

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 18.
King Leopold's annuity—Resignation of Earl Grey, after alluding to a debate on the subject introduced by Lord Londonderry, read the following letter from King Leopold:

Maribo, 15th July, 1831.
“My dear Lord Grey,—Before I quit the country, I am desirous to state, in writing, the intentions and views which I had the pleasure of communicating to you verbally this morning, on the subject of my British annuity.”

“As Sovereign of Belgium, it is not my intention to draw from this country any portion of the income which was settled upon me by Act of Parliament at the period of my marriage. Your Lordship is, however, well aware, that up to the very moment of my leaving England, I have maintained my establishments here upon their accustomed footing, and that, consequently, there remain to be fulfilled and discharged, pecuniary engagements, and outstanding debts, to an amount which it is quite impossible for me to state at the present time with precision. As soon, therefore, as I shall have accomplished the payment of these demands, it is my intention to make over, into the hands of trustees, whom I will without loss of time appoint, the whole of the annuity which I receive from this country, in trust, for the following purposes:—

“I shall require my trustees to maintain, in a state of complete habitation, and of repair, the house, gardens, and park, at Claremont; and further, to pay all the salaries, pensions, and allowances, which I shall deem a proper reward to those persons who have claims upon me for their faithful services during my residence in this country. I shall, in addition, require them to continue all those charities and annual donations to charitable institutions, which have been allowed or subscribed to, either by the Princess Charlotte or by myself, up to the present period.

“All these objects having been fulfilled, it is my wish and desire that the remainder shall be repaid into the British Exchequer.—I remain, my dear Lord Grey, most faithfully yours.

(Signed) “LEOPOLD.”

[The reading of this letter was followed by repeated cheers from all sides.]
Earl Grey afterwards announced to the House, that the illustrious individual had also expressed his intention to resign the Colony of his regiment, but in consequence of haste, he had not done so formally. (Loud and reiterated cheers.)

The Duke of Wellington eulogized the conduct of King Leopold, not for the sake of any “travelling notion,” but for the noble Duke wished to see the illustrious individual wholly independent of this country.

PLURALITIES IN THE CHURCH.
The following is Lord King's Bill, introduced into the House of Lords on Friday, “to prevent pluralities in the Church in all cases where the annual value arising from the different benefices shall collectively exceed a certain sum.”—

PREAMBLE.
“Whereas the non-residence of the clergy on their respective benefices is contrary to the original compact and purpose for which tithes were granted, and injurious to the true interests of the church; and whereas the abuse of pluralities, when two or more rich benefices are held by the same incumbent, is the cause of great scandal both in England and Ireland; and the practices of holding several benefices is indefensible, except where the annual income from benefices separately is too small for the decent maintenance of the clergy; be it therefore enacted, &c., that no two or more benefices, livings, donatives, perpetual curacies or other preferment in the church having cure for souls, within any diocese of England or Ireland, shall be held by the same incumbent, the aggregate value whereof shall exceed the sum of £500, unless he shall have been in actual possession of all such preferment before the passing of this act.

“And be it further enacted, that if by any contrivance, misrepresentation, or other contravention of the true intent and meaning of this act, any spiritual person shall hold any two or more benefices in plurality, the annual aggregate value of which shall exceed the sum of £500, he shall have no power to enforce by law the payment of any tithes, rents, dues, or emoluments over and above that sum; and on proof being given that the said sum of £500 of lawful money shall have been tendered to the incumbent of such livings by the occupiers of land, or by any person on their behalf, the same shall be an effectual bar to any action or further proceeding at law or otherwise.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 18.
At four o'clock the Speaker took his seat, when several Members, among whom were Sir R. Vyvyan and J. Brougham, took the oath and their seats.

MR. WELLESLEY'S IMPRISONMENT.
Mr. Speaker said he had to acquaint the House, that he had on Saturday received a letter from the Lord High Chancellor, stating that he had ordered a warrant to issue for the commitment to the Fleet Prison, of William Tyne Long Wellesley, for a contempt of the Court of Chancery. The Speaker read the letter to the House which detailed the contempt,—that it consisted in the removal of his infant daughter, a ward of the Court, from the custody of her Aunts, and his declaring in open court that he had sent her out of his Lordship's jurisdiction. That the right to commit a member of Parliament was unquestionable, and that it had been enforced against Peers of the realm; at the same time his Lordship thought it right to inform Mr. Speaker, and through him the House, of what had been done in the case of the Hon. Member's absence.

