

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 14. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Huskisson objected to this Committee, as it was understood that it was not to come on this evening.

Col. Davies was of the same opinion. After some conversation between Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir G. Murray, respecting the Corn Duties Bill, the House resolved into Committee on the resolution for voting £10,445 for defraying the expenses of the Civil Establishment of Nova-Scotia.

Mr. Hume objected to the vote, on the ground that in Nova-Scotia there was a Colonial Parliament willing to defray the expenses of the Colony, if they were allowed to have the appropriation of their own funds. He thought it had policy in this Country to interfere in the collection or expenditure of Colonial Taxes. The principle of imposing taxes on the Colonies was what led to the separation of the American States from England, and he hoped the Colonies would never submit to such practices as had hitherto been carried on in the Colonies. The salaries of the officers of the Crown in the Colonies were most enormous, and ought not to be tolerated. The present vote, if passed, would tolerate great abuses and expenses. In fact, the collection of taxes in Nova-Scotia cost 80 per cent. This was too great an amount, and ought not to be allowed. He should feel it his duty to propose a reduction of £2000, from the resolution before the Committee.

Sir George Murray said that he should be glad to hear from an authentic source that the Colony of Nova-Scotia was willing to raise and pay her own expenses. The fact was no such offer had ever been made.

Mr. Bernal thought there ought to have been a full account of the resources of the Colony laid before the House, before the vote was called for. Sir G. Murray said there were good reasons to think that in future the Colony would defray its own expenses.

Mr. Maberly said that the holding of these colonies was an annual expense of 14 millions a year to this country in the article of duty on timber, that being the amount of increased duty paid up on Baltic Timber over the duty paid for North American Timber; but as to this vote, he should give up his opposition, if he had a pledge from Government that it should not be renewed next year.

Sir G. Murray would endeavour to persuade the Assembly to provide for their own civil expenditures in future, at least to a greater extent than at present.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, and Mr. W. Horton, the House divided. For the amendment 57—Against it 109—Majority for the original motion 48.

On the motion that £3,600 be granted to defray the expenditure of the civil establishment of New-Brunswick.

Mr. Hume objected to the vote altogether. Sir Geo. Murray observed that the expenditure should continue to be reduced as circumstances admitted. A commission had been appointed to reduce all the salaries of the civil officers to a proper scale.

On the motion of £2820 be granted for the civil establishment of Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. Hume asked what became of the quit rents of that Island? Why were they not employed in paying the pension of the Governor?

Mr. W. Horton observed that there were hundreds of thousands of acres in that Island wholly unproductive. When the quit rents became productive, they should be paid to the Governor in question.

Mr. Hume was surprised to hear that a Governor had been pensioned on a fund which had no existence. If there were no quit rents, why was there a pension granted out of them, and then call on this country to pay not only the pension but the arrears of it.

Sir Robert Peel thought it would be inconvenient, if no retiring allowance was to be made to an officer in the colonies. The officer in question was a brother of Sir S. Smith; he had been Governor of that Colony 10 years. The fund on which he was pensioned was under the controul of the Crown. A pension of £500 was insured to him, and the funds in question were not adequate to it, as expected.

After some observations from Lord Howick and Mr. Trant—

Mr. D. W. Harvey—I really believe that the honorable member imagines we shall surrender our understandings with the same facility as we vote away the public money—(hear, hear)—for he takes it for granted that the Governor has been removed for the public advantage alone, and therefore is entitled to the pension. We ought to be informed what is the amount of these quit-rents. But above all, we have a right to know who has had the audacity to deal with these quit-rents without the assent of Parliament. These quit-rents are public money. They are as much public money as the Revenues of the Crown Lands, and ought in the same way to be accounted for. I know nothing of this gentleman; his services may have been of the most meritorious kind; but must ask again, who has had the audacity thus to deal with the public money, without the consent of Parliament? (hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Horton said he would answer the last question. It had always been the custom, for at least 20 years, for the Crown to take certain revenues in the Colonies, and apply them in this manner.

