicion and jealousy every order and recommendation which has emanated from the conferences of London. They refused to listen to the plenipotentiaries of the five powers, when they offered their mediation to fix the limits of their territory, or to settle the amount of their debt.

What will they say when they see the French band noire entering Mons, Tournay, Ath, or Nieupoort, accompanied with their sappers and miners, and exhibiting an order from the holy alliance to blow up the walls of these magnificent fortresses. About a fortnight ago the friends of the Dutch cause spread a report, that the conference had agreed to the proposition which the King of France has now announced. The statement was transmitted to the Orange and republican journals in Belgium, for the purpose of exciting the Belgic people to reject the preliminaries of peace, and of destroying the popularity of their future Sovereign. The fact was undoubted; but it appeared so unreasonable that no one believed it, and the sensible portion of the Belgians imagined it a fable, invented by the enemies of order to defeat their best hopes. We entertain some apprehension, therefore, that its announcement in the speech from the throne of France may be injurious to the popularity of the new King of Belgium, and prolong the state of political agitation which his accession was expected to terminate. The justification pleaded by the conferences of London for adopting this measure, or rather for yielding to the representations of the French government in permitting it, is, that the neutrality of Belgium being decreed and guaranteed by Europe, that kingdom can stand in no need of fortresses to protect its frontiers from French aggression. But would these frontiers have been less secure by possessing the double protection of a European guarantee and undiminished ramparts? The immense expense of maintaining garrisons in so long a range of fortresses may be an excellent way for dismantling them, or allowing them to fall into decay; but the proper judge of such economical questions is not a European Congress, but a Belgian Legislative Chamber.—*London Times.*

The Polish question continues to occupy public attention almost to the exclusion of every other subject, for even the Reform Bill, that great domestic measure, excites little interest in its present stage. People know that it will pass in the Commons as a matter of course, and although something like interest has been excited by the increasing strength of the anti-reformers on the division in the committee, the public feeling will not be properly roused again until the bill shall have found its way into the upper House of Parliament. The Poles, therefore, the heroic Poles, and the seeming apathy of liberal governments towards that brave and persecuted nation, are now the topics of interest and discussion. We have stated, from authority, that the French cabinet has for some time past urged the British ministry to concur with it in some plan of intervention, for the purpose of putting a stop to the carnage in Poland. One of our evening contemporaries has said, that this has been agreed upon, and that a treaty between the British and French governments for this purpose has been entered into. This, however, is a mistake. No such treaty has been made; and, much as our ministers may be supposed to desire the independence of Poland, there are still difficulties in the way of the proposed arrangement. Iniquitous as the treaty was by which Poland was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia—abominable as the principles are by which that treaty is upheld—it is neither the interest nor the duty of Great Britain to play the Quixote of the Continent and set free the whole of subjugated Poland at the risk, or, indeed, the certainty, of a general war; and this, perhaps, is the reason why our ministers have not interferred to settle the differences in a particular part of Poland. The French government would interfere now to insist upon a constitution for the Duchy of Warsaw, without taking into consideration the claims of other revolted parts of Poland; and according to what we have heard, the non-interventionists here, not recognising the right of intervention, and relying on the solemn promise of Nicholas to do that after victory which he will not do in defeat, would prefer waiting a little longer, to see whether this promise, like that of his brother Alexander, was only made to be broken. On this point, however, the non-interventionists will probably give way; for, although it will be utterly out of the power of the rulers of Poland to keep in subjection those Poles who have not risen, except by a treatment which might in time reconcile them to dependence, there can be no reason why an attempt should not be made to check the carnage in those parts where the war is raging; but we cannot for the life of us understand why in the proposed interven-

tion the Duchy of Warsaw should alone be protected, and the rest of revolted Poland be left entirely at the mercy of those by whom it was obtained through fraud and spoliation.—*London Courier.*

POLAND.

From Poland the intelligence is more cheering for the cause of liberty. An investigation has taken place in relation to the conduct of Skrzynecki, who has been honorably acquitted. The Diet has issued a proclamation which stimulates and encourages the nation, and the utmost harmony and union prevails in Warsaw—every Pole will oppose the Russian force, and fear is a stranger to their hearts. It is stated that the insurrection had again broke out in Volhynia.

