

GREAT-BRITAIN, &C.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 4.

The Duke of Norfolk rose to express the great gratitude he felt towards His Majesty's Government for having brought forward a plan of Reform as it was now under discussion in another place. His feelings were such that it would give general satisfaction to the whole country. As a result of the fact that he had taken part in the Council of London, and in Westminster, to express to His Majesty his high gratitude for what had been done. He was persuaded the measure would tend to allay those troubles which the country had been labouring under (hear) and which when it was passed in a law would again see golden days. As an individual he might be supposed to sustain some loss from this measure; but that score he had no regret (hear) if it were ten times as much he should glory in the sacrifice, if it tended to the happiness of the people. (Hear.)

MARCH 14.—American Boundary.—Mr. Robinson moved an Address to His Majesty, for a Copy of the decision of the King of Holland, concerning the boundary question on the North-west coast of America.

Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, on the ground of the transaction not being as yet completed. Mr. Robinson withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 13.

THE COLONIAL TRADES BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Colonial Trades Bill.—The House accordingly went into Committee.

Mr. Robinson observed, that it appeared as if the intention was to create temporary duties only on the imports to the West Indies. This he thought was not a wise course, and he should therefore suggest that the word "temporary" should be left out, and that the measure should bear the appearance of a permanent measure. It seemed to be the intention to continue the duties proposed until the year 1854, and then to reduce them, but he thought that it would be much better to let the measure be permanent now, and leave the discretion of altering the rate of duties to some future Parliament. A permanent measure, he was satisfied, would be better than a temporary one; for the former guaranteed against any pledge, while the latter might lead to misconstructions. The Colonies might hereafter, if the word "temporary" were allowed to stand part of the Bill, say that Parliament had pledged themselves to a diminution of the duties; and the States might also say, as a reason for increasing the duties on West India produce imported into that part of America, that an Act on the subject had been passed by that House. Without going further into details, he should move as an amendment, that the word "temporary" be omitted in the Bill.

Sir J. Newport expressed some surprise at the course adopted by the hon. member for Worcester. He (Sir J. Newport) could not agree that a measure not intended to be permanent, should, for any sufficient reason that he could see, be presumed to be permanent. The contrary was the fact.

Mr. Hume said that, not exactly understanding the hon. member for Worcester, he could not disagree with him. He (Mr. Hume) thought, however, that the duty of 5s. the barrel upon four imported into the West Indies, ought to cease on a given day.

Sir A. Grant said a few words in explanation. Mr. K. Douglas observed that the making a merely temporary measure appeared to him to be a most inconsistent piece of legislation. He did not approve of the course pursued by the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. P. Thomson expressed surprise at finding opposition from such a quarter. The hon. gentleman as the representative of the West-India interest, ought to be the last person to object to the removal of burdens affecting those Colonies.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald, with some warmth, said that he was desirous the protection should continue.

Mr. S. Rice, with equal warmth, defended the course pursued by his right hon. friend.

Mr. Goulburn observed that the question was, whether it would be better to fix the duties upon a permanent basis.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the course which had been adopted by his right hon. friend, was of all others the course which he was bound to have taken. To continue the protection longer than it was necessary, would be absurd.

Mr. Robinson observed, by omitting the word "temporary," the House would be bound to nothing. He should press the motion to a division.

Mr. Hume said, that protecting one Colony against another, was a thing which he would wish to see avoided. To the protection duty of 15s. a thousand upon staves was added an additional sum of 11s. 3d. Now he objected to an amendment, and should therefore move as an amendment, that it be left out, and that the duty of 15s. should cease altogether in 1854. This additional duty was, in fact, legislating against the West-Indies, and he could not conceive it to be right, first to increase, for the purpose of a future period diminishing.

Mr. Herries said that it was not a question of protecting one Colony against another, but a question of British navigation against American navigation. He was satisfied that the Bill as originally framed, was better than that amended by the right hon. gentleman opposite. He (Mr. H.) had declared his scale of protecting duties to be the scale of 1825, would furnish any information as to the proper degree of protection that ought to be maintained.

Mr. Warburton thought that the increase of the duty on staves, was a hardship upon the West-Indies, which was not provided for by the imposition of any commensurate protecting duty upon any of their produce.

The Chairman explained that the amendment proposed an increase of duty.