Mr. Stanley denied the right of the Minister of the Crown to do this.

Mr. Maberly said that no explanation had been given of the fact to which he had adverted—namely, of the existence of a surplus revenue unaccounted for. He thought the Colony could bear its own expenses, and he should propose to reduce the vote to £20; and would move to take it away altogether, but that the forms of the house did not permit him to do so. In his opinion no person in that House could do it.

Mr. Hume said that he had done his duty, if he did not vote for this reduction.

Sir G. Murray said, that in 1826, the revenues of the Colonies were estimated at £9,694; and in 1825, they were estimated at £6,675, so that the revenues have been greatly overpaid.

Mr. Maberly said, that the point was not satisfactorily made out to him, and he should, therefore move, that the vote be reduced by £3,500.

Sir R. Peel observed, that if Government could do no more than say that they would endeavour to persuade the Colonies to disperse of their revenue in a different mode, it should be done in an amicable manner, and no attempt made to compel them to do it.

Mr. Brougham did not see on what account this pension was granted. No doubt the Legislature of this Country had no right to interfere with the revenues of the Colonies. But here was a pension granted by the Crown in one way, and Parliament was called upon to pay it in another way.

After some further conversation, the House divided.—For the Amendment, 79. For the original vote 126.

The sum of £11,161 was granted for the Civil Establishment of Newfoundland.

The sum of £10,180 15 10, was granted for the Civil Establishment of Sierra Leone.

On the motion that the sum of £3601 14 be granted for the Civil Establishment of Fernando Po, Mr. Hume asked what was the reason for fixing a Colony at Fernando Po.

Sir George Murray observed, that the principal reason of founding that Colony was to prevent the traffic in slaves.

Upon the motion that £4000 be granted to defray the expenses of Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast.

Mr. C. Wood adverted to the mortality of the Gold Coast in support of which, he stated, that out of 1600 persons, 900 died in the course of 3 years.

Sir George Murray said it was very desirable that our possessions upon the Gold Coast should be abandoned. The £4000 voted for in this instance, was to be paid to Merchants who had undertaken to perform services.

June 26.—Mr. Trant presented a petition from Sir Harcourt Lees. The honorable Member joined the reverend petitioner in denouncing Popish agitators, and expressly named the Member for Clare. Mr. O'Connell did not hold himself responsible to any one in that House for his conduct out of it. Public liberty could not, he thought, be maintained without agitation he should therefore persevere in applying the best means to attain the desired end.

Mr. Doherty inadvertently in very severe terms on the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, in publicly recommending a run on the banks. The remarks of the Hon. Member were loudly cheered.

The words "Catholic Member" having fallen from the mouth of General Grosvenor, Mr. Spring Rice rose to order, and begged the house to seize this, the first opportunity, of stamping with its rebuke an invidious distinction, which might otherwise give rise to great inconvenience and out of the House. The Speaker delicately endeavored to allay the angry expression.

Mr. O'Connell would abide by the rules of the House while present, but in his conduct out of doors he disclaimed its authority, and should pursue the course he thought most proper. He had supported neither the obligatoriness nor the minister, and did not expect the approval of any party in that House.

Lord Howick only hoped that ignorance of the consequences might in some cases palliate the wantonly and wickedly mischievous act he had ever feared of, so he would describe the letter of Mr. O'Connell, to the people of Waterford supposing that gentleman conscious of its probable effect. The petition of Sir Harcourt Lees was laid on the Table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 29. The House met at three o'clock, for the purpose of administering the oaths of allegiance to those Members who had not previously taken them.—At four o'clock the House presented a most animating appearance, every seat being occupied, and every member evincing the most intense anxiety to hear the nature of the King's Message.

After several petitions had been presented, and a notice of motion given by Mr. Henry Grattan, for Thursday next, relating to the distress of Ireland, and of Dublin in particular.

The Speaker called on Mr. Secretary Peel—(It is impossible here to describe, so as to convey an adequate idea to the public, the appearance of the house at this moment. The members all rose and took off their hats, and although there must have been nearly 500 present, the silence was so great, that it would have been possible to have heard a pin drop.)

