

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

It is reported at Vienna that the Ministers of England and France had presented notes to the Porte, remonstrating against the execution of the treaty concluded with Russia.

The great Richard Heber Esq. died in England on the 4th Oct.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 56th foot to bear on its colors and appointments the word "Roleia," in commemoration of its distinguished conduct in the battle at that place, on the 17th August, 1809, also the word, "Corunna," in consideration of the gallant conduct of the regiment before Corunna, on the 16th Jan. 1809.

Lord Anglesea will proceed to Naples, with the intention of wintering at Rome. His Lordship retires from the Government of Ireland in consequence of the urgent recommendations of his physicians to leave these countries previous to October, and to pass the winter in the south of Europe.

THE NAVY.—Captain J. Hayes, C. B. is ordered to construct a frigate on his own system of ship building. She is to mount thirty-six 32-pounders, to have the same masts and yards as the *Castor*, to carry 300 men, and five months provisions under hatches, with 150 tons of water. She will be built in the Portsmouth Dock-yard.

A three-decker, to be named the *Royal Frederic*, and to mount 120 guns, is ordered to be laid down in Portsmouth yard. She will be one foot shorter, and four feet more beam than the *Neptune*. When launched, we understand, there is no dock in England in which she can be coppered. Her extreme breadth is to be 60 feet.

STRUGGLING.—A somewhat singular seizure, we are informed, has been made on board a steam-boat—namely, a large pidgeon pie; which notwithstanding the feet of the birds made their appearance above the crust, was found to contain a valuable enclosure of gunpowder tea.—*Hull Packet*.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Elgin Courier, in allusion to the rumour of their Majesties intended visit to Scotland, either before winter or early in the spring, states that workmen are already employed in making preparations at Dalkeith Palace for the reception of the Royal party.

The late Mrs. Hannah More has made many magnificent public bequests. The sums bequeathed in the legacies of this description amount to upwards of £10,000, and, as was to be expected, most of the charitable institutions of Bristol are included in the list.

Captain Bradshaw, of the British Navy, in a fit of insanity, recently took his own life with a razor, at his father's house, Worcester Hall, England. He was 45 years of age, and has left a widow and four children.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH.—The Bishop of Exeter, in his recent charge to the clergy, in noticing the state of dissenters, "contemplated them on the small number of individuals in his diocese who differed entirely in doctrine and discipline from the Church of England: the great mass of the nonconformists in the western part of the diocese were Methodists, and of these a far greater proportion were Wesleyans; a class of Christians he grieved to be compelled to call Separatists—dissenters they scarcely were, for in every thing essential they agreed with the Church of England. Would to God that the narrow partition wall which divided them and all others, who taught in sincerity the Gospel of Christ was thrown down! Would to God that, in these times, all who desired the extension of pure and vital Christianity were united in one common bond of fellowship! The Separatist scruples of the Ministers of the Church of England would stand in the way of such a consummation; but if they must continue separated in church fellowship, let all who desired the advancement of the Gospel be united in all Christian charity; let them be all ready to say, 'For our brethren and companions' sake we wish their prosperity.'"

The visit of the young Queen of Portugal to this country, on her way to her own capital, is in every way grateful, politic and well-judged. Had she departed directly from Brest, Havre-de-Grace, or any other French port, to Lisbon, we should neither have had an end of the stupid clamour that France was now to be selected as the favourite state of a Portuguese alliance. Had she not come to the English shores, but merely proceeded to the Tagus with an English escort, she herself would have lost the benefit of that influence which must always result from the declaration of popular opinion in favour of her cause by so great a nation as the English. Another advantage she must have forfeited by a direct return from Portugal to France: she would have deprived herself of one of the most useful and edifying sights in the world for a constitutional monarch—the sight of a great nation abounding in resources of all kinds—mighty in warlike power—ennobled by every kind of civil splendour and magnificence—and enjoying all under constitutional laws, which, while they secure order, protect liberty. It cannot but be agreeable to those who see in our present relations with France a bulwark against the assaults of continental despotism on free states, and a guarantee for the general peace of Europe, to observe the delicacy with which the French Government has conducted itself in this, probably not very important affair. Knowing that Portugal has long been the intimate ally of England, and that the other powers have always deferred to English opinions on Portuguese questions, the French Ministry made their recognition of the young Queen dependent on ours, and instead of royal salutes at Havre-de-Grace, allowing her first to receive such salutes in England. We do not say that it would be useful, or, if possible, that it would be useful, for Louis Philippe by zealous professions or displays of idle parade, but it is agreeable to see that he does not aim at such objects.

