

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

#### THE ARMY.

Extract from the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the establishment of the Garrisons; and into every branch of pay and emolument of all General and Staff Officers in the Army, both at home and abroad.

Of the government of foreign garrisons there are only four where permanent non-residence is permitted.—St. John's and Placentia in Newfoundland; and Quebec and Antwerp in Nova Scotia; but the last of these is always held by the Governor of Nova Scotia, and the emoluments form a regular part of the salary of that officer.

After fully considering the question of the non-effective garrison appointments, with the opinions expressed in favour of their continuance by some of the most distinguished military authorities, and particularly by the Duke of Wellington, who in a memorandum upon the military governments, which is appended to this report, brings briefly but powerfully into view the whole constitution of the British army and the circumstances of its officers, the committee are of opinion that upon the principle repeatedly laid down by Parliament, that all sinecure offices ought to be abolished, no garrison appointments should in future be made where no efficient military duty is performed; but as the officers now holding such appointments appear for the most part justly entitled to the rewards of their profession by their long military services, or their distinguished exertions on the part of the army, and of unexampled glory acquired to the country by the achievements of that army, the committee do not recommend the withdrawal of the salaries to the prejudice of the existing interest of any of those officers.

It has already been stated that the number of garrison appointments was greater in 1732 than at present, and the pay and emoluments attached to them have been rather diminished than augmented since 1718. The committee, therefore, taking into consideration the great increase of the army since that time, and the claims of so many of its members on the gratitude of the country, cannot propose the abolition of these appointments, which for more than a century have been at the disposal of the Crown, without suggesting some other plan of military rewards in their stead. With this view they recommend that the King should be empowered to grant "rewards for distinguished services in the army," in a manner similar to that recognized by Parliament in the vote for "good services" in the Ordinance estimates, subject to the following conditions:

1st. That the grant to be made to His Majesty for this purpose shall not exceed £15,000 a year, and that all rents or feu duties, or any other revenues at present attached to any of the garrisons shall be added to the £15,000, making altogether a sum of about £18,000 a year, and being a reduction of about £12,000 a year on the present amount of the home garrison appointments.

2d. That as these become vacant, the King shall name an officer or officers to a reward or rewards for distinguished services, not exceeding the amount or three-fifths of the emoluments of the vacant appointment, until the whole of such grants and pensions shall have been brought within the amount of £18,000 a year.

3d. That the name and services of every officer appointed to receive these rewards shall be inserted in the first army estimate after his appointment, and that the distribution of them shall, during peace, be confined to officers on unattached or half pay, with the exception of those whose pre-eminently distinguished services may, with propriety, exempt them from all rules.

From a return laid before the committee it appears that several garrison appointments are held by persons altogether unconnected with either the military or naval service, and, in some instances, enjoying lucrative emoluments from civil employments. The committee consider this a violation of the object for which such appointments were established, and a misapplication of the public money, and they therefore recommend that wherever garrison appointments are held by such persons, whether resident or not, the sums voted for their salaries should be omitted in all future estimates, unless any special grounds can be stated for their continuance on the score of the duties performed, or of the particular circumstances of the individuals holding them.

The committee are of opinion that all profits under the head of non-effective allowances, for warrant men, ought henceforth to cease; but as the effect of abolishing these allowances in the infantry would be to reduce the annual profits of the colonels by about £2000 a year, they recommend that the regimental pay "which is no greater now than it was in the reign of Queen Anne" should be raised to £3000 a year to all existing colonels (which, added to the profits from off-lookings on the offensive force, would leave their whole emoluments at nearly their present amount); but that the pay should be reduced to £2000 to those who shall hereafter succeed them, making the whole pay and allowances of a regiment of infantry of the line not less than £1,000 a year.

The pay and off-lookings for warrant men and bandboys, which were abolished in the line by act of 1793 and the warrant of 1823, having been retained in the Foot Guards and in the cavalry, the application of the same rule to those corps will effect a much greater reduction in the emoluments of their colonels, viz. in the 1st Foot Guards about £1,600, in the

in the Coldstream and Third about £1,000, in the 1st Dragoon Guards about £650, and in all other regiments of cavalry about £470. The committee therefore recommend that the pay of the several colonels should be increased as follows:

In the 1st Regiment of Guards to £1,200. In the Coldstream and 3d Guards to £1000. In the 1st Dragoon Guards to £1,100 for the present colonel, and to £1000 for those who may succeed him; and in all other cavalry regiments to £1000 for the present, and to £900 for future colonels; making the whole pay and emoluments of the colonel of the 1st Guards not less than £3000 a year; of the Coldstream and 3d Guards not less than £2,000; of the 1st Dragoon Guards about £1,580; and of other regiments of cavalry about £1,350 each; and effecting a saving to the public of about £1,000 on the 1st, and of about £730 on each of the other regiments of Guards; and in the cavalry an immediate saving of about £150 on the 1st Dragoon Guard, and of about £90 on all other regiments, with further prospective saving of £100 a year on each.

