

EUROPE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Paris Papers of Saturday state that letters from Germany, recently arrived, speak of an organized resistance in several states, and in several of the towns of the Confederation of the Rhine, against the usurpations of the Diet of Frankfurt. A Prussian Corps d'Armee is on the march from Dusseldorf and Cologne, for Rhineland-Bavaria. Private letters from Paris affirm it to be the intention of Prince Polignac and his companions in captivity to petition both Chambers, immediately after the next meeting, for their release. Their request is to be grounded on the assumption that the present Ministers of France have authorized and executed acts of a similar, if not far more severe, nature to those for which they (the Polignac Ministers) were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

A letter from Leghorn dated 3d of July, states that a vessel is being armed in that port, on account of the ex-Dey of Algiers, with a view to make an attempt on the coast of Oran. For this purpose 60,000 pounds of powder, and a quantity of arms, have been bought. Several Sardinians of note are mentioned as not being strangers to this affair.

On the 1st January last, the Dutch navy consisted of 12 ships of the line, including two of 84 guns; 14 frigates of 44 guns; six do. of 32; and 12 of 28; besides 26 brigs and sloops, several of which are steamers; forming a total of 70 armed vessels.

The Bristol compensation Bill is now in operation, the commissioners under it having held their first meeting on Friday last, when their clerk, Mr. Britton, solicitor, was instructed to give notice to the parties who suffered during the riot to send in their claims. The rated inhabitants of this city are likely for some years to come, to have the satisfaction of paying annually, in local taxes, about £60,000—a sum nearly equal to one half of the rental of the city. Government advances Exchequer Bills for the immediate liquidation of the claims, and charges three and a half per cent interest.—*Morning Herald.*

King Leopold's Marriage.—Leopold goes on Friday next to Leige, to visit his brother, the Duke of Coburg, who is coming to visit Belgium, on the occasion of the King's marriage. On the 2d August he proceeds to France, to be married on the 7th and to return with the Queen on the 9th.

Paris papers of Wednesday are received. The Cholera Report for Tuesday shows a diminution of twenty four hours. The marriage of King Leopold and the Princess Louise is appointed to take place on the 9th of August, at Compiegne. The trials of conspirators of the Rue des Prouvaires terminated on Wednesday morning, by the conviction of twenty-seven of the accused, six of whom are to be transported and none to suffer death. Marshal Soult and Dupin, were expected to arrive in Paris on the 26th and surmise is consequently again at work as the frame of the new Cabinet. The preparations for the anniversary of what are still called, we suppose in ridicule, "the glorious days of July," continued, but we perceive with satisfaction that they were expected to pass over without disorder, and we hope without disaster.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 23.—The public prints proclaim, and private letters assert the same fact, that the Cholera is declining in virulence in London. This is matter of congratulation and we wish the same blessing of returning health was more manifest in the country. It is, however, a subject of rejoicing that the week's reports does not exhibit an excess of casualties over the last. The following is the report of the last five days:—

New cases.	Deaths.
Monday 567	245
Tuesday 195	94
Wednesday 318	118
Thursday 447	142
Friday 278	102

At Liverpool, 426 new cases and 135 deaths are announced in four days' report; and Plymouth exhibits 172 cases and 68 deaths in six days. Sheerness has been mentioned only once, but yesterday's post announces the appearance of the disease at east Redham, in Norfolk, and St. Giles and Merhon, Oxon, and in the city of Lancaster. We can still mention with satisfaction that the Isle of White and the whole South coast of Hampshire is free from this malady, and if we may judge from the number of distinguished persons who within these few days have flocked to the coast, great confidence is reposed in the salubrity of these parts, connected as they are with the influence of salt water breezes.—Two cases occurred here on Sunday and Tuesday, which have excited a great deal of enquiry on the part of the Medical Profession and the board of Health, but the result of that enquiry, has been a declaration to the Collector of the Customs, that they were suspicious, but certainly not malignant cases. After every enquiry, we can learn of none other than bears even a shade of suspicion.—The Navy and Army and Public Civil Departments are particularly healthy.

Promotion.—Captain Fanshaw to the Donagel, vice Dick, invalid.

The Cholera, we regret to say, is still raging with unabated violence at Limerick, and the troops are now put under canvass.—Among the recent victims is Mrs. Freeman, lady of Captain Freeman of the 27th Regiment, who was attacked at one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th instant, and died the same evening at six.

