

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, August 29.

His Majesty left St. James's Palace at half-past one o'clock, and proceeded to the House of Lords, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament.

His Majesty ascended the throne a few minutes after two o'clock, when the House of Commons having been summoned, the Royal Assent was given to the Bank Charter and some other Bills. His Majesty was pleased to deliver a most gracious speech, of which the following is a copy.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
In opening the present Parliament, I stated that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention.

"The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you, now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a Session, not more remarkable for its extended duration, than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious enquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Sovereigns, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the Convention, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

"You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese Monarchy, so long united to this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

"The difficulties which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any event which may affect the present or the future independence of that empire.

"Your investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last Session, has enabled you to renew the Charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The laborious inquiries carried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive Sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely formed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, and by the opening of the China trade a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

"The state of Slavery in my Colonial Possessions have necessarily occupied a portion of your time and attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the Colonial Proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, and the conduct of all classes in my Colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the Legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

"I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in Courts both of Law and Equity have been made more expeditious and less costly.

"The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my Colonial Possessions.

"You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which does, by well-considered amendments of the law, make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a Commission to be appointed for digesting one body of enactments of Criminal Law, and enquiring how far and by what means the Criminal Process may be assimilated to the other branch of our jurisprudence.

"I have also directed a Commission to be appointed for digesting the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to propose those measures which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of

their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland; and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England, which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

"It is with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered as I confidently anticipated, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the spirit of insubordination and violence, which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, has in a great measure subsided. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing those measures of great but unavoidable severity shall cease; and I have given my assent with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present Session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

"The Act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed with respect to the Temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of Vestry Assessments, and the Act for the better Regulation of Juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, affords the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes of my subjects, and thus effectually cement that Legislative Union, which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the services of the year. The estimates proposed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of the former Sessions, and you have wisely applied the reduction which has thus been effected to the diminution of the public burthens. In the course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the State, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honour of the Crown, and the true interests of the people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective homes you will carry with you the gratifying reflection, that your labours have been assiduously employed for the benefit of your country.

"During the recess, your attention will be equally directed to the same important object, and in this useful and honorable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty, and in that spirit of industry and obedience to the law, and that moral worth, which constitute the safety and happiness of nations."

His Majesty having concluded his Speech,

The Lord Chancellor said, it is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this present Parliament be now prorogued, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday the 31st day of October next.

His Majesty then left the House in the same state as he entered.

FALMOUTH, September 7.

By the prorogation of Parliament the constituency of Great Britain are afforded an opportunity of communicating with their representatives in person on their legislative labours, and of obtaining from them such explanations of their proceedings as they may deem necessary either as regards acts performed or postponed for future arrangement. It appears to us, that, while there is much to applaud there is much to complain of, both as regards what they have done and what they have left undone; and yet, perhaps, it would be impossible to refer to any preceding Parliament that had accomplished so much towards improving the condition of every class of people committed to his Majesty's charge. Besides effecting a reduction in the expense of carrying on the government, whereby a very considerable diminution of taxation has been made, and the national faith preserved inviolate, various reforms in our institutions have been completed and others commenced; freedom has been prepared for the slaves in the colonies, and a new and improved system of government devised for the future management of our vast Indian empire. These two last acts alone should immortalize the first session of the Reformed Parliament, as they entitle it to the gratitude of millions of men to whom it has now opened the power of unlimited improvement in their social and political relations.

The act for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories involves the property of numberless families in England, and the commercial prosperity of the British Empire. It settles the sovereignty of a territory so vast that the mind cannot grasp its limits, and affects the happiness of tribes, embracing millions of the human family, of all hues of complexion, and of every shade of faith. It opens an extensive trade, destroys enormous monopolies, and bestows on a passage, hitherto impervious, a new and safe route, through which the enterprise of England may spread itself to the uttermost ends

of the earth. It establishes one law for all classes and conditions of men; bursts the fetters of custom and prejudice, pulls down habitually-erected superiority, and elevates imputed inferiority. With a single effort it throws off the thralldom of ages, and abolishes, for ever, the word slave and its equivalents from the hundred tongues of India.

Never did a Parliament close its sittings under such extraordinary circumstances as the present. And the important measures which ministers have undertaken for future arrangement, and which have raised men on the tip-toe of expectation, will leave them little time for enjoying their *oium cum dignitate*.