Mr. Robinson consented to withdraw the amendment, saying that he proposed it upon an understanding given him upon a former night, that he could have made it in that Committee.

The clause was then agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.

Lord Althorp rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the Committee to the Timber Duties. In consequence of what came to his knowledge respecting the use of the timber which was known to be intended to make, he felt it to be his duty to bring the matter before Parliament at the earliest possible period: (hear.) When he first proposed alteration in the scale of timber duties, he did so for the purpose of getting an increase of revenue without pressing upon the wants of the people—(hear.) His proposition would also, in his opinion, lead to a better commercial arrangement of the timber trade. He was aware, however, that he was likely to meet with great opposition from certain quarters; but he was prepared to meet and resist it as well as he was able. He contended that the capital that had been employed in this trade could be directed with advantage in other ways. The present system obliged the consumer to take a bad article, because the good one was raised artificially against him; and all this was done for the benefit of one class. North American timber was excluded altogether from our docks by a prohibitory duty, which was proved, by the evidence of Sir R. B. Seppin, that ships built of North American timber lasted only four years, while those built of Baltic lasted eight (hear); and all the contracts for new buildings were now made for Baltic timber. It was said that the red pine timber of America was equal to the Baltic timber;—but in addition to the greater portion of the red pine being brought from the United States, it cost 25 per cent. more than the Baltic timber, and it was only 25 per cent. that the consumer had to pay for it. The cost of the American timber was upwards of 50 per cent. upon the American timber over the Baltic. The Noble Lord then alluded to the soil of the North American Colonies, being likely to produce every article that could profit the human race, while, on the contrary, the soil of the Baltic was sterile, and would produce nothing but wood. Why then, he asked, would we not take from Norway the only thing which it

could give? But then it was said that the Norwegian would not take our manufactures. But the fact was, that they did take them through the North of Germany. Although he was not at all inclined to sacrifice the shipping interest, on the contrary, he was most anxious to sustain it, yet he should be very sorry to do so at the expense of the country generally—(hear, hear.) In order that the House should understand exactly the policy which he intended to pursue, it would be necessary to draw his attention to the financial position of the country. The Noble Lord here adverted to the various financial matters connected with the revenue of the country, but in so hurried and unintelligible a manner, that we were unable to catch either his figures or his meaning distinctly. We understood him to say, that taking into account the increase of duties upon Customs, which he said would amount to £1,057,832, and Stamp duties, off in the Excise, Post-office, and Stamp duties, the entire revenue of the country would amount to £47,685,000. He did not think that this amount of revenue was likely to fall off. Contrasting, therefore, this year with the last, there would be a surplus revenue of £265,000 for this year. But considering there would be no drawback upon printed calicos, there would be an increase to the revenue during the next of £260,000. There would also be an increase as respects the tax on linens; and, taking into account the certain reductions respecting duties on coals, &c., &c., the total would be £1,135,000 more than the year 1832. £1,135,000 more than the year 1832, was gradually to effect that which he intended to have done at once. The present duties upon Baltic timber amounted to a prohibitory duty. The advantage, therefore, in opening the trade with the Baltic, would be great to the country. He denied that the colonies would be so affected by the alteration of the duties as it was said, because the capital now employed in the timber, could be changed into another channel. Nor would the going away with the Canadian timber trade, for the emigrants were not employed to cut timber, as they could not use the axe. He denied also that Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick would be considerably affected by the proposed alteration in the timber duties, because he could not admit that the timber trade would be entirely destroyed. The Noble Lord, after adverting to the various sizes of Baltic timber, and the rate of duty paid upon them, said it was his intention to reduce the duty on Baltic timber, and leave the duty on Canadian timber as it stood formerly. His proposition was, that from the first of January, the duty upon Baltic timber should be reduced from its present rate to 21s. 9d. per load, in January, 1833, to 2s. 6d. in January, 1834, to 2s. The Noble Lord concluded by moving a resolution to the above effect.

Mr. Warburton put a question to the Noble Lord relative to the proposed scale of duties, which was not heard distinctly in the gallery.