We feel a melancholy pleasure in being able to communicate some authentic details of Sir Walter Scott's return to his native spot, from which, alas! it is now too evident, he can never hope to remove. He embarked at Blackwall, on Saturday evening, the 14th of this month, in the *James Watt*, steamer, and on Monday night, he was safely lodged in Douglas's Hotel, Edinburgh. During the voyage, he enjoyed but few intervals of consciousness, but seemed tranquil. On Wednesday morning he was removed to Abbotsford, where he remained totally unconscious of all that was passing, for some time, till at length, seeing his old amanuensis he exclaimed: "Ah Mr. Laidlaw, I have thought of you a thousand times!" The exertion of speaking these few words, cast him back into his former listlessness. The dining

room has been converted into a sleeping apartment, and on the day after his arrival, he was wheeled into the hall and library, which he recognised, and seemed comforted, but said nothing, or uttered only a few words at a time. This brilliant light, which has shone so beneficently and so long on the world of letters, is now all but extinguished—and we have only to pray that it may at length go out in peace and quiet.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 30.

The Irish Reform Bill was brought up from the Commons, with the amendments agreed, the Report of the Committee on the Irish boundaries bill was received and agreed to; the Bankruptcy Act amendment bill, being read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Tuesday; and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.] On the question that the House go into a Committee of Ways and Means, to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to detail his financial statement, Sir E. Sugden adverted, in strong terms, to the Lord Chancellor's remarks on him on Thursday. Sir E. S. declared that after such remarks, whatever respect he might pay to the office, he could give none to the man:—but the uttering of this reply to what had occurred in another place was interrupted, as not consistent with the usual order. Mr. Stanley observed that the charge originally made by Sir E. Sugden had called forth the remarks; he had however seen the Lord Chancellor that morning, and the Noble and Learned Lord had complained to him of the inaccuracy with which his observations had been reported.

Sir R. Peel thought that the question had been very properly put, as the offices, filled up by the Lord Chancellor, have been declared by him to be sinecures that ought to be abolished. Several other Members took part in this conversation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then made his annual development of his financial arrangements for the current year. He commenced by showing a comparison of the receipt and expenditure for the years 1830 and 1831; in the former year the income exceeded the expenditure by £2,768,690, leaving only that amount applicable to the liquidation of the debt. In 1831 the expenditure exceeded the income by £600,000 to £700,000. This seeming default, however, had not arisen from any diminution in the general consumption of taxable commodities. The remission of duty on coals and slate coals, the less amount received for duty on corn, and remission of certain Excise duties, exceeded by more than a million the deficiency in the receipt; the increase of consumption, however, had not, it was admitted, equalled expectation, and thereby accounted for the expenditure exceeding the income. The present and prospective state of the finances was next submitted to the attention of the House after giving his predecessors credit for their exertions in reducing the salaries and day pay of the subordinate employees of the government, in the years 1828, 1829, 1830, to the extent of £340,000, the Noble Lord took credit to himself for having already effected a similar reduction to the extent of £234,000, and promised to extend it to another £100,000; and after recapitulating other reductions, he summed up the estimated expenditure for the current year as amounting to 45,696,300*l.* against 47,858,400*l.* for the past year, being a diminution in the expenditure of 2,162,100*l.* To meet this expenditure, after anticipating an increase on last year of about 430,000*l.* by the expiring of bounties on linen exported, and increase of proceeds on wine, tobacco, &c. and a diminution of 100,000*l.* on the articles proposed for reduction of duty in the schedule now before the House, 80,000*l.* for remission of the duty on sugar lost by drainage, and the absence of all duty on corn, consequent on the favourable prospect of the pending harvest, the Noble Lord represented the Customs duty as likely to produce 15,871,000*l.* being 404,000*l.* less than in 1831.

In reference to this diminution the Noble Lord adverted to cholera, the past political excitement, contraction of currency, and the exchanges having been against us, as having tended to occasion a less favourable result than wished for. The Excise which last year the Noble Lord represented to have produced 16,518,632*l.* after anticipating an increase on malt, hops and spirits, to the amount of 690,000*l.* and a diminution by the repeal of the duty on candles, &c. he expected would produce 16,850,000*l.*; the other branches of the revenue he expected to produce the same as last year, making the aggregate net income to be 46,470,000*l.* being a surplus, over and above the estimated expenditure of 773,700*l.* These estimates the Noble Lord anticipated would enable him to carry on the affairs of the Government, barring all unforeseen contingencies, until the 5th of April next, but as, on the 5th of April last, the deficiency of income exceeded 1,200,000*l.* there would, on the 5th of April next, be a deficiency of about 400,000*l.* This the Noble Lord seemed disposed to leave to settle itself as it can, concluding his development by moving the renewal of the duty on sugar, without any further diminution than the allowance of drainage.