The dangerous situation in which the Poles were placed, and a desire to know the secret plans of the Generalissimo, occasioned the summoning of a Grand Council of War, composed of members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, and eight members of the Diet, representing each palatinate of the present kingdom, together with some others representing the Polish provinces in Russia—at this council, all the members having sworn to secrecy, the Generalissimo explained the ideas of the campaign, which, it is said, were approved, and gave fresh hopes to the council.

The Journal du Havre of August 17, says:—It is stated under the date of Berlin Aug. 17, that positive information was received that Field Marshal Pastewich had instructions to negotiate with Poland, and that the negotiations were to take place under the walls of Warsaw. It is said that one of the conditions would be, that the Poles should extend their decrees to the exclusion of the house of Romanow. In return they will be permitted to select a vice-roy from among themselves, Czarotiski or Ladzivil.

This information is contained in the Courier du Bas Rhin, and comes from a quarter that in our opinion entitles it to some credit. We hope that it is true, for the cause of the Poles has come to the extremity that negotiation alone can save them.

At Paris on the 15th August, an impression prevailed that the affairs of Poland might have a better issue than was a short time before anticipated. The Polish envoys in that capital felt more confidence. A paragraph in the address of the Chambers to the King, on the subject of Poland gave rise to a hope, that the independence of that brave country may be acknowledged by France.

NETHERLANDS.

BEELGIUM.—After announcing the intelligence from Brussels, dated on Tuesday evening, at 11 o'clock, of the dispersion of the army under Gen. Daine, and the probable retreat of King Leopold from Louvain, the *Times* of yesterday observes:—

But we have other news of an official character, and of a more agreeable tendency. The Dutch Government, as might have been expected has yielded to the remonstrances of its friends in the London Conference, and is consented to withdraw within its own frontiers. This was announced in Parliament last night, and must appear to all the friends of European tranquility and national independence a more valuable triumph than a score of victories over such a traitor as Daine. Had the success of the Dutch troops encouraged the Dutch Government to continue the War till they met the French in the neighbourhood of Brussels, or on the plains of Waterloo, this temporary success must have been fatal to the peace of Europe, and possibly to their own security.

But by the ready submission of the Dutch to the decree of the Conference, by the speedy retreat of the Dutch troops, even when crowded with partial success, and by the prompt change of negotiation for arms, there will be no further pretence for foreign interference in the quarrel between the two States. If the French troops have passed any part of the Belgic frontier, they ought instantly, therefore, to be recalled. The Belgic Journals are already beginning to express some alarm at the number of their coming guests; and the great Powers of Europe, who put no great trust in revolutionists, will watch the French proceedings with vigilant jealousy.

Negotiation must now commence between the King of Holland and Leopold; and as the French auxiliaries of the latter will be removed they may treat on more equal terms.

In its announcement of these events, the *Morning Post* observes that although the King of Holland had in a just cause commenced hostilities against a Rebel state, finding that perseverance (unsupported by the modern liberal system) would inevitably lead to a general state of warfare in Europe, has of necessity yielded to the circumstances of the moment, and declared all further hostility against Belgium. After noticing the feeling that the King of Holland will sacrifice his country or abandon a cause, the justice of which is so apparent. He suspends hostilities, but he foresees the embarrassment which must arise among the Five Powers, and the difficulties in which their vagillation and want of mutual confidence have involved them. His Majesty it is said, "will regard the entry of the French troops as the adoption of the quarrel by the Conference." But the movement of the French troops is not the act of the Conference. It is the act of Louis Philippe; a step taken without the concurrence or knowledge of his allies, and to which he was driven as the only means of propping up for a time a shaken and precarious throne. It is an act of the French nation, having exclusively French views and objects. The allies can neither allow Holland to be overrun, nor Belgium to be occupied by French troops, and the question is therefore as far from a settlement as ever. Justice to Hol and must either be conceded to negotiation or conquered by force of arms.

HOLLAND.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR. We have just received, by an extraordinary express from the Hague, the following important intelligence; the authenticity of which, we guarantee:—

In consequence of the communication made by the conference to the King of Holland, the nature of which we were the first to announce last week, his Dutch Majesty has given a assurance to the English and French governments, of which the following is the substance:

His Majesty has declared to them, that in commencing hostilities against Belgium he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the great powers—he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgic government as strictly confined to the belligerents, and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the great powers; but as he is now a sur-

ed that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dissatisfaction by the conference he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the great powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers, as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, as he will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the quarrel on the part of the Belgians by the conference.

His Majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the Commanders of his troops to retire upon the advance of the French army, and on no account to commit any act of hostility after such advance.

