

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

ATLAS.—Which ever way the ministers turn they are met by the assessed taxes. Their Irish church reform, their Local Jurisdiction Bill, their reductions, and their economy, avail them nothing against the incessant demand for the repeal of the assessed taxes. It does not seem to be possible to hold out any longer. The people are resolved that the taxes shall be abolished, and even the prospect of new taxes in their stead does not abate the anxiety with which this object is pursued. Lord Althorp's determination to substitute a property tax goes for nothing. The bulk of the people know that a property tax would chiefly fall on the wealthy classes, and not on them, so that the intimation only provokes fresh clamour. But it had the effect of neutralizing much opposition, for there are many gentlemen amongst the opponents of the assessed taxes who would willingly sacrifice their zeal on that question to save themselves from the imposition of a more onerous levy. But this tact cannot keep off the inevitable discussion much longer; popular impatience has made itself felt in many eloquent signs, and will appear in a more decisive shape. It would be well, therefore, if the minister would anticipate what he cannot avert, and take to himself the grace of a measure that is growing too strong for resistance. The principle of the assessed taxes is avowedly bad; it falls disproportionately; and, like all ill-digested impost, presses hardest upon the smallest means. It would be absurd to expect, once attention had been drawn to the subject, that the country could be satisfied with so unequal and oppressive a burden. There is reason enough to be discontented with the distribution of the wealth of the nation amongst the few, with enormous sinecures and pensions, and with the expensive machinery of the church; but the addition of taxes which fall heavily upon the community at large, and leave the classes who are thus supported by the common purse comparatively exempt, is an aggravation of an injurious system which cannot be endured with patience. We believe that Colonel Evans spoke the sentiments of his constituency when he said that the question would be forced forward even if a Tory ministry were to rise into power in consequence of the embarrassment it might occasion to the government. The importance attached to it can scarcely be more emphatically expressed.

Mr. Ewart yesterday gave notice of a motion, on going into committee on the East India Bill, to admit East India sugar and cotton, and produce of free labour, on equal terms as from the West Indies.

The Gazette of Friday the 25th ult. contains the new Admiralty regulations respecting the dress of the various ranks in the Naval service. The old uniform may be worn until the 1st of January, 1834.

The harvest.—The crops of all kinds are now looking most luxuriant from the late seasonable rains, and lead to the hope of a productive year. The hay harvest has been somewhat retarded by the chequered weather we experienced for some days; little damage, however, has been yet sustained. The tremendous gales that prevailed during the Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, were felt in this neighbourhood, as well as in other parts of the kingdom. —*Dorset Gazette.*

In consequence of the lateness of the session, Mr. Fergus O'Connor hastened his motion respecting poor laws for Ireland, off the books, and postponed his motion for a Repeal of the Union, which stood for last Wednesday, to the 16th of July, declaring at the same time his full determination to bring it forward on that day.

The Drury Lane Theatrical Fund are about to erect a handsome monument to the memory of Keen; £500 is named as the sum. Chantry is to be the artist. [Would it not be better to urge the Covent Garden Fund, the Edinburgh Fund, &c. to join and to raise a sum of money by a "monument night" in every Theatre of the kingdom, so as to enable Chantry by a liberal sum to make a memorial worthy of Keen and himself?]

A mercantile firm which has hitherto been considered as among the most respectable as well as the most extensive connected in the city, (the house Fairlie & Co.) has been under the necessity of suspending its payments; besides the general causes of distress which have assailed the East India merchants, the house in question suffered a loss of upwards of £150,000 in a speculation in opium. One gentleman, who joined the firm, within a few years past, is said to have brought a quarter of a million into the concern.

JUNE 21.

THE KING AT APLEY HOUSE.

