

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Committee of Supply.

Colonel Maberly moved the Ordnance estimates. The apparent reduction as compared with last year, was no less than £257,000 upon the amount to be expended by the department, and £295,000 on the sum to be voted. He said the apparent saving, because he should not do justice to the House if he did not state that part of it consisted of a transfer from the army estimates, on which account a deduction of £175,000 was to be made from the apparent saving in the sum expended. The real saving on the sum to be expended this year, as compared with last, was £82,000, instead of £257,000; and on the sum to be voted £120,000 instead of £295,000, but the whole reduction since 1830 was £335,000. He hoped this saving, although not so large in reality as in appearance would be satisfactory to the House. The Irish survey stood still, the money having been expended, but government held it necessary to go on with that important project, to show the Irish people that they suffered no injustice under the old survey. The noble paymaster of the forces had taken himself the payment of the Chelsea department, and thus relieved the Ordnance, and the Tooley-street establishment was broken up, the stores, &c. being removed to Woolwich and the Tower. The gallant officer then moved that a sum not exceeding £70,562 be granted to his Majesty, to pay the salaries of the master-general and the principal officers and clerks belonging to the office of Ordnance at the Tower, Pall-mall, and Dublin, for the years 1834 and 1835.

Mr. Hume said, they were called on to vote £1,680,000, and he objected to a real saving of some £8000. He objected to the Irish survey, for the conditions had not been enforced; the Irish counties were to have paid a moiety of the expense and now, after expending £300,000, the survey stood still because they had not paid their quota. There were now 8000 men, while the former peace establishment was 3000, and the amount of the whole estimate now was three times what it was in 1792. With the pensions nothing could be done. They were given for services performed, and they must only suffer a gradual diminution, but he protested against the country being called upon to pay £592,000 for what cost only £157,000 in the former peace. According to an estimate on the table there was now barracks room for 101,000 troops, and we never wanted it for more than 57,000. Yet barracks like palaces rose in the Birdcage-walk and at Windsor, &c.; was this the economy of government? Barracks should be pulled down now, rather than built up. He would place the Ordnance department under the commander-in-chief, and abolish the board which cost £70,000 a year for merely auditing accounts to the amount of £40,500; again, half a million had been lost to the country by the purchase, sale, and expense of keeping perishable stores. There were muskets equal to the consumption of fifty years, and powder for forty years, perishable both, and this prevented the government from encouraging improvements. With all this powder, what was the use of the Faversham and Waltham establishments? There were also 12,000 ships and our carriages quite useless, except to create expense; 1,683,050 shells, and twelve years' supply of wheelbarrows, all rotten! The first cost was extravagant, and the expense of keeping more, and when these articles came to be sold they brought nothing. Any warehouseman in England would take charge of all the useful stores for £10,000 a year. Instead of which we had a master general with a salary of £3000 a year; a surveyor general with a salary of £12,000; a clerk of the Ordnance £1200; principal storekeeper 1200; treasurer 1000; secretary to the master general, £1000; and a secretary to the Board £1400. Thus the board cost £10,000 per annum while the salaries of clerks, &c. came to £50,000, add to this the expense for Dublin and the out stations, and the amount was over £70,000. He put it to the House to say whether this was a civil establishment which ought to be kept up. All boards were bad but this was the worst. The employment of agents would enable the government to abolish the Ordnance department, and the paymasters of the army's office. He would not make any motion, but content himself with having proved that there was abundant room for retrenchment.

Mr. Cobbett did not blame ministers for keeping the soldiers in palaces, for as long as the House voted 50 millions of money a year out of the pockets of the people, so long would it be necessary to keep the soldiers in these palaces in order to collect those taxes. He might be told that was an ill-natured observation—(a laugh); but if they were not kept for that, what were they kept for? His Majesty every year assured them that there was no danger of war, and if then peace was so very secure for what purposes were these soldiers and these illegal and unconstitutional inland fortresses kept up? (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Maberly said this was an expensive force at all times, and was necessary to be kept up constantly. Independently of its being necessary that the artillery men should be both a horse and foot

soldier, he was a scientific man, necessarily acquainted with mathematics and mechanism, and constantly practising in the laboratory. As wars were now carried on the hon. member must see the advantage of having such a force fully trained and disciplined, since a single campaign so constantly terminated a war. As to barracks, would it be politic or just to keep the army always billeted on the people? and if not there must be barracks; and whereas 1,356 descriptions of stores were kept formerly, only fifty eight were kept at present. Of muskets they sold none, except they were assured of the purpose to which they would be applied, lest they should be employed, perchance against this country. The practice was to retain on hand three years' war consumption of powder, or about 190,000 barrels. The quantity made at Waltham was only desirable to make up the school or laboratory practice of this necessary art.