The right honorable Baronet said he held in his hand an address from his Majesty, which he moved might be brought up.

The Speaker then read the following address— "WILLIAM, R.

"The King feels assured that the House of Commons entertains a just sense of the loss which his Majesty and the country have sustained in the death of his Majesty's lamented brother, the late King, and that the House of Commons sympathizes with his Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty is plunged by this mournful event.

The King, taking into his serious consideration the advanced period of the session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty has adverted to the provisions of the law which decrees the termination of parliament within an early period after the demise of the crown, and his Majesty being of opinion that it will be most conducive to the public interests of the country, to call, with as little delay as possible, a new parliament, his Majesty recommends to the House to make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present session and the meeting of another parliament."

Sir Robert Peel then rose to move an address of condolence to his Majesty, on the loss which he and the country had sustained in the death of the late King. The address, at the same time, expressed the congratulation of the House on the accession of his present Majesty, with an earnest hope that he would reign long, for his own honor and happiness, and for the welfare of his people. The honorable Baronet then, in a strain of great eloquence and energy and apparently under very excited feelings, took an animated review of his late Majesty's glorious reign and government, during a period of nearly twenty years. When speaking of the private character and personal virtues of the late King, to which the honorable Baronet said he could bear his own individual testimony, his exertion was great, and the effect upon the House was very powerful. "The heart of the King (said the honorable Baronet) was open to every appeal made to his benevolence; and of him, above all other monarchs who had ever swayed the sceptre in the Kingdom; it might be said, he had never, on any occasion, exercised the prerogatives of the Crown, except for the advantage of his people." The Right honorable Secretary then proceeded to say, that he was sure he should be consulting the feelings of his present Majesty, by the late King, to which the honorable Baronet alluded, he could, however, inform the House, that his Majesty, esteemed it as his greatest happiness that he had had an opportunity of witnessing the manner in which the government of the country had been conducted by his revered father and deeply respected brother.—It ought also to be considered that his Majesty had, from his earliest age, been engaged in the service of the country; and the house would bear testimony to the anxiety and fidelity with which he had discharged the various duties of the public situation which he had filled. He was therefore, convinced of their unanimous wish that his Majesty might long continue to protect the religion, the laws and the liberties of his people.—The right honorable Baronet concluded by moving the address.

Mr. Brougham said, that it gave him great satisfaction to concur in the address which had been moved, as he could do so without any abandonment of his public principles, or without any sacrifice of his public duty. The Hon. and learned Member concluded by warmly seconding the address.

On the motion being put from the chair, Sir R. Peel moved that it be presented to his Majesty by such Members of that House as belonged to the Privy Council.

Mr. W. Wynne was anxious that the address should be presented by the whole body of the house.

Sir R. Peel said, that he would willingly acquiesce with the wish of the honorable Member, were it not for the fact of his late Majesty's death at present lying dead, his Majesty withdrew from under all the circumstances, it was possible he could do under all the circumstances. He was no doubt quite satisfied of the loyalty and attachment of the House of Commons, and perhaps, therefore, under all the circumstances, it was more desirable that the address should be presented only by those Members of the House who were Members of the Privy Council. (Cheers.)

HIS LATE MAJESTY. On Saturday evening, the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Hallford, Sir Mathew Tierney, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine Service on Sunday morning, those gentlemen all arrived at the Palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, by whom the operation was to be performed. Mr. O'Reilly also arrived at the palace.

These Gentlemen having all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his late Majesty's disease. The operation occupied two hours, and the result fully justified in every particular the expectations of the late King's physicians, both as to the complaint, which has proved fatal to the King and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged, and adhered to the neighboring parts. Some of the valves were ossified and some water remained in the chest. The immediate cause of the sudden demise

was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach. This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the bowels.

When the operation was concluded, spices were introduced into the body, and it was then closed.