The committee are of opinion in consideration of the great and glorious military services of the Duke of Wellington, an exemption should take place in his person from the operation of this rule, and that no change should be made in the emoluments of the 1st Guards so long as his Grace shall continue to hold the colonelcy of that regiment.

With respect to the allowances of general officers serving as Governors of Colonies, the evidence which the committee have heard leads them to doubt whether, in some instances, reduction has been carried too far, which must necessarily be the case if the officers so employed cannot suitably maintain the dignity of their stations without injury to their private fortunes, and if the government are thereby limited in their means of selecting the fittest persons for the discharge of those important trusts.

In connexion with these colonial appointments the committee desire to notice the heavy fees attached to some of them, and indeed to some other military appointments also; and as it appears that all the fees formerly payable on appointments and promotions in the navy have been recently abolished, they beg strongly to urge the propriety of placing both services in this respect on the same footing.

They are also of opinion that if these, and indeed all other staff appointments at home and abroad, except that of the Commander-in-Chief and his personal staff, were generally subject to a change of holders every four or five years, whilst the honours and emoluments of the army would thereby be more widely diffused, and meritorious services more amply rewarded, the country would, at the same time, gain a greater number of officers thus better qualified by experience for situations of trust and command.

In suggesting the above reductions in the pay and emoluments of general officers, the committee cannot forbear noticing the scanty provision of those unattached major-generals who, under the present regulations, receive only the pay of their last regimental rank. Considering the great pecuniary sacrifices in the purchase of commissions as well as the length of service to be major-generals, the committee are of opinion that the emoluments of that rank ought not to be less than £100 a year, and as it could be made up to that amount at an annual charge of somewhat under £7,000, they venture to recommend it should be so increased immediately to all those who receive no other public emoluments, subject to such exceptions in this respect as may appear justified by distinguished service.

But they must desire, at the same time, to call the attention of the Government to the large number of general officers now on the list, and to express their anxious hope that no addition will be made to it except upon very strong grounds of public necessity.

Extracts from a communication from the Duke of Wellington to Lord Hill.

The British army is one of which the officers obtain their commissions by the purchase, up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel inclusive. This practice is so general as to be almost universal. It extends to at least three-fourths of all the officers appointed to fill commissions; and it would be universal if the King did not claim the right to dispose of the commission of an officer who is promoted without purchase, or who dies or is killed in his service; which commissions such officers, in three-fourths of the instances, had previously purchased.

The detailed effect of this purchase of commissions upon the payment of all officers for their commissions will be shown presently. It is obvious that in calculating the remuneration which any officer receives for his service, the amount of the interest which he loses upon the sum paid as the price of his commission must be taken into the account; it is a direct deduction from the pay of the officer.

It is the promotion by purchase which brings into the service men of fortune and education—men who have some connexion with the interests and fortunes of the country, besides the commission which they hold from His Majesty. It is this circumstance which exempts the British from the character of being a "mercenary army," and has rendered its employment for nearly a century and a half not only consistent with the constitutional privileges of the country, but safe and beneficial.

[His Grace who details in a style of business, which redounds most highly to his character, then draws the following picture in it, which shows him not unapt as a writer.]

The following is a statement of the annual pay of the Officers of the cavalry and infantry of the British Army:

Rank.	Annual Pay.	Regulated Pay.	Interest thereon.	Net Reward.
Cavalry.				
Lieutenant-Colonel.	£1,100	£1,100	£172 12 0	£927 12 0
Major.	£800	£800	£122 12 0	£677 12 0
Captain.	£600	£600	£92 12 0	£507 12 0
Lieutenant.	£400	£400	£62 12 0	£337 12 0
Ensign.	£200	£200	£31 12 0	£168 12 0
Infantry.				
Lieutenant-Colonel.	£1,000	£1,000	£150 0 0	£850 0 0
Major.	£750	£750	£112 12 0	£637 12 0
Captain.	£550	£550	£82 12 0	£467 12 0
Lieutenant.	£350	£350	£52 12 0	£297 12 0
Ensign.	£150	£150	£22 12 0	£127 12 0

Having now discussed the constitution of the British army, the nature of the promotion of its officers, and their ordinary pay and rewards, it is desirable to advert to what their service really is.

