

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 29.—The long talked of and long expected junction of the English and French squadrons took place this afternoon, about 5 o'clock. From information brought over from Cherbourg by a pilot boat, this morning, all doubt as to their intention of coming here was removed, the consequence of which was that public excitement was wound up to the highest pitch.—This was obvious from the continued bustle that prevailed throughout the day, by the people of all ranks and stations piling up to the ramparts, all anxious to witness the novel and unprecedented spectacle of the entrance of a fleet of a Foreign Power into their roadstead, which hitherto had only been accustomed to meet in deadly conflict. About 3 o'clock a large two-decker appeared in the offing, and soon after several others. The demand was immediately made from the Semaphore, and in a short time the tricolor was perceptible at the mizen top gallantmast head of the leading ship, and in less than half an hour the whole fleet, consisting of one line-of-battle ship (a most superb vessel of 100 guns upon two decks,) bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Villeneuve, son of the Commander in Chief at the battle of Trafalgar, three 50-gun frigates, one frigate of 44 guns, and a corvette of 22 guns. The line of battle ship anchored at Spithead, to the eastward of the English ships, about 5 o'clock, and soon after the remainder of the squadron dropped their anchors close to their Admirals.

Nov. 3. The difficulties with regard to the settlement of the Dutch question, apprehended by the interposition of Prussia in favour of the King of Holland, are removed. It is now understood that the King of Prussia is not only hostile to the resolved measures of coercion of the two Powers (France and England) against Holland, but that they have his perfect concurrence.

The Convention ratified by the English and French Plenipotentiaries, has been ratified by the French Government, and was returned on Saturday, clothed with the necessary formalities of an international contract. The conditions of this Convention are drawn up with precision.

The two rival Governments were required to evacuate by the 2d instant, all the places which they respectively occupy in the territories of each other, or, in other words, Belgium was required to surrender Venloo, and Holland Antwerp.

If they refused, or if Holland did not consent at that date, the combined fleet was to sail to blockade the Dutch ports; and if by the 12th of November, Antwerp is not surrendered, the French army will then enter Belgium, and commence its march towards that city on the 15th.

LONDON, Nov. 3. The approaching collision with Holland has advanced another step, but whether any hostilities will take place this winter appears still uncertain. It is again affirmed, and with increased confidence, that the Northern Powers, and more particularly Prussia, have yielded their assent to the united British and French proposal. It is also stated that the advance of the French army against Antwerp, and the sailing of the two fleets for the blockade of the Dutch ports is only delayed until the reply of the King of Holland shall have been received to the final ultimatum lately presented to him. One of the articles of the ultimatum demands the immediate evacuation of Antwerp by the Dutch garrison, and it is affirmed in accounts from the Hague to date as the 31st of Oct. that this demand had been made in the most peremptory manner by the English and French Legations. The French army is in considerable force in the north-eastern part of France, upon the full war establishment, and ready to advance at a moment's notice. The command had been assumed by Clausel, in the room of Gen. Gerard. A part of the French fleet has arrived at Portsmouth, and the tri-colored flag now floats in friendly union with the red cross banner of Old England. This circumstance, so novel in its character, has given rise to much diversity of opinion among the British people, as will appear by the following passage from a Portsmouth paper:—

"The naval flags of England and France are now hoisted together at Spithead. The Union Jack floats in the same breeze with the tri-colour in a British port. This concord between the most powerful nations of the world—nations that had for ages been violently opposed to each other during the long periods of hostility, is variously viewed by the people here, according as they happen to be influenced by the spirit of adverse politics. The Tories regard it with jealousy and distrust; their opponents hail it with satisfaction and confidence, and are ready to exclaim, *Esté perpetua?*"

The whole naval force is to be assembled in the Downs, part has already arrived at that celebrated anchorage.

Notwithstanding all these preparations and hostile demonstrations, the question of actual hostilities is still in doubt, as nothing official has transpired.—*Albion.*

Letters from Antwerp state that the citadel is being supplied with large quantities of stores, provisions, &c. and that anxiously restoration of that fort, is quite out of the question.

