# GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Grey and Lord Auckland took their seats on the Woolsack as Lords Commissioners.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the House, that His Majesty, not thinking fit to come down in person, had directed them as his Commissioners, to proceed to the opening of Parliament. He then directed Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards about one hundred members of the House of Commons, amongst whom were several of the Ministers, appeared at the Bar, and the Royal Commission was read.

The Lord Chancellor then said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen;*

"We are commissioned by His Majesty to inform you, that as soon as the Members of both Houses of Parliament have been sworn, and other necessary preliminaries transacted, His Majesty will attend, and state in person the reasons that have induced his Majesty to summon this Parliament at this time. The Gentlemen of the House of Commons will repair to the place appointed for their sitting, and immediately proceed to the election of a Speaker, whom they will present to us on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock in the day, for his Majesty's approbation."

The oaths were subsequently administered to several Peers, amongst whom were the Earls of Eldon and Tankerville, the Bishops of Chichester, Hereford, London, and Llandaff, the Marquis of Thomond, Viscount Strangford, the Earl Albermarle, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Clifden, and other Peers.—At 4 o'clock, their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

*Thursday.*—About two o'clock this day the Commissioners took their seats on the Woolsack, to give the Royal assent to the appointment of the Right Hon. Chas. Manners Sutton, as Speaker of the House of Commons. The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the attendance of the Commons at the Bar of the House of Lords; in a few minutes, Mr. Manners Sutton, followed by about 500 members, presented himself at the bar. On his right and left were Lord Morpeth and Sir Francis Burdett, as his proposer and seconder. Immediately upon his arrival at the bar, he spoke as follows:—

"*My Lords.*—In obedience to his Majesty's commands, his Majesty's most faithful Commons have proceeded, in the exercise of their ancient and undoubted right, to elect their Speaker, and I have to acquaint your Lordships that their choice has fallen upon me. My Lords, from no short experience I am so well aware of the difficulties of that high station, that it is impossible that I should not doubt in my own capacities to fulfil its duties; but, should his Majesty be graciously pleased to disapprove of the choice, I am persuaded that his Majesty's most faithful Commons will have no difficulty in selecting some other individual better qualified than myself to fill that high office."

The Lord Chancellor—"Mr. Manners Sutton; we are commanded by his Majesty to assure you, that his Majesty is so fully satisfied of your zeal for the public service, and of those eminent qualities which have so often recommended you to the choice of his faithful Commons, and which have been now matured by long experience, under most arduous and trying circumstances, that his Majesty doth fully approve of the choice of his faithful Commons, and doth confirm you to be their Speaker."

The Speaker.—"My Lords; with all due humility, I submit to his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure; and it now becomes my duty, in the name and on the behalf of the Commons of England, to lay claim, by humble petition, to all their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, more especially those of freedom of debate; freedom from arrest for themselves and servants; free access to his Majesty when occasion shall demand, and that the most favorable construction shall be put on all their proceedings; and for myself, my Lords, I have to entreat that, if any error be committed by me, it may not be imputed to his Majesty's faithful Commons."

The Lord Chancellor.—"Mr. Speaker; we have it in command from his Majesty, to assure his faithful Commons, that he doth most heartily confirm all their rights and privileges ever granted to, or confirmed by his Majesty's Royal predecessors. With respect to yourself, Sir, though his Majesty is sensible that you stand in no need of such an assurance, his Majesty has commanded us to say that he will put the most favorable construction on all your words and actions."

The Speaker then bowed to the Commissioners, and retired, accompanied by the other Members of the House of Commons.

Lord Sidmouth and several other Peers took the oaths.—The Earl of Uxbridge was introduced by Lord Says and Sele and Howard de Walden, and having gone through the usual ceremonies, took his seat as Lord Paget of the United Kingdom.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

After the House had attended the Lords Commissioners, and had heard the Royal Commission read, they returned into the body of the House.

Mr. Hume was the first member to rise, and, after an eulogium upon the character of the late Speaker, his only objection to his re-appointment being his political principles, concluded by proposing Mr. Littleton as a fit and proper person to fill the Chair.

