

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 26.

Intervention in the Affairs of Spain.

The Marquis of Londonderry was prepared to go deeply into the question of the conduct of Ministers with regard to Spain, but at the suggestion and advice of parties wiser than himself, and whom his motion might hereafter compromise, and from the exhibitions of uncertainty and incapacity on the part of his Majesty's ministers, the nightly repetition of which showed their anxiety to return to the opposition benches—he was induced unwillingly to give up his own judgement, and to treat the matter more briefly. He would still move for the papers for which he had asked, and in so doing direct the attention of their lordships to two points,—the want of intelligence, and the gross negligence of the ministry. When they suspended the Foreign Enlistment Bill he (the Marquis of Londonderry) warned them that the English auxiliaries would not be included in the convention for the exchange of prisoners; but the Prime Minister in that house, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in another (whose especial duty it was to be accurately informed on such points) insisted that the proclamation of Don Carlos was a positive forgery. They declared their ignorance of what was doing in the north of Spain, even while they were exposing to the consequences of that ignorance thousands of their fellow-subjects; they avowed their neglect and apathy in the ears of Europe, which tingled with astonishment at the declaration. The course pursued by ministers was disgraceful to the country, and much more painful than if they had declared war against Don Carlos. Next session the question must come before the house in all its bearings.

Lord Melbourne would not enter into the subject. Whatever were the claims of the Queen of Spain, she was supported by the influence and strength of the country. It was the interest of England that Spain should be united, prosperous, and independent of all foreign influence. (Hear, hear.) On these principles himself and his colleagues acted. (Hear.) The noble lord had charged him with ignorance and error, and with having deceived the persons who had joined the Spanish expedition. The charge related to the validity of the decree. His opinion was still unchanged upon the subject. There was nothing in the convention which prevented its application to the English auxiliaries; and if he had erred in doubting the authenticity of the proclamation of Don Carlos, it was doubted at Bayonne, it was doubted at Paris, and he was sorry to be convinced of its authenticity. He was unwilling to believe that any person, at this time, whatever cause he might be engaged in, whatever state paid him, or however his passions might be excited or influenced, could resort to an act of such horrid barbarity which had no parallel except in the most convulsive times of the French revolution; he was still more surprised to hear a peer of England, and an English officer, mention such a decree without the condemnation it deserved. He was still persuaded that the results of his policy would be safety, independence, and tranquillity to Spain.

The Earl of Carnarvon said the decree was opposed to the nature of Don Carlos, but he had been forced to retaliation. Did noble lords forget that only a few days ago they had heard that the Christiano General Banos had shot six Frenchmen—was not that acting in the very spirit of the decree? (Cries of "Hear.") The noble viscount said the English were to be included in the convention of Lord Elliot; but it ought to be remembered that there was not one Englishman in arms in Spain when the convention was agreed to, and he could not see how it could be applied to their case. The Basque provinces were by their ancient constitution, and under their old kings, more free than the cantons of Switzerland; and it was reserved for the liberal government of the day to revoke republican rights and privileges which had been enjoyed for centuries, and which the people of the north would die sooner than give up.

Lord Brougham did not blame the noble earl for his sympathy with the Basques, among whom so many years of his early life had been spent; but while he blamed the one-eyed policy of ministers he ought not to wink so hard as to see only the Basques, and shut out the rest of Spain. Was Lord Melbourne to write in agony and remorse on his pillow, responsible for all the blood shedding or to be shed in Spain, because he disbelieved the authenticity of a decree which, if real, stamped its author with atrocious cruelty? (Cries of "Hear, hear.") His friends said