Mr. Speaker then said that he had this day received a letter from Mr. Wellesley himself, which he could also read. The letter stated, that he had been committed into the custody of the Sergeant at arms on Saturday, by the Lord Chancellor—that he was not aware of the breach of the law which he had been guilty of, was such as to warrant the imprisonment of a Member of Parliament. The hon. Member submitted that what had been done by the Lord Chancellor was an infringement of the principles of the House, of its Members, and of the people, and hoped that the House would be pleased to direct his discharge, that he might be enabled forthwith to appear in his place in Parliament, so proceed in the discharge of his public duties.

Lord Althorp had directed inquiry to be made to ascertain if there were any precedent, but he had found no case in which a Member of the House had been committed for an offence by the Court of Chancery. The privilege of

Parliament extended to civil but not to criminal actions. This peculiar case was one in which he should say that both these points were blended. But it was a new case, and one of great difficulty, and which he thought would be better discussed in a committee of privileges than to discuss it now.—(Hear.)

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S ANNUITY.

Lord Althorp then went to say, that he would take that opportunity to call the attention of the House to a very different subject. In consequence of the accession of Prince Leopold to the Throne of Belgium, some expectations had been held out respecting the annuity enjoyed by his Royal Highness. That annuity, however, was completely the property of his Royal Highness—(hear, hear)—and had been settled on him by Act of Parliament. It was impossible, notwithstanding those expectations, that the King's Ministers should take any step to induce his Royal Highness to make such a sacrifice. He had the satisfaction to state to the House, that his Royal Highness had taken such a step of his own accord. He had written a letter to Earl Grey, and he could not do better than read that letter to the House. (The Noble Lord accordingly read the letter (for which see our report of the proceedings in the Lords.) [It was received with loud cheering.] Lord Althorp continued.—He had also to state to the House that his Royal Highness had also signified to Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief, that he placed at his disposal the regiment which his Royal Highness commanded in this country. He was sure that the House would do justice to the great liberality of his Royal Highness's conduct.—(hear.)

Mr. G. Robinson had intended to ask a question on the subject of the Noble Lord, and was very glad to find that his intentions was prevented.

Sir R. Peel was sure that there could be but one unanimous feeling in that House at the extreme liberality of his Royal Highness. He was glad too that the hon. Gentleman had not had an opportunity to ask the question. His Royal Highness had as clear a right to retain his annuity as any Nobleman had to the revenue derived from his estate. It had been settled on him when he married the heir presumptive to the throne. As he was not called on to make the resignation, it was, on the part of his Royal Highness, a purely voluntary act. At the same time he believed that the act was a wise one, and would secure for his Royal Highness the affections of the people. It was an act of unexampled generosity.—(hear.)

Sir G. Warrender also expressed his satisfaction at hearing this communication, which would add to the admiration which was already felt for his Royal Highness.

Mr. G. Robinson explained. [Left sitting.]

FROM THE CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

The precedent of interference on behalf of Greece is much insisted on as a justification of that which we hope and trust is about to be more signally and energetically exhibited on behalf of our Polish brethren, by two at least of the preponderating powers of Europe. The continuance of uncertainty, the sufferings of humanity, and the injuries to commerce, were the grounds alleged by England, France and Russia herself, for wresting Greece out of the grasp of Turkey. It is true there is no answering or resisting such a precedent, short, even, though it manifestly fail, of the cause which it professes to sanction.—The case of Greece, we say, is nothing as compared with that of Poland. The Polish question, indeed, contains all that ever was contemplated as an argument or authority by the advocates of Greek interference. By the war of Russia against Poland, commerce is extensively restrained and embarrassed. The pacific enterprise and occupations of the whole of Europe are disturbed, patriot and christian blood is poured out in torrents, and more than ever was alleged of the Greek contest, the invasion of Russia against the unhappy Poles has been the channel through which pestilence pervades the whole continent, and threatens nearly these sea-encircled islands. But what is all these things? The soldier who perishes may revive his children; the merchant baffled in his year's speculation, may repay himself hereafter; the ravages of disease are but for a few months, and leave the bulk of the community uninfected by any thing but terror.

