

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.

West India Colonies.—The Earl of Hereford, pursuant to notice, presented the petition of merchants and others of the city of London, praying the Parliament to adopt measures for the protection of the interests of the West India proprietors, traders, &c. His Lordship observed that he was not actuated by any feeling of hostility towards the government in bringing forward this subject; he only desired to attract the attention of the legislature to distress that had arisen from accidental causes—neither from hurricane nor insurrection—but from defective legislation as regarded the colonies. So great were the distresses, and so clear was the cause of them, that he confidently called on their Lordships' justice to institute inquiries into the origin of those ruinous difficulties. His Lordship maintained that the colonies were of incalculable value to this country, and expressed his regret there should be a party in this country whose employment was to "write down" the colonies. He concurred with moving for a select committee "to inquire into the laws and usages of the several West India colonies in relation to the slave population; the actual condition and treatment of the slaves, their habits and dispositions; the means which are adopted in the several colonies for their progressive improvement and civilization which they have at present attained; and also to inquire into the distressed condition of those colonies."

Lord Suffield said, he had given much attention to this subject, and he owned he could not see the necessity of an inquiry into what was already known. The state of distress, in which he admitted the colonies to be, was so well known as in his opinion to preclude the necessity of any inquiry, and the condition of the slaves was also too notorious to need any inquiry for further information. The state of slavery was so degrading, that it must render the condition of those subject to it, at the best deplorable. That the planters and colonists should be distressed from the great diminution of slave population and from a variety of other causes, could not be a matter of surprise, that a branch of trade founded on the cruelty almost inherent in slavery should have failed. In fact, the subject was, he thought, God, now so well understood in this country, that he thought any inquiry into it superfluous.

Lord Goderich spoke feelingly of the great difficulties that surrounded every government whenever this question was agitated. He strongly defended the Orders in Council, and contended that much blame attached to, and much calamity had resulted from the defective or tardy legislation of the colonies themselves;—it was by no means commensurate with the wants of the colonies. He admitted that the colonies were in a bad state, and that they were encumbered with debts that could not be discharged under existing circumstances;—therefore, though he could not anticipate any very beneficial result from the proposed inquiry, if it were pressed, he should not individually throw any opposition in its way.

Lord Seaford observed that the orders in Council had given any thing but satisfaction in the colonies.

The Duke of Wellington said that the government to which he had been attached had never contemplated the idea of compelling the colonies to adopt the measure proposed to them;—all they did was to recommend their adoption. (Hear.) They had never contemplated making an application to Parliament to enforce the extension of slavery, for such a step would be the actual extinction of property in the West Indies—as he looked upon the slaves to be the property of their masters, not liable to be taken away from them, without giving in return, some adequate compensation to the owners. (Hear.)—In fact it was impossible to derive any advantage from the property in the West Indies, either to the public or to individuals, except through slavery, and this was offset sufficient reasons for its continuance. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Chancellor defended the orders in Council, and justified them on the ground that the colonial legislatures had done next to nothing towards carrying into effect the resolutions of 1833. He observed that no one could doubt that the proper way to proceed to ultimate emancipation was by preparing the minds and habits of the slave for freedom, by instruction, and the substitution of moral for physical restraint. He had no objection to the appointment of a committee, but he thought that the result of its deliberations would disappoint those who sought for it.

After an extended conversation on the subject (the petition having been ordered to lie on the table), it was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 18.

Poland.—Mr. C. Ferguson rose, in pursuance of a notice which he had given to call the attention of the House to the present political state and condition of Poland, in reference particularly to the provisions of the first article of the general act of the Congress of Vienna of 1815. He recalled the various aggressions made upon the liberty of Poland and the abuse recently issued, by which those liberties were finally annihilated—the increased and increasing power of Russia—the duty under which this country laboured of rescuing, if possible, the Poles from their present unhappy condition—and said that we were bound to this cause, not only by treaties, but by regard to our own safety, and by the necessity of checking that power which was daily increasing in importance, and whose next aim might be the subversion of our own power in India. The Hon. Member made no motion.

Lord Althorp said it was impossible for him to touch on such a subject without expressing a profound sympathy with the sufferings of the unhappy Poles. His Majesty's Government, however, had not received any official information respecting the proclamation said to have been issued by the Russian government; and, for that, as well as other reasons, it could not be expected that he should at that time enter into the views entertained by government.