From the moment at which the officer enters His Majesty's service, till he attains the rank of general officer, he must be prepared to serve in all climates, in all seasons, in all situations, and under every possible difficulty and disadvantage.

There is no peace or repose for him, excepting that some powerful party in the state should think that his services can be dispensed with, in which case he will be put upon half-pay.

While thus serving, he must perform all the duties required from him.

He must be in turn gaoler, police-officer, magistrate, judge, and jury. Whether in peace or in war, in the transport in charge of convicts, or acting as a magistrate, or sitting in judgment, or a jurymen, or engaged in the more immediate and more active duties of his profession in the field, either against the internal rebel or the foreign enemy, he must never cease to be the officer and the gentleman,—cheerful, obedient, subordinate to his superiors, yet maintaining discipline, and securing the affection and attachment of his inferiors, and of the soldiers placed under his command; upon his scanty pay and allowances; so shall in some instances (that of the lieutenants and ensigns of the three Regiments of Foot Guards as one) as not to be sufficient to pay for his lodgings.

This officer has but little hope of promotion, unless he can purchase it; nor of rest nor relief from his exertions, if he should obtain it, as long as he has health and strength to serve.

When he attains the rank of a general officer, he must be qualified to fill the post of a governor of a province. He must manage a legislature; he must perform the most difficult and arduous functions of government which can be intrusted to any subject, if he means to be a candidate for the situation of colonel of a regiment.

If stationed in the neighbouring part of the United Kingdom (and even in England) the general officer must take upon himself, and must be qualified by education, prudence, and other qualities, to perform the duty of the lord-lieutenant of a county, of several counties, to correspond with the magistrates, to superintend and direct their exertions.

Surely men with such qualities, and so employed, cannot be allowed to believe that the legislature is unmindful of their services, and that their Sovereign is at this moment to be deprived of the means of rewarding those services, which His Majesty and his predecessors have so long enjoyed.

THE NEW MILITARY EXPEDITION OF THE FRENCH TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.—It will be remembered that the recent French intelligence, that another expedition is about to sail for the coast of Africa, and that the French Court, soldiers, and people, are all animated with the spirit of conquest and colonization. There can be no doubt but that the object of this expedition is not merely to confirm the French possession of Algeria, contrary to all express and positive treaty, but that its secret purpose is to avail themselves of the avowed hostility of Tunis and the other African powers, to attack and conquer these several States, and in the ultimate event to render themselves masters of the whole Barbary coast of the Mediterranean sea.—In England, having known these regions for so many years in the possession of barbarians, and therefore utterly sterile in corn, and wine, without agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, we have fallen into the conclusion that these countries are all naturally as worthless as they appear, and that their sterility is rather the natural character of their soil and climate, than the incidental consequence of a savage and sensual religion, of a ferocious and unsettled despotism, and of these habits, and that national character, which are the certain effects of such causes. But a very moderate knowledge of history would acquaint us that Africa, under the Roman empire, was the granary of Italy, that her fields were celebrated by historians for their vast breadth of waving harvests, and that what was now become a sandy desert, and so many unoccupied ports, was formerly the cheerful and busy scene of the ploughman and the mariner; her harbours were full of ships, and her corn and wine markets were visited by merchants from the Roman world.—And nothing is wanting but the return of industry and civilization to restore the same fertility and opulence. Africa in the hands of France, will in proportion of time, become an immense addition to the military strength and resources of this restless people; and so much the more perilous to the peace of Europe, as her security renders the African ports almost French harbours.

What then, it may be said, shall we grudge this civilization of Africa and this recovery of such regions to the dominion of civilization and morals? To which we answer that in the acquisition of all new benefits or advantages, the first question should be, what is the price or cost, and though the promised good be to all appearance great and certain, it is worth what must be its sure cost to ourselves? And secondly, and most importantly, are the French, in their present condition of morals, manners, and religion, the kind of masters and missionaries, whom from honest and christian feelings we should send forth to teach and civilize an ignorant and barbarous nation? It is a good and wise remark of some old Christians, that the apparent reason why the Supreme Being allowed Christianity to be extirpated in Japan, and checked its sudden and quick growth in China, was that he did not wish such a Christianity, as he would not have the vineyard enlarged by such labourers; he would not have new sects from such a stock, nor renew the growth of heresy and corrupt religion in a new religion. And may it not now be said, that Africa is happier in her present ignorance and barbarism, than she would be rendered by French instruction in religion and morals?—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Sir J. Herschel is about leaving his residence near Slough, for the Cape of Good Hope, to make observations on the fixed stars in the Southern hemisphere. Eight waggons were employed in removing his telescopes, transit instruments, and apparatus.