Lord Morpeth moved that the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton be re-appointed to the Chair.—Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion. The hon. baronet contended, that by appointing Mr. Manners Sutton, the House would be doing what it ought to do, selecting for the station the fittest man among them to occupy it.—Mr. Littleton extolled the talents and experience of Mr. Sutton, and entreated Mr. Hume to withdraw his proposition, in conformity with what appeared to be the general inclination of the House.—Mr. O'Connell urged his hon. friend to persevere, as the re-election of the late Speaker would give a triumph to Toryism, which the Reform Bill had been expressly brought in to destroy.—Lord Ebrington supported the motion for the re-election of the late Speaker.—Mr. Tennyson wished to know whether Ministers had negociated with the Opposition for the restoration of Mr. Sutton to office?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the re-appointment of Mr. Sutton, as the most experienced, and therefore the fittest person to fill the chair, and denied the existence of any compromise.—Mr. Cobbett opposed the re-appointment, and maintained that the selection of an opponent to all reform would be a declaration of war by that House against the people.

On a division, the numbers were—For the right hon C. M. Sutton, 141—Mr. Littleton, 31.

The debate was partially renewed on the question that Mr. Sutton should take the chair, which was eventually carried without any division. Mr. Sutton was afterwards conducted to the chair; when, having returned his acknowledgements,

Lord Althorp moved the adjournment of the House till Thursday next. As the Speaker was about to put the question of adjournment, Mr. Cobbett rose, and said he had a few more observations to make. Upon this announcement, the members on both sides of the House rose, and, bowing to the chair, made a general move towards the door. Mr. Cobbett resumed his seat.

The question, that the House do adjourn till Thursday next, was then agreed to.

On Thursday and Friday, the business of administering the oaths of the Members was proceeded in.—It is a usual part of the ceremonial of swearing in the members of a new Parliament, to proceed to the Chair immediately after having entered their names, and bow to the Speaker, who shakes each by the hand in succession. There being no other business to attend to, the strangers in the Gallery seemed to be very anxious to see what sort of reception would be given to those gentlemen who were most zealous in their opposition to the appointment of the right hon. gentleman. Many on witnessing the reception of Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Hume, particularly the latter, who remained for a few minutes in conversation with the Speaker, seemed to feel a little surprised at the urbanity and kindness of manner with which a high minded gentleman can treat his political antagonist.

The West India interest were thrown into considerable alarm yesterday by a report that it was the intention of Ministers to introduce a Bill into the new Parliament for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. It was stated that the purport of the Bill was to limit the existence of slavery to three years, and that it was not the intention of government to offer any compensation to the planters or proprietors.

In consequence of these rumours, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the West Indies waited upon Lord Grey, and had an audience of the noble Earl at the Treasury, yesterday. They requested to be informed whether it was true that it was the intention of the Government to emancipate the slave population? The answer, we understand was in the affirmative; and that a bill for that purpose would, on an early day, be submitted to the consideration of the new Parliament. It was also intimated that three years would be the period fixed for the extinction of slavery—that emancipation of the negroes would be unconditional, and that no compensation, except under special circumstances, would be allowed.

Sir Alexander Grant, who headed the deputation, inquired of the noble Premier whether it was the intention of Ministers to announce this important measure in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Session. Lord Grey replied that the measure had been formally decided upon, but that he could not, without departing from the rules of courtesy, give any intimation of the sentiments which his Majesty would communicate to both Houses of Parliament.

Upon it being represented to the noble Earl the probable consequence which might ensue in the Colonies in case these measures were prematurely announced, his Lordship intimated that the government were prepared to meet the exigencies, and that an imposing force, consisting of 15,000 men, would forthwith be sent to the West Indies.

This is said to be the purport of the conversation which took place, after which the deputation withdrew, and communicated the result to their friends in the City. We beg it to be understood that we make these statements upon the rumours which were generally circulated in the City yesterday among the West India circles.

This afternoon the business of the Colonial market has been suspended by the announcement that his Majesty's ministers have made slavery a cabinet question; report adds that slavery will be abolished in three years, and that no compensation will be given. This announcement has occasioned great agitation, and most of the West India planters have withdrawn their sugars from sale, to await the issue of this great event.

*State of Ireland.*—The search for arms, and the midnight marches in the counties of Louth and Kilkenny, are going on with the same reckless determination on the part of the unfortunate peasantry. In the former county they call themselves ribandmen, and seem intent on more serious and extensive work than their brethren in Kilkenny are occupied with. When they enter houses their principal business is to obtain arms; but the Kilkenny "Regulators," as the Whitefeet sometimes call themselves, are also occupied in dictating terms to landlord, tenant, employer and labourer. The nightly assemblies in the county of Louth are composed of multitudes, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year.

On Sunday night last, a body estimated at upwards of 1000, congregated at Tullyeskar Hill. On their way to the place of meeting they continued passing through the village of Ballymakenny from nightfall till one o'clock in the morning.

