

## EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 18.  
BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

Sir E. Cudington said he rose to bring forward his motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of an address to his Majesty to take into consideration the claims of the officers and seamen engaged in the battle of Navarino to a gratuity for the loss they had sustained. He reminded the House that he had frequently brought this subject under the attention of the Admiralty, as he was anxious that justice should be done to those men who looked up to him for protection, and to whom he pledged the name of the illustrious person who filled the office of Lord High Admiral, (his Majesty, then Duke of Clarence) when the battle of Navarino was fought, that justice would be done to them. Such remuneration had never been refused on any former occasion, although it had been contended that no compensation could be made, except when war was declared; but there were numerous instances in history, from Admiral Boscawen, the memorable year of 1655 down to the present time, of ample remuneration being made in the absence of any declaration of war. Lord Exmouth was sent out to negotiate only, and so was he; there was no difference in the cases. He had no personal interest in this motion, and would rather have paid the money out of his own pocket than suffer his people to be so unjustly treated. As to his own claim, he was quite willing to forego his rights; all he asked was, that justice should be done to those who had fought with him. He concluded with moving for a select committee on the subject.

Mr. Buckingham seconded the motion. Mr. Labouchere said he regretted that he was compelled, by a sense of duty, to oppose the motion, although he believed that the gallant Admiral could not be more gracefully employed than in advocating the claims of those brave men who had fought under him. He thought if any grant were to be made, the present was the proper mode of proceeding.

Sir F. Burdett considered that the case was one in which the House ought to interfere. He denied that there was any error of conduct; on the contrary, there had been decision in action, and great skill in combining the forces. What was the case of the seamen? Were they to have stopped to reason whether they would be justified in entering into the action? He was quite sure that the people would be glad to see remuneration extended to these seamen. He had the highest gratification in supporting this motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that it was as brilliant an engagement as had ever been fought; and that the gallant admiral had done what he deemed to be his duty. As the Government engaging the gallant admiral, and Mr. Cannan's Administration, had resisted compensation, ought the present Government to reverse those decisions? As to claims of particular parties for losses, the government would be ready to consider them. With every feeling of admiration of the gallantry of the transaction, and with every disposition in favour of what took place, he must nevertheless oppose the motion.

Mr. Buckingham supported the motion; he with great pleasure acceded to it. Mr. Warburton supported the motion of the gallant admiral.

Mr. O'Connell considered the battle of Navarino a glorious victory, and warmly supported the motion.

Mr. Hume agreed with the noble lord (Althorp) that there was no precedent for this case. But as the majority of the House was in favour of the motion, he advised the noble lord not to go to a division.

Lord Althorp said, the general feeling of the House being in favour of the motion, he should withdraw his opposition. (Cheers.) He congratulated the gallant admiral on the decision of the House, which he had so well deserved by his disinterested conduct. (Cheers.)

The motion was then agreed to. The House to go into committee tomorrow.

Sir E. Cudington had felt highly gratified by what had just fallen from the noble lord. He added, that any person who examined into the subject would see that he (Sir E. C.) could not have avoided the battle of Navarino.

JUNE 27.

GENERAL MORENO.

Mr. O'Dwyer moved for a return of the names of the suite of Don Carlos in England; also for copies of all the

official documents connected with the death of Mr. Boyd, a British subject slain in Spain. His object in doing so was to bring the whole circumstances of the murder to light, as he was informed that the government had, at present, a letter in its possession, which fixed it conclusively on General Moreno.

Lord Palmerston suggested that the Hon. member should alter his motion to copies of the correspondence between the foreign office and the King's ministers at Madrid, or the British consul at Malaga. This would meet all the difficulties, and give every explanation requisite. With respect to the document alluded to, he (Lord P.) knew nothing of it, and never to his knowledge had it in his possession. Mr. Boyd, it was well known, had in 1831 joined General Torrijos and some other Spaniards, and landed in Gibraltar. He (Lord Palmerston) believed they were induced to land at Malaga in consequence of private communications, and were then put to death, four days after capture, by General Moreno. The British consul at Malaga had made every effort to obtain the liberation of Mr. Boyd, but ineffectually. The sentence was in perfect conformity with the laws of Spain. As regarded Mr. Boyd, he believed that the sentence was unfortunately in conformity with the law of nations. The foreign office received intelligence of the death of Mr. Boyd, before it received any other account of the circumstance, and therefore nothing was left for them but to make the strictest enquiry, which they did.

An hon. member said, that a letter was in possession of an individual in the country, from General Moreno, in which the unfortunate individuals who were slain were invited to land.