POWER OF RUSSIA.

We have for several years endeavoured to combat the idea which has taken hold of the common herd of politicians, that Russia is a great military power, as if extent of territory and the absolute amount of population, were alone to be considered in determining the power of a state. There is too, a strong disposition in human nature to see hobgoblins; and since the downfall of Buonaparte, the Czar has been the great hobgoblin. We are glad to perceive that some of the most intelligent of our contemporaries are endeavouring to impress the public mind with sound views with regard to the rank which Russia holds as a military power. We may observe that a number of the recent conquests of Russia have weakened instead of adding to her military power.—The troops occupying them cannot be supported without aid from old Russia and a large proportion of her army must always be, in

consequence of garrisoning remote countries, as much *hors de combat* as if they were in the prisons of an enemy. It appears, from the evidence of Sir Willoughby Gordon, that of one hundred thousand English soldiers, seventy-five thousand are constantly in our colonies; so that every English soldier is of every four years, three in a distant colony. Sir Willoughby supposes, that a French soldier is less exhausted by thirty-one years service than English soldiers by twenty-one. This may serve to give some idea of the connection between extent of territory and military power. The English colonies are much more connected with the mother country than most of the recent conquests of the Czar are with old Russia. Yet who does not see that the military power of England is weakened by the colonies? A very large proportion of the disposable revenue of England is expended on her army; and yet how small a proportion of that army is available to the military wants of the country that pay for it? The armies of Russia, kept in Siberia, in the region of the Caucasus, &c., are much less available to her, than the armies in our colonial possessions to the mother country. Any one who peruses Captain Cochrane's book may see that the Russians, throughout a large portion of their extensive territories in Asia, have no influence beyond their forts—that the tribes are wild and lawless—and that were the garrisons withdrawn, the Russian authority would be at an end. Conquest, even under the most favourable circumstances, entails a heavy expense on the conquering power. The accounts of the East India Company show that even the occupation of fertile and populous territory, not separated by mountains from the old possessions, continues long to be a source of expenditure rather than of gain. A homogeneous population under their natural government—that is where those who govern belong to the nation, and are identified with it—require no controlling force, and as is seen in the case of this island, may be left to the care of the natural instinct of self preservation. Sixteen millions and a half population—the population of this island—may be said to be without soldiers, for the whole army of England and Scotland is hardly equal to the mastering of one of our second-rate towns. This shows the immense difference between governing a country naturally and governing by force.—*Morning Chronicle*.

IRELAND.

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

The return of the Marquis of Wellesley to the government of Ireland has produced some curious speculations amongst the Irish politicians. During the period of his former administration, it was very difficult to discern the principle upon which he acted, for the checks and balances, the orange and green, were so equalized in his measures, that unless you caught him in one of the transits and fixed him at the instant, it would have been quite impossible to say to what creed in politics he belonged. His government, like the dying dolphin, presented a multiplicity of evanescent hues, which evaded the eye as rapidly as they appeared. To-day the Catholic party were chucked under the chin, to-morrow the high church confederation was patted on the back, and the next day they were both scolded, to be patted in the evening. It is true that, during the period of his vice-reign, he had Mr. Goulburn for his secretary, a gentleman whose political views are singularly crooked; so that when the secretary was in the ascendant, all the work that had been done by the Marquis was as rapidly as possible reversed and reformed.

The Marquis was the *Penelope* of the morning, and Mr. Goulburn was the *Penelope* of the night, and between them, the web of justice was never completed. Perhaps no Lord Lieutenant ever went to Ireland preceded by so flattering a reputation. He was announced as the pacificator of India, as the conqueror of Tipu Saib, as the friend of inflexible truth, as an orator, whose eloquence had made an era in the senate, and as a politician profound, universal and subtle. All parties looked up to him for an even-handed administration of the laws, and expressed themselves rejoiced at having at last obtained a governor who would not favour any one portion of the people at the expense of the rest. These anticipations gave a brilliant opening to his career; but as he penetrated into the mystery of Irish affairs, he became bewildered in his anxiety to "conciliate." Never, perhaps, was there a greater mistake made by a ruler intrusted with so important an office, than by the Marquis of Wellesley, when he attempted to allay the agitation of the whirlpool by pouring oil into its troubled bosom. The source of the commotion was in the lowest depths, and could not be affected by any remedy applied to the surface. But he persisted in his "conciliation" until the country was convulsed with leuds. Had he "conciliated" much longer, there is no saying how things might have ended. It should, however, be observed, that this principle of "conciliation" was good in itself, but that it was inserted in the wrong place. In Ireland almost all affairs are begun at the wrong end, and it was not surprising that a new governor should attempt to "conciliate the people" before the government had removed the causes of the animosity. If the causes had been removed first, and the "conciliation" introduced afterwards, every thing might have gone on well. But it is useless to ask a man to make himself happy, while you are depriving him of every earthly means of happiness. In Ireland the story of Tantalus was realized on a large scale, yet the people were blamed for not drinking the waters of peace, which, when they advanced, receded from their lips.