The Noble Lord's reply was equally indistinct. Mr. Atwood said that the present proposition of the Noble Lord, as compared with that which he had formerly proposed to the House, differed only in degree, not in principle. He contended that any alteration of the proposed scale of duties upon timber would be a breach of national faith; for the merchants of the Canadian timber trade, who embarked their capital in the Canadian timber trade, did so in the faith of the existing scale of duties being kept in force: (hear, hear.) The Hon. Member, to illustrate this point, referred to the report of a Committee of that House, in the year 1821. Was the Government of this country, because the best understanding existed between this Government and that of other countries, to throw off and neglect those who were mainly instrumental in enabling this country to struggle through a hard fought fight? (hear, hear, hear.) There was no wisdom in increasing the public revenue at the expense of the national honour: (cheers.) He contended that if this principle were adopted, it would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the world.

Mr. Hume said that the present proposition of the Noble Lord, as compared with that which he had formerly proposed to the House, differed only in degree, not in principle. He contended that any alteration of the proposed scale of duties upon timber would be a breach of national faith; for the merchants of the Canadian timber trade, who embarked their capital in the Canadian timber trade, did so in the faith of the existing scale of duties being kept in force: (hear, hear.) The Hon. Member, to illustrate this point, referred to the report of a Committee of that House, in the year 1821. Was the Government of this country, because the best understanding existed between this Government and that of other countries, to throw off and neglect those who were mainly instrumental in enabling this country to struggle through a hard fought fight? (hear, hear, hear.) There was no wisdom in increasing the public revenue at the expense of the national honour: (cheers.) He contended that if this principle were adopted, it would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the world.

Mr. P. Thomson said if the Government were to legislate upon the principles advocated by the Hon. Member opposite, namely, sustaining two different scales of duties upon the same article, it would be tantamount to the production of some other country—[laughter, and cries of question! amidst which the hon. member sat down.]

Mr. Herries would not agree to this question, the most important that ever came before a British House of Commons in all its history. The House met this day to discuss this question, and it formed a part of the Budget and now they were to alter it had nothing to do with the budget, but was a matter of public policy. He could not designate it otherwise than a political trick! Up to the present moment, those connected with the West India Interest were not informed of the change. Ministers had turned about at all once, perhaps from apprehension of a defeat: [cheers.] They could not expect of the House to decide on the question brought forward in this new shape: [hear, hear.] They had been now pursuing for 10 years a course of policy recommended by Committees of both Houses, which it was now proposed to abandon without any investigation at all. He would say that under the circumstances it would be impossible for the House to agree to a proposition of the Noble Lord. He was not prepared to say what he should do, if a proper enquiry was made into the subject. This new budget of the Noble Lord was liable to many objections. The Noble Lord now found that he was richer than he thought he had been when he brought forward his budget, in consequence of an increase in the Customs; but the Noble Lord, he apprehended, was proceeding on an uncertain foundation. He was proceeding on the expectation of a continuation of the present state of the Customs. He thought that the Noble Lord should not proceed on such grounds without a minute and solid inquiry. If a division was proposed, he should vote against the proposition of the Noble Lord.

Lord Althorp denied that this was a political trick, as alleged by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He admitted that Ministers had lately changed their minds on this subject. Were they to meet the deputations from different classes on this subject without any enquiry, then [cheers.] He repeated that he felt confident that the revenue would not require the imposition of these duties. He was most positive that the proposed measure would not destroy the Canada trade.

Mr. Atwood observed that this measure was different in its effects and policy from that originally proposed by the Noble Lord. He did not think that it could be decided without further consideration, and if it were adjourned, it could not be resumed for a considerable time. He moved that Sir Alexander Grant leave the Chair.

The amendment having been agreed to, the House then divided, when there appeared

For the amendment - - - - - 256
Against it - - - - - 190
Majority against Ministers - - - - - 46.

MARCH 22.
SECOND READING OF THE REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of this bill was resumed.—Lord Mansfield supported the amendment. He denied that the House was open to the charge of corruption, and he contended that if it were so, the proof ought to be made by the House, before they legislated on the subject. The reform bill, if carried, might increase the quantity of talent in the House, but he was quite sure that it would diminish the stock of its honesty. (Hear and laughter.) In referring to certain alleged anomalies in the present representative system, he said that there could not be more absurd and monstrous anomalies than hereditary legislators and the law of primogeniture, but he would not discuss the principles of the constitution, and he would not insist in the representative system, must be maintained, if the constitution