Lord Sandon thought this House ought, on the present occasion, to give a marked expression of its feelings and opinions regarding the tyrannical conduct which had been pursued by Russia towards Poland. He also maintained that all the powers which had been parties to the treaty at Vienna should express individually their opinions upon the unbecoming manner in which Russia had recently violated that treaty. He condemned the deportation of the Poles to Siberia as an act unparalleled in the history of Europe, and the destruction of the nationality of Poland as an act of unexampled violence to the other powers of Europe. He was sorry to use such language towards one of the leading Powers of Europe; but justice would not allow him to use more measured language; and he knew that in thus denouncing the conduct of Russia he was only speaking the sentiments of his numerous and intelligent constituents.

Mr. Ewart thought that, if we remonstrated against the recent proceedings of Russia, we should have the sincere and cordial co-operation of the people of Germany. He agreed that we ought not to make any remonstrance against the proceeding of Russia which we were not prepared to follow up by vigorous measures. He called upon the House to consider whether France would not gladly join us in any remonstrance which we might make against the unjust oppression which Russia was now exercising over Poland. He was convinced that if Ministers would only take a strong and decided part in vindication not only of the rights of Poland, but he might also add of the liberties of Europe, they would be supported by the unanimous approbation of every man who deserved the name in Great Britain and Ireland.

The House adjourned to the 7th of May. The Duke of Hamilton, who lately met with a severe accident when riding, had himself carried into the House of Lords on Friday week, and notwithstanding he endured great suffering, remained till the end of the debate, and gave his vote in favour of the second reading of the Reform Bill.

It appears that, of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, only four are favourable to the measure of reform. These are the Marquis of Queensberry, Viscount Falkland, Lord Belhaven, and Lord Napier.

Of the twenty-eight Irish representative peers only five voted in the majority; the Marquis of Westmorland, the Earls of Charlemont, O'Neal Gosford and Lord Dunally.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PROTEST.

On Saturday the Duke of Wellington entered this protest on the journals of the House of Lords against the second reading of the Reform Bill:

"DISSENTIENT."

"First.—Because in providing for the correction of abuses in the election of members to serve in the Commons' House of Parliament we are bound, above all things, to bear in mind that the Government of this Country is, what from the earliest period of its history, it has ever been, a Monarchy; that this monarchy limited by the laws and customs of the realm, and by the necessity imposed on the Sovereign of having constant recourse to the advice and aid of Parliament, is the form of Government best adapted to the habits, wants, and wishes of the people; and consequently that no changes, however specious, can be worthy of adoption which would either strike at the principles of the monarchy itself, or would leave the Sovereign without the power of performing the high duties required from him, without the free and independent exercise of his lawful prerogatives, in upholding the general interests of the state, in upholding its ancient institutions, and in affording due protection of the rights, liberties, property, and lives of all his subjects. We feel it, therefore, to be the duty of Parliament, more especially of this House, to refuse to concur in the present bill—a change of which has been justly said by one of the most distinguished advocates of the second reading of the bill, that it is, in truth, a new form of government, of which on one has ever pronounced, that it would be practicable, and which, if practicable, would be pernicious."

"Secondly.—Because, admitting it to be expedient to correct abuses which may have grown up under the present system of parliamentary election, and to extend to large, populous, and wealthy towns the privilege of returning members to Parliament, we are bound to bear in mind, that it has been admitted by the authors of the bill, that notwithstanding any abuses, and any deficiencies, the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is, above all other institutions of all other countries in the world, the institutions best calculated for the general protection of the subject."

"Thirdly.—Because, by this bill, that scrupulous regard to the sacredness of chartered rights and vested interests which has always hitherto been deemed part of the essential policy of the British constitution, and a fundamental principle of British justice, is now, for the first time, utterly abandoned; the most ancient charters and the most valued interests treated with reckless indifference, which (while it is unnecessary to the attainment of the proposed objects of the bill, the correction of abuses, and the improvement of the existing system shocks every feeling of justice, and cannot fail to be made a precedent for still more fatal violations of these principles in future."

"Fourthly.—Because in contemplating the violence done by this bill to the great principle of prescription, we cannot disguise from ourselves the dangers which must arise to the most venerable of our institutions, which mainly rest on that principle; above all, to the highest of all, to that one on which all others depend."