Much, too, of the failure of the Marquis' administration was to be referred to the evil influence of Mr. Goulburn, who professed certain views that lay at right angles from those which the Marquis had uniformly held. It was impossible to please both parties, so that, whether the ass carried the man, or the man was ridden by the ass, the result was precisely the same.

Now, however, that the political circumstances of the country are changed, that the mass of the people are admitted to a participation in civil and political rights, and that some social reform has really taken place—although the root of Irish misfortune has not yet been reached—the government of the Marquis Wellesley may be more fortunate. He was a man of great intellectual powers and strength of character. Age has certainly impaired his faculties; but if he be surrounded by wise and experienced men, we should be disposed to augur auspiciously of the fruits of his mission. One thing, however, is essential—he must not be fettered by a secretary who shall thwart all his views. It will be necessary to relieve him of the Lilliputian cords of official jesters, and tale-bearers, who did more mischief when he was last in Ireland than can easily be conceived. Like flies on a horse's main, fret a noble spirit, and imperceptibly impede the advance of the

master mind, which they can neither resist nor comprehend.—*Atlas*.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the poorer classes in Ireland have been directed by his Majesty's Commission "not only to enquire into the condition of the poorer classes of his subjects in Ireland, and into the various institutions at present established by law for their relief; but also to report whether any and what further remedial measures appear to be requisite to meliorate the condition of the Irish poor, or any portion of them."

Lieutenant Hon. H. Cavendish Grey, 51st, is appointed on the staff of the Marquis Wellesley.

ECCLIESIASTICAL COMMISSION FOR IRELAND. The Gazette contains the official appointment of the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Killaloe and Killeenora, and the Bishop of Kildare Francis Sedley, D. D., and John Caillard, Esq., D. L., to be Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, "with all rights, powers, and privileges thereto belonging or appertaining." The Gazette also announces, that the Lord Primate of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, have appointed William Quin, Esq. of Stephen's-green, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland.

His Majesty and the Queen, it is confidently stated in London, propose paying an early visit to Ireland, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and the principal members of the Court of Saint James's.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

The Government, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the change in the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, have determined to reduce two of the Aides-de-Camp attached to the Viceregal staff.

At one time the salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was £25,000 a year, and afterwards it was increased to £30,000 per annum, but reduced to £20,000 during the administration of the Duke of Northumberland. So that the salary of the Marquis of Wellesley will be £10,000 less than it was when he formerly filled the office of Viceroy.—*Morning Paper*.

The expense of the trigonometrical survey of Ireland, under the Ordnance Establishment, is, for this year, £25,000.

PORTUGAL.

Our news from Portugal during the week has been important, and all but conclusive of the existing contest. Two attacks, one on the 5th, the other on the 14th, had been both ably repulsed. On the 22d, Donna Maria, after having been constitutional Queen of Portugal for seven years, for the first time visited the capital of her country. Her reception was most enthusiastic. A splendid tent was pitched in the square, to which the young Queen was led by her father, and there, in the presence of the City Authorities, the judges and magistrates, her Majesty received and returned the keys of the city. After this ceremony the procession moved to the Cathedral, where Te Deum and High Mass were sung in thanks-giving for the occasion. But even more important than this event is the certain facts that Miguel's army, be it great or small, is without a leader.

A curious article will be found under the head of Brussels Paper, stating certain family reasons why the King of Sweden should so freely acknowledge the rights of Donna Maria. His son the Crown Prince, it seems, has married a sister to the Duke of Leuchtenberg and the Duchess of Braganza, and here he has a direct interest in adding to the consequence of the new family, with the fortunes of which the reigning King of Sweden must necessarily, from various causes, sympathize. It is not altogether unamusing to watch the dawn of new positions and of incipient interests, created by the gradual development of incidents springing out of the great revolutionary changes. If the article to which we allude may be depended upon, Don Pedro may derive advantage from Swedish countenance, should he be enabled to withstand the immediate danger which, it cannot be concealed, his cause and that of his daughters is at this moment threatened.