The Foreigners of the week possess little interest. We are without any advices from Portugal, in which country and in Spain, the Holy Alliance seem prepared to make a stand for the maintenance of their despotic principles. The contest may be continued for a short time, but the result must ultimately be in favour of the freedom of Europe—the right of kings to govern wrong can be supported against the light of knowledge, which is fast spreading over the earth.

His Majesty has honoured the Right Hon. C. MANERS SUTTON, Speaker of the House of Commons, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

No persons are permitted to enter Holland from Belgium without first entering the Prussian territories, although the passports are signed by the Dutch Ambassador here.

It is understood that the Marquis Wellesley will be the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Times.

The full particulars of the havoc occasioned by the late tempest, are yet to be ascertained. Hitherto, with the exception of that most dreadful and indeed unparalleled shipwreck at Boulogne, we have had but very imperfect details. The damage done to shipping on various parts of the British coast, will, we apprehend, be found very extensive. Intelligence from Antwerp mentions that there, too, the storm has been felt in all its horrors.

A violent gale was experienced on the coast of England on the 30th and 31st August.—Intelligence of upwards of fifty vessels, most of which were totally wrecked, had been received at Lloyd's.

The squadron of England and France, have by this time left Bahia, and are cruising in the Archipelago.

September 5.

His Majesty arrived at town yesterday and held a levee at St. James's Palace. In the evening the King honoured Mr. Secretary Stanley with his company at dinner, at his residence at Putney.

The paragraph in the King's Speech relating to Portugal will no doubt have prepared our readers for the strict line of neutral policy, so far as respects active assistance, to which, we believe the British Government is resolved to adhere. We have a letter before us from Lisbon, from an authority on which we can place the surest confidence which communicates to us that the Duke of Braganza had applied to the British Ministers, previous to the departure of the *Hermes*, for military assistance; and that Lord William Russell, in conformity with his instructions, had replied, that Great Britain would in no case actively interfere between the Belligerents, except in the event of such intervention on the part of any other Power in favour of Don Miguel. This reply, we have reason to believe, has been approved by the cabinet.—Courier.

SPAIN.

The Death of Ferdinand King of Spain, which cannot from all accounts, be very far distant, must advance to a momentous point the great drama of political action in Europe. It is impossible that the question between Carlos and his niece should not agitate the whole continent, and in the progress of it engage this country far more deeply than the Portuguese question has ever done. The coincidence between the mutual relations of the party is nothing more than curious, but on the Spanish quarrel will be staked, throughout, the same national interests abroad and at home, the same general principles which have been involved in that of Portugal during the last five years, and the same exasperated passions.

The civil war of Spain, should such an event unhappily arrive, will be felt far more than that of the neighbouring kingdom, to be a question affecting Europe from east to west. What in Lisbon was in miniature, will be at Madrid a full length performance. That English minds will be thoroughly imbued with the nature and tendencies of such a conflict will soon become obvious to the world; nor can there be the smallest doubt of an entire correspondence between the British nation and the Government.

The right of the young Princess (Ferdinand's daughter), is founded upon the ancient law of Spain, and has now been restored by an authority equivalent to that through which the salic law of France was substituted for it under a Bourbon monarch. But the known principles and policy, by the adoption of which the cause of the Princess comes recommended to the free people of England and France, are worth a thousand titles. The succession of Carlos would be the establishment of a despotism more stern—more gloomy—more superstitious—more degrading—more inextinguishable than the worst that now disgraces northern or eastern Europe. It would with regard to England, be the re-commencement of a struggle for the supremacy over Portugal, in the existence of which, as a constitutional and governing power, there would be no safety for a tyrant on the throne of Spain, nor in its subjugation an acquiescence of Don Carlos, the same security as there now is for British commerce during peace, or for our maritime superiority and ascendancy in a period of warfare. Every motive, therefore, personal (if we may so