Mr. O'Connell thought it was questionable whether the law of nations afforded any protection to a monster who could first invite men to an enterprise, and then become their butcher. He thought that the law afforded a means of reaching the perpetrator of so foul an act.

Lord Palmerston said the question was whether Mr. Boyd was taken with arms in his hands or not?

Mr. O'Connell said that legal judgment ought to be taken, whether the assassination was not cognizable by the law: especially as the murdered man did not go voluntarily, but as it were on compulsion.

Mr. Hunt had known Gen. Torrijos and Mr. Boyd well; and he hoped that if there was any power to punish the monster who murdered them, that the noble lord would not let it remain inoperative.

The address was agreed to.

JULY 1.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Buxton, in rising to move for an enquiry into the state and condition of the native inhabitants of countries in, and adjacent to, Colonies under the dominion of Great-Britain, said that he would content himself by stating every place where we had established a Colony, the native inhabitants, instead of being benefited, were injured by our presence among them. This was the case in Australia and Africa, and in North America, it has been remarked by a well-known writer, British brandy and gunpowder had done their work in thinning the natives. In South Africa, it was considered the most meritorious action an European could perform to shoot the natives. It was high time that some measures were adopted, with the view of arresting the rapid decrease which was taking place among the native inhabitants of the Colonies. Justice and humanity alike required it. He would content himself with moving that an address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made into the state and condition of the native inhabitants in an adjacent Colony under the dominion of Great-Britain.

Mr. Spring Rice seconded the motion. He was prepared to furnish the hon. gentleman with all the information which he possessed on the subject. If his hon. friend should think proper next session to bring forward a motion for a committee of inquiry, he (Mr. Spring Rice) would most willingly support it. But while he thus expressed his cordial approval of the principles which the hon. gentleman had advanced on the subject, he must differ from him as to the amount of the evils to which he had referred. There must be evils to a certain extent, consequent on the introduction of civilization into a savage country, and these evils, though he could not hope to be able to do away with altogether, he would use every exertion to reduce.

Mr. Pease was happy to hear the speeches of both the hon. gentlemen.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Buxton then moved for the production of certain papers and documents connected with the subject of his preceding motion.—Agreed to.

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FIRST ARRIVAL OF TEA IN LIVERPOOL.—The brig Betsey arrived at this port on Tuesday last from Dantzic, with nearly 2,300 qr. chests of tea. The tea, which is of recent growth, was, we hear, purchased in Hamburg, and thence forwarded to Dantzic, for shipment to Liverpool. Permission is given, by a recent act of Parliament, to import tea, from any place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and Dantzic being 15 miles eastward of that point, the owners of the tea conceived they were fully authorized by law to import the above cargo in a British bottom from the Baltic. The Collector of the Custom-house declined, however to receive the duty on the tea, until he should receive directions from the Board of Customs in London how to act. The fact of the arrival of the tea was noticed in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, when Mr. Chapman put a question to Mr. E. Thompson on the subject. The morning papers differ in their report of the Right Hon. Gentleman's answer; but the London Prices Current of Friday state, that he said the transaction is strictly legal. If so the tea will be admitted for home consumption at the new scale of duties. One of the consignees of the cargo left town on Saturday night for London.—*Liverpool Albion*, June 16.

JULY 3.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided that the tea imported into Liverpool from Dantzic cannot be permitted to enter for home consumption, but permission has been given to export it.

PORTUGAL is at last relieved from the miserable contentions of two brothers who have been reckless of life and prodigal of treasure in seeking a crown to which neither of them have a direct claim. We shall not be guilty of the presumption of deciding on the legitimate rights of either of them, seeing that the leading statesmen of England have espoused the cause of the opposite parties; the Tories generally preferring the title of Miguel, and the Whigs, covertly, if not openly, abetting the cause of Pedro.

On the 6th of June Miguel and his family, or suite if you please, were taken on board H. M. S. Stag and sailed for Italy. Whatever may have been urged of Miguel's popularity, it is certain that the deepest execration accompanied him at his departure from Sines, and narrowly escaped being torn to pieces by the people previously to his embarkation. It is creditable to Pedro that when a band of riotous plebeians shouted out their maledictions on his fallen brother, he rebuked them by enquiring "why they did not express their opinions a little sooner."