By the arrival of the steam packet which left Rotterdam on Wednesday last, Oct. 31st, we have not as yet been made acquainted with the final decision of the Court of the Hague, as to the retention or surrender of Antwerp—its retention by force, or its surrender without a struggle. The time for announcing this decision ex-

pired yesterday 2d inst. and therefore if that decision conveys an assent to the proposition of England and France, it cannot be long delayed. The steamboat which carried over the last despatches from the British Government to Holland, remained at Helvoet-sluis for the answer.

We have this moment received the following important intelligence from Amsterdam, by the Attwood steamer:—

Orders came from the Hague to Rotterdam, from the Government, at two o'clock, on Wednesday morning, that the steamboat Batavia was not to proceed any more to England; and that all the English on board were to be discharged. Part of her crew, the mate, steward &c. have come by the Attwood.

Notice was to be given on the same day, that all English vessels were to leave Rotterdam. Great agitation prevails in that city. Three couriers have come over in the Attwood, and it is supposed that the ultimatum has been refused by the King. Troops are marching from all quarters of Holland for the coast.

FALMOUTH, November 10.

The answer of the King of Holland to the demand which was made on him, as well as on the King of Belgium, to give up the territories which they now hold belonging to the other respectively, amounted to a very civil refusal to evacuate the citadel of Antwerp, and the consequence has been, the laying of an embargo on all Dutch vessels in this country, in conformity with the following Order in Council, which was published on Wednesday, in an extraordinary Gazette:—

"At the Court at St. James's, the 6th day of November, 1832, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of H. Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands until further orders.

"And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands, now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board such ships and vessels, and that the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port, all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and ever part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly."

In anticipation of the refusal of the King of Holland, the combined English and French fleet had been ordered to assemble in the Downs, and every preparation made for sailing thence to the Dutch coast; but the weather having proved very unfavourable, the squadrons were lying at anchor in the Downs on Tuesday evening, with the exception of three or four of the ships, which had not been able to get round the South Foreland.

The Globe thus states the position in which the Dutch King now stands:—

"As Prussia approves the convention under which France and England are about to enforce the treaty; as Austria declares that she will act as Prussia does; and as the latest accounts received from Russia declare that that Power will render no assistance to the King of Holland, it is clear that the latter will only have his own resources to depend on. How long he can resist the combined fleets of England and France, and the army of the latter, which amount to 60,000 of perhaps the finest troops that France ever had, and amongst them 6,000 cavalry, we leave our readers to conjecture. It is calculated that if upon the arrival of the French army before Antwerp the King of Holland should still refuse to surrender the citadel, it may take fifteen days at the utmost to compel him to do so. We regret the injury which the commerce of both countries must sustain, the expense of the armaments, and the probable loss of property and life; but we cannot see how any other course could have been adopted than that which has been taken, unless all the powers of Europe would consent to be the laughing stock of the Dutch King and his merchants."

It is due to the King of Holland to state that his subjects participate with him to the fullest extent in his obstinate refusal to evacuate the city of Antwerp, indeed so determined is the national will on this point that he cannot yield if he would—his subjects will not allow him to give way. The Belgians are also represented as being very eager in pursuing measures for bringing the dispute to a settlement.

Great alarm prevails in the city of Antwerp, from which the inhabitants are flying in shoals, and the English and French merchants are using every exertion to put their property on ship-board. The Dutch are pouring plentiful supplies of provisions and ammunition into the citadel, and every thing indicated a determination to resist any attack on it to the last extremity.

It is said the French government would issue a similar decree to the Order in Council of his Majesty's government, as the King of Holland's refusal to evacuate the citadel of Antwerp had been communicated to Prince Talleyrand immediately on its arrival on Monday, who sent off a courier the same afternoon with a despatch to the authorities at Calais, to be forwarded to the French capital by telegraph.

These proceedings are pregnant with matter for reflection, but we shall refrain from offering any opinions or speculation on them for the present.—*Falmouth Packet.*

The Elections and meeting of Parliament.—The elections are expected to be over about the 15th of December and the new Parliament will meet about the 20th of January.

The Rev. Sidney Smith has publicly denied that he is occupied in preparing a plan of church reform.