After a few observations from Mr. Aglionby against, and Mr. Littleton, in favor of the Irish survey, the vote was agreed to.

The next votes were for the salaries of the officers at Woolwich, and the Warren, amounting to £8,178.

£15,237 to defray the salaries of the Ordnance establishment of Great Britain for the year 1834-5.

£26,992 to defray the salaries of the Ordnance establishments in the out-stations of Ireland, and in foreign stations.

£36,194 to defray the salaries of barrack-masters, deputy barrack, and barrack sergeants, in Ireland and the colonies.

£5,000 to defray the salaries of the master gunners of the batteries in Great Britain and Ireland, and also of Jersey and Guernsey.

£75,411 to defray the expense of the corps of engineers, sappers and miners of Great Britain and the colonies.

£276,227 to defray the expense of the royal regiment of artillery corps.

£39,971 to defray the expense of the brigade of horse artillery, and of the riding horse troop.

£602 to defray the expense of the director-general of artillery and the field train.

£10,198 to defray the expense of the medical establishment of the military department of the Ordnance.—Agreed to.

£30,738 to defray the expense of superintending Ordnance works and repairs.

Mr. Cobbett objected to the withholding artillery commissions from all but those who had been educated at Woolwich. The votes proceeded.

£39,743 for the extraordinary Ordnance works in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.

Mr. Cobbett said that of all the roguesy and of all the cheating that ever was committed, there never was any thing which came up to that which took place in barrack affairs in the colonies. The timber, the stone, the lime for mortar, were all provided at free cost on the spot, the common soldiers, superintended by their non-commissioned officers, were made to labour in their erection without receiving a sixpence for their pains, and the government at home were charged £14,000 for that labour—(cries of "when?" and "where?"). [Some hon. member said he did not believe it.] Ah! but he believed it, for he saw it—he saw the barracks built, and he as a non-commissioned officer, superintended the men, whilst an old carpenter planned them, and got up the timber work.

Mr. Stanley begged to know when this was?

Mr. Cobbett—"Oh, it was long before you were born—(loud laughter.) At least it was not, it was many years ago."

Mr. Stanley was sorry to hear from the hon. member that he had been concerned in a transaction of so much roguesy—(a great laugh)—but as it occurred so many years before he was born, it could not be considered as a heavy charge against the present government. (Cheers.) The fact, however, was, that this item was to be found in the estimates for the sole purpose of preventing the roguesy so much deplored by the hon. member.

The vote was agreed to, as was that of £74,404 for repairs of buildings; with £65,034 for barrack masters, &c.; as were—

£129,582 for military, civil, and barrack contingencies.

£55,000 for stores; and £20,000 additional, on account of stores for the years 1835-6, required for foreign works.

£3,514 for services performed by the officers of Ordnance, not provided for by Parliament.

£1,747 for Exchequer fees; and £168,498 for superannuations and widow's pensions.

The House resumed. The report was ordered for Monday.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and the Smuggling Act Amendment Bill, passed. The Exchequer Bill went through a committee. Adjourned.

THE SLAVE ACT.

Mr. Buxton said he wished to learn whether the act of last session for the abolition of negro slavery was well received in the colonies and likely to succeed? He heard with great satisfaction, that in Antigua the House of Assembly had passed an act for the emancipation of the slaves without any apprenticeship.

Mr. Stanley said, the Act had not yet come into operation in the colonies, but, as far as could be judged, it gave the fullest promises of complete success. It was true that the House of Assembly in Antigua had proposed to bring in a bill to emancipate their slaves without apprenticeship, and had sent home to learn whether that would be agreeable to Government; to which he had replied, that it would, but that they must not substitute

any other system of coercion. (Hear, hear.) The Legislature of Jamaica had passed an act declaring their conformity with the British act, and from Demerara he had still more gratifying news to communicate. By returns just received, it appeared that in the last year there were but thirteen punishments, and none of them corporal punishments—(Great cheering)—and also that the quantity of sugar made in the last year was greater than in any former year, owing to the increased good will of the slaves. (Immense cheering.) The Court of Policy in Demerara had also passed an act, that from the 1st of March corporal punishment of slaves should entirely cease. (Great cheering.) He had communicated his Majesty's approbation of this conduct, and he was happy to have an opportunity of making the statement in that house, as he was satisfied it would enable him to state to the colonists the approbation of that house also. (Cheers.)