LORDS-LIEUTENANT. During the last 122 years there have been 33 Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland, but only three (Earl Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, Marquis Wellesley, and Marquis of Anglesey) have been twice in office. The following is the list:—

Year.	Month.	Duke of Ormond.
1711.	July 8.	Duke of Ormond.
1713.	Oct. 27.	Duke of Shrewsbury.
1717.	Aug. 7.	Duke of Bolton.
1721.	Aug. 23.	Duke of Grafton.
1724.	Oct. 22.	Lord Carteret.
1731.	Sept. 11.	Duke of Dorset.
1737.	Sept. 7.	Duke of Devonshire.
1745.	Aug. 31.	Earl of Chesterfield.
1747.	Sept. 13.	Earl of Harrington.
1751.	Sept. 19.	Duke of Dorset.
1755.	May 5.	Marquis of Harrington.
1757.	Sept. 25.	Duke of Bedford.
1761.	Oct. 6.	Earl of Halifax.
1763.	Sept. 22.	Earl of Northumberland.
1765.	Oct. 13.	Earl of Hertford.
1767.	Oct. 14.	Vicount Townshend.
1772.	Nov. 30.	Earl Harcourt.
1777.	Jan. 25.	Earl of Barkinghamshire.
1780.	Dec. 23.	Earl of Carlisle.
1782.	April 14.	Duke of Portland.
1782.	Sept. 15.	Earl of Temple.
1783.	June 3.	Earl of Northampton.
1784.	Feb. 24.	Duke of Rutland.
1787.	Dec. 16.	Marquis of Buckingham.
1790.	Jan. 5.	Earl of Westmoreland.
1795.	Jan. 4.	Earl Fitzwilliam.
1795.	March 31.	Earl Camden.
1798.	June 26.	Marquis Cornwallis.
1801.	May 25.	Earl of Hardwicke.
1806.	March 13.	Duke of Bedford.
1807.	April 19.	Duke of Richmond.
1813.	Aug. 23.	Earl of Wiltshire.
1817.	Oct. 9.	Earl Talbot.
1821.	Dec. 29.	Marquis Wellesley.
1823.	March 1.	Marquis of Anglesey.
1823.	March 6.	Duke of Northumberland.
1830.	Dec. 23.	Marquis of Anglesey.
1833.	Sept. 26.	Marquis Wellesley.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICK TOWN, DECEMBER 11th 1833.

### ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } CHARLES LEE, Esq.  
next week, }

### SAVING BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next week, } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
JESSEMAN SLASON, Esq.

### By Authority.



It appearing that a practice has very generally prevailed of making sales and transfers, not only by private individuals, but, in many cases, by the Sheriffs of the different Counties under Executions, of land of which such individuals have taken possession either without any sanction or permission of the Government or without having completed their titles to the same, PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that, in future, no such sale or transfer will be recognized, nor any Grant passed to the purchaser, under whatever pretence the sale may have been made; of which all persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Secretary's Office, 7th December, 1833.

### SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

### RETURN OF CAPTAIN ROSS; CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN, &c.

By the Western Mail, which arrived late on Saturday evening, we received the New York Merchants' Intelligence, containing dates from London down to the 23d of October, and from which we hastily extract the following summary:—

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Treaty between these two Powers has at length been made public. The subject is large, inasmuch as it stipulates, that, upon the acquisition of Russia, the Porte shall at any time close the Dardanelles to every Foreign Power, will not fail to be protested against by this country, as well as by France and England.

Supplementary article. The Sublime Porte, in pursuance of the principles, will close, in case of need, the Straits of the Dardanelles—that is to say, it will not permit the entrance of any foreign vessel, even under any pretext whatever. The present separate article shall be regarded as if inserted word by word, and comprised in the said treaty of alliance of offensive and defensive, and shall as such be equally maintained and observed.

## INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

As was predicted, the death of Ferdinand and the accession of his daughter to the throne, to open the way for which the Salique Law had been abolished, has been followed by an insurrection in favour of Don Carlos, the late King's brother. As to the extent, or efficiency of the revolt, however, we are not yet very well informed. We have no precise information as to the commencement of the insurrection further than that it broke out in Bilbao; although the apostolical will do all in their power every where to foment disaffection, yet, as far as we can perceive by the disjointed accounts before us, they have commenced without system, and have as yet little concert of action. According to the latest intelligence moreover Don Carlos himself appears to shrink personally from the contest.