"Fifthly.—Because, even if the principles of the bill were consistent with the stability of the monarchy, and with the safety of our most valued institutions, yet the provisions by which it seeks to carry those principles into effect are for the most part, unjust in themselves, partial in their operations, and anomalous in their character, ill adapted to their avowed purpose, and still more to the extensive and complicated interests of this mighty empire."

"A preponderant influence in the election of the House of Commons is conferred upon the lowest inhabitants in towns, thus virtually closing the doors of the House of Commons to the vast middle and colonial interests, and leaving but few opportunities of admission to the heads of the great commercial body."

"The landed interests, notwithstanding the professed intention of giving to an increase of representation commensurate with that given to the great towns, is left exposed, even in the elections for counties, to the influence of the trading and manufacturing classes, of the very places which have themselves to return members to Parliament—an influence so great as must leave, in many instances, the representation of counties, and divisions of counties in the power of voters from the towns."

"The populous suburbs of the metropolis have been subjected to the same innovating spirit which marks the operation of this bill in every other part of the country. Though it is manifest that this vast district, being connected in interests with the metropolis itself, and being the seat of Government and of Parliament, must command attention, whether immediately represented or not, and equally manifest, that the only real danger must be the influence of the popular voice of the metropolis should be too powerful, yet it has been thought fit to aggravate this danger, in an innumerable degree, by creating new districts for representation, and, virtually, consigning the elections to universal suffrage; thus ensuring a perpetual recurrence of popular excitement, in a quarter where, above all others, it is most to be deprecated as injurious to the best interests of the industrial orders of the people, dangerous to the public peace, and hardly compatible with the free and independent exercise of the high functions of Parliament itself."

"Sixthly.—Because, the exorbitant increase of the democratic element of the British constitution designed by this bill, must give additional strength and impetus to a principle, which, while duly restrained and tempered by the checks provided in the existing constitution of Parliament, is the source of that genuine spirit of discipline and enlightened freedom which is the proudest distinction of our national character; but which, without those checks, or other equivalent restraints, would not fail to advance with augmented and accelerated force, till all other powers being drawn within its vortex, the Government would become a mere democracy; or, if the name and form of a monarchy were preserved, all that could give independence to the Sovereign, or protection to the subject, would be really excluded."

"WELLINGTON."

Seventy-three Peers have since attached their names to the Protest.

We have reason to believe that Ministers calculate upon carrying the bill through the Committee, without a creation of Peers, by making a compromise with the anti-reformers; that compromise, it is supposed, will be the metropolitan clause; and it is obvious, that the £10 franchise clause is also in peril. Lord Grey's disinclination to create Peers, notwithstanding his declaration on Saturday morning, is now apparent; and his policy now assumes a more distinct, and perhaps we should add, firm aspect. It is true, that without resorting to the extreme privilege—inelegantly termed 'swamping the House'—he carried the second reading; but the victory was on the verge of defeat. With similar success he may carry the bill through the Committee; but we apprehend his success will be similarly pallid to danger. The bill, as it is, cannot pass unless new Peers be introduced to sustain it. Lord Grey is pledged to the bill as it is—not to say anything of the old cry of "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill;" how then are we to reconcile his hesitation in the only course left with his pledges? He must either expand his "order," or forego his declaration. But the resistance to the measure, while it will be sufficiently powerful to break down many of the details, will not be so violent as it is generally believed. The House stands committed to the principle; and is now only committed to examine the clauses in which the principle is embodied. It cannot, therefore, make any very important alteration without falling into a contradiction of its own act. The Tory party are in a dilemma, and they feel it; they are well aware of the fruitlessness of opposing themselves to the unanimous demands of the country; and they know that any inconsistent movement now would forfeit that character for sagacity, which, through good and evil, they have acquired and maintained; they will, therefore, play their part with caution and skill. That they look forward to office, and depend much on their own tact in defeating the bill by clipping its wings, we are well assured, not only through private channels of information, but by their indirect allusions in the late discussion. Lord Grey and his colleagues have, therefore, to content not merely against prejudice, but faction; and if they do not observe the strictest integrity of purpose, the chances are that the tones will at all events succeed in bringing the Administration into contempt, which is the first object at which they aim. It should be remembered that the Tory reform bill is ready, and that the least uncertainty or indecision manifested by the Ministry, may turn the balance of popularity, and give a false zeal to the Duke of Buckingham's deceitful project. We still trust, however, in Lord Grey; he has struggled so long in the toils, that he is entitled to confidence, until he has actually permitted his opportunities to pass away profitless.—*Lon. Atlas.*