was to continue in existence. He was sure that there were not at present more real advocates of reform than there were twelve months ago, and that, but for the intimidation which had been practised, fifty members of that House would not have been found to vote for it. (Hear, hear.) There was no settled opposition to reform on his side of the House, for they were all ready to vote for a change which might reform, without destroying the representation.—Sir John Shelly said that though the majority of his constituents were in favour of the bill, he felt bound to oppose it, as an unjust, illiberal and revolutionary.—Mr. Ward alluded to the fact that he did so against the wishes of his constituents.—Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Wye, and Lord Mountbatten, supported the bill; and Mr. O. Gore, Sir R. Bateson, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Shaw, opposed it.—The Attorney General supported the measure at great length. He stated that for five weeks, at least, he had had his attention directed to the bill, and he declared, on his honour, that no alterations had been made even in the most minute details, except such particulars which were of so little consequence that he had no recollection of their nature. (Hear, hear.) Ministers had acted from the honest conviction that a remedy was necessary, and they had endeavored to make it efficient, permanent, and final. (Cheers.) Sir James Scarlett said he had always been in favour of such alterations as would give the people an adequate representation, but he could not support a measure which went beyond any thing that could be considered as a step towards the preservation of the institutions of the country. (Hear, hear.) He stated that as the House had hitherto done so much good, and proved itself capable of so much more, it would not be right to part with it for a mere experiment. The measure before the House would be a reconstruction of it, not an amendment. (Cheers.) He opposed the bill, as democratic, unconstitutional, and revolutionary. Sir T. Acland thought the bill went too far in some respects, but felt himself bound to vote for the second reading. [Cheers.] Lord John Russell made a long and able speech. He accused the late Attorney General [Sir J. Scarlett] of a prospective sort of patriotism, and of having, whilst he professed himself favourably to reform on general principles, opposed a practical measure with arguments militating against any reform whatever. (Cheers.) He stated, that of 645 petitions which had been presented for reform, 280 only prayed for the ballot, and only 70 said any thing about titles. If the smallest alteration were made in the bill in committee, that part of the plan which might be rejected would be brought forward at a future time; for any material alteration would only lead to a continued struggle, in which the people must be triumphant.—The House then divided on Sir R. Vyvian's amendment, - 301
Against it, - - - - - 302
Majority in favour of Ministers, - ONE.

The bill was then read a second time, and the 14th April was fixed for the going into committee on its clauses.

LONDON, Thursday, Half-Past Seven.
By the French papers, received to-day, it appears that negotiations, at the request of Lord Brougham, are about being entered upon between England, France, Austria, and Russia, for the settlement of Poland and Italy. All men desire that this may be true. The Russians commenced their retreat on the 9th inst. They appeared indifferent to every thing but their immediate safety; and it is more than probable, that they will be obliged to quit Poland altogether. A Brussels paper says, Luxembourg is about being occupied by a military force, with the consent of France, and that several French officers are now in Brussels. The Regent having offered to enter into negotiations with the King of Holland, William replied that he would not treat with rebels; adding, that if the Belgians did not submit within fifteen days, he proposed reducing them by force.

A requisition is now in progress for getting up a Common Hall, to petition the King to dissolve Parliament. The general opinion in the city is, that Parliament must be speedily dissolved, and the late division seems to have inspired the nation with confidence. The success of reform is no longer doubtful; and the prospect of peace and prosperity has had a favorable effect on the funds. Since Wednesday they have maintained an advance, and Consols closed to-day at 77 1/2. In foreign funds but little doing.

From the London Times, March 25.
Lord Grey's speech last night, in the House of Lords, was a specimen of manly eloquence, and a model of plain dealing with his political antagonists and the country. We beg particular attention to two passages. In the first he clearly delineates the principles which our public-spirited Sovereign accepted the services of his new Ministers:—

"When the situation which he now filled was offered to him—under circumstances which, he conceived, made it his duty not to decline the proposal—by his Gracious Sovereign, in a manner which would command his respect, gratitude and affection, as long as he lived, he strongly urged to his Sovereign—and his services were accepted on that condition—that he could not faithfully and usefully serve His Majesty if he were not permitted to propose a measure to Parliament of the description which he had submitted to the other House. [Hear, hear.]"