Mr. Goulburn reprehended the policy of the Noble Lord for having reduced his receipt below the expenditure; and Mr. Keith Douglas reminded him of the breach of promise made by Lord Goderich to the West India interest—that in the general financial arrangement of the year that interest might expect some substantial relief.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of Government to make any alteration in the Sugar Duties during the present financial year. The Noble Lord also stated that hopes were entertained of a favourable arrangement being accomplished with France, relative to the trade

between the two countries. His Lordship, in answer to Sir R. Peel, said he could not see the utility of attempting the settlement of the Bank Question before next Session of Parliament. Several sums were voted to make good the supplies for the year. The House divided on the postponed resolution relative to the estimate for Maynooth College, when there appeared for resolution 55, against it 7, leaving a Ministerial majority of 47.

Adjourned.

JULY 30.—The Speaker, in notifying his intention to retire from office, said, that he had had the honor and pride of being elected to that chair in six successive parliaments. He had been at all times impressed with the conviction, that the first and most important duties of a Speaker were strict watchfulness of the orders of the House, and to keep alive in the House a strict watchfulness of those orders for the sake of their own rights and privileges,—that he should facilitate in the regular course all the business of the House, and that he should conduct himself in that business, and towards every member of the House, with the strictest impartiality. He could most conscientiously, and he hoped, without any assumption or arrogance, at all events he could from his conscience say boldly, that he had served the House with impartiality, and hoped, therefore, that in that chair he had not been found totally inefficient. He ought not, after this avowal, further to trespass on their time; but conscious as he was of having many faults, the House, he was persuaded, would pardon him, and they would also, he hoped, allow him to say, in one short sentence, which he assured them, came from the fullness of his heart, that he felt he owed a debt of gratitude to the House, which it was impossible for him to describe, and which no power of language that he at least possessed was adequate to express, but of which the deep and lasting recollection neither time nor circumstances could ever erase.

The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

Lord Althorp, after pronouncing a warm eulogy on the right hon. gentleman, moved the thanks of the House to him for the zealous and able manner in which he had discharged his duties.

This motion was carried unanimously, and several distinguished members, in supporting it, expressed their warmest approbation of Mr. Speaker's conduct.

An address was afterwards voted to his Majesty, praying that some adequate reward might be bestowed upon the right hon. gentleman for his arduous and valuable services.

WEDNESDAY.

The House having resolved itself into committee on His Majesty's answer to the address, recommending a provision for the Speaker.

Lord Althorp again eulogized the extraordinary merits of the right hon. gentleman, and after enumerating the rewards conferred on various of his predecessors, concluded by proposing that he should receive £4,000 a year, subject to the condition that one-half should be deducted in the event of his accepting office, and that £3,000 a year should be given to his son, commencing from his (the Speaker's) decease, subject also to the condition that it should cease altogether upon his coming into the office of registrar of wills, of which he held the reversion.

Mr. Hume bore testimony to the excellent manner in which the Speaker had executed the duties of his office, but thought the chair ought to be considered an honorary employment, and felt confident that many distinguished members of the House would feel themselves honoured by being elected to the office of Speaker, without any emolument whatever, or hope of the future pension or provision. He was not, however, opposed to the present resolution.

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.—Capt. Charles Hamlyn Williams, R. N. who has just returned from the West Indies in the command of the *Champion*, sloop of War, in his address to the Electors of Carmarthen, gives the following reasons for differing with Mr. Buxton on the Slave Question:—Having lately declined the honour of being a Candidate to represent the borough at the ensuing election, my reasons for not accepting your kind offers to return me are that the conditions you wished me to engage in "to support in toto, Mr. Buxton's principles on the slave question," differ from my view of that subject. When I sailed the autumn before last for the West Indies, I was a very great anti-slaver, and during 18 months that I was on that station I had an opportunity of visiting most of our islands, and I particularly inquired into the condition of the slaves; I return convinced that they are much better off than any of the labouring classes of this country.—Every slave has now one day in each week to himself besides Sunday, and the labour they have to perform during the other five days is not greater than the working classes here. The slaves are clothed, and besides the provisions they are furnished with, each family has a hut and garden belonging to the proprietor, on which they can raise a sufficient quantity of vegetables, fruit, pigs, and poultry for themselves, and also are enabled to supply the markets; and from this sale all industrious persons afford themselves, many luxuries; they have balls and fetes, in which they go to a great expense, particularly in their dresses; and I am so convinced of the want of hardship of their situation, that as the term slave is ungenial to British sentiments, we have only to alter the name into that of labourer, and then consider slavery abolished, modifying the manumission by term of years