Earl Grey, it is said, is so infirm, in his health as to be anxious to avoid the fatigue of managing the Lords during the discussion on the Reform bill; and we are assured that Lord Althorp will be raised to the peerage for the express purpose of conducting that measure throughout the Upper House, which has profited so much by his zealous exertion and unwearied diligence in its tedious progress through the House of Commons. We have no doubt that his Lordship's intimate acquaintance with every clause of the bill, and his perfect mastery of every argument that can be urged against its principle, or brought to bear on its details, would render almost invaluable his presence in the House of Lords. The dignified demeanour of the Lord Chancellor, not yet the acute reasoning of the latter, nor the impressive eloquence of both, could fit them to defend in a committee the minute points on which opposition may be brought to bear.—Lord Plunkett's glowing style and fervid manner is not fitted to deal with questions of half-crown registration, and the amount of rate and taxes on a rent of three shillings and ninepence half-penny per week. The principle of the bill will be gloriously defended by the host of talent arrayed in its support, and we may expect specimens of eloquence and proofs of ability not unworthy of the best days of the British senate. In committee, however, another species of talent will be requisite. Now that which their lordships possess but scantily is most unequally divided, the larger portion of Parliamentary tact and attention to minute detail being decidedly on the side of the opposition. It is not unlikely that consciousness of superiority in inferior matters may have some weight with that portion of the opposition which assents to a second reading. If our suspicions be correct, the policy of government in elevating to the peerage a man so deeply instructed on every point of objection, so completely on his guard as to every corner where opposition may be expected, is excellent. We will not add, that there is little difficulty in finding a successor of Lord Althorp in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. His office is likewise to his lordship, and certainly not of eminent advantage to the public service. As one of the most honest, upright, and unflinching representatives of the people that ever sat in any House of Commons, we shall regret his lordship's removal from that sphere, which he will quit, we may say safely, with as high a reputation as a man without the attribute of showy eloquence ever attained to. If his lordship's talents, the Upper House be accompanied by that of a few men of like character, not in the Reform Bill secure, but the Ministry is assured, and many great public questions, which more or less depend on these "foregone conclusions," will acquire their importance. We hope, therefore, that, not on account of Earl Grey's illness, but because of his own qualifications and the necessity of the time, Lord Althorp will take his place in the House, while it yet boasts among its members an Earl Spencer.—*Id.*

It will be observed that both Houses have adjourned to Monday, 7th May; and in the meantime all sorts of speculations are afloat respecting the ultimate fate of the Reform Bill—that much agitated measure, which has kept the country in confusion and doubt for nearly a twelvemonth. Without attending, however,

to the idle and sinister rumours of party, it is quite clear that there is some obstacle to the creation of additional peers, either in the opposition of the king, or of some influential member of the cabinet, or in the scruples of Earl Grey. We have been always told that it would take place—that the king was determined—But the fact is, that though the creation of additional peers is now plainly necessary for the success of the Reform Bill, it has not taken place. No creation has been made—and the political game is dubious. How is it possible, we would ask, to carry the Reform Bill unopposed through the committee of the peers, in the face of the positive declaration by several of the peers, that they would vote against it? We are totally at a loss to unravel this mystery; and with every confidence in Earl Grey, in his unshaken firmness and integrity, we still tremble for the fate of the bill. But on this subject it is needless to speculate further, for we have really no data on which to build even a conjecture.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.—The most extraordinary intelligence has reached the city this morning from the island of Tenerife. An edict from the King of Spain, had been received ordering all foreigners, British subjects, and others, to turn Catholics, to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Spain, or quit the island in two months. The British subjects met and sent a memorial to the Governor, which, it was expected, would occasion some delay, at least, in the enforcing this outrageous decree. All vessels from England are ordered off from the island on account of the cholera morbus.—*Globe.*

An order has been received at this Customhouse from the Board, in consequence of a memorial from the General Shipowners' Society, directing the officers of Customs not to interfere with ships carrying less than 50 passengers to North America, and in all cases the necessity of carrying a surgeon throughout the voyage is rescinded, and a strict examination into the health of the passengers is directed to be made by a medical superintendent previous to sailing. This indicates a decided disposition on the part of Government to afford every possible facility and encouragement to emigration.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Within the last few days an immense number of English families have arrived on the French coast, preparatory to returning home, on account of the Cholera.

