

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Oct. 17.

APPROPRIATION BILL.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the Appropriation Fund Bill being read, the Duke of Wellington reminded the House that since the peace an overplus of revenue beyond the expenditure, equal to the interest of a hundred million of stock, had been saved to the country. During the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, there was a saving of £3,800,000. Besides all this, when he was in office, a very material reduction of taxation was proposed; at that time, the revenue was £50,480,000, and the expenditure £47,815,000; the arrangement, also entered into, as respected the 4 per cents, added to the difference between these two sums, left a clear surplus at the commencement of the present year of £3,453,000. Now his Majesty's present Ministers had thought fit to increase the military expense of the country to the extent of £930,000, on that branch alone; the revenue at the present moment was £47,250,000, being some what higher than it was in either of the years he had enumerated, but the excess only amounted to about £10,000. Although noble lords on the opposite side of the House, by their calculation, made it appear that the excess of revenue over expenditure amounted to a larger sum, he trusted that the House would see through the fallacy of such statements. The noble duke then alluded to the coal tax, the cotton duties repeal Bill, and the prospective operation of the candle duties repeal, the result of all which would necessarily reduce the revenue £170,000. With respect to the coal duties the new measure put into the pocket of the producer &c, a chairman more than he had before the introduction of the measure; in short, the consumer was not in the least benefited, the producer putting the whole of the King's taxes into his pocket; he did not say it was not a desirable thing to repeal this tax, but noble lords ought to be well assured, before they brought in any measure, that the public and not the producer, should reap the advantage. The noble duke's whole argument tended to show that the management of the finances under the late Administration was better than that which followed, as was proved by there being then a greater surplus of revenue than at present existed.

Earl Grey admitted the necessity of having a surplus of revenue over expenditure, for the purpose of meeting casual and unforeseen circumstances. He could not agree, however, to the application of any surplus whatever to the purpose of a sinking fund. The Noble Duke had taken credit, and justly, for the reduction which he made when he was in office. He had charged His Majesty's Ministers with contracting an additional expense to the country by an increase of its military appointments. He [Earl Grey] recollected the Noble Duke himself, in the course of a debate, remarking on the necessity of an increase in the army. An increase of 7000 men had certainly taken place; but it was only what was deemed absolutely necessary from the affairs of Europe. The Noble Earl then entered into certain details to show that the amount arising from the Customs and excise, for the last three quarters, was 16,790,000; with this increase of revenue a corresponding reduction of taxes has taken place: viz. 4,700,000. With respect to the Noble Duke's remarks relating to the repeal of the coal tax, he [Earl Grey] subscribed entirely to the justice of those remarks as far as regarded the parties to be benefited by the measure. Immediately after the introduction of the measure alluded to, what is called in the North "a strike" took place among the colliers and a scarcity of coals was the consequence, thereby benefiting the coal owners more than the consumers undoubtedly; but when the system shall have come into fair operation, he anticipated that the public would derive very considerable advantage. He trusted that the financial concerns of the country had not been neglected. The charges for the year had undoubtedly been great, but the existing disturbances in Europe had been the principal cause; and since August last, the Exchange had been against England. He trusted, however, that a favourable change was about to take place. Bullion was coming back to England, and the Exchanges which, as he said, had been against this country, were now taking a favourable turn. He trusted also that the peace of Europe was now firmly established in consequence of the recent conferences which had taken place. Settlement between the powers of Holland and Belgium had been proposed which he had every reason to believe would be accepted and acted upon by both parties. The Noble Earl then adverted to the present popular excitement in consequence of the rejection of the Reform Bill, and expressed a hope that every lover of order would use their utmost endeavours to preserve peace in the country, so as that his Majesty's Ministers should not have occasion to resort to coercive measures. With respect to a recent deputation which had waited upon him [Earl Grey] on the subject of the prorogation of Parliament, he wished to say a few words, as there appeared to be some misunderstanding abroad. He had stated to the individuals who waited upon him, that whatever prorogation should take place, it would be such, he trusted, as would be conducive to the completion of the great measure of Reform in Parliament, which the majority of the country had so much at heart. He stated to the deputation, in answer to their observations about a seven days adjournment, that such an adjournment was totally inadmissible—that the period of the prorogation had not been arranged by his Majesty's Ministers—that he should not submit to any dictation whatever, but should be left entirely at liberty to advise with his colleagues. He said nothing of any period of prorogation: he said nothing about its continuing to the end of January, as he had been represented to have said; but he did say however, that the time, whatever it might be, should be entirely left to the discretion of the King's Ministers. He repeated now, as he did then, that the chief object in view would be to make the prorogation conducive to the measure of reform; and no new measure should be brought forward or recommended by him unless it were the same in principle with the last. There were limits he begged to observe, beyond which human strength could not go. He made that remark, not in reference to himself alone, or to his noble and learned friend on the Woolsack, who, but for the great strength of his mind, must long since have been exhausted by the close application to business during the last year; but there were noble lords who stood equally in need of some relaxation. Many Hon. Members of the other House, in consequence of the protracted Session, had been wholly prevented from attending to their own business; although he admitted that public duty ought to take precedence of all other considerations. He hoped it would

