

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JEW'S RELIEF BILL.

Lord Brixley moved the second reading of this bill, and spoke at some length, but in a very low tone, in defence of the Jews.

The Archbishop of Canterbury regretted that he must oppose the measure. He did not think the worse of the Jews that they desire to return to the promised land. That was no argument against their loyalty or fidelity. The morality of the Jews and their intellectual capacity had been looked upon as inferior to that of Christians. He looked to the source of those morals which was the parent, and to their practice, and he saw nothing to justify a charge of inferiority, nor could he think that the people to whom we owed the Holy Scriptures could be intellectually inferior. The works of Jesus, the Son of Sirach, of Josephus, and of Philo, were so many proofs to the contrary. (Hear.) The Jews who lived amongst us at this day were the worthy inheritors of the same and abilities of those whom he had named. On the best proofs he had the highest opinion of their abilities; but he would not purchase their services in Parliament at the expense of principle. The example of foreign countries did not warrant us in doing as they did, unless we could prove that the result was beneficial. The declared policy of this state was Christian; therefore the false Mahomed, and the fanciful Brahmin were less opposed to that policy than the God directed Jew. His contradiction of Christianity was not negative, but positive. It was an article of their creed that he whom we called Saviour was a wicked impostor, who brought disgrace, and servitude, and persecution on their nation. It might be bigotry, but he thought the nation's glory would cease when it cast away those distinctions which seemed imposed by Providence for purposes no doubt the wisest. He regarded the Jews with wonder, admiration, and pity; they were the chosen light to prepare the world for Christ, and they were the beacon to those who would reject him. He should look on it as an offence to the author of our religion if he voted for this bill.

The Archbishop of Dublin would support the bill. It was for them who would maintain the restrictions to show their utility. The objections against the measure were political and religious; with political questions he seldom interfered. It was true that no convocations existed, and that Parliament now legislated for the Christian church. He would be asked, "How, then, could a Jew legislate for the Christian church?" And he would answer, "How could the Catholic, the Presbyterian, or the Socinian senator legislate for the Protestant church of England?" Yet this they did. The Jews were farther removed from the church than they, and therefore, less dangerous to it. Christian sects have persecuted each other more than ever the unbeliever persecuted the Christian. He thought that Parliament ought no longer to possess the power of legislating on spiritual matters, but that a commission should be appointed for that purpose, and this would at once remove all objections to the religious opinions of a member of either House. The Jews were clearly monuments of divine wrath, but if the House assumed to itself the power of fulfilling its own interpretation of the divine vengeance, it would, in fact, be justifying the crucifixion of Christ. If it were true that the Jews made a mockery of the Christian religion, they should be punished for interfering with the religion of their neighbours; but it would be a greater interference to prevent a Christian community from electing a Jew, if they were so minded. If there was one persecuting Christian among them, he was more distinct from them than any Jew, for to him the true Messiah had not come.

The Earl of Winchester would speak from the House the tissue of blasphemy and impiety which composed this bill. He protested against that infidelity, mis-called liberality, which declared that there was nothing of value in that religious distinction which used to be our hope and pride.

The Marquis of Westminster would give his whole support to this bill, as the enemy of all exclusion on religious grounds.

The Bishop of London was adverse to the measure, not merely because it had reference to Jews, but because he felt due to the country to support Christianity as a part of the constitution of the country and of the law of the land. It was true that the Statute book contained no provision against the admission of Jews to a voice in the legislature. But why? Because the legislature never contemplated the proposal of such a measure. If it passed, the people would be led to believe that the legislature were indifferent to the preservation of the established religion. This he considered would be productive of an inconvenience much greater than that on the other side.

The Bishop of Winchester felt bound to consider the Jews as our elder Christian brethren, and that as Judaism was the foundation of Christianity, he hoped that it would ultimately be transferred into it by the Jews becoming Christians. But he would ask was not so desirable an event more likely to be brought about by conciliation than by exclusion? He was of the former opinion, and upon that ground would support the measure.