Amongst the numerous vessels which have left this port during the present season with emigrants, are two fine ships, belonging to Messrs. A. and J. Nichols, bound to Upper Canada; the *Pizam* of 355 tons register, with 256 passengers, composed of farmers (from the north of Devon and Cornwall) and mechanics; also the *General Wolfe*, 816 tons register, with 213 emigrants, chiefly farmers and agricultural labourers, from the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, and Dorset.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Lord Dalhousie, the Commander in Chief of the army in India, has arrived in the *Milner*, she sailed from Calcutta 7th January. His Lordship's health is stated to be much improved by the voyage.

Last week a party of 210 fine single young women chiefly from the age of 16 to 20, left Fresh water, London Bridge, by the *Pearl* steamer, for the purpose of emigrating to Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land.

In consequence of the delicate state of health of the Earl of Aberdeen, who is now staying at Beatty Priory, near Stanmore, his Lordship has discontinued for the present his banquets to his political friends at Argyle House.

LADY ANNE WENDHAM.—This Lady, the mother of Lord Dugham, who died at 17, Queen-Street, May Fair; on Saturday morning, fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic.—She was seized on Friday with the utmost alarming symptoms, and her medical attendants had no hesitation in deciding on the character of the disease. The case was reported to the Board of Health, and was included in the official report as a case occurring in St. George's Hannover square.

THE PEERAGE QUESTION.

The newspapers have been occupied for some days back discussing the right of the King to make new peers, and examining the merits of a pamphlet that takes great pains to prove that former kings made peers. This is, indeed, the bathos of the great era. The whole matter is capable of a shorter and more satisfactory form of demonstration.

The King possesses the indisputable privilege of creating new peers. We need not go back to history to verify this principle, for history will instruct us no farther than to show on what occasions, and for what reasons, former Kings made peers—a piece of knowledge that might be available under any other circumstances; but that is absolutely incapable to the present situation of the country.

The interrogation that arises out of this plain right is, ought the King to make new peers? The mischief of an undue exercise of this prerogative is great—very great. It is the madness of party to deny that nothing but an extraordinary emergency would justify the Monarch in having recourse to his extreme privilege.

But the present crisis is one not only without a parallel in past times, but very unlikely to have a parallel in times to come. To make peers for this crisis would not be to create a dangerous precedent, since it is most improbable that an opportunity for its imitation will ever arrive; but it would be to save the country from the dangers that await the rejection of a measure to which the great body of the people are pledged heart and soul. Which, then, is the better course—to risk a problematical evil, or to run the hazard of one actually existing?

The alternative is in the hands of ministers. There is no longer any doubt of the King's inclination. If, either through the pining of mind, or the inactivity of the parliamentary movement, the bill be thrown out in the Lords, the people will naturally cast the blame and the responsibility on the King's advisers. His Majesty has done his part—a week will decide whether his views have been successfully or sincerely embraced by his counselors.—*Id.*

LONDON, April 21.—The cholera, we are glad to see by the Papers of Wednesday, continues to decline in Paris. The returns of deaths on Monday amount to only 512—a frightful mortality still, but, as compared with the corresponding day in the preceding week, showing a consoling diminution of nearly 300 victims.

April 22.—The deaths from Cholera, at Paris, are diminishing—the official returns of Wednesday give the number of deaths for that day at 445.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Considerable curiosity has been excited by the sudden and most unexpected departure of Mr. O'Connell for London, which took place yesterday, and it is only at a few minutes' notice. Some have it that his apprehensions of the cholera was the immediate cause of his flight—for such in truth it may be termed; while others contend for it, brewery turning out a most unlucky speculation, the leader is gone off to cast himself at the feet of Lord Grey. That Mr. O'Connell should suddenly throw up his briefs in the middle of Term, and proceed to London, when Parliament is not sitting, does, we admit, furnish matter of gossip for the *Quadrant*.—*Dublin Mail.*

THE NEWTOWNBERRY YEOMANRY.—Emigration.—We are enabled to state on unquestionable authority (says the *Kilkenny Moderator*), that four of the above-named persecuted men had (with their families) taken their passage in the ship *Anne*, which lately sailed from Ross, for America; about 150 other persons had also paid for their passage in the same vessel. Previous to sailing, however, it was providentially discovered, through the expressions that were indiscreetly made use of by some of the females among the latter, that there was a preconcerted plan formed by the majority of those on board to murder the four yeomen and their families when the vessel was out at sea. This information was also corroborated by some of the relatives of the yeomen, who hastened after them with the same intelligence from their late homes. In consequence, the ship owner very humanely returned their money to them; and the persecuted men were obliged to take their passage in a vessel going next morning to Liverpool, in the hope of finding there a ship-bound for America. The *Newtownberrys*, who were thirsting for their blood, being thus deprived of their prey, made no secret in declaring that though "they had escaped them for that time, there was no corner of the earth that they would not follow them to, until they had their blood." Our informant adds, that the sweeping of all the goals in the kingdom could not have collected a crew more distinguished for filth and ferocity.