But the true, distinguishing, and obvious character of the present crisis is, that by the prolonged and glorious resistance of the Poles, they have achieved the same rights over the people and governments of Europe, as their progenitors of the last generation had, when they opposed, however fruitlessly, against the mandates of the unprincipled Catherine, and the arms of the ferocious Suwarrow; that the whole question is now re-opened, whether Europe shall look on and witness the extinction of one of its most ancient and noble members;—that Lord Grey and Cassimir Perier have now to ask themselves the same question as was put to Mr. Pitt and to the French cabinet at the last partition.—“Shall we suffer tamely the balance of Europe to be destroyed?” And that the French and British ministers of the present day are bound to answer that interrogatory in a very different manner, every friend of Mr. Pitt's reputation will surely concur with us in affirming. The equilibrium of Europe, and the faith of treaties, both speak, trumpet-tongued, for our interference on behalf of Poland, in addition to every one of the arguments which were brought forward in the case of Greece. Nor will the glory, any more than the usefulness of this vast triumph ever fade upon the brows of the British Sovereign and nation. Never did such an opportunity arise for achieving an immortal benefit to Europe. That secured, through the settlement of Belgium, is auspicious of success to every generous effort of the British government. Of France we may be secure; of Austria we ought to be so, if she could see beyond to-morrow. Is it possible that Metternich—if he have an atom of the sagacity imputed to him—can put the continued possession of Galicia, in the scale against such a security for the House of Austria as a formidable Polish state would prove against the restless projects of the Czar?—Lon. Times.

(From the Morning Herald.)

It was natural to expect that when the Russian despot found his steel was powerless against the brave people of Poland, he would try what virtue there is in gold. He first tried the thunder of his manifestoes, which he thought, of themselves, sufficient to annihilate the rising freedom of Poland; he next tried the thunder of artillery, which smote the Turkish power from the heights of the Vistula; he then came to the third stage of the conflict, and tried the last resource of tyrants—treachery. Baffled and mortified by the shameful defects of his armies in the field, he exchanged his assumed character of Jupiter Tonans for that of Midas; and the bungling manner in which he has endeavoured to purchase, in his disgraceful discomfiture, an inglorious triumph proves that nature has gifted him with more large and spreading appendages to his imperial

head than the laurels he has lost. There has rarely been a struggle for freedom, such as that which Poland is now engaged in with her gigantic enemy, in which some individual acts of treachery did not stain the glories of the national heroism, and endanger for a time the cause of a whole people; even at Thermopylae there was a traitor found to open a way to the barbarians, which led him to temporary triumph, and eventual destruction. So it was in the war of the French Revolution, when the treachery of Dumourier was revealed, and he fled from the scenes of his glory to the infamous protection of the enemies of his country, whose weapons of iron he had broken, to become the captive of their gold.

If any confidence remained to the Russian tyrant that he could open the way to Warsaw by force—he would not have felt disposed to purchase it with his rubles. Notwithstanding his exterminating proclamations and lying bulletins, he confesses the severity of the blow which Polish valour has struck against his military power, when he relies less upon his thunder bolts than his money, and thinks one Judas worth many Captains. But we are much mistaken if the traitors who had conspired to effect the ruin of Poland, during the most righteous struggle for independence in which a nation was ever engaged, will not prove, in the end, more injurious to him who employed them than to the country which they had undertaken to destroy. It is afflicting, indeed, to think that the career of Polish victory should have been stopped by the efforts of traitors within the bosom of their native land; but this discovery has given a new impetus to the cause of freedom—it has excited a more bitter hatred for tyranny—it has put the public mind upon its guard, and stimulated into greater activity the patriotic spirit and virtuous energies of the nation.

Upon the second reading of the Reform Bill, Sir George Montgomery paired off with Sir Marcus Somerville, and both these gentlemen have since died—on the same day, and nearly at the same hour.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest news from the City, July 20.

The arrivals from Holland announce generally the prevalent belief, that the arrangement of the Belgian question will be achieved in by the King.

Letters from Odessa of the 26th ult. state that the cholera morbus had broken out there, and had thrown the inhabitants into great consternation. A countryman of ours, Captain Gibson, of the brig Sarah, has fallen a victim to the disease after 16 hours' illness. He had arrived only a few days before.

According to accounts from Smyrna of the 11th ult. the plague had spread a good deal of late, and had got into the European towns; but it had not committed any ravages among the Europeans. Business was at a stand.

An express from Paris brings no other news than are to be found in the following letters in the French Journals of Monday:—

SCOTLAND.