he was forced to it; but how could the cruelty of an enemy change its nature? (Cries of "Hear, hear.") In 1793 Robespierre issued a sanguinary order to the French army to spare no Englishman; but how did an illustrious prince (the Duke of York) act? Why he issued a counter order, commanding that quarter should be always given to Frenchmen. (Hear.) Now, had Lord Melbourne made a different answer, had he shown his conviction that Don Carlos was more faithless and sanguinary than this decree showed him to be, not one soldier the less would have volunteered with Colonel Evans. He believed he showed for Spain not only the anxiety of his noble friend (Lord Melbourne), but the sympathy of the gallant duke (Wellington), to whom that country owed so much. The peace, prosperity, and independence of Spain was the wish of all. They all agreed that evil, indeed, would be the day when the flag of France waved over even a yard of the Spanish territory. It came all from the opposite side to talk against foreign bayonets in Spain. Why, the noble duke made Spain bristle with foreign bayonets; and had not the noble earl's (Carnarvon's) friends, the Carlists, (not those of the Pyrenees,) sent an army under the Duke of Angouleme, to force, by foreign bayonets, the overthrow of the constitutional government, and the establishment of the monarchy? It was not only the right but the duty of states to invite the aid of gallant foreigners when that aid was needed, and he rejoiced to see the men of England rally round the constitutional government of Spain.

The Duke of Wellington regretted that the noble and learned lord had not avoided a discussion which, in the present state of Spain, in its relations to England, and the relations of this country with the states of the Peninsula, ought to have been avoided. However, he would now only protest against such a speech at such a time. (Hear.) His noble friends had unavoidably and gently touched on the Basque complaints; they had both deprecated the decree of Don Carlos, though not in language such as the noble and learned lord thought it good to use. The question ought to be discussed coolly; and while all censured the cruelties used on both sides of the Spanish contest, they ought to unite to consider of the excuses for this cruelty, and what was more important, of the means of putting an end to its effects. He would say no more than express his desire that the hands of government and the hands of Englishmen should be left free, and their efforts united to put an end to that system of warfare which was a disgrace to Europe. This was his object in rising, and he deprecated a discussion which could lead to no public good in any quarter, and which had already gone far enough to make their lordships deeply regret its continuance.

The Marquis of Londonderry begged to read the 8th article of the convention. It was suggested by Valdez, and explicitly limited the convention to the then contending armies; and in speaking of the future, added, "provided that they are the same armies," &c. Of course, then, the English auxiliary legion could not be included in its provisions. In deference to the opinions of the noble duke he would say no more. The conversation dropped.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Albion, October 17.

By the arrival of the packets of the 1st, 8th, and 16th of September, we have received our regular London files to the 15th ult. As we expected, the Corporation Bill became the subject of a compromise, passed both houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent, and is now the law of the land. We have inserted elsewhere the speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, on the amendments of the Lords being presented to the Commons. The moderation displayed by the leaders of the two great parties gave assurance of a pacific result. The Commons at once acceded to a large part of these amendments, but stood upon a few, which they declared of vital interest to the Bill, as forming an integral part thereof. The Lords promptly took the objections of the Commons into consideration, and yielded in two or three instances; but on two points they remained firm—namely, that all towns having 6,000 inhabitants should be divided into wards, and that the Borough Magistrates should be appointed by the Crown instead of being chosen by the Corporate Officers. On the determination to adhere to these points being declared, Lord Melbourne expressed his mortification, and hinted that the House and all parties would have cause to regret it. This, however, was but a part of the old system of intimidation, so often resorted to by the Whigs; but the Duke of Wellington, who announced the determination of the House, was too old a soldier to be frightened by it. This was on Saturday, and the whole country was thrown into a state of suspense until the Tuesday following, when it was made known that Lord

John Russell had prevailed upon the leaders of the radical sections to accept the Bill as it was. This was accordingly done and the question set at rest.

The Irish Tithe Bill was abandoned by the Government as soon as the House of Lords purged it of its two obnoxious features—viz, the clause for re-opening the composition, and that for appropriating Church property to lay purposes. The Irish Clergy must, therefore, endure another year of privation, terror, and famine. A Bill has been substituted for Lord Grey's Irish Coercion Bill. It is much more moderate in its character and provisions.