The French army had not passed the frontiers on Tuesday, though every preparation was going on for that purpose, and an increase of 30,000 men was ordered to be made immediately.

Forty thousand men are to march on Antwerp, and forty thousand to watch the movements of the Prussians, should they venture to interfere. Still hopes were entertained at Paris that the King of Holland would yield.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EVENTS AT MONTREAL OF 21ST MAY.

The House in Committee on the Events at Montreal on the 21st May last.—Mr. Clouet in the Chair.

Mr. STUART, before entering upon the enquiry proposed, wished to ascertain from the honourable member, (Mr. Leslie,) what the exact ends proposed were. Had he been present when the motion was made for the examination of certain witnesses, he should have desired to enquire upon what they were to be examined, and the ends which were expected to be attained by their examination. He was still in time, however to ask the honourable member, 1st. The specific matters that were desired to be taken into consideration.—2d. Whether he intended, in consequence of such examination, to prefer any charges and against whom—against the Returning Officer? against the Coroner? against the Grand Jury? against the Court of King's Bench? or against whom? To enter into an enquiry without previously knowing what were the purposes of such enquiry, was entering into it blindfold.

Mr. LESLIE said, for the satisfaction of the honourable gentleman, he would state that the purposes of the enquiry were, to ascertain the whole truth as to all that occurred at Montreal, both before, on, and after the 21st May. The petition from Montreal was the foundation for this enquiry.

Mr. STUART said the satisfaction was any thing but satisfactory. For what purpose were law institutions framed but for those of making enquiry into such matters as we were now arrogating to ourselves the power of doing. This was an usurpation of authority which was contrary to the law and the constitution of the land. The law of the land gives the power of making such enquiries to the Courts of Justice; and this would be an arrogation of their attributes. We cannot, as the honourable member knows, examine upon oath. He had no idea of such hearsay proceedings, a gossiping enquiry—as contrary to law as it was to good sense.

To come here, generally to make enquiry without any specification of what we were to enquire about, seemed to him to be subversive of all justice. He wished the honourable gentleman boldly to come forward and at once state his objects and the means he wished to employ for obtaining them. Once again he would ask the honourable member, whether he meant to state that the Magistrates had not done their duty?—that the other Public Officers had not done their duty?—that the Grand Jury had not done their duty?—that the Court of King's Bench had not done their duty?—that the Coroner had not done their duty?—that the Military had not done their duty?—all any or which of them?—and in not doing their duty was comprised of course exceeding their duty may be held accordingly.

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preserving the public peace, but meant by that to control and dominate over the election by force of arms. Then comes the composition of the Grand Jury—the disproportionate number called from one parish, Lachine, &c. and the honourable member will see whether he looks on it as a man of law, or a just man, that gross errors were committed, and that they were all on one side, and that they were actuated by vengeance and passion. As yet we have nothing before us but the defence made by the magistrates, and from that very defence enough appears to convict them. It is easy for the honourable member to convince himself that horror and terror still exists in Montreal, and will continue to reign as long as no effectual enquiry is made into the circumstances connected with these sanguinary outrages. All that consider themselves as Canadians wait with impatience the result, and all who, from national antipathies wish to suppress enquiry and dominate over their fellow citizens, and none but such will endeavour to suppress enquiry. In the course of his speech Mr. Papineau took occasion to mention that he was not present at these transactions, and had abstained from intermeddling in any degree with the election. But when he learnt the atrocities that had been committed, he considered it his duty, as it was that of every good citizen, to pursue to the end the means of laying them upon the heads of those who were the guilty shedders of innocent blood, either as instigators or perpetrators, and to bring them to punishment.