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Denman, of Dove-dale, in the County of Derby.

A correspondent writes—"Lord Durham and Mr. Edward Ellice have just arrived in Paris. Some of our Correspondents think that their visit, at such a time, is not merely for amusement, and it is affirmed by the best informed opposition papers that they come on a special mission regarding Turkey."

THE BRITISH NAVY.—This Island has mainly owed her greatness to her Navy, nor in all the Revolutions among kingdoms and empires that may be destined to take place in course of time, can we imagine a condition of the world in which her greatness will not still have to be guarded by the same power. It represents the national character in its most formidable attributes, and embodies the national might in the most magnificent impersonation.—The British Navy—these are words of fear to tyrants, and of succor to slaves. All shores have been shaken by that thunder; and usurpation has felt the crown falling from its forehead.

"As patriot hopes arise, and doubts are dumb, When bold to freedom's cause the Sons of Ocean come!"

In none of those sea fights with the intrepid and skillful Hollanders, were our fleets vanquished; some were doubtful or drawn battles; in most our flag flew in triumph. Previous to their great Revolution the French never could cope with us at sea; even after it, whether in engaging our fleets, with their own or in junction with the Spaniards, they sustained signal and total overthrows. As certain was the same in all single combats between ship and ship; and our enemies fought not for the glory of victory, but of resistance against inevitable defeat. The glories even of Hawke and Rodney were eclipsed by those of Jervis and Nelson—and the dominion of the seas settled at Aboukir and Trafalgar.

The Americans are out of our own blood, and they fought us both on shore and sea, in a way worthy of their national origin.—At sea, in almost all their victories, but not in all, they were greatly, in some overwhelmingly, superior in force; nor need we now either be surprised or mortified at the issue of such combats. Britain ought rather to be proud that her flag had never been struck on the sea, and then always with honor to her own sons, who, for that freedom's sake, which has ever been her own glory, had been nobly rebellious, and in their independence had shown that they were worthy to contend with the heroes of that country from whom they derived their own descent. Never more may they meet us as enemies!—Providence seems to have assigned to this small Island, and to that mighty continent, a different destiny, but equally great; and may both, now and ever, be fulfilled in peace! America, if her councils still continue to be wise, will never seek to be a great naval power.—Britain will never cease to uphold her fleets, else of no avail will be her armies; together flourishing, they will still go forth, should need ever be, "conquering and to conquer."

It is said, that at no late period, did the peace of Europe seem so precarious as at present. Turkey is arming by sea and land; so is Mehemet Ali: Russia is prepared for war, and as indicative of what may be expected, it is mentioned, that Admiral Greig is no longer to command her naval force; the Admiral is an Englishman, and had stipulated that he should not be employed against his native country. The Prince of Orange indulges sanguine hopes of reconquering Belgium, and ousting his old rival Leopold; Spain is about to send an army into Portugal, to assist Pedro.

The Belvidera has sailed for the West India station to relieve the Pallas; she has taken £90,000 in silver coin, and £1000 in copper coin for circulation in the Islands. Lord Edward Clinton, fourth son of the Duke of Newcastle, has joined her, as Admiralty Mate. Lord S. Lennox, appointed Postmaster General in the West India Islands, went passenger in her.

Mrs. Jean Armour, relict of the poet Burns, died on the 26th of March. She was in her seventieth year. So that "Bonny Jean" has gone to meet again, after their long separation, "Him who walked in glory and in joy, following his plough upon the mountain side."

The season is very forward; Hawthorn, Bramble, and fruit trees were in leaf and blossom, peas a foot high, daisies and buttercups enamelling the fields, and French beans and cucumbers exhibited for sale.

Donna Maria has been recognised by the Spanish court, and an armed intervention in her favour is spoken of.

The state of Trade in England is said to be generally dull.

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It is stated that he pronounced his Latin address in a most excellent and impressive manner. It was classical in style and in substance eloquent. He alluded, with felicity, to the occasion when Oxford conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Law, in company with the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and their illustrious train, and expressed himself determined to defend the privileges of the University, which had so gratified his feelings in conferring upon him the high office with which he is now invested.