FRANCE.—A batch of 80 new peers was created by the King of France immediately after the passage of the law of the press. They appear to have been selected from among all parties.

Other intended attempts upon the King's life continued to be spoken of. The Paris papers announce that the law for imposing restrictions on the press received the king's assent on Tuesday, the same day that it was agreed to by the chamber of Peers; and the official papers of the following day contained the royal ordinances for carrying the law into execution.

The intelligence from Spain is of an awful description. All the southern provinces have thrown off, in a great degree, the government of the Queen; refused to pay the taxes, set up the local Juntas, and proclaimed the Constitution of 1812. This has been done amidst great excesses, assassinations, &c. The monks, friars, and religious institutions have been the first victims to the popular fur, and it is impossible to say where or when these dreadful calamities will end. The British auxiliary forces under Colonel Evans have been engaged with the troops of Don Carlos in the North, but with indecisive success.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King delivered in a very clear and firm tone, the royal speech. It was in the following terms:—

My Lords and Gentlemen, I find, with great satisfaction, that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity.

I receive from all Foreign Powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant solicitude. I lament that the civil contest in the Northern Provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish Monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the Three Powers with whom I concluded the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance; and I have in furtherance of the objects of that Treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the Legislature, and have granted permission to my subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain.

I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden fresh Conventions, calculated to prevent the traffic in African Slaves; I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty which has been signed with Spain.

I am engaged in negotiations with other powers in Europe and South America for the same purpose; and trust that ere long the united efforts of all civilized nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

I perceive, with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales; and I have cheerfully given my assent to the Bill which you have passed for that purpose.

I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, and promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government.

I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of a law, which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character. No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a Penal Statute in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies.

You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of Slaves in my Colonial Possessions, but also for several unexpected, and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation. It is most gratifying to observe that not only have these demands been met without any additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of my people.

I am enabled to congratulate you that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of Slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of the Public Credit, and of that general confidence, which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and maintain inviolate the public faith.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism; and I feel confident, that in returning to your respective counties, and resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen obedience to the law, attachment to the Constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, October 28, 1835.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President. Director this week, JOHN SIMPSON, Esq. Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

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

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



By Authority.

AT THE COURT AT SAINT JAMES'S, the 26th of August 1835.

PRESENT: The King's most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Auckland, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Glenelg, Earl of Albemarle, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord John Russell, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Palmerston, the Exchequer.

Whereas the Legislative Council and Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick did in the Month of June last pass an Act which has been reserved by the Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure and transmitted entitled as follows viz: "An Act for the commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick: And Whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Lords of the Committee have reported, as their opinion, to His Majesty, that the said Act should receive His Majesty's special confirmation, His Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare His special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified and finally enacted accordingly; Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

ANNO QUINTO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. II.

An Act for the Commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick.

Passed 24th June 1835.

Most Gracious Sovereign, Whereas it is deemed expedient to grant to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, a certain annual sum of money, in Commutation and in full discharge of all Quit Rents now due, or to become due, to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, in this Province, by virtue of any Grants, or Letters Patent, from the Crown, heretofore made of Lands within this Province;

We Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Assembly of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened, and for a Commutation of all Quit Rents reserved to the Crown in and by Grants of Land within this Province, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give, and to grant unto Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, for the purpose of enabling Your Majesty, to make and improve Roads and Bridges within this Province, an annual sum of money to be expended, in such manner for the above purpose, as Your Majesty, your Heirs and Successors may deem most conducive to the welfare of Your Majesty's said Province, and do therefore pray Your Majesty that it may be enacted;

I. And be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That there be and there is hereby granted to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the annual sum of Twelve hundred pounds, Currency, in Commutation and in full discharge of all Quit Rents and arrears of Quit Rents now due or to become due, reserved in and by any Grants or Letters Patent from the Crown heretofore made of any lands within this Province; the said annual sum to be drawn from the Treasury of this Province, by Warrant or Warrants of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said annual sum hereby granted shall be applied by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, towards making and improving Roads and Bridges in this Province, and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

III. And be it enacted, That a detailed account of the expenditure of all such sum or sums of money as shall be drawn from the Provincial Treasury, by virtue of this Act, shall be annually laid before the House of Assembly of this Province.