be considered that the prorogation, be it for what time it might, was dictated by a sincere desire on the part of the Ministers of the Crown to aid the great question of Reform, for the success of which both he and his colleagues were as anxious as any individuals whatever. He trusted, therefore, that the public would wait with patience, assured that the interests of the great measure would not suffer by undue delay. The noble earl concluded by stating, that from estimates he held in his hands the surplus revenue for the past quarter amounted to £493,000.

The Duke of Wellington said, much of the public excitement had been occasioned by the letters of certain noble lords (alluding to Lord Althorp and Lord John Russell's reply to the Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union, on the vote of thanks to them at the great Meeting.)

The Lord Chancellor said, he should take that occasion to contradict the repeated statements which were made to the effect that there had been, and still was, a difference of opinion between him and the noble earl at the head of the Administration. To every remark which had just fallen from that noble person, he (the Lord Chancellor) cordially subscribed. Never had there been a single word of difference, either on the details of the Bill or on the principle of the measure, between him and that Noble Earl; and he now stated so in his presence. [Hear, hear, in which Earl Grey cordially joined.] Now, with respect to the recess, he must observe, that the individuals who formed the deputation spoken of had acted with a zeal without knowledge. Good God, to talk of an adjournment for a week! Both he and his noble friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his noble friend, the member for Devonshire (Lord John Russell,) absolutely found it to be physically impossible to go on without some relaxation. It was exactly a twelve-month last Friday since he [the Lord Chancellor] had been constantly at work from six or seven o'clock in the morning until twelve or one at night, either in their Lordships House or in Court. He threw himself on the mercy of all the thinking part of the country, and he was confident of a verdict in his favour.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

ASIA.

EAST INDIES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1831.

From China.—By the ship Clay, Capt. Millet, we have received Canton papers to the 13th June. They contain the particulars of the rupture between the East India Company and the Chinese authorities, to which some allusion was made in a letter of the 6th July from Canton, received by way of Mexico, which we published on the 28th November. The grounds of dissatisfaction alleged by the English, are thus stated by the President and Select Committee.

The seizure, close imprisonment, and subsequent death of a Hong Merchant, his alleged crime being his "traitorous connection" with the English. No association ever did take place with this merchant except an extensive commercial nature, and in his mercantile dealings, he proved himself an intelligent and industrious man. The recent attack made upon the British Factory in Canton by their Excellencies the Foo-yuen, and Hoppe, (in the absence of the Governor, the principal officer of the Canton Government) accompanied by a numerous body of armed attendants, without any previous intimation of their intentions; the forcible entry of the Public Hall of the Factory; the abandonment of the Factory by all Chinese servants who fled under the greatest alarm; the tearing down of the covering from the King of England's picture, which was otherwise treated with indignity; and the threatening the senior Hong Merchant with imprisonment and death, and the compelling him and others who were present, to remain for upwards of an hour upon their knees on account of their connection with the English; the seizure of the Senior Linguist, who was thrown into chains in the Company's Hall, and orders given for his execution, which was only suspended on the repeated intercession of the Hoppe and Hong merchants, when he was committed to prison; the breaking down of the gates of the Factory leading to the river; and destruction of the Quay, built by the express sanction of the Governor of Canton; the demolition of the walls, the uprooting of trees, and general devastation of the property.