Lord de Clifford said he was determined to support the motion; but, before he went further, he wished to ask the noble

lord on the woolsack whether the Jews as well as other persons born in this country were not entitled to all the privileges of the constitution?

The Lord Chancellor had no hesitation in saying that, according to his opinion, and he believed he might say according to the opinion of the soundest lawyers in this country, his Majesty's subjects embracing the Jewish religion were born to all the rights, franchises, privileges, and immunities of his Majesty's other subjects, except so far as positive enactments of law should have excepted them from the enjoyment of any of those franchises, privileges, rights, or immunities, or should regulate and define the enjoyment of them. There were statutory enactments expressly framed with the avowed intention of relieving that class of His Majesty's subjects, and of relieving them by the name of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, from certain statutory burdens imposed upon them, but which like many enactments of the penal code (both as regarded Protestants Dissenters and Catholics generally) intending to strike at one class of religious, had, from the letter of the enactment, the effect of burdening these other classes. Notwithstanding this, when the preservation of the monarchy and of the constitution in church and state, could only be secured by the temporary suspension of the right of the subject, the supreme power of the state was justified in suspending them. It was not the Christian religion that was part of the law of the land, the Christianity of the Dissenter was no part of the law of the land, he Presbyterian, Baptist, or any other shade of Dissenter, nor was the Christianity of the Roman Catholic, part of the law of the land, but that which was part of the law protected and cherished, and upon which the main power of the law was founded, was the Christianity of the Church of England as by law established. Now he considered it a fundamental doctrine, that no person ought to be excluded from the enjoyment of any right or privilege of a purely civil and secular nature, in respect to the religious belief he honestly and conscientiously entertained. Any restriction had a tendency to press hard on that part of the community, who instead of being oppressed, ought to be encouraged. They pressed upon the men of conscientious minds—they pressed upon men of real scruples—of tender consciences; whereas, upon those who drove a traffic, who made their God a great gain rather than a hereafter, the pressure was comparatively light indeed. Not merely the Deist, who did not believe in religion at all—not even in the natural religion—the Atheist was not excluded. (Hear.) He might come in any day, (loud cries of hear.) Balfour and Shaftsbury had sworn on the faith of a Christian man believing in Christianity no more than the excluded Jews. He denied that we were the most moral people in the world, though we were, no doubt, the people in the world best satisfied with ourselves. From beginning to the end of the whole bill there was nothing which the utmost wit and ingenuity of man, without a studious perversion of sense, could twist into any thing pointing towards the encouragement of impiety or extension of blasphemy. Those words were not to be intended—to naturalize them here you must naturalize the act of persecution—you must take in to your hands the inquisitor's text book. Whoever believes that which another did not believe was said to believe what was so contrary to truth that no man could believe it. This was the fundamental proposition of all persecution and upon this was founded that charge against those who had endeavoured to tear a leaf out of the book, the very last chapter of which now stood before their lordships for abolition. He gave his entire support to the bill.

The Duke of Gloucester said no man had a greater horror of persecution than he had, but he could not allow (and he spoke it with the greatest respect for the Jewish persuasion) that persons who denounced Christianity should be admitted into the legislature. The Duke of Sussex was one of those who looked upon this as entirely a political question; that it had nothing whatever to do with religion. He would say, as had been said by a Rev. gentleman, in one of his works, it was true that the Jews were visited with a curse, but were to those who were to carry that curse into effect. In France a certain sum of money was paid yearly to the rabbis, and in Belgium a measure of equal liberality was under consideration. The Duke of Wellington said, before their lordships were called upon to pass this bill, some case of necessity for extending privileges to the Jews ought to be made out. Their lordships had passed the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and had repealed the Test and Corporation Acts, because they thought that they ought no longer to continue the restrictions imposed by the law of the country during the preceding century. Roman Catholics and Dissenters, before the restraining statutes were imposed, had enjoyed all the privileges of the constitution. Was that the case as to the Jews? The Jews, on the contrary, were considered as alien enemies, and from the reign of Edward the First down to the time of the Commonwealth, were not allowed to exist in the country at all. The noble and learned lord had referred to certain acts of Parliament giving indulgence to the Jews in the form of words adopted by this bill. (Hear, hear.) That was perfectly true. Those indulgences were conferred upon the Jews in the colonies, viz. in Canada, Jamaica, and Barbadoes; but was there no reason why those privileges were conferred? The reason was, that European inhabitants were particularly required in the colonies at the moment those laws were passed. No attempt was made to prove that any such necessity now existed. Bonaparte, when the Jews required certain privileges, inquired, before he would admit them, whether it was safe to admit them, and upon what principles it should be done. We were now called upon to admit them without any inquiry at all, and when there was no reason for such proceeding. He could not, as a Christian, and one of the