In the county of Kilkenny the list of outrages continues undiminished, either by the presence of an increased constabulary force or the approach of cavalry. Details of attacks on 19 houses are given between the 7th and 13th inst. inclusive, in various parts of the county. In these visits the Whitefeet severely beat and wounded three of the inmates, houghed two cows and a horse, and burned some stacks of wheat and out offices. Some wheat and bread were also carried off from a mill and a bakery. On Thursday night between 200 and 300 men assembled in a field near the village of Paulstown and spent some hours in military manœuvres, without committing any actual mischief.

In the county of Cork, on Thursday night, four cows were houghed, and sheep killed and carried off; 100 police have within these three days been added to the constabulary there.

*Irish National Council.*—O'Connell's National Council met at Dublin, Jan. 17. Twenty nine Irish members of Parliament were present, including four by the name of O'Connell. The Hon. Col. Butler, M. P. for the county of Kilkenny was called to the chair.

Mr. T. Steele attended as Mr. O'Connell's private secretary, and Maurice O'Connell, M. P. acted as secretary of the meeting. At 12 o'clock, Mr. Staunton was called before the Council, and informed the Chairman that he had undertaken to submit to them some financial information on the following subjects, viz.—on the present amount of the Irish funded debts; on the consolidation of the Exchequers, and on the effects of that consolidation; on the burdens endured by Ireland; also the progress of revenue in Ireland since the Union.

The Convention was exhorted to continue for several days. On the 19th, the latter part of the day was chiefly occupied with the discussion of four resolutions on the abolition of tithes, which had been previously agreed on at London last session, by a meeting of Irish members, viz. "That it is essential to the people of England that the system of tythes in that country should be extinguished, not in name only, but in substance and reality."

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Turkey.—By the *Caledonia*, we learn the entire defeat of the Turkish army under the Grand Vizier by the Egyptian forces commanded by the son of the Pacha. This event appears to have excited great interest in the capitals of the chief European powers.—The destruction of the power of the Grand Seignor was seriously apprehended. Russia, it is said, was hastening to his succour, but demanded as the price of her intervention, the cession of the entire principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. To this project of aggrandizement on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, England, France, and Austria, have, it is asserted, expressed their decided dissent, and that a French fleet under the command of Admiral Roussin would be immediately dispatched to the Bosphorus, the Admiral being instructed to act as negociator or to assume a more warlike character, as circumstances might render expedient. Some accounts say an English fleet would be sent on a similar errand; all agree, that England and France are acting on this occasion with a perfect conformity of views, indeed judging from the line of policy hitherto adopted by the two governments, this would seem to be very probable. Important changes in the relative position of the different European Sovereigns, it has hitherto been their object to prevent, and the interest of both would require that the power of the Musselmen should be divided rather than centre in the hands of Mehemet Ali. Nor is it probable that Austria, would silently permit this large addition to the Russian territory on her immediate frontier, not perhaps, that she would feel apprehensive that it would add any positive strength to that now possessed by the Czar, for it might well be doubted whether with his already wide extended dominions, half peopled as they are, and poor as he is in pecuniary resources, any extension of territory would be accompanied by an accession of power, but because it would shew him actuated by a senseless ambition that it is politic to restrain. After all, it is a matter of doubt whether Nicholas has really required from the Porte any sacrifice; there is no authentic document as yet been published to show it; he may interfere between the Sultan and his former subject, with the same views simply as England and France.—*N. Y. Courier & Enq.*

We have endeavored to ascertain if the hopes which our last advices held out of a speedy termination of the war in Portugal, under the mediation of England and France, were confirmed, but the accounts on this head are entirely contradictory.—Some say that Lord Harvey's mission to Lisbon has entirely failed; others the reverse, and that the two brothers will quit the Kingdom, leaving it with a regency under Donna Maria.—Some accounts say too, that Sir Stratford Canning's embassy to Madrid for the purpose of inducing the Spanish Government to give their assent and support to such an arrangement had been successful, which others deny. We must, therefore, wait further information; meantime an entire change has taken place in Don Pedro's counsellors, the Marquis Palmella having been compelled to quit the confidential situation he filled near the person of that Sovereign. The reason assigned is, that in his late mission to France and England, he transcended his instructions. No military movement of any consequence had taken place at Oporto.