TIMES.—The Duke of Wellington, in his natural sphere, at the head of a gallant British army, must be considered one of the greatest men that modern Europe has produced. This need of praise will find no enemy at all; his most important services in the above most important character, no reward nor distinction—no tribute nor homage—no wealth nor rank—has been, or ought to have been, withheld from him by a grateful nation. If, moreover, there be one individual of the community more prompt than another to honour or encourage military services of the most transcendent order, it is the highest personage in the realm. The public, therefore, would under ordinary circumstances be more pleased than surprised at an entertainment, which may be called a public one, at the house of the illustrious duke. But now, when it is apprehended, almost universally, that the party of which the Duke of Wellington is acknowledged chief meditates a speedy and fatal blow against his Majesty's confidential advisers—an act which most of necessity be followed by events of the most serious, if not calamitous, description—as such a moment it does strike reflecting minds unfortunate, that there should be even the semblance of a want of cordiality in the breast of the King towards his servants, and of a friendly leaning on behalf of those whose first and most anxious object is their downfall.—The moral influence of Lord Grey and his colleagues is endangered by it. Even within the House of Lords there are many who nod, and wink, and whisper, "The King is in his heart, with the ultra Tories." Is it not possible, we ask, that votes in both Houses may, by such means, be diverted from the Minister? Is it possible, that when the conflict comes—as come it must, for the Tories will come from fanaticism, some from more sordid, though equally short-sighted views, fight the battle to extremity, is it we say, conceivable that the suspicions of the King's bona fide attachment to his advisers should not affect, and sensibly too, the issue of that struggle to which they are about to be exposed. Such is the reasoning, not unfounded, of many friends of the King and the government, but we trust and

believe that this apparently anti-reform escapade will be more than balanced by some counter-demonstration—by some kind proof of confidence on the part of His Majesty in those who have been sworn to advise him to the best of their understandings, and by some remodeling of a court whose frivolity is not at all times a proof that it is harmless, but many of whose members, great and small, are there deposited as the means of Tory conspiracy and machination against the government.

POLITICAL UNIONS. The Earl of Winchester begged to ask, if government had any measure in progress to suppress political unions.—Earl Grey said he had never hesitated to avow the dangerous character of the political unions; but the law as it existed was strong enough to suppress any outrage, and the government was determined to enforce the law: therefore they had no measure to propose, because none appeared necessary. The Earl of Eildon said the noble Earl had stated truly that the law was strong enough to protect the monarchy, to protect that House, and to defend rational liberty, and the security of property; what they wanted was vigorous and efficient exercise of the authority which was not yet doubted. It was better, now, by constitutional measures, to protect liberty and induce a love of order, than to wait until a coercion bill became necessary to bind the free, that the licentious might not escape punishment. The law was strong enough, but how was it enforced? Let the noble Earl look at the seditious and illegal publications of the last three years, nay, of the last three days, and then say where were the law advisers of the Crown? (Hear.) Why did they not do their duty? A commission was applied for in the House of Commons when Nottingham Castle was burned, and much property destroyed in the riots at that town. Ministers refused the commission, and very shortly after Bristol was burned, and the most horrible and disgusting scenes were exhibited in the second City of the Empire. Now, had ministers granted the required commission in the case of Nottingham, was it not probable that the revolting occurrence of Bristol might have been avoided? Viscount Melbourne said the political unions were pernicious bodies, and were utterly inconsistent with the laws of the country—(cheers)—but, as to the prosecution of libellous and seditious papers, the course had been tried without success. The law officers were not wanting to their duty, and many of the chief offenders were now in prison under the Stamp Act; but such prosecutions only brought the libellous publications into greater notice. The Marquis of Londonderry said the only evidence of common sense the ministry had given was the contempt with which they had treated these political unions and their leaders. (Hear.) Lord Segrave said the unions would have ceased long ago if there had been no conservative clubs. Lord Eildon was curious to hear the noble lord make out the proof of his extraordinary proposition. (Much laughter.) The subject dropped.

Thursday, June 20.

WEST INDIA QUESTION.—Mr. Stanley and several other members appeared at the bar, deputed by the House of Commons, to crave a conference with their lordships on a subject of high importance to his Majesty's Colonial possessions. Their lordships assembled, and the Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Gosford, the Earl of Wicklow, the Bishop of London, Lord Sturtevant, and Lord Littleton were appointed managers. On their return from the painted Chamber, the Earl of Ripon laid before their lordships the resolutions of the Commons, which were ordered to be printed, and to be taken into further consideration on Tuesday next.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B. Commander of the Forces in India, is to return home forthwith, the post of Commander in Chief having been consolidated with that of the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck) who is Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the 16th Hussars, stationed in the East Indies.