advisers of the crown, give his assent to the bill. Lord Melbourne would rest this question on the law of England, and on common sense. It was a great error to suppose that the privileges called for were to be granted to individuals, or to a sect. No, they were to be granted to the state. If persons were excluded by the law from certain privileges, the prerogative of the crown became so far limited; and, on the other hand, the privileges of the people became so far limited. He believed that all disabilities were injurious, and he greatly disapproved of them.

Lord Seagrave and Howden opposed the bill, and the Earl of Gosford supported it. Lord Brixley replied, and the House divided—

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Present—Contents	29
Proxies	25—54
Majority against the bill	50.

ADMIRAL NAPIER.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The recent splendid victory of our gallant countryman, Captain Napier, C. B. commanding the fleet of the young Queen Donna Maria, of Portugal, having attracted such universal notice—may we not add admiration?—a slight sketch of his public services cannot fail to prove interesting. For the following graphic description of them, if not indebted to his own lips, we at least are to a report of what proceeded from them in a speech made by him, a short time previous to the last general election, to the electors of Portsmouth, for which place he was a candidate:—

"In the course of my canvass," said the gallant officer, "I have been asked who I am? I'll tell you. I am Captain Charles Napier, who, five-and-twenty years ago, commanded the Recruit, brig, in the West Indies, and who had the honour of being twenty-four hours under the guns of three French line of battle ships, flying from a British squadron, the nearest of which, with the exception of the Hawk brig, was from five to six miles astern the greater part of the time. I kept flying double-shotted broadsides into them. One of these ships only, the Hautpolt, was captured by the Pompey and Castor—the other two escaped by superiority of sailing. Sir Alexander Cochrane, my commander-in-chief, promoted me on the spot into her. At the siege of Martinique, the Zulus, Cleopatra, and Recruit were ordered to beat up in the night between Pigeon Island and the Main, and anchor close to Fort Edward; the enemy, fearing an attack, burnt their shipping. At day-light in the morning it appeared to me that Fort Edward was abandoned; this, however, was doubted; I offered to ascertain the fact, and with five men I landed in open day, scaled the walls, and planted the Union Jack on the ramparts. Fortunately, I was undiscovered from Fort Bourbon, which stood about 100 yards off, and commanded it. On this being reported to Sir Alexander Cochrane, a regiment was landed in the night, Fort Edward was taken possession of, and the mortars turned against the enemy. I am in possession of a letter from Sir A. Cochrane, saying, 'that my conduct was the means of saving many lives, and of shortening the siege of Martinique. I had once the misfortune of receiving a precious licking from a French corvette; the first shot she fired broke my thigh, and a plumper carried away my mainmast. The enemy escaped, but the British flag was not tarnished. On my return to England, in command of the Jason, I was turned out of her by a Tory Admiralty, because I had not interest; but, as I could not lead an idle life, I served a campaign with the army in Portugal, as a volunteer, when I was again wounded. At the battle of Busaco, I had the honour of carrying off the field my gallant friend and relation, Colonel Napier, now near me, who was shot through the face. Busaco was not the only field where he shed his blood, at Coruna he was left for dead; but, thank God, he escaped with six wounds. On my return to England, I was appointed to the Thames, in the Mediterranean, and if I could bring the inhabitants of the Neapolitan coast into this room, they would tell you that from Naples to the Faro Point there was a not spot where I did not leave my mark, and brought off with me upwards of 100 sail of gun-boats and merchant vessels. I had the honour of running the Thames and Poiseuse into the small mole of Ponza, which was strongly defended, and before they could recover from their surprise, I captured the island without the loss of a man. I was then removed to the Euryalus, and had the good fortune to fall in with two French frigates and a schooner. I chased them in the night close into Calvi, in the island of Corsica, passing close under the stern of one, plumping her as I passed; and though we were going eight knots, I tried to run aboard of her consort, who was a little outside, standing athwart my bows; the night was dark, the land close, and she succeeded in crossing me, but I drove her ashore on the rocks, where she was totally wrecked, and her consort was obliged to anchor close to her. The Euryalus were round, and got off, almost brushing the shore as she passed. The ships were afterwards accompanied to the arrival at St. Paul, mounting 22 guns each, and the schooner 14. From the Mediterranean I was ordered to America; and if my gallant friend, Sir James Gordon (the present Commissioner at Chatham and Sheerness docks,) were here, he would have told you how I did my duty on that long and arduous service up the Potomac; he would have told you that, in a tremendous squall, the Euryalus lost her bowsprit and all her topmasts; and that in twelve hours she was again ready for work. We brought away a fleet from Alexandria; were attacked going down the river by batteries built close to what was the residence of the Washington, and I was again wounded in that action in the neck. On the peace taking place, I went on half-pay, where I remained till I was appointed to the Galates, which ship I commanded for three years on this station; and I hope and trust I have faithfully done my duty during that period to my king and country."