INFLUENCE OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—The establishment of steamboats between England and Ireland has greatly contributed to the prosperity of both countries. How have steamboats done this? They have greatly increased the trade of both countries. On the examination of Mr. Williams, before a committee of the House of Commons, he stated, that before steamboats were established, there was little trade in the smaller articles of farming produce, such as poultry and eggs. The first trading steam boat from Liverpool to Dublin, was set up in 1834; there are now forty such boats between England and Ireland. The sailing vessels were from one week to two or three weeks on the passage; the voyage from Liverpool to Dublin is now performed in fourteen hours. Reckoning ten miles for an hour, Dublin and Liverpool are 140 miles apart; with the old vessels taking twelve days as the average time of the voyage, they were separated as completely as they would be by a distance of 2880 miles. What is the consequence? "Traders may now have from any of the manufacturing towns in England, within two or three days, even the smallest quantity of any description of goods;" and thus, "one of the effects has been to give a productive employment to the capital of persons in secondary lines of business, that formerly could not have been brought into action." Mr. Williams adds "I am daily witness to the intercourse by means of the small traders themselves between England and Ireland. Those persons find their way into the interior of England, and purchase manufactured goods themselves.—They are of course enabled to sell them upon much better terms in Ireland; and I anticipate that this will shortly lead to the creation of shops and other establishments in the interior of Ireland, for the sale of great variety of articles which are not now to be had there." And how do the small dealers in English manufactured goods find purchasers in the rude districts of Ireland for our cloths and our hardware? Because the little farmers have sent us their butter and eggs and poultry, and have either taken our manufactures in exchange, or have taken back our money to purchase our manufactures, which is the same thing. Many millions of eggs collected amongst the very poorest classes by the industry of women and children are annually sent from Dublin to Liverpool. Mr. Williams has known fifty tons, or eight hundred and eighty thousand eggs, shipped in one day, as well as ten tons of poultry; and he says this is quite a new creation of property. It is a creation of property that has a direct tendency to act upon the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland; for the produce is laid out in providing clothes for the females and children of the families who engage in rearing poultry and collecting eggs. Thus the English manufacturer is benefited, for he has a new market for his manufactures, which he exchanges for cheap provisions; and the dealer in poultry and eggs has a new impulse to this branch of industry, because it enables him to give clothes to his wife and children. This exchange of benefits—this advancement in the condition of both parties—this creation of produce and of profitable labour—this increase in the number of labourers—could not have taken place without machinery. That machinery is the carriage which conveys the produce to the river, and the steam boat which makes a port in another country much nearer, for practical purposes, than the market town of a thinly peopled district. A new machinery is added; the steam carriage running on the rail road, which in the case of the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, as one of the witnesses truly says, "is like carrying Liverpool forty miles into the interior, and thus extending the circle to which the supply will be applicable." The last invention perfects all the inventions which have preceded it. The village and the city are brought close together in effect and yet retain all the advantages of their local separation; the port and the manufactory are divided only by two hours distance in time, while their distance in space affords room for all the various occupations which contribute to the perfection of either. The whole territory of Great Britain and Ireland is more compact, more closely united, more accessible, than was a single county two centuries ago.—Working Man's Companion.

FRANCE.

On the 20th ult. M. Dubois Ayrme moved the chamber of Deputies to legalize the return of such members of the Bonaparte family as were not dangerous to France. The motion was lost by a small majority.

It appears that a matrimonial alliance between Prince Leopold, brother of the King of Naples, and Princess Mary, second daughter of the King of the French, has been fixed upon, and is to take place next spring in Paris.

Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte has addressed a letter to the *Morning Herald*, which is a copy of the address presented by the ex-King to the citizens who have signed petitions, and to the deputies who have voted in favor of the return of the Napoleon family to France. The address declines for the Bonaparte brothers and sisters the desire to return to France as ministerial hostages, or in any way restricted from the full immunities and responsibilities of citizenship. It avows the intention of the writer to have brought to France the son of Napoleon after the three days, had not the present King been in the meanwhile proclaimed. He implies his preference of his asylum in England to a permitted residence in France, by stating "that social securities in the latter country are not deceitful allusions."

On Tuesday the project of law authorizing the appropriation of 25,000,000 (£1,000,000 sterling) for payment of all claims preferred by the government of the United States on France was rejected by a majority of 176 against 168, making an absolute majority of 8 against the project.