In the second, his Lordship, in unequivocal language, and with an earnestness of expression worthy of the great cause of political regeneration to which he is devoting all his energies, thus proclaims his fixed determination, that in order to maintain this bill, he will shrink from no proceeding dictated by public duty:—

"The noble marquis had also complained that threats had been held out of a dissolution of Parliament in the event of the rejection of the measure, and had called on him for some explicit declaration on that point. He would make no such explicit declaration. [Hear.] All he would state was this,—that he considered himself as committed to the proposed measure, without the possibility of compromise or retreat—[hear, hear]; and he was determined not to consent to any thing which would detract from its efficiency. [Cheers.] He was not presumptuous enough to say that the measure was so complete and perfect that there might not be some matters requiring correction; but to nothing detracting in any degree from its efficiency, which he ever consented. [Cheers.] He said again, by that measure he would stand or fall—[hear, hear]; and without wishing to throw out any threat, he declared that, to carry a measure which he believed was calculated to do the greatest good it was possible for any measure to do, by silencing the voice of complaint, by removing the cause of discontent, by uniting in confidence and affection to the Government of the country the people of the country,—to carry a measure of this description, to which he stood committed, there was no proceeding dictated by public duty from which he would shrink."—

[Cheers.] "People of England, such is your KING—such is your PRIME MINISTER. Will not you, in support of your own rights, stand by such a KING and such a Minister? Every corner of the Empire answers—Yes."

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the choice of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 24th May next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. GILBERT, President.
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Committee for April:
JOHN WARD, Jun. President.
THOMAS BARLOW, STEPHEN WIGGINS,
THOS. MERRITT, R. W. CROOKSHANK.

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and RISKS taken upon the most eligible terms.

By order of the President and Directors,
THOMAS HEAVISIDE.
St. John, 24th July, 1830. See'y.

Our dates, this week, are to the 26th March, inclusive, from Liverpool. The following summary of the news of the week in the Liverpool Journal of that date, will furnish a concise view of the most interesting events that had transpired on the Continent of Europe:—

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—There is news from the seat of war to the 10th inst., and it is satisfactory to find that the cause of independence has been hitherto ably sustained by the Poles. The Russians, instead of entering Warsaw, have commenced a retreat upon the Bug; and if it be true, that this movement was occasioned by an insurrection in their rear, in Volhynia and Podolia, there is the more reason to think that Poland is secure.

The retreat of the Russians was attended by numerous disasters. The country people, and detachments of the army harassed the flying enemy; and, owing to the badness of the roads and the valour of the assailants, many have been killed, many taken prisoners, and 140 pieces of cannon have fallen into the hands of the Poles. There can be no doubt that the designs of the Russian general have failed. He has commenced a retreat, and it is doubtful if he intends to return from his "less advanced position;" though accounts from Russia speak of numerous reinforcements. Those additional supplies confirm the news from Warsaw.

While the enemy is retreating, the journals of Warsaw are filled with details of the recent struggle. The Russians appear to have behaved at Pietrogoff with great brutality. They pillaged the houses, violated the women, and, with a total want of gallantry, when obliged to retreat, fired upon the ladies who had taken refuge in the castle.

SPAIN.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Madrid, March 15th, published in the *Messenger des Chambres*.—"We have received news from Cadiz to the 10th instant, at which period every thing was in a perfect state of tranquillity; the troops of the insurrectionists have been defeated, prisoners have been shot without mercy, and numerous executions have taken place."

POLAND.—The Courier of Wednesday evening gives the following letter, dated Warsaw, March 10th, as from a correspondent entitled to credit:—"I inform you that Gen. Dwernicki has again gained a victory over General Kreutz, near Lublin, and has taken four cannon: he passed through Lublin, where he was hailed with demonstrations of joy, and proceeded onwards to Volhynia. There is a report, and it is almost certain that there is a revolution in the Ukraine, Volhynia, Podolia, and Lithuania, which is most probable, as the whole of the Russian army which was at Grochow, close by Praga, have all retreated suddenly towards the frontiers; that is, the cavalry for the day before yesterday followed them, and last night the remaining infantry; and the more convincing proof that it was a sudden retreat, that Charles — was yesterday at Grochow, and saw dismounted cannon and one caisson which they had left full of cartridges, the axle-trees being broke, besides gin, bread, and dough, from which they were going to make bread. I think it

France is still in a critical situation. In the French Chamber of Deputies, on Friday week, the President of the Council, together with many others of the new Administration, entered at length into an exposition of the system on which they were resolved in future to act. They are determined to persevere in a course of energy and decision, and to preserve peace—so long as there remains the slightest possibility of their being enabled to do so. The doctrine of intervention is to be upheld, and all popular tumults are to be repressed with promptitude and severity.