Subsequently to the above address, Captain Napier became, by petition, on account his wounds (for the gallant Captain is lame), an out pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, amounting, as is said, to about £30 per annum.

London, August 13.

We give elsewhere the substance of the private correspondence from Lisbon, detailing many attendant circumstances which were unavoidably omitted in the first account. So far as they go they tend to confirm all the previous anticipations, inasmuch that a sort of moral conviction is produced of the utter improbability of any reaction in favour of Don Miguel either before Oporto or any where else. The great people about change have set this matter entirely at rest, for we are informed that it is generally believed in the City that Don Miguel is at present in London, having, it is said, landed at Southampton in company with Captain Elliot. It is also asserted that Government dispatches were sent off in great haste last night to Plymouth, to be forwarded

by a steam-vessel to Lisbon, and that they had reference to the arrival of Don Miguel in this country. We give these rumours without believing that there is a particle of truth in them. To the latter part of this statement, indeed, we can give an unqualified contradiction, the vessel in question being dispatched with instructions to Admiral Parker in relation to the department to be adopted under specified contingencies.—Globe.

A meeting of the East India Company was held to-day to consider the bill affecting their interests in its present shape, before finally adopted by parliament. The Chairman expressed the assent of the Court to the bill as now amended, but while consenting to the placing their trade in abeyance for 20 years, the Chairman and some other members accompanied that consent with a protest against the measure and the principle on which it is founded.

Mr. Gisborne, on Saturday, placed on the Commons' books a notice that, early in the "next session," he will present a petition from Mr. Joplin on the subject of the panic of 1825, and move for a select committee to inquire into the allegations of that petition.

It is all conjecture here what has become of the Duke of Cadaval and the rest of Don Miguel's faithful ministers. It is a very general opinion that they are all snug on board the Spanish frigate which dropped down below Belem Castle after the abdication on the 24th inst. The latest accounts state that the prisoners taken at the capitulation of Almada were upwards of 2000, and most of them are now lodged in the Convent of St. Busto. The runaways of the morning of the 24th, consisting of the 3d, 4th and 7th cavalry, police and militia, who have returned to their allegiance, are not less than 3000. It has been reported that the brigadier of the police, Joaquim Jose Main, has sent in his resignation or submission to Donna Maria's government; he will be received, but not employed. This day's accounts state that Viscount Molellos, with his luggage, was at Andagategui, on his road to Santander. An address was this day presented to the British Consul-General, from the British merchants, requesting that he would apply to Admiral Parker to land a party of marines.