It is said that the Emperor Nicholas had refused to receive Marshal Maison as Ambassador from Louis Phillip, in consequence of the Marshal having, while Minister at Vienna, declined assisting at a fete given there in honour of the Emperor Nicholas; that he had also refused to receive Sir Stratford Canning as Ambassador from England, for which refusal no reason is given, nor can we imagine any. The Royalist party in Paris appear to be still very active. The health of the Duchess of Berri is seriously affected, and her release, with that of the Ministers of Charles X. is spoken of. Some disturbances had taken place at Clichy, in the environs of Paris, and at Marseilles, though not of a serious nature. The Court Royal at Paris has decided that the Viscount de Chateaubriand shall be prosecuted for his pamphlet entitled "*Memoire sur la Capitivite de Madame la Duchesse de Berri.*"

The Belgian question remained unsettled, and some more homeward bound Dutch vessels had been sent into English ports. A newspaper of the 2d states, that it was reported orders were about to be issued for the release of all the Dutch vessels detained. No answer had yet been received from the King of Holland to the last proposition of France and England.

The Handelsblad contains the notice that the Dutch Government has sent orders to the officer commanding His Majesty's naval force in the Scheldt, to allow ships of all nations to enter or to leave the river to or from Antwerp, till arrangements are made settling the terms upon which passage will be permitted. The English, French, and Belgian flags are excepted from this measure, and remain till further orders subject to the second article of the Royal decree of the 26th November, 1832.—*Brussels papers, Feb. 2.*

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

*Monday, March 18.*

On motion of Mr. Simonds.—Whereas, this House having resolved to send a Deputation to England, with a Petition to His Majesty, relating to the present state of the Province;—therefore resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give to this Deputation, such Letters to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as will enable them with as little delay as possible to enter upon the important matters entrusted to them.

*Ordered*, that Mr. Simonds, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Hayward, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

A Message from His Majesty's Legislative Council.—Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Revenue Bills; and that he was directed to communicate to the House of Assembly the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this House, in concurring "to the Bills for appropriating the Public Reve- "nues, and which severally contain a clause af- "fecting the Privileges of this House, as well as "private rights, doth so concur in order to pre- "vent the injury, distress and difficulties which "would arise to the Province from their rejec- "tion, such concurrence is nevertheless not to "be drawn into a precedent for the future."

On motion of Mr. Wyer.—Whereas, in consequence of the unprecedented severity of the weather, and the great accumulation of ice, the bridge over the river Digdequash, on the great road of communication from St. John to St. Andrews, has been seriously damaged, and rendered impassable; thereupon Resolved, That any expense which may be incurred by the Supervisor in repairing the said bridge, will be provided for by the House at the next session of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Simonds, Resolved, That the Resolution of the Legislative Council, as communicated this day to the House, affirming, that each of the appropriation bills contain a clause affecting the privileges of that House, as well as private rights, and that they are only induced to concur in the said bills to prevent the injury, distress and difficulties, which would arise from their rejection, is a breach of the privileges of this house, and a most improper reflection upon its proceedings:

And further, Resolved, that this house do claim as their inherent right, and from which they will never depart, not only to determine upon all aids, subsidies and supplies, to be granted for the public service, but to direct the laying, rating, raising, collecting, paying, levying, and returning the same, and to make such directions, limitations, and modifications, in all Revenue and Appropriation Bills, as this House may from time to time deem expedient.

Mr. Simonds, from the Committee appointed to deliver to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a copy of the Address of this House to his Majesty on the subject of Grievances, as also a copy of the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee, and to present an Address praying His Excellency would be pleased to give to the Deputation appointed to proceed to England, letters to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to enable them with as little delay as possible to enter upon the important matters entrusted to them, reported, that they delivered to His Excellency the copies of the address to His Majesty and minutes of evidence, and then presented the Address of the House, to which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

"*Gentlemen,*—I cannot take upon myself the "liberty of complying with the prayer of this Ad- "dress, in giving such letters as are asked for, to "the Right Hon. His Majesty's Colonial Secre- "tary of State. But even if I did find myself so "authorised, His Lordship's well-known accessi- "bility, would render such altogether unne- "cessary."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Courier.]