In the course of the discussion, Gen. Lafayette read a number of documents found among the papers of the Grand Duke Constantine, at Warsaw, with a view to show that Russia had only been driven from her intention to make war against France, by the Revolution in Poland, and that the Poles were really the advanced guard of the French. Mr. Sebastiani contended, that all the documents had been communicated, that the Chambers would have seen a proof that was against France never entered into the view of Russia. "Documents," establish that the Emperor of Russia answered the King of Holland, who applied to him for succour against Belgium, that he would afford him succour, on condition that his allies consented to it." The documents read by Gen. Lafayette may be explained by other documents; but they contain by themselves an impression rather than that it was intended merely to coerce the Belgians. "A general war" can hardly have reference to Belgium.

Another popular tumult was apprehended on Tuesday last; but if the intention of creating disorder by paying some honour to the memory of Napoleon was entertained, the mal-content were frustrated by the firmness of the Government. Thirty thousand additional troops were marched into Paris, under the pretence of military review, but the King contented himself with inspecting them in his Court-Yard. While the Government is ordering the removal of every emblem of Bourbon sovereignty, it has restored some monuments commemorative of the achievements of Buonaparte. Is this to frighten Austria, which threatens to send the young Napoleon into Italy?

If the Government is determined to preserve peace, the journals and the people have decided on war. With hardly an exception, the papers are opposed to the ministry, and M. Casimir Perier will have enough to do to withstand the force of public opinion, and the violence of journalism. He is not, however, deficient in vigour, in order to deter editors, who have already seized on four newspapers. Perhaps, the people unwary of commotion, may rejoice in an administration that promises to preserve order. The effect of the revolution of July, in the meantime, is likely to be lost by a pacific course.

Things in the Netherlands look more pacific. The Orange party are acquiring strength, but it is said the new President does nothing without the consent of France. Apprehensive of war, the higher orders on the frontiers are retiring into Holland; and early in the week it was reported, that a British force was on its way to the Scheldt. This report seems to have been premature.

The revolution in Italy seems to be at an end. The Austrians have entered Modena and Parma, and it is said they have penetrated already into the States of the Church. A people who submit so unresistingly to the invader, do not deserve the sympathy or support of other nations.

Ireland seems destined to furnish the world with subjects of melancholy reflection. The loud thunder of agitation subsides, only that our ears may be assailed with the still small voice of misery; and the return of tranquillity is followed by the wailing of the hungry. The only remedy presented in respect to which we can dwell with pleasure; and, victim as she has been to bad government and false legislation, her tribulations and sufferings pass away and are renewed, without the public deriving profit from the sad and sorrowful exhibition. Parliamentary committees have sat to inquire into the origin of the evil, and to apply a remedy; individuals have associated for a similar purpose, but as yet nothing effective has been done; and the cause of Irish suffering, we fear, after all, is but very imperfectly understood. Relief, we are persuaded, must be derived from other sources than legislative wisdom; and Ireland must be content to pass the ordeal assigned to all nations, in their progress from comparative rudeness to perfect civilization. We ought, perhaps, at the present moment, to confine ourselves to the awakening of humanity; but the appeal of starving thousands to British benevolence will not be the less effective;—it will not be responded to less bountifully—if the cause of the appeal be explained. Meetings in London and other sources than legislative wisdom, are to be held, for the purpose of affording relief to the suffering population of Erisk, and the adjoining district; and in so good a work Liverpool, we are convinced, will not be backward. Our townsmen have already contributed—but they will not deem the applicants importunate, if they afford them an opportunity of adding to the value of the deed of mercy.

The cause of the misery in Erisk we explained on a former occasion; it arises from the failure of the potato crop, owing to a deficiency in the annual supply of sea manure, on which the people were in the habit of depending.