With the spirit of the people roused as they now are, and the organization of the National Guards, Don Miguel would never make any head here, even if he were mad enough to bring down one half of his army to attack the capital. The Duke of Palmella took on him the government yesterday, and things are going on so well, that though the great change took place only three days since, yet we are in perfect tranquillity. Whenever the Duke or Admiral Napier present themselves in public, they are received with loud acclamations. General Molellos has passed through St. Ubes, and committed there, as it is said, the most dreadful atrocities. He was to day only a league and a half from Cassilhas, when he retreated. The Duke of Ferceira has dispatched troops to Marta to cut him off, and another detachment is in his rear from Cassilhas, so that there is little chance of his escaping. Whilst this is doing on the other side, troops from those which fled from the capital are constantly arriving and giving themselves up at head quarters. A body of 600 men, great part of them cavalry, reached Belem yesterday, and sent in their submission to the government. Many persons have been killed in the streets, but not so many as I expected from the justly enraged feelings of the inhabitants.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICKTON, October 21 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for H. G. CLOPPER, Esq. next week.

SAVING'S BANK. Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. next week. MR. PETER FISHER, Esq.

On Wednesday last, the day appointed for the General Inspection of the 1st Battalion of York County Militia, under the command of Lt. Col. Minchin, the several Companies mustered at the usual hour, provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition from the King's stores. On the arrival of Colonel Allen, the Inspecting Field Officer, the usual salute was given by the whole Battalion formed into line. The orderly appearance of the corps, during the whole time they were under arms, could produce but one feeling of general satisfaction; and although it is now nearly sixteen years since the Battalion assumed the same imposing appearance, the practice of a variety of military movements and the firing throughout was, in general, executed with good effect. At the conclusion, the Inspecting Field Officer expressed himself highly satisfied with the conduct and deportment of the Officers and Men, and we are happy to say that the day passed over without the slightest accident whatever.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES.

The Saint John Courier announces the arrival of Charles Simonds and E. B. Chandler, Esquires, at that place, on Friday evening last, via New York, having left Liverpool in the Packet Ship Britannia on the 16th ulto.

We lately had occasion to notice an encounter between one of our fair countrywomen and a huge Eagle which unceremoniously entered her peaceful domicile in pursuit of her poultry, and quickly "threw'd his neck about"—but we think the following adventure, which was also related to us, copied into the Watchman of the 30th ulto, exceeds all the Bear stories we ever heard or read of:—

Mrs. JANET STEWART, the heroine of this narrative—the wife of Mr. George

Stewart—resides in the Scotch Settlement, in the Parish of Queensbury. Her husband being from home, she arose on the morning of the 24th September at day-break, and immediately proceeded to their oat field, with her dog and axe, in order to ascertain whether the bears might not be destroying the crop; they having previously committed several depredations thereon; found four bears carrying on their work of destruction—she immediately gave pursuit, and with the assistance of the dog soon succeeded in treeing three of the number—a yearling upon one tree, and two cubs upon the second. She kept them there for some time, but at length the mother of the cubs came upon her so closely, that she was forced to allow the yearling to escape, but kept her post at the foot of the tree upon which the cubs had taken shelter, for the space of two hours, except for a moment or two, when she was compelled to retreat for a few yards by the old bear. She at length succeeded in alarming some of her neighbours by her shouts, none of whom were nearer than a mile. Upon their approach the old bear retreated, and they found Mrs. Stewart at the foot of the tree, preventing the descent of the cubs; and upon one enquiring the reason of her thus improperly exposing herself to such imminent danger, she replied "I'm so afraid they'll escape."

The two cubs were shot; when the first one fell wounded from the tree, she immediately seized him, though still alive, exclaiming at the same time, with a tone of triumph "I have you now, you rascal, ye shall never eat any more of my corn!"