Most melancholy occurrence.—On Friday last an occurrence took place in the parish of Boharm, of the most melancholy nature, and one which has caused the deepest regret throughout the district in which it happened. About ten o'clock on the evening of that day, it being then twilight, James Reid, tailor, thought he heard the screech of a partridge, and accordingly took his gun, which was loaded at the time, and went out for the purpose of shooting at the bird. He had not gone any distance from his own house when he espied two objects near a plantation, which appeared to him to be two deer. He accordingly placed himself either in a stooping or all-four's position, (we have not ascertained correctly which,) and after having so far neared them as he conceived would enable him to shoot them, he levelled his piece and fired. Immediately on the report of the gun he heard a loud wild sort of scream, from which he inferred that one of the deer must be wounded. In an instant another scream followed, the delusion still existing that it was that of a deer. A third one followed, when the shocking fact flashed on his mind that the wild and agonized sounds he had heard were those of a human being. He rushed to the spot whence they proceeded, and in the direction of which he had fired, when to his utter horror he beheld two men, his nearest neighbours, lying, all covered with blood, on the ground. John Taylor, the name of the one, after the arrival of the unfortunate man, made a slight motion with both his hands, and then instantly breathed his last. The other person, of the name of Morrison, was sprawling on the ground in a most dreadful state of agony. The unhappy individual who had unconsciously been the cause of the dreadful scene, ran to the nearest house, where a number of people having assembled, the survivor was carried in a blanket to his own abode. It appeared on examination that the ball had entered above the arm pit of John Taylor, whence it passed in an oblique direction until it came out at the left side of his neck. It then entered one of the sides of the other individual, and proceeded right through his body until it reached within an inch or so of the other side, where, being spent, it remained. At the time the shocking occurrence took place the two men were moving close beside each other. Hence the singular circumstance of the same ball thus taking down two men at once. On the survivor being carried home, the Rev. Mr. Forbes, parish minister, was sent for, who took his deposition, so far as he was able to give it, regarding the circumstances of the dreadful case. There can be no question whatever that the affair was purely accidental. Morrison lingered till Sunday morning, when he expired. He was unmarried, but the other unfortunate deceased has left a wife and five children to mourn over their sad bereavement. The two deceased had, it seems, gone out for the purpose of killing deer; and it appears from the testimony of the one who lived longest, that both he and his comrade were exactly under the same delusion with regard to the person who was the innocent cause of their death, as he was with regard to them. They mistook him for a deer, and under this impression were preparing to level their pieces at him at the very moment they were struck to the ground by the contents of his—Edin. Courier.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Anglesea, in his reply to the address of the late county of Dublin Reform meeting, said:—“I am perfectly certain, gentlemen, that it is the determination of His Majesty's government to render every justice to this fine country—to give equal protection to all good subjects—to render secure and happy the residence of the proprietor, and the homestead of the tenant—giving to all a common interest in the preservation of the peace, and in the upholding of the law; and, if, forgetting all party animosity, the good people of Ireland join the government in devising and

executing projects for its benefit, they will ever find in me a zealous partizan and an anxious promoter of every measure tending to the improvement of the country, and bettering the condition of its inhabitants.”

The celebrated Mr. Sadler lately promised, in the British House of Commons, to enter fully into the consideration of the distresses of the labouring poor of Ireland; hoping to show that the country wanted nothing more than fair play for her native industry, and fair encouragement of her native resources. He said:—“The grievance of Ireland was not of agricultural capital, but of a proper distribution of it, in the cultivation of her waste lands, and other sources of wealth and productiveness, and such a legal provision for the poor as would insure industry against the vicissitudes to which the labourer was exposed in all climates and under all civil institutions, and invest property with a security, and hence value, which it would be impossible it could possess under the present system of misrule in that country. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was far from intending by this that the burden of a poor rate should fall on the resident cultivator of the soil, or the resident clergyman. By no means: his object was to compel the great absentee proprietors, who spent in foreign luxuries the hard earnings of the poor tillers of the soil, to contribute his just portion to the support of those from whose industry he derived a lordly income. (Cheers.) Selfishness and pseudo science might raise their feeble opposition to the proposition of a poor law in Ireland, but the cause of benevolence would prevail, for it was based on the eternal principles of moral and political justice. £25,000 have already been collected for the poor in Connaught.”

The London Cornhill Committee have sent £7,800 to Mayo, and £6,100 to Galway. £1,500 has been collected at Leeds, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland, and £1000 at Birmingham.

From the Belfast Northern Whig.

JULY 11.

The news from Poland is very unsatisfactory. Statements of so contradictory a kind have reached us that we must await further intelligence before we can mention any thing definitely. According to some accounts, the insurrection in Lithuania has been suppressed; whilst, by other statements, we have better hopes held out to us. A post or two must remove this uncertainty.