A rumour is in circulation of a contemplated Congress to be held at Vienna.

City, four o'clock.—Three per cent. Consols 92—Ditto for account 90—Brazilian Bonds 67 3/4—Mexican 6 per cent 37 1/4—Chilian 25 1/2—Portuguese 59 1/2—Greek 39—Spanish 13.

FALMOUTH, June 20, 1833.

The present governments of Germany and Italy are threatened with some unpleasant movements of their subjects, in consequence of the indisposition they display to the adapting of the institutions of those countries to the improved circumstances of the times arising from the general spread of knowledge.

The Russians and Egyptians have left the Grand Seigneur to pursue his measures of reform in quiet, those powers having withdrawn their armed forces from Turkey. The Viceroy of Egypt, also, has some gigantic measures in contemplation for the improvement of his now extensive possessions, to which he will devote his earnest attention.

The discussion of the principal questions of domestic interest has had a considerable effect upon the Funds. Consols are somewhat depressed, but this is owing to the apprehension which prevails on 'Change that Ministers will sustain a defeat in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Reform Bill, which may occasion their resignation. Bank Stock has experienced a rise during the past week, and India stock is much in demand. This shows that the proposed arrangements relative to the regulation of Bank and East India affairs, are considered favourable by the monied community.

The briskness and improvement in the commercial affairs of the country continue; so extensive are the orders in the manufacturing districts that every labourer is fully employed, and at Manchester the warehouses are cleared of all their stock of goods, and the orders cannot be executed, except for delivery a week or two or three weeks after the orders for goods have been given.—*London New Price Current of Friday.*

Important modifications have been made in the Government plan for the emancipation of the slaves in our West India Colonies; and the concurrence of the planters in its main provisions may now perhaps be

calculated upon. The Ministerial resolutions on the subject have all been carried by large majorities; and latterly what opposition has been offered to the scheme, has come more from the abolitionists, with Mr. Powell Buxton at their head, than from the avowed and recognised supporters of the rights of the West India proprietors. The third resolution, which relates to the apprenticeship of the negroes, was agreed to on Monday night, after an amendment by Mr. Halcumb had been negatived by an immense majority. That evening too Mr. Stanley entered upon the hazardous question of compensation, and proposed that the sum to be advanced to the planters should be increased from fifteen to twenty millions, and that it should not be awarded by way of loan but as a free gift. The resolution embodying this proposition was, on Tuesday evening, moved in Committee, and after no less than four amendments had been lost by overwhelming numbers, carried by a majority of 219. The planter will thus obtain £25 for each slave, of either sex or of whatever age, now in his possession. The fifth and last resolution also passed on Tuesday evening, and with an amendment proposed by Mr. Buxton, it is in substance, that "his Majesty be enabled to defray the expense he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the Colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the emancipated negro population on liberal and comprehensive principles." One great argument of the abolitionists has been, that free labour will eventually be cheaper to the planter than compulsory; but this is very doubtful. At all events it seems clear that the supply of sugar stands some chance of decreasing from the proposed change of system, unless proper regulations are enforced for the control of the labourers; for it appears to be sufficiently established, that the negroes will not work unless compelled by some powerful motive. To the Colonial Legislatures the details of the measure are to be left; but the proprietors are not to touch any part of the compensation money until the measure is fully carried into effect. A Bill founded on the resolutions will immediately be brought in, when the whole question will be gone over again; but the principle once established, and the provisions already recognised by the House, the mere details it will not be difficult to adjust. The scheme is not now such a crude and cumbersome project as it was when first propounded; but it remains to be seen how the country, in the present distressed state of its finances, can bear the additional million a year, which will be required to carry it into operation.