The Editor of the Canton Register, under date of May 26th, remarks:—

The forcible entry of the Company's Factory, which was the immediate occasion of bringing to light the evil passions that had been brooding, took place, very unexpectedly, on the 12th inst. about 7 o'clock in the morning. It is said, that even the Hoppe had no previous knowledge of what was intended, when the Foo-yuen called at his residence, with two or three hundred attendants, to request that he would accompany him to the Factory. On entering the public Hall, the Foo-yuen directed that the portraits, with which it was decorated, should be uncovered, and when that of King George IV was pointed out to him he deliberately ordered the back of his chair to be turned to it, and seated himself, in a manner plainly indicating contempt. This manœuvre, however unimportant in itself, is far from immaterial, with reference to its obvious motive, more particularly, when it is considered, that no Chinese, without performing nine prostrations, (in lieu of which, our ambassador was required to perform nine obeisances,) can approach even the curtain before the portrait of his own Sovereign.

To those unacquainted with the locale, it may be here necessary to explain, after the fire in 1822, the rubbish, removed from the ruins was made use of by the Chinese to advance the bank of the river, immediately above the company's Factory, over a mud flat, partly dry at low water. This, of course, occasioned an increased deposit of mud in front of the Factory, which so obstructed the approach of boats to the bank, that it became necessary to push out the quay about forty yards over the flat. And the enclosing walls, from the factory to the river, (previously existing) were extended over the ground thus saved, with the express sanction of the authorities.—Two years ago, a part of the space was neatly laid out as a shrubbery.

The work of destruction commenced next day, (May 15th) and is, we believe, now completed, by the exertions of about five hundred Chinese laborers, working day and night, when not prevented by the rise of the tide.

The excavated rubbish has been conveyed in boats to about fifty yards off, and (strange to say) it is there, that from wishing to clear the bed of the river, insult alone was the object in view.

In consequence of these grievances and others of a similar character, the following notice was issued:—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

From the disposition which has been recently shown in various acts of the Canton Government, the President and Select Committee are under apprehension, that British Commerce with China cannot be conducted with credit or security, while it remains exposed to them.

They do therefore, as Representatives of the British Nation in China, give this public notice, that should the evils complained of remain unremedied, all commercial intercourse between the two countries will be suspended on the first of August next.

By order of the Select Committee,

H. H. LINDSAY, Secretary.

British Factory, Macao, 19th May, 1831.

Thus affairs remained until the 10th June, when the following notice was issued by the President and Select Committee, rescinding their former resolution:—

NOTICE.

The President &c. Select Committee on the 20th ultimo gave public notice that "Several recent acts of the Chinese Government have compelled them to intimate to the authorities in Canton, that, while exposed to them, it is impossible that commercial intercourse could continue, and to acquaint the British community that, unless the evils complained of were removed, or security against their recurrence obtained, such intercourse would of necessity be suspended on the first of August next."

Since the publication of this intimation, the evils of which they complained have assumed an altered and more decided character, being confirmed by an Imperial Proclamation from Peking, directing the most harassing and restrictive regulations to be imposed upon foreigners, and indirectly countenancing acts of aggression which have been committed.

The local officers of the Canton Government would therefore, if appealed to for redress, find immediate justification, under the sanction of Imperial authority.

The President and Select Committee do not intend to suspend commercial intercourse on the 1st of August next. Their most anxious wish is the establishment of that intercourse upon a firm and respectable basis, which object they feel under existing circumstances they will best accomplish, by awaiting the result of the measures which they have adopted and the reference they have made. They are bound to consult the deep and valuable interests entrusted to them, and in doing so they have made every sacrifice of personal feeling to what they consider to be their public duty.

Their property in Canton remains in the same state of devastation; they have received no explanation for the acts of aggression committed, and indignities offered, nor any security against their recurrence.—The new regulations applied to Foreign Trade, have been confirmed by Imperial authorities, and under such circumstances, the President and Select Committee regret to state that, until redress of grievances be granted, they see no prospect of the uninterrupted continuance of British Intercourse with China, or of Commerce being conducted with credit or security. They further offer their recommendation to all British residents in Canton to exert every means in their power to recover such property belonging to them, as is at present in possession of natives of this country.

By order of the Select Committee,

H. H. LINDSAY, Secretary.

British Factory, Macao, June 10th, 1831.