The following is the inscription issued from the College of Arms to be engraved on the silver plate, which is soldered on the leaden coffin, and also on the plate which is to be placed on the state coffin:—

Deposuit Serenissimi Potentissimi et Excellentissimi Monarcha Georgii Quarti Fidei Defensoris Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis Regis Hannoverae Brunsvici et Luneburgi Ducis Obiit XXVI. Die Junii Anno Domini MDCCCXXX. Aetatis sum LXVIII. Regnique sui XI.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV. His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James' Palace a few moments before twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State-room, in which the throne is placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in this apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz:—

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, the country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign Powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the Government of a most beneficent and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favour and kindness, I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the king, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence, upon the assistance of a Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavours, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the Reformed Religion established by Law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAMES BULLER. While delivering this Address His Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the Oath of Allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of His Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went through the same ceremony: the other Members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the Oaths of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R. and the other the initials G. R. which had been, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, applied to official papers, as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in his presence.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places, King of the Realm, by the style and title of King William the Fourth. The ceremony to take place on Monday.

Mr. Buller was the Clerk of the Privy Council in attendance.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London remained, and altered the Prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

PROCLAMATION. His Majesty accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Errol, arrived at his Palace in St. James's, about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming His Majesty King William IV. Sir George Naylor, King of Arms, with the Herald and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of arms, on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the courtyard at the west end of the Palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the Court-yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the window of the Presence-chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the riband of the Order of the Garter.—His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted by the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpets, who appeared in their splendid state dresses immediately struck up "God save the King." All the assemblage under the appearance of his Majesty. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Naylor, as King of Arms, from his station in the Court-yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the demise of the late King and the accession of the present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude. Sir George repeated the words "King William the Fourth" in an exalted tone of voice; and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the Proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and then proceeded towards the City in the following order:—The Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of Officers led the way. Next

Two vicars of the 1st Life Guards.

The Veterinary Surgeon of ditto.

Four pioneers, with their axes in the rest.

The Band of St. James's and St. Martin's parishes, in full dress, with their staves of office.

A detachment of new Police-Constables.

Band of the Eight Horse Guards, in state uniforms.

The Knight Marshal and his attendants.

The Household Troop.

State band, kettle-drums, and trumpets.

Six Pursuivants, at arms, on horseback.

The King of Arms, in his splendid surcoat, supported by his Sergeants at Arms, with their maces.

A troop of Life Guards.

In this order they proceeded slowly along the Strand, and shortly after eleven o'clock arrived in St. Clement Danes Church, the York Herald was sent forward, and knocking with his baton at our gates, demanded an entrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, in order to proclaim his accession to the throne. The City Marshal supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter, and then closing them, conducted the York Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite to the Temple gate. The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates, and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding, colors flying. The populace were not idle on this occasion; they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

Having arrived at Chancery lane the King at Arms again read the Proclamation. It was received with loud cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of loyalty and affection.

The procession then proceeded towards Saint Paul's, the civic authorities in their state carriages, viz:—

Two City Marshals.

The Lord Mayor.

Carriages with the Aldermen.

The Sheriffs.

Town Clerk—Chamberlain.

The troop of Life Guards commanded by Capt. Burgh, having arrived in Chancery, the Proclamation was again read at the end of Wood street, and next at the Royal Exchange. The band of music at the end of each proclamation gave the national anthem of "God save the King." This rare and splendid pageant ended about 1 o'clock, at which time Temple-bar gates were thrown open, to remain so, probably, for some years to come.

LONDON, JUNE 27. The Ministry.—Changes, numerous and extensive, must take place in the Government; but, as we stated some time ago, his Majesty is anxious to retain the services of the Premier, and it is believed the difficulties which stand in the way of that arrangement are not insurmountable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is admitted on all hands, must retire from sheer incompetency. Lords Melbourne, Balmores, and Ellenborough might claim the same exemption; but we believe the motive for their retirement is somewhat different. Mr. Huskisson will probably be the new Colonial Secretary, Sir George Murray going by previous arrangement, to the Horse Guards. Sir Henry Hardinge, it is already known, will be the Secretary for Ireland. The vacancies are to be filled up mainly by the Whigs and Tories, and it is believed the King, Lord Lansdowne, takes office again, and it is extremely probable that Lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant, and the other friends of Mr. Huskisson, will be provided for in the new arrangements. The position of the Lord Chancellor seems to be more doubtful than it was at first supposed; the difficulty will, we believe, be to find a proper successor.—Lord Goderich is also mentioned among the new Ministers.