Mr. STUART said, the only distinction here was right or wrong, no distinction of nationality could be recognized.—He would tell the honourable Speaker that those sentiments of nationality which he appeared so fondly to cherish, were fast wearing away, were in fact worn away amongst all men of intelligence and feeling on either side, they were prejudices that were gone by, and were laughed at by all, except those who wanted to make a handle of them for their own particular purposes. He would not lay any stress upon such futile and childish notions; but if any alarm was to be felt, it was to see the honourable Speaker at the head of this house, at the head of all that was respectable and honourable and patriotic in the country, abandon his solemn, his sedate, his grave station, to throw himself at the head of a party, and resorting to party means to obtain ends which justice alone should lead him to—by party means he meant no party in particular, but to include them both, if they both used unworthy means, it was the business of this house to check them in it, whether the party was led by the honourable Speaker of the house, or by any other honourable member at the head of the opposite party, for the very idea of party in this question must be laughed at, repudiated, and rejected by every person of sound sense and desirous of justice. The honourable Speaker ought to have been the first to smooth down animosity, to prepare the way by moderation of temper for the grave enquiry that was to follow. Instead of which he seems to exult in his power as the leader of a powerful party; but let the honourable Speaker be told that a power so abused cannot last long. The honourable Speaker has in a measure been pleased to accuse me of complacency; he wants to make me, as it were an accessory in what he calls murder; unless I choose to call it so too—how can I? We know nothing about it, and to call it murder is prejudging, and until proof is present no one ought to pronounce such a word. And yet this is the language of the conservator of the peace and dignity of the country, the official moderator of its disputes and evil propensities. Yet does the honourable Speaker indulge in a tone of intemperance, in language the most violent, and displays the utmost national exacerbation. These things ought not to be tolerated. The honourable Speaker says, the magistrates have been guilty of a dereliction of their duty, and so has the Grand Jury, and so have the Crown officers and so have the Courts of Justice, and so have the military. But this is all nothing but pre-judging the question; and the honourable Speaker must come to this grand inquiry, by his own showing as a prejudiced judge. He, Mr. S. now plainly understood the honourable Speaker to stand up as the accuser in this grand inquiry; he has thrown down his gage, and has staked his honor and character upon the issue. He, Mr. S. had always understood that he who made a charge was bound to make it good. The honourable Speaker has made numerous heavy charges, and he stands bound in his honor and reputation to make them good, or to be held as a calumniator. Should he fail in these charges, we shall not say to him go thy way, for there is a lex talionis in public opinion before which the honourable Speaker himself must quail.

Mr. L. BODENBAG, amongst other observations, said it was for the interest of the nationality themselves that inquiry should be made, in order that they may be restored to public confidence, which is now entirely shaken. But let us go on, let us not waste time in warm and hasty discussions that can do no good, whilst we are proceeding on business.

Mr. VOYCE, before entering on the enquiry wished to make an observation or two. In the first place it is an understood principle that in the colonies the military shall not be called out, but in cases of actual felonies being committed, such as houses being attacked and plundered or set on fire &c. This it did not appear was the case here, and speaking abstractedly the magistrates were in the wrong in calling on the military. But when called out, with weapons in their hands, the military were entitled to use their weapons in their own defence, as well as the command of the magistrates who had called on them; and he conceived the troops were wholly exonerated from blame here. We were now to enter into an enquiry, but the honourable member had not told us as to what points he was going to examine the witnesses.—He Mr. V. presumed he meant to prove that there was no riot—that the returning officer did not call upon the magistrates to interfere—that there was no provocation given to the military—that there were no men armed with gaskets in the mob, (Mr. V. subsequently explained that gaskets were elastic weapons loaded at each end, that bent and sprung to and fro at the will of the wielder, for knocking down persons both to right and left,) but we ought not to be reduced to suppose any thing. As to the hon. Speaker, and the hon. member for the Upper Town, they had done nothing but express their personal sentiments; but the hon. member had not deigned to give us any light. We know nothing of what he means to examine the witnesses on; so that when they come to the bar we shall not have it in our power to ask them such questions as we consider in point. He would again appeal to the honourable member for a specific statement of what he had in view.

Mr. LESLIE said if the hon. member had been in his place, he would have heard him give an explanation in answer to a similar question from the hon. member for the Upper Town. The Committee then proceeded to call in the witnesses and Mr. Monk, one of the prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, and hip-

line St. George Dupre, the returning officer, were examined. It being understood that none of the evidence is to be published till after the whole enquiry is closed, we defer to the information given by the House, and refrain accordingly.

The whole of the proceeding debate was carried on in a style of vehemence and acrimony that has rendered necessary the suppression of much of it.