According to information received through another source, we learn that the first division of the French troops was to have been at Mons on the 9th inst.

This, if true, and we see no reason to doubt it, supersedes the necessity of detailing the latest particulars from the seat of war. Both armies still retained their position within sight of each other, and though there had been some slight skirmishing, there had been no engagement of consequence. We are glad to find that the report of Dutch barbarity is unfounded, and it is even doubtful if there were any foreigners among the Dutch troops.

The armistice at Antwerp was declared at an end on Wednesday by General Chasse. This was in consequence of recent advice from the Hague; but he stated if not fired at, he would not fire on the town. It would therefore appear that Sir Edward Codrington did not threaten to seize the Dutch fleet if Antwerp was assailed.

The French army in Belgium had suspended their march, in consequence of intimations from the King of Holland, or of advice from Leopold, who might have doubted of the propriety of introducing them without the previous consent of congress. They will now, no doubt, return according to Louis Philippe's declaration to France.—*London Courier.*

The Dutch mail gave us the Prince of Orange's account of his triumph over the Belgians, which he, of course ascribes to his own generalship, and to the superior powers of the Dutch.

All men are engaged in discussing Marshal Soult's declaration, that the French troops are to occupy Belgium till there is a satisfactory assurance that the Dutch will not return. Such was the language of Hengist when he came into England to repel the Picts. In this case, however the Belgians will themselves favor the intruders, for if they cannot be republican, they prefer being French. Then there is the previous question about the fortresses, for which the feeble French Government took undue credit for the sake of popularity, and in now settling that point they will, like the British Brennus, throw their swords into the scale. The avowal of Soult leads to doubts, and the intention avowed may be the forerunner of results not anticipated. But we do not regard it as a question which ought to involve this country in war. The policy of our own Dutch deliverer ought to be despised in the present day. The Rhine is the natural boundary of France; and, as it must be so, sooner or later, the sooner the question is settled the better it will be for all Europe.

The politic secrecy of Skrzynecki, while it baffles his adversary, renders it difficult for Journalists to speak of the Polish campaign.

We are just informed, by a gentleman on whose intelligence we can rely, that orders are given by the French Government for the recall of the greater part, if not the whole, of the French troops, from Belgium; and that this measure has occasioned deep disappointment and discontent in Paris. We are put in possession of the sentiments abroad on the subject, but we must postpone the publication of them until to-morrow.—*London Star.*

EAST INDIES.

We have seen several letters from the East Indies, some of old and some of recent date, in which mention was made of Cholera Morbus. The following is an extract from one of them.

The Cholera has been most destructive. I had lately a conversation with Ramohun Finjee, a celebrated native physician; he compared the disorder to a whirlwind which proceeded from the south-east to the north-west, but occasionally made a curve, turning sometimes to the east and sometimes to the south-west backwards, and then again progressing to the north-west. This Ramohun Finjee says, that from the observations he has had opportunities of making in several extensive districts, the first and certain victims to the disease were opium eaters and persons addicted to ardent spirits; the second class of victims, but less certain, were those who lived poorly, on rice and water; but those who were temperate and lived generously—such as drank coffee, and milk thickened with rice and molliified with sugar, and occasionally ate animal food, were one and all completely exempted. And he accounts for the various opinion of medical men, as to contagiousness or non-contagiousness of the disease, by the fact, that those whose bodies were predisposed by opium or ardent spirits contracted the disease if they touched or even approached persons suffering under the disease; while those whose bodies were hardened by temperance and generous living inhaled the breath and handled the bodies of the diseased with impunity. In India, as every where, temperance is the great preventive of disease. If the poor hard-working classes could be induced to substitute for their drams of gin a good mess of milk thickened with rice, or a cup of strong coffee, they may hope, not only to make their home more comfortable, but to escape the cold grip of cholera morbus. The rich, though their habits of life predispose them to disease, are generally soon frightened, and become cautious when they hear of the approach of any serious disease. We cannot think, however, that the preservative now in fashion among the ladies and gentlemen of rank is a very wise one. Those who live upon bread and water may find brandy a safe stimulant; but those whose blood is heated by ragouts and champagne, and Roman punch, may find brandy a stimulant too much.—*Times.*

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land situate in the County of York N. B.
Lot no. 43, with a Pasture Lot in the Lower French Village, Kingsclear, of grant to Stephen Jarvis and others dated 4th October 1799 containing 110 acres.
Do no. 15, of the Military Grant, lying on the River Saint John in the Parish of Kent, containing 100 acres.
Do no. 25, same grant, situate in the same Parish containing 100 acres.
And also of all the right, title and interest of M^cColloch Dewar & Co. of, in, and to Lot no. 24 of the last mentioned grant, and situate in the said Parish.
W. & F. KINNAR, Attorneys for M^cColloch Dewar & Co. of, in, and to Lot no. 24 of the last mentioned grant, and situate in the said Parish.
April 13.