instead of life, and establishing a maximum of valuation.—I will not take up your time by entering into the interests of the proprietors, or the effects that total abolition would have in destroying their property, also of taking away the slaves' homes, which would be the consequence to them, as they all belong to the planters; and were all these persons rendered homeless, what would be the effect? In my own opinion, a complete and uncontrolled abolition, would be the greatest possible injustice to the slaves themselves; as, when the authority would be removed that now rains them, they would become lawless, insolent, immoral, and profligate, in consequence of the circumstances of their position, as in no instance is a black population kept under restraint but by coercive authority; and, to instance an example, I can with confidence affirm, that the black population of our West India Islands are much better off, and are subjected to less tyranny, than the inhabitants of St. Domingo. It would be troubling you too much to enter into the effects that an unconsidered abolition would have in destroying property, and the consequent failure of every interest of the mother country, particularly in the revenue as a return home, the loss of exports to our manufactories, which now send out a large supply, the quantity of shipping, and sailors thrown out of employ, the impossibilities of keeping engagements, and many other disadvantages, which I feel I should intrude too much on your time to enumerate. From what I have stated, gentlemen, it would have been inconsistent in me to have accepted your kind offer of support for the borough of Carmarthen, and although I would not endeavour to influence your opinions, I feel confident that you could give me credit for placing the subject which should be the condition of my return to Parliament in the light which the opportunity I had of witnessing makes it appear to me.

On the 2d of August, Mr. Bulwer in an able and eloquent speech, concluded by moving: That an Address be presented to His Majesty, requesting him to exercise his influence with the German Diet, in opposition to the course pursued by them, contrary to the liberty and independence of the German people. He reminded the House of the gallant opposition which the German had shown towards Napoleon, when their kings and emperors appealed to the ancient constitutions—to the ancient liberties of Germany, which they promised should be revived and extended. The people of the north of Germany answered that appeal en masse, with an enthusiasm it was impossible to resist; and that country, which when it depended on an army, had been conquered in a single day, now that the national energies of its people were aroused, became invincible. At Paris and Vienna, the federation bond was renewed and sealed, and the rights of each class guaranteed. The King of Hannover's minister stood up against those of Bavaria and Wurtemberg in support of the people.—George IV. declared for the rights of the people, observing, that "as to the title of sovereign itself, it was in nowise expressive of despotic power, inasmuch as the King of Great Britain was as much a sovereign as any prince in Europe; and that the liberties of his people, so far from menacing his throne, were the best guarantee for its stability." It was stipulated that the consent of the states should be necessary to all taxes, their concurrence to the making of all new laws, and that malversation should be punished. Art. 18 declared "that the Diet will occupy itself, at its first reunion, with a uniform law respecting the liberty of the press, and the measures to be adopted for guaranteeing authors and editors against the piracy or contrafection of their works." The Sovereigns gave their people rights, and called states or Parliaments to grant taxes, &c. but Austria and Prussia evaded their promises. This, of course, produced great dissatisfaction and excitement; the unfortunate consequences of which were the murders committed by Logney and Sand, which gave an unhappy pretext for the congress at Carlsbad. A censorship, the power of suppression of books, and a central committee of police, followed. The second congress at Vienna made things worse; and now, by this act of federation, the Chambers of Parliaments are denied the right of refusing taxes; troops are to be marched against any of the people at the request of the Sovereign, and against him and them if he fails to request such co-operation. The Diet alone is declared as qualified to explain, or capable of understanding, its own enactments. Another edit prohibited all associations—all public meetings, all political writings—all liberal professors. It engaged mutual military assistance, and suppressed the newspaper of a neutral state, and passed sentence upon its editor without any trial or judgment.

It is not in Italy, in Portugal, in Spain the liberty is now to be crushed—it is in Germany, the fatherland of liberty. He felt assured that the House had answered his first question, and disapproved the proceedings of the Diet. Now, if England condemned and did not interfere, she was a party with the oppressor. The King of England could not act against the King of Hannover; the policy of one was the policy of both, for they were one. Now the King of England, as King of Hannover, had approved the decrees of the Diet; therefore it was the more expedient that England should declare itself. England could not be a cipher of nullity in the political combinations of Europe. Germany united would be far to the aggrandizement of France, and a check to the ambition of Russia. As it was, it was a

tool of Austria and Prussia. (Hear, hear.) In the greatest struggle for liberty against the tyrant Napoleon, when the armies of Germany were put down, then its people arose—then they began to commune and combine together—a real confederation was formed—then its plans were laid their opportunities were watched—the occasion came. (Loud cries of "Hear.") Who, when he saw the result of that confederation of the people of Germany in favour of their princes, would have anticipated this confederation of the princes of Germany against their people? Here, at all events, is the result of the two systems.