A story is current here of a circumstance that occurred previous to the sailing of the Queen of Portugal from Havre, and which deserves to be mentioned. The French authorities at that post, suspecting that the Count de Leuchtenberg had concealed himself in the *Soho*, sent three gendarmes on board to search for him. Capt. Frazer the commander of the steam-ship, immediately went to their Majesties to know whether he should allow such a proceeding. They said positively not, and the captain, observing that he was glad to hear such a determination expressed by their Majesties, replied that they were now under the protection of the British flag, and that any man who would dare to do anything contrary to their wishes should answer for it with his life. He at once went to the gendarmes, who were already commencing the search, and drawing a pistol, he commanded them to desist and to leave the vessel—a command which they quickly obeyed.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, JAM. Oct. 9, 1833.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. House of Assembly met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when after the election of a Speaker, and the usual formalities of introduction, &c. the House was summoned to attend in the Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to receive them, and deliver his opening speech. However conciliatory or mild the language of the Address may be, yet it conveys the unwelcome tidings of an act, which loosens the bands of the colonial system, and establishes a new order hitherto unknown and never contemplated in the colonies. The speech cannot be mistaken; its requisitions are definite, calling upon our representatives to legalize by their enactment the provisions of the Abolition Bill. The obnoxious clauses remain the same, perfectly opposed to the interest of

proprietors, inapplicable in principles, and unsuitable even to the accomplishment of the intentions of government. The Bill is, however, not yet before the House: but from the tenor of his Excellency's speech, we are led to suppose that it will speedily be brought under their consideration.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE JAMAICA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House met pursuant to proclamation. The Usher of the Black Rod (Mr. Sullivan) appeared at the bar, and summoned the House to the Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, addressed the two bodies in the following speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"That period is at length arrived, which I have long anxiously expected, when I can meet you with the certain prospect of being able to lay before you during the Session, every information from Home connected with that most important change in the state of society here towards which the public attention has now, for some time, been impatiently directed. So desirous was I, that the earliest opportunity should be given for you to exercise your discretion in expressing your opinion upon this subject, that the moment I received intelligence as to the proposed measures of His Majesty's Government, I determined at once to convene the Legislature. Delay, arising from causes over which there was no control, unexpectedly intervened, and subsequent prorogations were the necessary consequence. Knowing, however, that there is not only an arrear of business from the last Session, but that much new matter must be expected to come before you; and that it is this year peculiarly desirable that you should not be detained from your homes till the very eve of the holidays, I have been most unwilling again to postpone your meeting; and I have called you together now in the confidence, that in a very few days, I must be able to submit to you, in the most official form, every communication from the British Government, on this one all-absorbing question.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

It is impossible not to feel that this is a moment when it behoves you to exercise every practicable economy, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, but as there is no branch of that service more important at present than that which secures the peace of the country, I have no doubt that you will readily make provision for some items, connected with the maintenance of the Garrison, which were not included by His Majesty's Government in that general exemption from the charge for the subsistence of the Troops, which I had last year the satisfaction of announcing to the Legislature. Upon these points I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to you the detail.

Gentlemen of the Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"The crisis at which we are at present assembled, is not only of an importance unparalleled in the annals of the colony, but the interests it involves, are of a vital and comprehensive nature, in relation to the community represented, as perhaps ever arrested the attention of a legislative body. Your task now commences; and I have no doubt that postponing all minor considerations from a sense of the paramount importance of this great question, you will enter upon it in a true spirit of conciliation, and with that thorough understanding of the actual state of the case, which can alone lead to a satisfactory decision. My active duties, with relation to this subject, I considered coeval with the first public announcement, of the intended plan of Government, and my attention was at once directed to preserve the public peace under the inevitable excitement thus produced. In furtherance of which object, I have availed myself of all the means at present placed at my disposal, to increase the numbers of the Garrison, and I had in anticipation requested and procured to render the services of the Troops more immediately available by the disposition of detachments in different country posts. I have lately made a personal inspection of all the most populous districts of the island, and I am happy to assure you that I have no where seen any reason to apprehend the slightest disturbance. I have uniformly taken pains myself to explain to the Negro Population whatever good intention His Majesty might have in their behalf, it was by their own good conduct alone, that they could ensure its ultimate fulfilment. That, in the mean time, nothing could interfere with their master's still undoubted right to their services.—That, even after the projected change, they could only expect legal protection under a system of moderate work, and that, whatever might be their country or their colour, those who are born to labour, must live by industry.