IV. And be it enacted, That should any sum or sums of money payable to His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by virtue of this Act, remain unexpended for the space of Three years next after the same shall become due, otherwise than for the want of monies in the Provincial Treasury, the same shall revert to and become part of the Revenue of the Province, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not be in force until His Majesty's Royal approbation be thereunto had and declared.

We beg to congratulate our fellow subjects in this Province, upon the final settlement of this important question; and we are authorised to state that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, ever mindful of the interest and welfare of the Inhabitants, has declared his intention of applying to the Home Government for permission to return to the persons who, when called upon, came forward and paid their Quit Rents, the amounts severally so paid by them.

At the Court at St. James's, the first day of April 1835.

PRESENT.—The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British 'possessions abroad,'" it is amongst other things, enacted, that no goods shall be imported into, nor shall any goods, except the produce of fisheries in British ships, be exported from, any of the British possessions in America by sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions excepting to or from the several ports in such possessions, excepting to or from the several ports in such possessions called free ports, enumerated or described in the table in the said Act contained; and it is thereby further enacted, that if any goods shall be imported into any port or place in any of the said possessions contrary to the said Act, such goods shall be forfeited; and it is thereby provided, that if His Majesty shall deem it expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act to any port or ports not enumerated in the said table, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, to extend the provisions of the said Act to such port or ports; and that from and after the day mentioned in such Order in Council, all the privileges and advantages of the said Act, and all the provisions, penalties, and forfeitures therein contained, subject, nevertheless, to the limitations and restrictions therein contained, shall extend, and be deemed and construed to extend, to any such port or ports respectively, as fully as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said table at the time of passing the said Act; and whereas it is by the said Act further enacted, that the several ports therein in that behalf mentioned shall be free warehousing ports for all the purposes of the said Act; and it is thereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time to appoint any port in His Majesty's possessions in America, to be a free warehousing port for all or any of the purposes of the said Act; and that every such port, so appointed by His Majesty, shall be, for all the purposes expressed in such Order, a free warehousing port under the said Act, as if appointed by the same.

And whereas His Majesty doth deem it expedient to extend the before-mentioned provisions of the said Act, respecting such free ports and such free warehousing ports as aforesaid, to the port of Welch Pool, in the Island of Campo Bello, in the province of New Brunswick;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in His Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the provisions of the said Act, as far as the same relate to the free ports and the free warehousing ports respectively therein mentioned, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to Welch Pool, in the Island of Campo Bello, in the province of New Brunswick; and that, from and after the first day of June next, all the privileges and advantages by the said Act conferred upon the free ports therein mentioned, and all the provisions, penalties, and forfeitures in the said Act contained, subject to the limitations and restrictions therein provided, shall extend to the said port of Welch Pool; and that the said port shall, from and after the time aforesaid, for all the purposes of the said Act, be a free warehousing port under the said Act as if appointed by the same.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

List of Warrants in course of payment at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.	in favor of	A. Goodfellow, £100	0 0
157,	"	Joseph Read,	900 0 0
158,	"	D. McDonald,	15 0 0
159,	"	Hector McKennon,	7 10 0
160,	"	M. Campbell,	15 0 0
161,	"	Alex. Goodfellow,	100 0 0
162,	"	J. Gilmour and	155 0 0
163,	"	A. Goodfellow,	50 0 0
164,	"	J. Lowrie,	50 0 0
165,	"	J. Ledden,	50 0 0
166,	"	D. Perley and	200 0 0
167,	"	W. Joplin,	35 0 0
168,	"	W. Williston and	35 0 0
	"	J. McDonald,	35 0 0
	"	W. Dickson and	30 0 0
	"	R. Grogan,	30 0 0