We submit the Edict of the Emperor, above alluded to, confirming the new regulations.—It may be necessary to inform some of our readers that Li is Governor of Canton.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Li and others have sent a Memorial explaining the old regulations, designed to guard against foreign barbarians, and certain modifications, agreed on in Council, desiring that obedience to the same may be required, &c.

The English foreign merchants recently solicited a diminution of fees and on this account delayed entering the port. Again, last year, they clandestinely brought foreign women to the factories, and by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to the city of Canton. Immediately after they themselves came to repentance, and did not persevere to the end in their refractory opposition, but the barbarians disposition being deceitful and crafty, it is absolutely necessary to carry into effect prohibitions and orders with severity; and to give importance to guards set up by old regulations. Present and former circumstances are not the same; and these are thus suitable or not according to the times.—The said Governor and others have agreed on certain additions and diminutions to be generally obeyed and maintained, and have ordered civil and military officers, soldiers, and police, to be faithful and active in keeping a constant search and guard; also the Hong-merchants and Linguists are required to be faithful and trusty to watching and searching to supply checks and control.

It is hereby ordered, that the regulations contained in the eight paragraphs agreed on in Council, be carried into effect.

The said Foreign merchants have, on former occasions, repeatedly opposed edicts and orders, but since they came of themselves to repentance, let, through clemency, their punishment be waived. But it is absolutely necessary to order them to obey and hold fast the old regulations. How can it be that they will again oppose and transgress? Still if they be allowed daily to increase in arrogance and insolence; in a trifling with, and contempt of, the laws; in indulging their irregular disposition to perverse refractoriness, and gradually going to an increased exhibition of their pride and want of self restraint; what, eventually, will be the appearance of things be! Let the said Governor, and others, be strict in enforcing our internal customs, and so eradicate the disturbance of foreign barbarians. It is altogether incumbent not to lose the Celestial Empire's respectability in governing. Then the management will be supremely good. Take this Edict and order it to be known. Respect this.

In obedience to the Imperial will we send forward this letter.

The above coming to me, Minister and Governor, I forthwith issue orders requiring obedience thereto. On my orders reaching the Hong-merchants, let them immediately communicate the orders to the English nation's foreign merchants and to the foreign merchants of all the nations for their reverential obedience thereto.

There has been repeatedly disobedience to interdicts and orders, but since the parties themselves came to repentance, let, through clemency, their punishment be waived. Hereafter it will be absolutely necessary to yield implicit obedience to the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire, and adhere strictly to old arrangements. If again any dare to oppose or transgress and again create disturbance, they assuredly, in immediate adherence to the Imperial will, a severe scrutiny shall be made, and punishment inflicted. Decidedly there will not

be the least clemency or forbearance shown. Tremble at this. Intensely—intensely are these commands given.

Taou-kyang, 11th year, 4th moon, 11th day. (May 22nd 1831.)

A decree of the Emperor exempts foreign rice ships from paying the measurement and enter-port duties, the monthly and daily fees previous to shipping the cargo, and the chop boat charges. This is done, he says, for the benefit of the people,—the high duties and exorbitations hitherto prevailing, have reduced the number of foreign rice ships coming to Canton, to a very small number.

A monthly publication has been recently commenced in Canton; called "The Canton Miscellany."

The Canton Register offers, in the name of the donor, a Prize of £50 for the best Essay of about 200 pages 8vo. in the Chinese language on political economy.

CANTON, June 18.—Of the great number of Dragon-boats which, usually, at this time of the year, collect from all the neighbouring villages, on the river, scarcely one has appeared; the high price of food having even prevented the Chinese from indulging in this, one of their favourite amusements. We have been informed by a native, that, during fifty years' experience, he has never known the price so high as this last year. We have, however, learned that the crop now in the ground promises to be very abundant; and the first will come to market in about a fortnight.

We have heard a very curious story, which we believe to be correct, of the surprisal of How-qua's fort by river pirates, who removed the guns, and cut off the captain's ears and the noses of the soldiers who were on duty. This fort is half way between Canton and Whampoa, or about six miles from the former.

CANTON, May 13th, 1831.—The foreign society of Canton has been recently enlivened by the residence of a lady, who remained about a week, without interruption or annoyance of any kind; the authorities, who were well aware of the fact, remained satisfied with the assurance that she had only come up on a visit, and would remain but a few days.