speak) political and moral, conspires to interest the people and government of this country in a successful resistance to the usurpation projected by Don Carlos.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The uneasiness felt by this government, and the anti-liberal precautions to which it gives rise, increase every day. Not content with perverting and distorting all political news in its official paper, the government has just given orders that two news-rooms, which had been opened and tolerated for the last twelve months, and where a few French and English papers were to be seen should be forthwith closed. This is one of the first measures of "high police" with which the new police intend, M. Arjona, has been entrusted. The true reason for this measure was, that the papers coming from your part of the world spoke with too much truth of what is going on in Portugal, and gave too openly the lie to the *Madrid Gazette*. Those papers too spoke of the King's illness, a subject on which it is determined here that the strictest silence shall be observed. The state of His Majesty's health, however, is far from being better. He is quite unable to move from his bed, unless it is to sit a few hours in his easy-chair; but although he has lost the use of his limbs, his mental faculties remain unimpaired, and he sticks with invincible obstinacy to all his notions and prejudices. He is no longer disposed to listen to any thing that the Queen has to say, and appears so tenaciously attached to his system, that one would be almost tempted to think that he is in league with his brother and M. de Zea against his own daughter. The appointment of Mr. Villiers, as English ambassador to this Court, has produced much impression here. It has once more raised the hopes of the Queen's party, and thrown the whole *corps diplomatique* into a state of excitement. There was, in fact, sufficient cause for this. Under present circumstances, the appointment of the new British minister is an occurrence of great importance, for it shows that the British government is determined not to allow Spain to repeat the manoeuvres executed in 1827 against Portugal; and it holds out a promise of future support of the partisans of the queen, who certainly did not look for any encouragement from the political sentiments known to be entertained by Mr. Addington and the like-warriors of his partiality for a liberal course. This change will, probably, also induce the French Ambassador to adopt a more energetic and decided tone than that which he has held till now, and is the more to be wished at this moment, for the diplomatists of the north are exerting themselves every day to keep M. de Zea in his present excellent disposition towards the maintenance and perpetuation of absolutism throughout the Peninsula.

PORTUGAL.

The aspect of affairs in Portugal has again varied a shade, and it is now expected that Bourmont will hazard a battle, as to the result of which it is said the inhabitants of Lisbon, who declared so enthusiastically in favour of Donna Maria, are not a little apprehensive. Should Miguel regain possession, we do not know what will be the value of our recognition of Donna Maria. Our Ministers will not surely support her with a British force; and should she be obliged to relinquish all hopes of the throne, it will be with a very bad grace that our Government will at last have to resign Don Miguel as King. Among the Stock Exchange reports, are coming to our Correspondent, the Duke of Wellington was quoted as having given an opinion in favour of Bourmont's success.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 31.

Lord Wm. Russell presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty to Don Pedro on the 15th inst. which circumstance—the recognition of the Regency acting for Donna Maria—imparted the most lively satisfaction throughout Lisbon, in which city the feeling in favour of a constitutional government under the young Queen is fast becoming a principle with the inhabitants from the assurance that such a government will afford perfect security to the lives and property of the Portuguese, neither of which were safe under the sway of the usurper Miguel, who, as the "father" of "the people committed to his charge," thought himself at liberty to dispose of either as seemed best to his high pleasure, without consulting the will of his unfortunate subjects. The major part of the able-bodied men in Lisbon and its vicinity, of all classes, had enrolled themselves in volunteer corps and expressed their determination at all hazards to stand by the good cause of the Queen. The threatened attack of Bourmont on the city had elicited a warm manifestation from the inhabitants in favor of the new state of things, and from all quarters we are told that no apprehension need be entertained as to a favourable issue to the constitutional cause in the event of any encounter with the enemy, whose principal force was understood to be at Coimbra.—The Duke of Teceira at the head of a considerable force had left Lisbon for the purpose of occupying Villa Franca. His Majesty's ships *Atia*, *Donacl*, *Talavera*, *Slag* and *Nimrod*, were lying in the Tagus.

From Oporto we learn that a vast quantity of wine has been destroyed by the Miguelites. The stores of the Oporto Company especially have sustained great damage; the principal portion of them having been undermined and blown up, by which nearly that whole of the vast stock of wine contained therein has been lost. Captain Glascock landed the crews of the *Orestes* and *Nautilus*, for the protection of British property in Villa Nova, upon which a large body of Miguelites demanded the object of such a step, but upon being informed, they offered no opposition to the force of Captain Glascock, whose conduct is spoken of in terms of warm admiration. One the 17th inst. the constitutional troops made a sortie and attacked the Miguelites, who were busily engaged in destroying every thing that they could not render available. After a smart conflict the Miguelites were defeated with a great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The constitutionalists also obtained possession of the Gaza battery, and now have the command of both sides of the Douro, which river the several merchantmen lying outside entered on the 21st inst.—His Majesty's steamer *Echo*, was dispatched to Lisbon on the 19th, and the brig *Savage* sailed on the 20th for Vigo. The *Comay* had sailed for South America, and the *Viper* schooner and the *Leicester* brig on a cruise.