The Fleet, under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, sailed from Portsmouth, on Thursday last, fully equipped, in every way, with their war complement. We trust, his destination may have reference to the brave Poles.

Austria and Prussia are mustering a very large army on the Rhine. How will France like this? The French elections are over by this time; and as there appears every probability that the Republican party will have received an accession of power, we may expect, that the new chamber will not submit to be bearded by neighbouring despots; or leave their patriot brethren of Poland to struggle unaided, against a tyranny anxious to impose its yoke upon France.

A letter from Warsaw says:—“At present all attention is turned towards the Palatinate of Plock. Some Russian regiments of infantry have already passed the Vistula. The Generalissimo has in echelon a part of the troops between Modlin and Praga, and a general battle is soon expected. The escape of General Radziewski's division is attributed to the capture of three aides-de-camp, sent by the General-in-Chief, with despatches to three of the Polish Generals. The third aide-de-camp suffered himself to be killed, rather than give up his papers.”

Letters from Spain state, that the Duchess de Berri has appointed a Council of Ministers for the Regency of Henry V., composed of Blacas, D'Haussez, and Montbel. This Council is in communication with the Catholic congregations and associations, who are charged to organize a civil war in the departments of the South and East of France; and a legion is also forming on the other side of the Pyrenees, of emigrants and chousans, also, officers of the ancient Government of France.

By accounts from Paris, it appears, that, on the 1st of June, a treaty was signed between the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as well as the Confederation of the Rhine, that, at the first requisition, all the different contingent troops, to the number of three hundred thousand men, were to march to the Rhine. The above treaty was only known to the French Ministers within a few days.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—Our country is making at this moment her last efforts against Poland. As she has already sacrificed her first resources, new recruits, who are only boys, are proceeding from all parts. An Ukase has appeared, which calls to the standard the sons of the priests, which is without example in Russia. To-day the Emperor has presented to the Senate a sealed packet, which is not to be opened till after his death. All the news from the Provinces of Poland are alarming, the Lithuanians, Volhynians, and Podolians are making progress. A part of the Polish army is gone to Kaluszyn, where the advanced guard reached on the 7th. A profound secret remains on the plans of the Generalissimo, but important events are expected.

POLAND.

PROCLAMATION TO THE POLES.

Fellow countrymen,—In the contest which must eventually decide between the existence of Poland or her entire destruction, the nation trusts to the heroism and devotion of the army. The army has justified this confidence, and has exceeded the expectation of the people anxious for the result of our exertions. From that moment the glory of Poland, which for a time had been humiliated, and even forgotten, having attained a vigour not to be produced by ages, has made itself known beyond the bounds of Europe. The enemy irritated, has summoned forth all his energy, and become even more barbarous. We have been signally successful against him, but we must aim at his entire destruction. It is to ensure this that we must make yet further efforts. It is for this that the National Government invokes the Most High, who will never cease to protect us, so long as we struggle to defend our spotless country. We invoke our national liberties, which now stand on a point from which it may be plunged into eternity or destruction. We invoke all the kings and heroes who have ever perished for faith, loyalty, or the welfare of mankind. We invoke the safety of Europe, the future race, and eternal justice; and, strong in the example of our illustrious ancestors, we proclaim the *levy en masse* of the nation, (*pospolite ruszenie*) that this appeal may be heard in the remotest points of our beloved country, so that the inhabitants of the small portion called the kingdom of Poland may be animated

by the same sacred flame which burns so brilliantly in Samogitia, Lithuania, and Volhynia, the situation of which was infinitely more embarrassing. They have revived the deeds of our fathers; let us not allow them to excel in this honourable rivalry.

“Ministers of religion!—Our struggle is for our country, for our faith, and for virtue. It is the struggle of children for their fathers, and of fathers for their children. Invoke God, that He may inspire you with his Holy Spirit, the spirit of the primitive Christians, and with that spirit strengthen you in the sanctuaries, in the burying places, and on the field of battle. Do not abandon your flocks, encamp with them in the fields and the forests; suffer with them, and by your sufferings and your exhortations, strengthen them.”

Fellow Countrymen,—Our enemy has vowed our annihilation, which he cannot attain but by our indifference. Strengthen the ranks of our army with your sons and your brothers, revenge those who have fallen, and let every hillock, every tree, and every highway, every footpath, contain for that enemy, vengeance. Perish those hordes that only seek pillage or murder, and let them not find sleep in that country which these barbarians have scullied for half a century with their crimes and our blood.