VERY LATE AND INTERESTING FROM PORTUGAL. Journal Office Halifax, half-past 2 o'clock.

We are indebted to the prompt and polite attention of a Mercantile House in this town, for the following extract of a Letter, containing the annexed late and important information from Portugal and Spain:—

LISBON, August 22, 1833.

"During the last week the strong positions around the City, have been preparing, and turning against any attack which the Miguelites might attempt at present it is known of their numbers, or where they are—possibly in a line from Santarem to Leria, Figueira and Coimbra."

"The force of Donna Maria here, and a few leagues in advance, may be 6 to 8,000 regular troops, and 12 to 15,000 others, (national, city and volunteers) with about 500 cavalry, and two parks of artillery, we are therefore not in much apprehension of the enemy entering the city. Mercantile business is nearly at a stand, without any intercourse with the Province of Spain."

"We have advices from Oporto of the destruction of some 12,000 pipes of wine by the Miguelite army at Villa Nova, also of the liberal army having attacked the Miguelite lines—forced them, and gained a complete victory, so as to leave the north side open, and report says—the south also, and a free navigation with the Douro."

"Ferdinand, King of Spain is dead—Don Carlos, and followers, are said to be on their way from this country to Spain."

By the Thistle which arrived yesterday afternoon, we received Newfoundland Papers to the 12th inst.

ST. JOHN'S. N. F. Sept. 12.

PORTUGAL.—Advices have been received since our last, from Oporto to the 10th, and Figueira to the 15th ulto, but not of a satisfactory nature as previous accounts has led us to expect. Don Miguel has raised the siege of Oporto, and was concentrating the whole of his forces at Coimbra, preparatory to a desperate struggle to re-take possession of Lisbon. Although he is thought to have but little chance of succeeding in the attempt, it is very much apprehended that the inglorious contest will be protracted to an indefinite period, unless some of the other powers of Europe, are induced to interfere. The country is represented as being in a most deplorable condition, and trade at the lowest ebb.

DREADFUL MURDER.—It is our painful duty this week to record the names of Spring and Mandeville, who were lodged in the goal of this town on Sunday last, charged of being accomplices in the melancholy murder of Mr. John Snow of Port-de-Gave. It would appear, from the investigation, that Mandeville shot the unfortunate man at the instigation of his (Snow's) wife, for whose apprehension proper persons have been dispatched.

The Gazette of yesterday accurately observes—"Whatever may be the case, it is an evident and lamentable fact that crime has of late years been on the increase in this country. One frightful murder succeeds another with startling rapidity. Brigandage and highway robberies, which were formerly almost unknown here, are also becoming of frequent occurrence. Indeed, never has the Calendar been so heavy, or exhibited as long a catalogue of crimes of the deepest dye, as at present. There are now about 40 prisoners in the goal here; no less than 8 on charges of wilful murder."

BRAMOGA, September 3.

The big Standard, Captain T. F. Burrows, in 10 days from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to Halifax, N. S., passed these islands on Tuesday last. Capt. Burrows favoured us with a file of the Jamaica Despatch, to the 19th ulto, from which we obtain the following intelligence.

Produce was unusually scarce, and had reached a very high price.

It is gratifying to perceive by these papers, confirmed as it is too, by private letters, that tranquillity prevailed throughout Jamaica, and that the change about to be effected in the system of slavery was not likely to cause any such overt acts as was anticipated, so long as the compensation money was kept in view—the general feeling of the country being in favour of the Government scheme. In the Parish of Pechayna, an address had been got up by its inhabitants, to be presented to their Representatives in Colonial Assembly, expressing their acquiescence in the view of the present Government, on the Emancipation Question—and requesting the support of the Colonial Legislature to the line of policy deemed most proper to be adopted under all the circumstances of their situation. Meetings, having the same object in contemplation, were about to be convened in other parts of the island. In this manner will they be enabled to learn the opinion of the country, whose sentiments they are compelled to adopt; being the only course, before inevitable ruin, which must ensue, were opposition offered to the urgent measures, and frail show of compensation