It is with regret we announce that Wod-Yay, managing partner of Gow qua's hong, expired on the 1st inst. in the prison to which he had been consigned, five months before, on the pretext of traitorous intercourse with foreigners. When a man dies either in prison, or in the house of an officer in whose charge he may have been placed, the custom of the Chinese forbids the corpse being taken out by the door, and a hole must, for that purpose, be made in some part of the dwelling, unless a sufficient sum of money is paid; in which case, the body may be carried to the top of the house, and lowered down into the street. In the present instance, the exorbitant sum of seven thousand dollars was demanded for this honorable distinction; this the relatives have declined paying, wisely maintaining that, since the body is dead, it can impart but little in what direction it may be conveyed to the place of interment. It was in consequence, we are told, passed, after the ignominious fashion, through a hole made in the wall; highly mortifying, no doubt, to the disappointed expectations and capidity of the mercenary jailor. We abstain, for the present, from any further comments on this most distressing case.

MANILLA.—In the list of passengers leaving the island, it is remarkable that almost every vessel bound for this quarter has on board "four Chinese, banished from the colony." On enquiry we have learned that these are defaulters to the government for arrears of the capitation tax imposed on all Chinese residents at Manilla.—The tax varies in amount from one to ten dollars per month, according to the rank or occupation of the individual; the former-rate being exacted from the lowest Coolie or labourer.

Considerable arrears having been allowed to accumulate, many were unprepared when payment was called for. Those who were unable to raise money by pledging their future services to their more wealthy countrymen, were subjected to a rigorous imprisonment, and only released as opportunities occurred for their transport to China in vessels loading Rice, each of which is obliged (as the condition upon which it is permitted to export that article) to give free passage to four. Most of these people being natives of the province of Ko-kien, the spoken language of which is not intelligible in this part of China, these unfortunate beings are scarcely better off on their arrival here, than if they had been banished to a foreign country. In the months of February and March, the number thus expelled amounted to eighty-nine.

Suppression of the Insurrection at Hainan. The insurgent mountaineers of this island, having fled to the Yang-shin hills, were followed by the imperial troops with some pieces of artillery. These, being fired among them, frightened them so much, that they lost heart and have submitted. Governor Le did not cross over to the island, but remained at Lay-chow. He has offered a reward for the chief leader of the banditti, after the capture of whom, he will recall the troops.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

EXCEDEBUNT, JANUARY 18 1832.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week,

CHARLES LEE, ESQUIRE.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.

NEW STEAM BOAT.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, on Thursday the 6th instant, it was proposed to form a JOINT STOCK COMPANY, the capital of which, in the meantime is estimated at £2,500, divided into transferrable shares of £12 10s each, for the purpose of establishing a Steam Boat to ply on the Bays, Out Bays, and Rivers adjacent, &c &c.—77 shares were immediately subscribed to by the Gentlemen present.

PUBLIC BANK.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Merchants and other Gentlemen, was held at Halifax on the 31st ult., to consider the propriety of establishing a Public Bank, at which it was resolved.—That an application be made to the Legislature, at its ensuing Session, to pass an Act for the incorporation of the said subscribers to the said Bank by the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Nova-Scotia." The

Capital of the Bank is to be £100,000 divided into Shares of £50 each.

PROSPECTUS OF A PUBLIC BANK.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN

Saint John, Nova-Branswick.

CAPITAL, £60,000.—In Shares of £25 each.

A petition is now prepared and in course of signature, for an application to the Legislature, to obtain a Charter for a PUBLIC BANK, to be established in this City.

To enable the inhabitants of any part of the Province, who feel so disposed, to become Stockholders, the number of Shares is limited at present to Fifty to each Subscriber; and to give a full opportunity of taking Stock, Subscribers Lists will be found at the Office of

J. & H. KINNAR, Saint John,

ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE, Fredericton,

JAMES STEWART, Dieppe,

R. & J. JARDINE, Richelieu,

GLEANEER OFFICE, Miramichi.

It is proposed that one-third of the amount be paid on or before the first of July next; 14 per cent. more as soon as the Directors may think proper, after a public notice of fifty days; 25 per cent. more on or before the 1st of July, in the year 1833; and the remaining 25 per cent. as soon after as may be found necessary, by giving the same notice.—Stock to the amount of £27,000 has already been taken.—Courier.