Villagers.—The martyrdom of your brothers, the Holy Faith, and Holy Poland, call upon you at once; it is time to put an end to this sanguinary war. The invading army has ruined your crops, has destroyed your pasturage, has consumed your herds, has poisoned your inhabitants with unheard of pestilence, destroyed houses by fire and families by assassination. The survivors have nothing better to expect from them. On your fields, your grain cultivated by the sweat of your brows lies rotting. The crop is at hand; then the enemy, who can never be less thirsting for your blood, will throw himself upon you to complete the catalogue of his victims. Will you await that they should dishonor your wives and your mothers; that they should exterminate your children? No; you will be more prompt than he will be. Whenever the fields do not need your labour, arm yourselves with every thing within your reach; throw yourselves on the enemy. His ranks are already thinned, and your courage will precipitate his flight. Before beginning your harvest you will place it out of the sight of the enemy. A just God will aid you in repelling the intruders, and will cause the blessings of peace to descend upon you, and liberated Poland awaits with frankness to bestow those rewards that you so highly merit.

Chiefs of every rank, destined to command the *levy en masse*, be impressed with all the sanctity of your high calling. Here awaits you the recompense worthy of a loyal and patriotic heart. Alter the example of our forefathers, your occupation should be to join Military heroism with civil energy. This is what civilized Europe expects, being convinced that, in her actual situation every soldier should be a citizen and every citizen a soldier. It is the force of great national calamities that an intimate union of all classes is required, for there is no class before death, before God, and before country.

Poles.—At this holy call of a *levy en masse*, invoke after the custom of your ancestors, the all powerful name of God. It is he who has covered with imperishable glory our heroic chivalry under the Pias and the Jagellons. Think of what will happen if we were now to yield. Shall those hopes be destroyed which the third generation has cherished in their hearts, which will become the glory of Poland? Revived with so many charms, and so much blood lately spilt, consult on the means which locality, the wants, and the national genius present. Let the whole country become one camp—let all the energy of force and all the dexterity of intellect be combined to distress the enemy. The greatest activity and the most discerning circumspection must guide your actions—the guile of the serpent, and the desperation of the lioness. Such are the characteristics of your calling—a brotherly feeling in the most extensive sense. One for all!—all for one. To arms, Poles! To arms!

President, Prince A. CZARTORISKI.
Secretary, PIPIETA.

Warsaw, July 1, 1831.

Warsaw, July 7.—The day before yesterday news arrived that the insurrection in Volhynia has taken a new development, and that a Russian division has proceeded there in great haste to put it down, but it found an obstinate resistance. A private letter stated that General Gieglud perished in a combat.

NETHERLANDS.

Arrival of King Leopold at Ostend.

OSTEND, July 17.—King Leopold left Calais this morning at six o'clock, to proceed by Gravelines and Dunkirk to this place. His suite consisted of six carriages, containing his Aide-de-Camp, Sir H. Seton, General Belliard, and five Belgic Deputies, together with his domestic servants. A messenger had been sent on the day before to order horses at Gravelines and Dunkirk, and to apprise his subjects on the Belgian side of the frontiers of his speedy arrival. So early as five or six o'clock the inhabitants of the French towns had hung out their tri-coloured flags, in compliment to the ally of their Sovereign.

BRITISH AMERICA.

WEST-INDIES.

COLONIAL SLAVERY—JAMAICA.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the parish of Trelawny, held at the Court House, in the town of Falmouth, on Monday, the 11th July, 1831.

Frederick Lamont, Esq., in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—
Resolved.—That our property in Slaves in this Colony has been lawfully and honestly acquired, under the sanction of the laws of Great Britain, and that therefore, it ought to be held as sacred by the Imperial Parliament, as the property of any other British subjects.

Resolved.—That a separation of our Slaves from our lands would render the latter of no value whatsoever, and as our properties in this Island are the principal means of subsistence for ourselves and families, we should, if deprived of them by Parliament, be reduced to misery and ruin.

Resolved.—That it is the right of every British subject, and the boast of the British Constitution, that no individual, however humble, can be deprived of the least portion of his property without being paid for it, and therefore we demand as our undoubted right full compensation for our lands and Slaves before Parliament interferes with the same.

Resolved.—That the means devised by a faction, in the House of Commons, to deprive us of our property, if carried into effect, cannot fail to create a civil war, of too horrible a