Great exertions had been used by ministers to induce the Chamber to vote for the project, and on no previous occasion perhaps did the Duke de Broglie use his powers of oratory to as great an extent as on this. But those who had made up their minds that a grant of 12,000,000 would have been a very ample compensation for the real amount of loss sustained, being told that they must vote for the 25,000,000 proposed by the project, or against the project altogether, inasmuch as a convention with the United States, stipulating for the sum had been signed and must either be fully executed or wholly rejected, preferred the rejection with all the consequences it threatened, to the chance of a vote by which they were required to provide for what appeared to them an unnecessary surplus.

In consequence of this the *Moniteur* of Wednesday says, under date of Tuesday—"This evening after the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani delivered their resignation into the hands of the King."

There are a thousand rumours afloat as to the New French Ministry, and the following is the list published by the *National*:—

War.	Foreign
Soult	Foreign
DeRigny	Marine
D'Arboult	Interior
Thiers	Public Instructions
Guizot	Public Works
Duchatel	Finance
Humann	Justice.
Banthe	

Whether the Yankees were right or wrong in their demand on the French Government for an indemnity of a million of money claimed by them as compensation for the losses they sustained during the enforcement of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, is a question about which people may differ. We do not think that any body who has a dislike of humbug and pretension, can have any doubt that the immediate consequence of the refusal of their claim has been much to be applauded. It has given the coup de grace to the *Doctrinaires*—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani resigned at once; Guizot soon followed; and Humann is, we suppose, by this time out of office. We can hardly think that de Broglie and his companions resigned merely on account of this American question; the screw which has now given way was loose long ago. At the beginning of the Session it will be remembered that de Broglie, in seconding M. Bignon's Report, adopted, generally by silence, but in many most important particulars by direct assent, all the abuse and insult which that gentleman thought proper to heap upon Russia; but, on the next day, he came down to the House, humbled and penitent as a well whipped school boy, to unsay every word of what he had said on the day before. There was never a more melancholy exhibition made by any public man since Parliaments were first heard of. De Broglie then talked of resigning, but was persuaded to retain his office. He has been excessively sore ever since; and now he takes the first opportunity offered him of getting out of public life.

As for the principle of the thing, the Chamber was quite right in refusing the grant. The Americans carried on a great smuggling trade for some seven or eight years, and made enormous profits. In fact, the Milan and Berlin Decrees under which the confiscations were made, that are now set up as the grounds for paying a million sterling, turned the greatest carrying trade that the world ever knew into American bottoms. Jonathan, therefore, has no right to turn round on the French and say "I have made all the gains of the smuggler—I'll not run any risks of the money he made, and then demand the money he lost; but Jonathan is not exactly the kind of person who is to be suspected of that piece of simplicity."

It diverts us excessively to find that the Americans in Paris are talking loud, and guessing and calculating as how Andrew Jackson will declare war slick right away against France. Be at rest, good snufflers, be at rest. Jackson will not go to war. There is no chance of it. How could America annoy France? A few French frigates may be taken, which would be trumpeted throughout the Union as something stupendous, as was the case when three or four of our frigates were surprised in the last war. But could not France do what would be of far more mischief to the States? She has armies in dozens; any one of which could ravage Yankee-land from north to south. But the thing is too nonsensical to talk about.

CARD.

WILLIAM SIMPSON Apothecary and Druggist, respectfully begs to announce his intentions of giving up his present business and his wish to leave Fredericton early this Spring. He is therefore willing to treat with any one for his Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture &c. in one lot. The terms can be made easy.

Any Surgeon or Apothecary wishing to commence business will seldom meet with such an advantageous opening.

Should the above not be disposed of previous to the 1st day of June next, they will be offered for sale by Public Auction.

W. S. would politely request an early settlement of all accounts due him, and all accounts against him to be sent in immediately. Fredericton, March 17th 1834.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS David Fisher, formerly one of the Partners in the late Partnership concern carrying on Business under the firm of FISHER WALKER & Co. at Fredericton, having some time since gone out of the said concern, and conveyed the whole of his right, property, share and interest therein to the Subscriber;—Notice is hereby given, that the said Partnership concern is this day dissolved; and the undersigned requests all Persons having any demands against the said Firm, will send in their accounts for adjustment, and all Persons indebted to the same are hereby required to make immediate payment thereof, either to me, or to the Honorable George Fred. Street, who is appointed solicitor to collect in the debts.

NATHANIEL WALKER.
Fredericton, November 29th, 1833.

NOTICE.

MR. C. S. PUTNAM, has removed his Office to the Rooms at the corner of Mr. Miller's Brick building in Queen Street, and next door to the Office of the Hon. G. F. Street.
Fredericton, 30th April, 1834.