It is seen what the armies of Germany did, and what the people. The one was swept down in a single battle—the other was victorious in a hundred conflicts. If England wish Germany to be strong—and it is the strength of Germany that makes the peace of Europe—is it not the wisdom of the House to address the Sovereign according to the terms of his motion?—will it not be the wisdom of the Sovereign to listen to its counsel when it petitions him to exercise his influence with the German Diet and princes of Germany, in disposing them not to forfeit those pledges England joined them in giving—not to rely upon the brute force of their armies against the still moral force, stronger in these days of public opinion—not to separate themselves from their people through any vain confidence in their present power, from the people who cling to them and supported and re-established their thrones in the day of their past distress; not to lay their country open to the force which any new revolution in France might pour into it. Austria and Prussia increase and concentrate their armies.—Hanover, Cassel, and Brunswick, will protest against the decree of the diet.—France adds to her forces. Is not war certain if things proceed as they are? There have been pusillanimity and protocols enough. Let the government now see whether a bold and manly conduct may not be able to avert that war. When Poland might have been preserved, M. Thiers said in the French Chamber, that England had refused to unite with France for that purpose. Now, again, the official organ of the French Chamber declares that it cannot protest against the acts of the Diet, for England refuses to join in such protestation. It was in the free forests of Germany that the infant genius of our liberty was nursed. It was from the free altars of Germany that the light of our purer religion first arose. It was from the minor states of Germany that our constitutional monarchs came. The motion was withdrawn at the request of the minister.

PORTUGAL.

BLOCKADE OF THE TAGUS.—Dispatches have just been received at the Foreign-office, announcing the *effectual* blockade of the Tagus by the fleet of DONNA MARIA, under the command of Admiral SARTORIUS. How *effectual* the blockade may be, we do not presume to conjecture; but that it must prove exceedingly injurious to trade is but too plain.

The London Atlas says the Conde Villa Flor, July 20th giving an account of some skirmishes in which the Miguelites are said to have lost 200 killed and wounded remarks:—

"This battle it must be observed, in which the whole force of both sides probably did not exceed 12,000 men, was fought in the rear of Oporto, and not on the route to Lisbon or Coimbra, and that on the 18th July, ten days after the landing. It is to be remarked also, that the Miguelites came to seek the invaders, and were not forced by them to give battle. The Miguelites recommenced the action on the south of the Douro. Again the Miguelites at Penafiel are described as guerrillas, volunteers, and militia. The town of Penafiel was abandoned by its inhabitants, instead of being illuminated in honor of its delivery. No vessel is allowed to leave Oporto for any port that acknowledges Don Miguel. Figueras, St. Ubes, are shot, and at Lisbon the consent of both parties is necessary before a ship is allowed to sail.

Private accounts state that Don Pedro has gained a great victory at Vallongo, after two days' hard fighting. Two thousand prisoners, all the artillery and camp equipage taken; the army of the enemy entirely dispersed. They were 10,000 strong. "Our force, says the letter writer, only 7000. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have suffered also, but not severely. The Miguelites were the flower of their army, commanded by a new general sent expressly from Lisbon; and they sent in word that they would dine with us, and drink to the English, on Sunday the 22d. Yesterday, the 23d, they attacked the whole south bank of the Douro, and kept up a constant fire all day; but we beat them off with the schooners and gun-boats."

The first act of Don Pedro is to abolish the charter of the Oporto wine company. It was a monopoly, and partial to England rather than France. By the decree of July 14, every vine farmer is allowed to sell wine and brandy for exportation at Oporto, and French agents are already on the spot to establish an exchange of French articles for wine—not for France, but to be transported in French bottoms to England. This is a friendly act of Don Pedro.

A London Paper says, "Somebody has suggested the propriety of convening a public meeting, for the purpose of entering into subscription to aid Don Pedro in his expedition against his unholy brother. The idea is a mere piece of Quixotic parade. England has no right to interfere in this way. She is giving things to do with the quarrel; and if she give her good wishes to Don Pedro; that is all she ought to do. He is getting on well enough without her. If he meet a little more success, the people will probably have sufficient courage to declare themselves on his behalf: the moment they do so, the reign of usurpation and the mischievous Infant will be at an end. We are no further interested than in the restoration of Portugal to its old alliance with this country, and in the restitution of constitutional liberty, which may ultimately lead to the amelioration of the condition of Spain, and the extension of the principles of freedom. But as we have seen that Don Pedro could not keep his seat at Rio, it would be premature to commit ourselves to any act of protection on his behalf, until we know something more of the tendency of his future policies."