EMIGRATION.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce of Belfast has received a communication from Lord Howick, in reply to an application from that body, stating that directions have been given to the Customhouse officers at the several ports, to furnish all ships conveying emigrants to the North American provinces, which duly conform to the provisions of Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 41, with certificates that the passengers on board such vessels are embarked under the sanction of His Majesty's Government.—*Belfast Paper.*

On the 26th in Cork, 77 new cases of cholera, 17 deaths, since commencement 348, and 160 deaths. In Arklow, same date, 15 cases, 12 deaths in all, no new cases, none remaining sick. In Nass, same date, died 4, remaining 10.

THE CHOLERA.—We lament to perceive, that the pestilence has visited the city of Cork, where it broke out early in the preceding week. Up to Thursday afternoon the cases, since the commencement, were 85, the deaths 3, and 44 remained under treatment. In Dublin several cases and deaths have occurred during the past week; but they are few, when compared with the immense population of the city. The disease has been taken out at Warren Point, near Newry. There still continues its ravages in Scotland, particularly at Glasgow, where two-thirds of the higher classes of society have become its victims. The disorder is evidently on the decline in London, the new cases that occur not exceeding 10 or 12 in a day, whilst the mortality has decreased in the same ratio. We are sorry to find that it has shown itself beside Goole, at Hull and Darlington. The grand total of cases reported since the commencement is 8364 and of deaths 2344. Paris seems to have felt this terrible scourge in all its severity. It has swept, in the course of a fortnight, thousands out of existence. No has it confined its ravages to the lower classes of citizens; the higher classes and the nobility have been its victims. The Neapolitan ambassador had died of the cholera, and several members of the Chamber of Deputies. All whom business or duty do not detain were fleeing from the plague, which seems, however, likely to overtake them in their flight, as it was spreading into the interior. The Duchess of Berri had sent a donation for the relief of the poor, which had been ostentatiously announced. The number of deaths, from the 1st to the 14th of April alone, amounted to the enormous number of 7631. Several thousands have died since the 14th.

CHOLERA ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The following paragraph shows that the regulations by which the owners of ships carrying out emigrants are required to furnish their vessels with a surgeon, though inconvenient in some cases, will in others be of essential importance. The paragraph is from the *Dublin Evening Post*.

"There is some lamentable circumstance arising from the prevalence of this disease (the cholera), to which we desire to draw your attention, the attention of Government. It appears from that on Sunday last, the *Transit* sailed from Warrenpoint for Quebec with 160 passengers; she was obliged to put back to Belfast on Thursday, in consequence of three persons on board having died of cholera. On Wednesday, after arriving at quarantine ground at Garmouth, the Captain and one of the passengers died. The pestilence is now raging in that unhappy vessel. God knows if ever there was a case which calls for sympathy and active benevolence it is this. Here are old persons, all poor creatures, seeking another home, enclosed in a plague-ship! Had this vessel been two or three hundred miles out in the Atlantic before the disease broke out, the probability is that not a soul would have survived to tell the tale of the calamity. The vessel could not have been navigated, had the mate followed the captain to the grave."

FRANCE.

DISPARISON OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—The dangers of the epidemic have contributed to shorten the sittings, if not to diminish the factious heats, of the Chamber of Deputies. These gentlemen seem presently to have concluded to make or discuss laws, and not to take the cholera. Many of them have, therefore, left the capital, and those who remain cannot be collected in sufficient numbers "to form a house." Like soldiers on a march, they have been dropping off one by one, or in small detachments, as the session advanced, till on Thursday no more than 274 members could be assembled for the final vote on the budget, and on Friday a number sufficient to deliberate could not be got together. The cholera may therefore be said to have closed the session as effectually as a royal message, and that formally will follow as soon as the Peers have disposed of the business at present under their disposal.—*Times.*