The late manifesto of the Queen Regent had dissatisfied the liberal party in Spain, and throughout Europe, without conciliating the Apostolical party at home. Don Carlos had entered Spain, and the provinces of Biscay and Navarre were in a state of insurrection. Madrid remained tranquil. The army generally espoused the cause of the young Queen, and there seemed little reason to doubt, at the latest dates, that the Regent would, by her own strength and forces, be able to subject the whole kingdom to the rule of the Infanta. If not, however, Louis Philippe through M. De Rayneval had openly proffered his aid to maintain the rights of the young Queen. So at least we read the professions of that functionary, though the London times takes the whole as a mere complimentary flourish. Our own conclusion from all the accounts is that the Regent would of herself put down the opposition. Don Carlos, though in Spain, was concealed in the military commanders of provinces had all given in their adhesion to the new dynasty, and Bourmont and his Vendéens who had left the Portuguese service, and were performing quarantine at Estremadura, had been ordered out of the kingdom.

The young Queen had been acknowledged by Austria, but with many reservations, some of which were very unsatisfactory. The French had fully recognized the young Queen, and as a presumption—though as our papers only reach back to the 15th we see no evidence of it—England had done so likewise. The latest dates from Madrid are to the 14th October.

### ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN ROSS.

AFTER an absence of three years and a half, and when almost every hope of the safety of Captain Ross and his companions had been abandoned, it will, we doubt not, be highly gratifying to all classes of society, to learn that this intrepid navigator arrived in Hull on Saturday last. The following details, from the Hull Advertiser, will be read with great interest:

At half past nine this morning, (Saturday,) we had the pleasure of welcoming Captain Ross to Old England on board the Gazelle. Rotterdam steam-boat. He came accompanied by our townsman, Captain Humphreys, whose vessel they quitted off the Humber, and to whose bold seamanship and manly exertions the shipwrecked navigator and his crew, are, under Providence, indebted for their rescue.

The hardy veteran was dressed in seal-skin trousers, with the hair outwards, over which he wore a faded uniform; and the weather-beaten appearance of himself and his companions bore evident marks of the hardships they had undergone, although they appeared in excellent health. On landing at half past nine yesterday (Friday) morning, from the Gazelle the Captain and his comrades, Commander J. Ross, Surgeon M'Deanin, and Mr. Thom, the second officer of the expedition, with Capt. Humphreys, proceeded to the Victoria Hotel. Within a few minutes after his arrival, the news spread rapidly through the town, and crowds proceeded to congratulate the adventurers. The mayor and aldermen waited on Capt. Ross in procession, and conducted him to the Mansion House, where he partook of some refreshment. The wardens and several of the elder brethren of Trinity House, a deputation from the Commissioners of Pilots, and several other public bodies also waited on him to present their congratulations.

The bells rang merrily peals, the colours were hoisted on all the shipping in the port, and a public dinner was to be given at two o'clock to Captain Ross, by the principal inhabitants. He was to start for London at four in the evening. The freedom of the Corporation was to be presented to him in a silver box.

In 1829, our readers are aware that Captain Ross fitted out his expedition, with a view to determine the practicability of a new passage, which had been confidently stated to exist, particularly in Prince Regent's Inlet, and that, in consequence of the loss of the forlorn of his vessel—the Victory—he was obliged to refit at Wileford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence on the 27th July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition, until the commander and crew were picked up by the Isabella, of Hull, Capt. Ross's old ship.

By Capt. Ross's accounts, it appears, that the first season, that of 1829, was the mildest that had ever been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had ever been experienced during any preceding voyages. On the 14th August, Capt. Ross reached the spot where the stores of the Fury were landed without any difficulty, and there he found the provisions, &c. but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot, he advanced to the southward round Cape Carey, from whence the west coast led him, in a S. W. direction, to the lat. of 72 deg. N. Here he was for the first time seriously impeded by ice; but after examining an inlet, he proceeded to urge his way to the southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the water permitted, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly-discovered region for the British Crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and currents, the stubborn quality of the ice, and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was extremely perilous.—Having experienced several almost miraculous escapes from shipwreck, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70 deg. of latitude, in a direction nearly due south of Fury Point, where their course was arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbour which they found at this extreme point they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a communication with a tribe of natives who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Friendship was soon between them and the tars, and the first winter, which was not very severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having learnt from the natives that the east sea was divided from the west by a neck of land, the point was examined, and all hope of effecting a passage in that direction completely extinguished. Commander Ross, (nephew to Capt. Ross,) who was sent to survey the coast of the west sea, leading to Cape Turnagain, succeeded in getting within 150 miles of it, and left off with-