"To the general diffusion of such sentiments amongst the negroes, as coming from the Executive, I am inclined to attach some importance, and, at the same, in connexion with that great object of preserving the peace of the country, in the anxious interval which must elapse before any new system can be matured, I do not doubt that you will feel as strongly as I do that power, resting upon personal authority, which is about to expire, had always better be gradually and voluntarily abandoned, than abruptly extinguished at the period fixed by a legislative enactment. It was with this view, and in the full confidence that such would be your sentiments, that the date of first change, as originally proposed by the Government,

was afterwards postponed. If therefore, amongst the subordinate managers of proprietors, there should in some instances unfortunately appear a disposition to strain to the utmost in its extreme severity, and its latest hour, that power of discretionary punishment which is at present in their hands, I feel assure that you would consider such a course as dangerous not only to the actual tranquility, but to the subsequent orderly settlement of the community, and that, as representing the general interests of the Colony and the real owners of the slaves, you would, under present circumstances more than ever, discourage any capricious stretch of discipline, not necessary to the enforcement of that legal portion of labour which must be obtained.

"The question for the abolition of slavery, is one, the constant agitation of which is frequently alleged to have paralysed many of the resources of this fertile colony. It has long been evident that this state of things could but lead to one termination. Its ultimate settlement was, therefore, on all accounts, desirable. The unavoidable crisis has at last been accelerated by the almost unanimous voice of your fellow subjects in the mother country. However praiseworthy the motives of their interference, you might have had just reason to complain, had the attempt been made to redeem the national character and to vindicate the cause of humanity at your exclusive expense. But the sympathy of the British people has not been of that spurious self-spiriting nature, and the liberality of the sacrifice on their part, has been worthy of the magnitude of the object they disinterestedly sought to obtain. Long before this time, a grant of twenty millions to the present owners of slaves will, as an Act of Parliament, have received the Royal assent. It is but justice to you to state that you never expressed any desire to perpetuate slavery, provided compensations could, as at present, be secured. To the principle of the change I do not therefore anticipate any objection. Upon its details, I shall most gladly avail myself of your judgment and experience. I cordially invite the most universal communications with myself upon whatever points you may wish for further information, assuring you that, upon all occasions, you will find the most anxious desire on my part to meet your views, convinced as I am that, whilst you will know a continuance of the present system to be impossible, you will feel that uncertainty is itself an evil—that delay can only increase danger, and suspense can only aggravate loss, and that though the actual operation of the new system may not be immediate, its settlement should on every account now be final.

"I am far from underrating the difficulties of this momentous but now inevitable experiment.—It is in your power, in a most material degree, to diminish the dangers of the transition, and in the same degree, will you justly render the credit of success your own. For myself, I will only say, that amidst all your present anxieties, I entertain a sanguine hope that the time will come when society being restored to a healthy state, under equal laws and an amalgamation of all classes, this land, so proud by nature, may, in the prolific expansion of hitherto unexplored resources, enjoy a solid, deserved, and therefore permanent prosperity."

Chair resumed.

Mr. Hyslop moved that a select committee be appointed to prepare a reply to the Governor's speech.

Mr. Cox objected to the appointment of a select Committee, he deemed it more advisable to refer the matter to a committee of the whole house, when every Member would have an opportunity of declaring his sentiments.

The Speaker said Honorable Members must be aware that when a Committee was appointed on any motion, every Member of the House had access to it, and was at liberty to express his sentiments.

Mr. Fraser seconded the motion for a select committee, he feared if it were referred to a committee of the whole House the reply would be delayed materially.

Mr. Turner did not think it very material whether the committee was select or "of the whole house," but he hoped the committee that might be appointed would avoid giving any pledge binding them to any particular line of procedure. They might easily render the reply a mere echo of the address, but so worded as to leave the House and Honorable Members at liberty to act as they might see fit, when something more specific was laid before them.

Mr. Grossett would not enter into an analysis of the speech, but could not avoid making an observation or two, not on what the speech contained but on what it did not contain. The Hon. Member proceeded to remark in rather strong terms on the undiminished or rather increased expenditure for maintenance of Troops, that no intention had been evinced on the part of his Majesty's Ministers to lighten the duties in our staple exports, &c. &c. but from the noise at the bar our reporter could not hear what was said.

Here our Reporter left.

From the Kingston Chronicle of the 8th October.

The House of Assembly opens this day, and certainly at no former period of Colonial affairs, were the members of it ever called upon to exercise a greater portion of wisdom and discretion than at this momentous crisis. Every conscientious representative must feel the awful responsibility of his position. Every sound politician will discard petty prejudices and personal pride, and exert his utmost endeavors for the general weal. This is no time for party disputes, or political cabals. There must be one steady and simulta-