TIMES.—The restored government of Portugal has issued two decrees, which reflect the highest credit on its liberality and good sense. The first, abolishes the monopoly of the Opera Wine Company, which had long been an instrument of great commercial embarrassment and oppression. The vine growers of Portugal it is understood, will derive extensive encouragement and advantage from the overthrow of this unpopular establishment, which fettered their cultivation of the grape, by taxing for the profit of a privileged corporation the fruits of their care and industry. It will likewise relieve from vexatious charges and restraints, the British capital employed in the Oporto Wine trade, and tend greatly to revive that general intercourse between the subjects of the two crowns, which seasons of war, disturbance, and suspended credit, have materially impaired and weakened. Certainly while we rejoice at this demonstration on the part of Portugal of an improvement in the principles of her commercial system, it is not for us Englishmen to reproach any other people with the stupid perverseness of the course which they have at length abandoned. If, after a long and doubtful struggle, we have lately shaken off nearly all the formal and direct monopolies of a less acknowledged, but even a more pernicious and provoking kind—that one, for instance, of the staff of life itself—which seems destined to bear down upon all classes of consumers in Great Britain; and to continue a bye-word of shame and disgrace to this country, long after nations whom we pretend to treat slightly shall have set us an example of justice and spirit, which we are unable to follow. What, after all, are the landlords of England, but an overgrown wheat company.—The second decree, which we shall briefly notice is, the one for the "total

extinction of all convents, monasteries, and every religious house," of whatsoever denomination. With respect to Portugal itself, this is one act of Don Pedro's administration, whether regarded as an index of the manly and enlightened spirit which animates the councils of the young Queen, or as a ground of future and rapid progress in freedom of sentiment, in civilization, and prosperity among the People, is a subject of hearty congratulation. The patriarchal clergy will extend their wholesome and neighbourly influence over their flocks as that of the lazy, cunning, and profligate monks shall disappear; and with the decline of superstition, and the artifices by which it is supported, the nation will improve in knowledge, and the general characteristic of social life. The appropriation of monastic property to the state, must improve the public revenues, and strengthen, to a considerable degree, the resources and securities of the national credit.

MORENO.—We are asked who is Moreno? He was a Spanish General, and a cruel and insolent minion of the tyrant Ferdinand. He is peculiarly execrable for his infamous and atrocious perfidy, in concocting and managing a scheme for the immolation of fifty or sixty individuals, who had taken shelter under the British flag at Gibraltar, but from whence they were basely decoyed to the shores of Spain, and murdered at Malaga. This brutal instrument of his master's will, at the same time shed the blood of Mr. Boyd, a British subject, without even the form of a trial. Ministers have been severely censured for neglecting to demand satisfaction from the Spanish Government, for this outrage; this favorite and pander to the royal desires of Spain, this proud, imperious and merciless executioner who paraded in crime under the smile of Ferdinand, is now a poor, degraded, powerless outcast and fugitive from his native land. Of all those who have been driven to find an asylum against the fury of political retribution, this wretched malefactor comes with the worst grace into Great Britain. The Spanish Government were the murderers who should have been brought to severe account; this miscreant is the mere hangman and should be driven elsewhere to seek a sanctuary.

The London Courier of the 30th June, says—The facts of this dreadful case, for the truth of which we pledge the credit of this Journal, may, so far as Mr. Boyd is concerned, be stated in few words:

He was never found in arms against Spain.

He was driven on shore by Spanish armed vessels, and after being captured, was marched into Malaga, on Monday forenoon, December 5, 1831.—He recognized Mr. Mark, the British Consul, in the town, before being lodged in gaol, bowing to him repeatedly, owing to Mr. Mark placing himself purposely in the way, in uniform. In the gaol he was interrogated as to his name, and the place of his country. And he was designated in the official list "of Ireland, Londonderry." All communication whatever with him was interdicted by Moreno.

On the following morning, (Tuesday, 6th December,) Mr. Mark waited on Moreno, and asked him if a British subject was not in custody. Moreno denied it. Mr. Mark said, that he knew there was, and that he would instantly return home and write him a remonstrating letter against the illegality of his proceeding, which he accordingly, on the same day, did in the strongest possible terms; but Mr. Mark never was allowed to see Boyd, while alive, nor did Moreno send any answer to Mr. Mark's letter of remonstrance, until, on the following Saturday evening, he informed Mr. Mark by letter, that he had received a warrant for executing him.

Mr. Mark found all remonstrance against the warrant ineffectual. Moreno told Mr. Mark that he had provided Boyd with a notary that he might make his will, but would allow no intercourse whatever with his victim. The firing of musketry was soon afterwards heard, and Mr. Mark, believing that the last scene was over, was taken dangerously ill, owing to the state of his spirits. But very early next morning, he learned that the butchery had not taken place, and being unable to rise from bed, he dispatched his son, Mr. Mark, junr., to Moreno, whom he saw. He warned Moreno in the most solemn terms, of the illegality of the warrant so far as a British subject was concerned, and of the dreadful responsibility he would incur, telling him that he would yet have to answer for the deed with his life. Moreno replied that he had no power to resist. Yet he actually did not execute the sentence against seven of the individuals included in it.