Government having thus, so far, secured the settlement of the question which has so long agitated our West India Colonies, have also brought before the House their plan relative to the regulation of our Eastern dependencies. Like the Bank question, however, this subjects admits of easy adjustment. The great points of discussion have already been disposed of in the correspondence which has passed between the Directors of the East India Company and Mr. Grant; and the principal matter in dispute—the continuance of the Government of India in the Company—having once been conceded, the settlement of the question, on fair and amicable terms, becomes comparatively easy. Ministers had the late Sir John Malcolm's Resolutions to guide them; and, as they seemed disposed to modify their original plan, so as to meet the views of the Company, without any essential compromise of the country's reasonable expectations on the subject, the arrangement proposed appears calculated to satisfy all parties. The Government plan, as propounded by Mr. Grant, on Thursday evening, proposes to deprive the Company of their exclusive privileges as a trading company, and to throw the trade open to a general competition.—To allow them to retain the sovereignty of India for twenty years longer; To permit Europeans to settle in any part of the Company's territories.—To render the natives eligible to all official situations, without regard to colour, religion, or descent; thus making no distinction between them and Europeans in the service of the Company. In return for this sacrifice of the Company's exclusive privileges, it is proposed to compensate them, by securing to the proprietors their present annual dividends, amounting to £630,000, to be charged on the territorial revenues of India only; by granting to the proprietors at the end of twenty years, if then deprived of the Government, the right to demand the payment of their capital; but if at the end of that period they should not demand this, the payment of the said annuity is to be continued for forty years; when it shall be in the option of Government, on giving three years' notice, to redeem the said annuity, at the rate of 100l. for every five guineas of annuity; and by establishing a guarantee fund of two millions, to be allowed to accumulate until with interest it shall increase to twelve millions, for the purpose of securing the regular payment of the annuity, and ultimately to be applied to the paying off the capital stock of the Company. The minor details relate chiefly to the duty upon tea,—a variable duty on which is recommended as more advantages to trade; and to the importation of raw silk, regarding which the Company's present regulations are to be for a time continued. We think that the Company have no reason to complain of the terms of the agreement.—Their authority in India is secured to them, and their interest in their own property amply guaranteed. To the mercantile community of this country, and to the shipping classes, the proposed arrangements promise the most favourable result. The opening of the trade to China, and the per-

mitting Europeans to settle in any part of India, present opportunities for the exercise of skill, capital, and enterprise, and in some measure, for the employment of the overgrown population of this country, which could never have been contemplated even by the most provident Administration. And to say truth, when openings like these are offered to the merchants and the people of Great Britain, it becomes a matter of comparatively minor importance in whose hands the political government of India is vested. True policy dictates the extension of the trade, and that secured, the rest, we think, may very safely be left to the Company themselves, who have so long and so ably wielded the destinies of that vast empire.

FRANCE.

The following instance of modern chivalry is the current topic in Paris:—In reference to the points connected with the budget of the department of war, a violent attack was made on Thursday, by Colonel Briqueville, against Marshal Soult, whom he accused, among other things, of having been through ignorance and incapacity the cause of the loss of the battle of Waterloo, and the turn that things took against Napoleon during the "hundred days." The marshal listened to the tirade against him apparently with much composure, and did not think proper to make any reply in his own vindication. It seemed to him, perhaps, that the feeling of disapprobation with which it was evidently received by the Chamber did sufficient justice to its impropriety. Not so his son, the Marquis of Dalmatia, who required reparation of the Colonel, in consequence of which a meeting of the two parties took place in the Bois de Boulogne, where they fought with swords. After a contest which lasted ten minutes, the marquis struck his foot against a stone and fell; upon which his adversary gallantly stretched out his hand and raised him. They reassumed their positions, and after another long contest, the sword of Colonel Briqueville becoming entangled with that of the marquis, escaped from his hand, but the latter immediately returned it to him. After a short pause, the combat was renewed for the third time, in the course of which the parties grappled with each other, and it became a question of mere bodily strength. Upon this the seconds who were Marshal Clausel and General Jacqueminot, on the part of the marquis de Dalmatia, and General Exelmans and M. Cesar Baco, for Colonel de Briqueville, interposed, and separated them, declaring enough had been done by each to maintain their honour, and that the engagement could not be suffered to proceed any farther. To this decision the two principles submitted, and separated with reciprocal marks of esteem. It is said that Marshal Soult has resigned.