Two extraordinary Couriers on their way from Madrid to Paris arrived at Bayona last night, and left dispatches for the Spanish Government. It is stated that their arrival reports very favourable to Don Pedro have been received. If we can credit them, it should seem that after a pretty business administration by the Duke of Braganza and Count Villa Flor, and which is said to have been wholly to the advantage of Don Pedro, the Duke of Cadaval with the greater part of his troops

made his submission to Don Pedro, and that Don Miguel had, in consequence of this unpleasant event, retreated to Campo Mayer, the last town in Portugal towards the Spanish frontier, and not far from Badajoz.—Le National, Sept. 2.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICK TON, October 16th 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.,
next week. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

SUPREME COURT.

Michaelmas term, 4th Ws. 4th.
George Wheeler, Esquire, Attorney of this Honorable Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barrister.
George Dixon Street Gent, having produced the necessary certificates is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

By the English Mail for September, which reached us on Saturday last, we received London dates to the 5th, and Falmouth to the 7th ult. Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of August, by His Majesty in person, who delivered an interesting Speech on the occasion;—this document, together with all that is late or important connected with European politics we have transcribed into our columns.

On Saturday last, an inquest was held before W. Taylor, Esquire, Coroner for York County, on view of the body of Louisa Harrison a coloured child of about 8 years of age, and a verdict returned of willful murder, by one Mary Lawrence, a coloured girl of about 10 years of age. It appears by her confession, that she did on Saturday the 29th ult. (in consequence of the child having wet upon the floor) hold her before the fire until she burnt her. The evidence of Dr. Woodhouse went to prove that the child's death was caused by being so burnt. She was consequently committed to Goal.—Watchman.

BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.—We hear that it is in contemplation by some enterprising capitalists, who have other extensive improvements in this vicinity in progress, to apply to the Legislature, at its next session, for the privilege of constructing a Bridge over the Falls near this City: the tolls to be regulated by Act of Assembly.—Courier.

"THE FOREST WREATH," by WILLIAM MARTIN LEOGERT.—We have been favored with a hasty glance at this publication, which has just issued from the press, and we must do the young author the justice to say, that it far surpasses our expectations. Many of the pieces, it must be remembered, were written before the author had attained the age of manhood, and while other avocations prevented him from cultivating and improving his genius; yet the lines on "Dorothy," we think, would do no discredit to poets of riper years, whose productions have long been admired.—The mechanical execution of the work is highly creditable to our City and, on the whole, we consider the "Forest Wreath" as well deserving of patronage.—Id.

DISGRACEFUL ATTACK UPON THE MILITARY.

We have hitherto cautiously abstained from any reference to the repeated wanton, disgraceful and cowardly attacks, inflicted by an infuriated mob, upon a few scattered soldiers of the 24th Regiment, on the three successive days of the last races, because we were anxious to discover who were the aggressors in the infamous affair, before we venture an observation. A conspiracy to satiate the deep rooted antipathy of the rabble to a British soldier, was, on the first day of the meeting, formidably developed and no stratagem left unadopted to render the soldiers incapable of self defence. Availing themselves of the presence of the crowd, the mob secretly unsheathed several of the bayonets, and concealed them under the arch of a gateway within the race course; then they provoked a quarrel in which they used the grossest violence by tearing planks from the benches, and striking the soldiers most inhumanly, who on preparing to defend themselves, found in many cases that they had been robbed of their bayonets. Major Hughes, who was on the spot, exerted himself to the utmost to protect his men; who, in all probability, would have been overpowered by a lawless mob, had he not sent the sufferers home under a proper escort. One of the soldiers, particularly was cruelly maimed by a cowardly attack from fellows standing on an elevated fence and murder might have ensued, had not the Major promptly interfered. Here is an evidence of hostility to the British army, totally unprovoked on the part of the military, and which speaks in plain language the feelings of a rabble, who only want the opportunity of testifying the most malicious hostility to a British uniform. A similar attempt was made on the second day of the races, when the soldiers for personal security, stuck together, and thereby defeated the object of the conspirators. On the last day of the races, every plan was adopted to way-lay any soldier they could find straggling from his companions, but these attempts were equally abortive, and were repulsed to the great discomfiture of the rabble. It is really ridiculous to see the present attempt to legislate for commanding officers of regiments on the subject of military dress, and with a most egregious hostility depriving the custom of entrusting soldiers off duty with their side arms. As well might they attempt to substitute a blue jacket for a red one, as to deprive the soldiers of that forms part of his dress, and his only protection against the brutal disposition of a vindictive mob; and we trust we shall never see the day when that important regulation of the service will be discontinued, to gratify a morbid and old womanish affectation of philanthropy, or that soldiers should be deprived of the few hours of en-