ROYAL GAZETTE

FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 5, 1831.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week.
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esquire.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
MR. PETER FISHER.



By Authority.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,

Tuesday, June 1, 1831.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your Advice and Assistance, after the Dissolution of the late Parliament.

Having had recourse to that Measure, for the Purpose of ascertaining the Sense of My People on the Expediency of a Reform in the Representation, I have now to recommend that important Question to your earliest and most attentive Consideration; confident that, in any Measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged Principles of the Constitution, by which the Prerogatives of the Crown, the Authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, are equally secured.

The Assurances of a friendly Disposition, which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, encourage the Hope, that notwithstanding the Civil Commotions which have disturbed some Parts of Europe, and the Contest now existing in Poland, the general Peace will be maintained. To the Preservation of this Blessing My most anxious Care will be constantly directed.

The Discussions which have taken place on the Affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a Conclusion, but the most complete Agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose Plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the Conferences of London.

The Principle on which those Conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the Right of the People of Belgium, to regulate their internal Affairs, and to establish their Government according to their own Views of what may be most conducive to their future Welfare and Independence, under the sole Condition, sanctioned by the Practice of Nations and founded on the Principles of Public Law, that in the Exercise of that undoubted Right, the Security of neighbouring States should not be endangered.

A Series of Injuries and Insults for which, notwithstanding repeated Remonstrances, all Reparation was withheld, compelled me, at last, to order a Squadron of My Fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory Demand of Satisfaction. A prompt Compliance with that Demand prevented the Necessity of further Measures; but I have to regret, that I have not yet been enabled to re-establish My Diplomatic Relations with the Portuguese Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered Estimates of the Expenses of the current Year to be laid before you, and I rely with Confidence on your Loyalty and Zeal to make adequate Provision for the Public Service, as well as for the farther Application of the Sums granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the Necessity of a wise and wholesome Economy in every Branch of the Public Expenditure.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It gives Me great Satisfaction to state to you, that the large Reduction of Taxes which took place in the last, and in the present Year, with a view to the Relief of the Labouring Classes of the Community, has not been attended with a proportionate Diminution of the Public Income. I trust that such additional Means as may be required to supply a Part of the Deficiency occasioned by these Reductions may be found, without any material Abridgement of the Comforts of My People.

To assist the Industry, to improve the Resources, and to maintain the Credit of the Country on sound Principles, and on a safe and lasting Foundation, will be, at all Times, the Objects of My Solitude, in the Promotion of which I look with Confidence to your zealous Co-operation.

It is with deep Concern that I have to announce to you the continued Progress of a formidable Disease, to which My Attention had been early directed, in the Eastern Parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received, that it had extended its Ravages to Parts in the Baltic, from whence there is a great Commercial Intercourse with My Dominions, I have directed that all the Precautions should be taken which Experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the Introduction of so dangerous a Malady into this Country.

Great Distress has unhappily prevailed in some Districts, and more particularly in a Part of the Western Counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing Cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the Application of such Means as were immediately available for that Purpose. But Assistance of this Nature is necessarily limited in its Amount, and can only be temporary in its Effect. The Possibility, therefore, of introducing any Measures, which by assisting the Improvement of the Natural Resources of the Country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such Evils, must be a Subject of the most anxious Interest to Me; and to you of the most grave and cautious Consideration.

Local Disturbances, unconnected with any Political Causes, have taken place, both in the Part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the County of Clare, and in the adjoining Parts of Roscommon and Galway, a System of Violence and Outrage had for some Time been carried on to an alarming Extent, for the Repression of which the Constitutional Authority of the Law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these Means, the Necessity of enacting new Laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further Powers will, I trust, be prevented. To avert such a Necessity has been, and ever will be, my most anxious Desire; but it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm Resolution to maintain the Peace and Order of Society, by the Adoption of such Measures as may be required for their more effectual Protection.