REPORTED CHANGES.—The Duke of Montrose is re-appointed Lord Chamberlain. It is said that this office had been offered to the Marquis of Hertford, and declined.

Admiral Freeman, Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of his Majesty's Secretary of State.

Admiral Bickerton, General of Marines.

Sir Sidney Smith, Lieut. General of Marines.

Lord Byron and Lord Napier, Lords of the Bedchamber.

Duke of Gordon, in the Household.

Duchess of Gordon, Mistress of the Robes.

General Macdonald, Adjutant-General.

Col. G. Fitzclarence, Deputy Ad. General.

Sir Herbert Taylor has been appointed by his Majesty Secretary to the Privy Purse.

The Duke of Norfolk was yesterday sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

The accession of His Majesty has been hailed with great satisfaction in the city, where his presence at the next Lord Mayor's Day, and on the opening of the New London Bridge is already anticipated.

At an early hour on Monday morning His Majesty presented himself at the window of St. James' Palace, before which several thousand persons had assembled. By some Jack in office the spectators were ordered to be dispersed, which was speedily done by the Life Guards. On the arrival of the heralds to proclaim the accession, the King re-appeared at the window, and finding a vacant space below, which previously was crowded, with some degree of surprise said, "What has become of the people?" On being told they had been removed,— "By whose orders?" next inquired his Majesty. The King was so dissatisfied with the answer, as to command the gates of the court yard immediately to be re-opened, and the public to be re-admitted, who soon re-assembled in great numbers, and cheered their Sovereign vociferously.

We see that some of our contemporaries are indulging in rumors of expected changes in the government. Such rumors cannot too soon be put to rest; and we therefore state upon the best authority, that his Majesty took the earliest opportunity of expressing his unlimited confidence in the Duke of Wellington, and is determined to give the government his warmest and most cordial support.—Courier.

We understand that his Majesty has been pleased to express his intention of being the chief mourner at the funeral of the late King. After the last duties have been paid to the deceased sovereign, the King will, probably, visit Scotland, and perhaps Ireland, but nothing appears to have been positively fixed on this subject.—Ibid.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 29. The splendid army has met its foe under the walls of Algiers. A contest took place, in which the French claim the victory, but in which they evidently encountered an enemy more formidable than they reckoned upon.—Liv. Advertiser.

JULY 3.—Parliament is to be immediately dissolved.—The strength of Ministers has been greatly tried on the first question which has arisen in Parliament since the accession of the King, namely, the question of a Regency. We have not had room in our columns devoted to a report of proceedings in Parliament, to give the very important debates on this question, which took place in both Houses on Wednesday evening. We give in this place only a very brief analysis.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington moved an address, in reference to the latter part of the Royal message delivered to the House the previous evening, and referring to the dissolution of Parliament. His Grace briefly explained the contents of the message, these, however, as they refer to the dissolution of Parliament, we do not deem it proper to repeat here. The important feature of the proceeding in the Lords grew out of what the Minister did not announce.

Lord Grey rose after the Duke of Wellington, and spoke very ably on the point omitted by the Noble Duke, namely, the question of a regency. The noble Lord said he considered this of so vital importance, that it did not appear to him possible that Parliament could postpone its consideration. The King was, indeed, understood to enjoy good health and a strong constitution, but at such a period of life as that at which His Majesty had arrived, it was absurd not to be aware of the possibility of a sudden demise of the crown; then the successor would inherit all the regal rights and functions, though from her tender age incompetent to exercise them. The law recognizes no minority in the Royal person, since the accession of the crown, the Parliament could postpone its consideration. 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