We have now great reason to believe, although we are not entitled to state the fact with positive certainty, that Moreno, having heard that Government had declined on the application of Don Carlos, to promise protection to any part of his suite accused of great crimes, left London privately on Friday last, and is now at or on his way to Hamburg.

The Globe, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Spring Rice to be Colonial Secretary, says:—"Mr. Spring Rice's recent speech on the Union question confirmed the

opinion which his general ability in Parliament and his indefatigable industry had created, that he ought to occupy a higher post in the Government. There are few men better qualified by quickness of talents and by temper to take a leading part in the House of Commons, and there is no public man whatever better fitted for the Colonial Office where one of the most essential requisites of a Secretary is to investigate a great mass of complaints and representations with promptitude, as well as to decide on them with judgment."

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 13th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for } CHARLES LEE Esq.  
next week, }

SAVING'S BANK.  
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
HENRY SMITH Esq.

By Authority.



HEAD QUARTERS,  
Fredericton, 11th August, 1834.  
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.  
The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, and Appointments, viz:

First Battalion Queen's County.  
TO BE CAPTAIN.  
William Colwell, Gent. of a new Company, dated 11th August, 1834.  
TO BE LIEUTENANTS.  
Daniel Vanwart, Gent. vice Bulyea, dated 23d August, 1833.  
James Titus, Gent. dated 11th " 1834.  
TO BE ENSIGNS.  
George Fox, Gent. dated 23d August, 1833.  
Frederick Purdy, Gent. " 11th " 1834.

Second Battalion Queen's County.  
TO BE CAPTAINS.  
Lieut. Alex. B. McDonald, vice Flowers, who retires with his rank, 11th August, 1834.  
Neh. Bulyea, Gent. of a new Company, 12th "  
TO BE LIEUTENANTS.  
Ensign Ephraim Briggs, 11th August, 1834.  
Thos. Carpenter, Gent. of a new Com'y. 12th "  
TO BE ENSIGNS.  
James Mullen, Gent. dated 11th August, 1834.  
Isaac Clark, Gent. " 12th "

Second Battalion Charlotte County.  
Daniel Gilmore, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lin-ton, deceased.

Third Battalion Charlotte.  
Thomas Moses, Esq. to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, vice Hatch, who has left Province.

First Battalion Kent.  
James Graham, Gent. to be Ensign.  
By command,  
GEORGE SHORE,  
Adjutant General Militia.

Department for Crown Lands & Forests,  
Fredericton, 9th August, 1834.

ON the application of Thomas Johnson, a MILL RESERVE, comprising Five Thousand Acres on the West Branch of St. Nicholas River, in the County of Kent, will be offered to Public competition, at this Office, on the 20th of September next, at 12 o'clock.

CONDITIONS.—A Saw Mill must be built on the West Branch of St. Nicholas River, and put in operation by the 1st of June, 1835, in consideration of which, the Reserve will continue in force for Ten Years from the period of Sale. The Purchaser must be ready to point out the particular Tract he wishes to occupy, within ten days after the Sale, when it will be forthwith surveyed at his expense.

The Proprietor of the Reserve must take out Licences thereon annually, at the existing rate of duty and in conformity to the existing general Regulations, and must comply with any alteration which may be made in the rate of Duty and in the Regulations. The Crown reserves the right of selling to persons intending to become actual Settlers, such portions of the Reserve as are eligible for settlement, in the ratio of One Hundred and Fifty Acres to each Settler, but in such case the Proprietor of the Reserve will be allowed to select a similar quantity of Timbered Land, and have it added to his Reserve.

Upset price, one pound per thousand acres.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) THOMAS BAILLIE,  
Com. and Sur. General.

UNDER the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, One Thousand and Acres of Land, situate about one mile and a quarter south of the Little Falls of the Cheputneticook, in the County of Charlotte, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Crown Land Office Fredericton, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday the eleventh day of September next, at an upset price of Three Shillings and Sixpence per acre, by instalments; 15 per cent. off, if all the Purchase Money is paid down, and the Purchaser to pay for Survey.

Plans of the Land may be seen by referring to this Office, or to Deputy Surveyor Allan, at Saint Andrews.

THOMAS BAILLIE,  
Com. of Crown Lands,  
Crown Land Office, 11th August, 1834.