After the gloomy apprehensions that have of late been entertained as to the fate of the measure proposed in the Imperial Parliament for alterations in the scale of Timber duties, that must have proved ruinous (if it had been adopted,) to the trade of the North American Colonies; the news by the recent arrivals, of the total failure of that measure, is doubly cheering. We would not impute to its advocates any want of proper feeling toward these Colonies; but we are compelled to believe, that when they projected those alterations, they were not well informed as to the state of the Colonies, or the nature of the Timber Trade: and we do happen to know that there are some influential persons in Great Britain, so deeply interested in the Baltic trade, as to leave us little hope of their judging impartially of the effects of the alterations; and were proposed, or of their giving that consideration to the Colonies, which their importance to the Mother Country ought to command in the mind of every British Legislator.

For the preservation of a trade in which the interests of all classes in the North American Colonies are deeply concerned, it is but bare justice to say, we are in no small degree indebted to the unceasing exertions of our late excellent Governor, Sir Howard Douglas.

We have read with unmixed pleasure the able Pamphlet published by Sir Howard at a time when it was calculated to have the most beneficial tendency, by giving not only to Parliament, but to the British Public also, just ideas of the importance of the North American Colonies—of the value of their trade to the Mother Country, and the ruinous effects which the then proposed alterations must have on that trade. Such a work from the hand of so distinguished an individual, coupled with the well known fact of the sacrifice of private interests to a sense of public duty, which he made in the resignation of the Government of this Province, must have operated most powerfully in overturning a measure, which, nothing but extraordinary exertions would have defeated.

In common with the inhabitants of every section of this Province, (for we are sure the feeling is general) we deeply regret the loss of a Governor, who has so many claims to our gratitude, and in regard to the important question to which we have alluded, to the gratitude of all the North American Colonies. Sir Howard's exertions

of late been entertained as to the fate of the measure proposed in the Imperial Parliament for alterations in the scale of Timber duties, that must have proved ruinous (if it had been adopted,) to the trade of the North American Colonies; the news by the recent arrivals, of the total failure of that measure, is doubly cheering. We would not impute to its advocates any want of proper feeling toward these Colonies; but we are compelled to believe, that when they projected those alterations, they were not well informed as to the state of the Colonies, or the nature of the Timber Trade: and we do happen to know that there are some influential persons in Great Britain, so deeply interested in the Baltic trade, as to leave us little hope of their judging impartially of the effects of the alterations; and were proposed, or of their giving that consideration to the Colonies, which their importance to the Mother Country ought to command in the mind of every British Legislator.

For the preservation of a trade in which the interests of all classes in the North American Colonies are deeply concerned, it is but bare justice to say, we are in no small degree indebted to the unceasing exertions of our late excellent Governor, Sir Howard Douglas.

We have read with unmixed pleasure the able Pamphlet published by Sir Howard at a time when it was calculated to have the most beneficial tendency, by giving not only to Parliament, but to the British Public also, just ideas of the importance of the North American Colonies—of the value of their trade to the Mother Country, and the ruinous effects which the then proposed alterations must have on that trade. Such a work from the hand of so distinguished an individual, coupled with the well known fact of the sacrifice of private interests to a sense of public duty, which he made in the resignation of the Government of this Province, must have operated most powerfully in overturning a measure, which, nothing but extraordinary exertions would have defeated.

In common with the inhabitants of every section of this Province, (for we are sure the feeling is general) we deeply regret the loss of a Governor, who has so many claims to our gratitude, and in regard to the important question to which we have alluded, to the gratitude of all the North American Colonies. Sir Howard's exertions

of late been entertained as to the fate of the measure proposed in the Imperial Parliament for alterations in the scale of Timber duties, that must have proved ruinous (if it had been adopted,) to the trade of the North American Colonies; the news by the recent arrivals, of the total failure of that measure, is doubly cheering. We would not impute to its advocates any want of proper feeling toward these Colonies; but we are compelled to believe, that when they projected those alterations, they were not well informed as to the state of the Colonies, or the nature of the Timber Trade: and we do happen to know that there are some influential persons in Great Britain, so deeply interested in the Baltic trade, as to leave us little hope of their judging impartially of the effects of the alterations; and were proposed, or of their giving that consideration to the Colonies, which their importance to the Mother Country ought to command in the mind of every British Legislator.

For the preservation of a trade in which the interests of all classes in the North American Colonies are deeply concerned, it is but bare justice to say, we are in no small degree indebted to the unceasing exertions of our late excellent Governor, Sir Howard Douglas.