Drowned on board the Brig *Foamite*, lately wrecked on the coast of Nova-Scotia, Mr. David S. Matthew, aged 20 years.—*Id.*

Accident.—On the 13th ult. Mr. Frederick Danville, Schoolmaster in the Parish of Hamstead, Queen's County, was unfortunately drowned while skating on his return home from school.—He was a native of Ireland, aged 27 years, and has left a wife and three children to lament the sudden bereavement of a kind husband and parent, and one who was very generally and deservedly respected in the vicinity where he resided.—*Id.*

PICTOU, January 4.

The schr. Two Brothers, of Arichat, with am Boudrot, Master, from St. John's N.E. bound to Three Rivers, P. E. Island, laden with West India produce, and having on board 85 Irish passengers, sailed from the Gut of Canso, for the place of her destination, on the 24th of Dec. last, but after three several attempts to proceed was obliged from the formation of immense masses of ice, to put back to Ship Harbour. Capt. Boudrot being thus detained, entered into a protest, preparatory to leaving the vessel for the winter. The passengers becoming aware of this, resolved upon making a further attempt to reach P. E. Island, and Capt. Boudrot having objected, he was thrown aboard. His brother was not only similarly treated, but shot at while in the water; both got safely ashore. Patrick O'Keefe, the owner of the cargo, and first leader of his worthy associates, having disposed of the Freshmen, proceeded to the house of Hugh McMillan, from whence they forcibly carried away Capt. Walker, (who had come passenger) and compelled him to take charge of the vessel. He weighed anchor, and proceeded in consequence, and was likewise obliged to abandon the design of reaching the Three Rivers. On re-entering the Gut, the vessel from splitting of her sails, had to be run on shore. Most of the passengers were severely frost-bitten. It is hoped that the public authorities took means to secure Patrick O'Keefe, and his scattered companions.

Extract of a letter dated Grenada, Dec. 4, 1832. "7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. We have just experienced a most severe shock of an earthquake, I suppose it lasted nearly half a minute. The people were assembled in Church, and the shock was tremendous. I really think the West India are a devoted country; hurricanes, storms, and earthquakes follow one another in continual succession."

Married.

At Halifax, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Adam Skinner, to Isabella Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. David McDonald, of His Majesty's Naval Yard.

At the same place on the 8th inst. Mr. G. W. Frithy, of the United States, to Miss Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Alex. Boyle, of Halifax.

Dece.

At Halifax on the 9th inst. in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas, an old and respectable Inhabitant of that Town.

At Pictou, on the 8th inst., after a short but severe illness, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner, wife of James Skinner, Esq.

At New York, on the 4th inst., Septima Scota Colton, Lady Colton, wife of Sir James Roupel Colton, Bart.

At the residence of H. Barclay, Esq. Usher, N. Y. on the 8th instant, Lady Mary Wain, aged 83 years, widow of Robert Wain, Esquire, and daughter of the late Major General the Earl of Stirling.

POSTSCRIPT.

Our latest intelligence from England was received yesterday by the Western Mail—we subjoin the following extracts from the *New York Journal of Commerce*; but we may state, in general, that there is nothing contained in our files of much importance.

A little before 6 o'clock last evening, our new schooner came up from the Packet ship *Hiberna*, Captain Maxwell, bringing London papers to November 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive.

Parliament was expected to meet on the 6th of December.

Incendiary fires continued to be numerous in England. A Liverpool paper records no less than 21, within the compass of half a column. At a place near Bolton, 500 quarters of wheat were destroyed.

AFFAIRS AT BRISTOL.—The citizens of Bristol or a large number of them, have drawn up a memorial to the Government, in which they express their opinion that Sir Charles Wetherill, who has public entrance into the city as Recorder, was a goal for the late riots, "ought either immediately to surrender his judicial office, or to withdraw himself from the contested field of politics; they are persuaded that, so long as he is left in the double capacity of judge and politician, the interests of justice in this city will be compromised, partly spirit by rendered more violent and partly by the feeling of a large number of the respectable fellow-citizens, who are discontented and insulted." Up to the date of the memorial, no definite answer had been received from the government. In a note addressed to the memorialists, dated "Home Office, Nov. 10," Lord Melbourne says, "The whole of the memorial and disgraceful transactions which have recently taken