After several questions had been put to Mr. Dupre, in French, Mr. TAYLOR addressed the chair saying that he was one of those persons who did not sufficiently understand the French language fully to comprehend it, without an English translation, and requested that translation might be made of each question and answer as they occurred, for his information and that of the other members who were situated as he was.

Mr. PAPINEAU objected to this, on account of the delay it would produce. Mr. TAYLOR considered it was his right to ask for this, and that the delay was of no consequence in comparison with the necessity of every member fully understanding the whole on the spot, while it was occurring. Mr. Dupre thought that as the hon. member so readily understood what the hon. Speaker said, (who had spoken in French,) he might find means to glean what the witnesses said;—but it was reasonable the English members should understand the whole and he considered it would save time and answer every purpose that when the testimony of each witness was gone through, and before the witness left the bar, the whole should be read over in both languages, and then every member would have an opportunity of putting such further questions as they judged necessary.

Mr. YOUNG was determined that the right of every member should be maintained to have translations made instantly—and if it was still opposed or questioned he should demand to have the galleries cleared that that question might be decided before we proceeded farther.—Mr. BODENBAG rose, and interrupted Mr. YOUNG, who continued on his legs and both members spoke at same time in such a rapid and vehement way that it was impossible to gather more than that he believed Mr. B. opposed the translation being made. Mr. YOUNG said he should persist in having the galleries cleared, and appealed to Mr. Speaker whether he had not the right, by the rules of the house, and whether Mr. Speaker had not on a former occasion resumed the chair, and ordered the galleries to be cleared. Mr. PAPINEAU said certainly the hon. member has the right, but perhaps he might be induced to consider whether, as he now belonged to the administration, which is not now in great repute with the people, it would not be more politic not to persist in what will produce only delay, and look as if the administration was desirous of occasioning delay.

Mr. GREG said this was the first time he had opened his mouth on this occasion. It was a most important enquiry. Three of our fellow citizens had been killed—and the people had a right that a strict scrutiny should be made into the circumstances; and as to what degree of blame might respectively rest upon the Sheriff, upon the officers of the crown, upon the Judges, upon the Grand Jury, and even upon the Governor himself. But the graver the matter, the higher the importance that was attached to the enquiry, the more it became honourable members to avoid that heat and passion of which we had already this evening seen too many instances. It was a contagion that was caught from one by another, and which even reached the coolest. It is cool and impartial justice that is sought at our hands—and if we are to give it, one point is that we shall all thoroughly understand the whole case. If there are ten members of this house, say if there was but one, who did not understand the French language he had an absolute right to have an English translation made of every thing that he may be able to comprehend and cross examine the witnesses on the spot. What would be said if, when witnesses came to the bar who speak English, as there will be, that objections should be made to their answers being translated into French, when so many of the members of the house understand nothing but French. Let us do nothing that can throw a suspicion upon the proceedings of the house. That these translations must be so made as not to be in the least in the courts of justice, but because the invariable rules of justice and right imperatively demanded it. It must, however, be understood that those translations must not be made so as to interrupt a witness in the midst of a sentence, for he may then lose the thread of what he was saying and not be able to find it again.

The galleries were then cleared at about eight o'clock, and in about half an hour, strangers were again admitted; when the examination of Mr. Dupre went on, every question and every answer being respectively translated into English, as they were put and given.

Here the matter dropped and the examination of Mr. Dupre continued, which lasted till near twelve; and after the other orders of the day were disposed of the house adjourned.

Administration Notices.

ALL persons having any demands against the late John Dow, Esquire, late of Woodstock, in the County of York, deceased, will please render them duly attested, within three months from the date hereof for payment; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to—

ASA DOW, Executor.

Woodstock, 2d Nov. 1832.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Robert Hazen, late of the Parish of Burton, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months; and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to—

SARAH HAZEN, Administratrix.

Barton, 11th October, 1832.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Adolphus Humphries, late of Wickham in Queen's County, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and those indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to—

EPHRAIM BRIGGS, Executor.

Wickham, Queen's County, }
1.1th October 1832.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Michael Costello, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same within six months from this date: And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to—

GEORGE MICHESIN, Executor.

T. L. LANGAN, }
Fredericton, Oct. 16, 1832.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.