We have read with unmixed pleasure the able Pamphlet published by Sir Howard at a time when it was calculated to have the most beneficial tendency, by giving not only to Parliament, but to the British Public also, just ideas of the importance of the North American Colonies—of the value of their trade to the Mother Country, and the ruinous effects which the then proposed alterations must have on that trade. Such a work from the hand of so distinguished an individual, coupled with the well known fact of the sacrifice of private interests to a sense of public duty, which he made in the resignation of the Government of this Province, must have operated most powerfully in overturning a measure, which, nothing but extraordinary exertions would have defeated.

In common with the inhabitants of every section of this Province, (for we are sure the feeling is general) we deeply regret the loss of a Governor, who has so many claims to our gratitude, and in regard to the important question to which we have alluded, to the gratitude of all the North American Colonies. Sir Howard's exertions

of late been entertained as to the fate of the measure proposed in the Imperial Parliament for alterations in the scale of Timber duties, that must have proved ruinous (if it had been adopted,) to the trade of the North American Colonies; the news by the recent arrivals, of the total failure of that measure, is doubly cheering. We would not impute to its advocates any want of proper feeling toward these Colonies; but we are compelled to believe, that when they projected those alterations, they were not well informed as to the state of the Colonies, or the nature of the Timber Trade: and we do happen to know that there are some influential persons in Great Britain, so deeply interested in the Baltic trade, as to leave us little hope of their judging impartially of the effects of the alterations; and were proposed, or of their giving that consideration to the Colonies, which their importance to the Mother Country ought to command in the mind of every British Legislator.

For the preservation of a trade in which the interests of all classes in the North American Colonies are deeply concerned, it is but bare justice to say, we are in no small degree indebted to the unceasing exertions of our late excellent Governor, Sir Howard Douglas.

We have read with unmixed pleasure the able Pamphlet published by Sir Howard at a time when it was calculated to have the most beneficial tendency, by giving not only to Parliament, but to the British Public also, just ideas of the importance of the North American Colonies—of the value of their trade to the Mother Country, and the ruinous effects which the then proposed alterations must have on that trade. Such a work from the hand of so distinguished an individual, coupled with the well known fact of the sacrifice of private interests to a sense of public duty, which he made in the resignation of the Government of this Province, must have operated most powerfully in overturning a measure, which, nothing but extraordinary exertions would have defeated.

In common with the inhabitants of every section of this Province, (for we are sure the feeling is general) we deeply regret the loss of a Governor, who has so many claims to our gratitude, and in regard to the important question to which we have alluded, to the gratitude of all the North American Colonies. Sir Howard's exertions

of late been entertained as to the fate of the measure proposed in the Imperial Parliament for alterations in the scale of Timber duties, that must have proved ruinous (if it had been adopted,) to the trade of the North American Colonies; the news by the recent arrivals, of the total failure of that measure, is doubly cheering. We would not impute to its advocates any want of proper feeling toward these Colonies; but we are compelled to believe, that when they projected those alterations, they were not well informed as to the state of the Colonies, or the nature of the Timber Trade: and we do happen to know that there are some influential persons in Great Britain, so deeply interested in the Baltic trade, as to leave us little hope of their judging impartially of the effects of the alterations; and were proposed, or of their giving that consideration to the Colonies, which their importance to the Mother Country ought to command in the mind of every British Legislator.

For the preservation of a trade in which the interests of all classes in the North American Colonies are deeply concerned, it is but bare justice to say, we are in no small degree indebted to the unceasing exertions of our late excellent Governor, Sir Howard Douglas.

We have read with unmixed pleasure the able Pamphlet published by Sir Howard at a time when it was calculated to have the most beneficial tendency, by giving not only to Parliament, but to the British Public also, just ideas of the importance of the North American Colonies—of the value of their trade to the Mother Country, and the ruinous effects which the then proposed alterations must have on that trade. Such a work from the hand of so distinguished an individual, coupled with the well known fact of the sacrifice of private interests to a sense of public duty, which he made in the resignation of the Government of this Province, must have operated most powerfully in overturning a measure, which, nothing but extraordinary exertions would have defeated.

In common with the inhabitants of every section of this Province, (for we are sure the feeling is general) we deeply regret the loss of a Governor, who has so many claims to our gratitude, and in regard to the important question to which we have alluded, to the gratitude of all the North American Colonies. Sir Howard's exertions