PORTUGAL.

About 4000 troops had embarked on board five steamers, and with several other vessels, a frigate and corvet, and sailed from Oporto. Captain Napier had taken the command of the squadron, and it was reported that he intended making a dash on Lisbon immediately. 600 picked bayonets from the first French regiment and a part of the 6th Portuguese infantry, embarked on the 12th, almost without interruption on the part of the enemy, and 50 soldiers and officers came on shore. Marshal Solignac has resigned, and has left Oporto for France. Marshal Saldanha succeeds. The petty intrigues about the imbecile Pedro frustrated all Solignac's plans. The city of Oporto will remain sometime longer in a state of siege, and the blessings of civil war will be extended to other parts of the kingdom. The contest might have been brought to an honorable and immediate decision, but it was avoided. The animus by which the liberal Don is actuated is proved by the following extract from a letter of the 14th instant:—Several Englishmen, lately officers in Don Pedro's army, were arrested last night, and notwithstanding, from their being no longer in that service, they are entitled to be considered British subjects again, at least by the government of Oporto, they were thrown into prison on the unsupported evidence, privately taken, of a single individual, without the authority of the judge conservatore, or of the knowledge of his Britannic Majesty's consul. The Portuguese question becomes intensely interesting. The Miguelite fleet is ordered for sea, and the marine expedition of Pedro may be by this time in the Tagus. The overland expedition, which is ready, will depend on the success of the fleet. Lisbon is represented as ripe for revolt against Miguel, or any thing that will put an end to the present misery of her pressing state. The same feeling prevails at Oporto.

The cholera rages with fatal effects in Lisbon upwards of 11,000 persons having fallen under its destroying power since it made its appearance.

Landing of the Expedition under the command of the Duke of Terceira.

His Majesty's schooner *Pike*, Lieut. Brooking arrived this afternoon, from Lisbon and Oporto, with advice from the former city to the 26th and from the latter to the 28th ult. Shortly before he left the Tagus, a telegraph despatch announced the landing of the troops under the command of the Duke of Terceira (which left Oporto on the 21st ult., in the steamers and fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Napier), at Lagos, near Cape St Vincent, about 120 miles to the southward of Lisbon. The intelligence excited the greatest surprise in the capital, and the government immediately gave orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

Our advices from Oporto states that H. M. S. *Leveret*, accompanied the expedition on its sailing from the Douro, but on arriving off the Burleshe she parted company, for the purpose of apprising the British Admiral in the Tagus whence she again sailed early on Saturday morning, to accompany the expedition.

JULY 6.

The Viscount de Santarem has given notice to the consular agents, residing at Lisbon, that under present circumstances, no vessel whatever, whether ship of war or merchantman, will be allowed to enter the Tagus during the night.

Marshal Bourmont, the minister of war of Charles the Tenth, with his aides-de-camp and staff, is on his way to Lisbon to take the command of Don Miguel's army.

London, Thursday evening.

Various are the opinions in the city on the subject of Don Pedro's expedition, first, the Portuguese bond holders are much disappointed that Lisbon was not captured by a *coup de main*—which would have put an end to Don Miguel's reign; secondly, those who are not speculators, rae of an opinion, that the expedition land-

ing in Algarves is by far preferable to a dash at Lisbon, in which the expedition might experience the loss of some hundreds of men before they obtained possession of the forts, as well as being attacked by cholera. They therefore prefer the situation at Lagos, where they expect that Villafior, will be joined by some thousands of the inhabitants, and march in a strong body towards Lisbon.

The Portuguese contest is still undetermined; but in proportion as the time approaches for the adoption of forward operations, the tidings from Oporto are invested with additional interest. By recent accounts we learn that large reinforcements had arrived out, and the supply of provisions was again abundant. Captain Napier, who is appointed to supersede Admiral Sartorius in the command of the fleet, and the Marquis Palmella, had also reached Don Pedro's headquarters, where the utmost activity prevailed. Dissensions and intrigues, the usual concomitants of an invading force composed of such a heterogeneous assemblage as the Ex-Emperor's court presents, had previously raged in the Councils of the Liberals; but on Palmella's arrival, who is allowed on all hands to be the most conscientious, as well as the most influential, of Donna Maria's adherents, unanimity was for the present restored. The Marquis had had an interview with the Count Saldanha, one of Pedro's Ministers, the result of which was that these two distinguished Constitutionalists had agreed to lay aside their personal differences, and cordially to unite for the advancement of the object of the expedition. It is understood that Admiral Sartorius resigns from ill-health; but what, it may be asked, has he gained from his participation in this unnatural contest? The loss of his rank and pay in the British service is the least of his sacrifices in the cause of Don Pedro, who has treated him so ungratefully. The movement in advance is still the object of preparation, and it appears that it has been delayed till the arrival of Captain Napier, who is to concert the arrangements for this bold demonstration exclusively with General Solignac; as to them has been solely entrusted the design and execution of this decisive proceeding.—Don Miguel, however, pursues the even tenor of his way, continuing, in spite of all opposition, to bombard Oporto right and left, and to deal out destruction on the lives and property of the inhabitants. Desertions continue to be frequent on both sides, those from Don Pedro's camp being as numerous as from Don Miguel's. The bells of the Convents of Oporto had been melted down by Don Pedro to be cast as cannon; and the Ex-Emperor has declared his determination to suppress every Monastery throughout Portugal.—This will not tend to range the priests and the people on his side; as, in their estimation, the struggle must now be for the preservation of the Altar as well as the Throne.

HOLLAND.

The storm which was felt so severely in England at the beginning of last week did dreadful damage in Holland.

The Dutch papers give very long accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the troops composing the late Garrison of the citadel of Antwerp on their way from the ports where they landed to their several destinations.

The Germanic Diet has placed a considerable sum at the disposal of the military governor, for the continuation of the repairs of the citadel of Luxembourg.

ALGERIES.

The following very decisive statement was made by the President of the Council of France in reply to Marshal Clausel, who declared that the interest and honor of France called upon ministers to explain their African policy, in answer to the statements made in the English Parliament. The President said "France now only occupied three principal points of the Algerine territory, but if it should appear necessary or convenient to extend the occupation to other points, there is no difficulty in our doing so; but at present we have come to no determination on the subject.—As to the question of colonization, our intention is to favour it as much as possible. If companies present themselves who will undertake to colonize Algiers at their own expense, they may depend on receiving every protection from government which they can desire; but we do not consider it the interest of government to undertake the colonization on its own responsibility. In reply to the third question of the hon. marshal, I have to repeat that the government has placed itself under no engagement whatever with any power relative to the evacuation of Algiers, but it is perfectly free to act in that respect as it thinks proper; but I will add, that up to this moment government has not entertained the remotest idea of evacuating Algiers; on the contrary, all its measures tend to fortify the security of its occupation, and to encourage, by every means in its power, the colonization of the country by private individuals or companies." We need not say that the French people are delighted with this declaration. It will not be quite palatable in England.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Pacha of Egypt and Syria is impatient for the final conclusion of the peace. He has gigantic projects for the improvement of his now large dominions. He will send all his manufactures to Syria and keep Egypt for agriculture. He will have a great road from Alexandria to Cairo, and a Canal from Suez to the Nile. He will join the Oretes with the Euphrates, and drain the Cretan marshes—make Candia a free port, and Suda an arsenal. The home of genius will once more be the ancient world. The people look for peace to relieve them from the taxes by which the war oppresses them.

The retreat of Ibrahim did not induce the instant retreat of the Russians. Count Orloff said he must wait until assured that the retreat was real and bona fide, before he commenced his retrograde motion.

We are assured that the government has received from its ambassador at Constantinople a copy of the treaty between the Porte and Russia, on the intervention of the latter in the differences between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali. Article I of this treaty states the Ottoman troops should commence to evacuate the Ottoman empire as soon as the retreat of Ibrahim shall have been effected, yet that this evacua-