*Dear Mr. Editor*,—Here I am once more on the stage of political *squabblers*; and as a prelude to my future correspondence, suffer me to thank the "Colonist" for his fanciful record of my inhumation, and to admire the facility with which he transports the Loch Lomond loyal smuts to Head Quarters, in a space of time which is marvellously short: but he is a dealer in wonders. "*A Friend to Justice*" must be referred to your paper of 16th March instant; and I request him to examine the copy of an *Account Current of the Commissioner of Crown Lands with the Survey Fund*—a document which is signed by *Thomas Baillie*; the latter circumstance establishes the fact that the Survey fund is not submitted to the inspection of the Auditor General, and "*A Friend to Justice*" will probably do me the justice to admit that a vast portion of the Survey money for 1832, must have been expended in some way which is yet unknown to the public. To Mr. Know-nothing I cannot deign a full reply—he is sufficiently answered by the minutes of evidence taken before the Com. of Grievances; the reiteration of his charge of treachery against a certain gentleman, from whom I am supposed to receive information of the secret movements of the select faction, the oppressors of the People, is most whimsically absurd, and can scarcely be read without a smile:—he speaks about secret assassins; of slanderers and traitors; and yet he appears before the public in all these characters. I recorded acts of oppression, of injustice, of tyranny, and of official fraud—and these charges have been sustained by credible testimony. Mr. Know-nothing generously comes forward in defence of those injured Gentlemen, whom I have so shamefully *aspersed* and vilified; but time does not permit him to explain away the *seeming* cupidity and turpitude of their actions; he could prove to me that my informant is a villain—and he could persuade me that I had once and oftener tasted of his hospitality; *but time does not permit!*—no, we must rely with implicit confidence upon the *ipse dixit* of Mr. K. nothing; because time will not permit him to furnish us with proofs of his veracity!—I am not desirous to intimidate any man by threats from giving utterance to his sentiments through the Press, but Mr. Know-nothing will understand me when I say, that the mere mention of his name, would prevent even the Editor of the Courant from suffering his journal to be polluted and disgraced by the communications of one to whom the censure cast upon A. B. C. would have been more justly applied; but as he has courageously combated in behalf of our lordly tyrants, he will surely be remembered by his *friends* in their distribution of official favours; perhaps also, the mighty of our land will regard with complacency the incipient desires of "*Open Eye*," and as he has been contented for their sakes to relinquish all that is dear to makind, *truth and honour*, and to become an avowed instrument of fraud—a kind of *decoy bird*, to seduce unfortunate and unwary persons away from their native shores, by false and flattering assurances of the felicity which is to be found in the forests of New-Brunswick; he possesses a peculiar claim upon the gratitude of the mushroom aristocracy, which at present rules the ascendant in this province. It grieves me exceedingly, dear Mr. Editor, to find in the case of this *gentleman*, another example of the old adage, that our friends cease to be considered such, when they are no longer necessary to the furtherance of our designs: he *has* been useful to them—let him not now be deserted, and abandoned to distress, poverty, and contempt. To the public, John Gape need make no apology: for them he has written, and his labours are most abundantly rewarded—he has succeeded in arousing other, and abler writers, by whose united exertions, the voice of the people has been heard at the tribunal where alone their complaints could be investigated—to their representatives they looked for protection and redress, and if all has not been obtained which was demanded,—yet nobly have our representatives discharged the duties with which they were entrusted—well and faithfully have they sustained the dread responsibility with which they were charged, and although we may presume, that all within the walls of the Assembly was not wholly free from corruption, it is pleasant to reflect, that the men of the people found an overwhelming majority, and John Gape looks forward with perfect confidence to the moment when the mist of delusion shall be dispelled from around the highest personage in the province, when he shall discover that the field and the cabinet are formed of very different materials, and that the blunt simplicity of a soldier, will not enable a man to guard against the insidious counsels of lawyers and courtly sycophants. John Gape will occasionally continue to publish his lucubrations and records, and as he is not to be bribed, so neither is he to be intimidated—much has been done, and much remains yet to be accomplished; the Press is the advocate of the people, and assuredly the people shall not be vanquished by a faction:—John Gape is an Egotist, and he therefore feels himself entitled to suggest the expediency of summoning public meetings throughout the province, at which, resolutions may be framed, and transmitted to the representatives of the people, expressive of their gratitude for the gigantic efforts made by the members of Assembly at the last session, in procuring a redress of grievances, and a recognition of their undoubted, though prostrated liberties and rights:—this is not an act of courtesy or formality, but of unquestionable justice.

I am, dear Mr. Editor,
Once more, your admirer,
JOHN GAPE.

[For the Courier.]

Mr. Chubb,—I have read with the utmost astonishment, a communication in the *Colonist* of the 22d inst. signed "A Poor Emigrant." If the author of that furious tirade, will examine the substance of one of our provincial statutes, 5th Geo. IV., Cap. 9, he may discover something which may possibly prevent a recurrence of such extreme aberration. Lamentable indeed is the fact, that such a writer should prostitute his talents to the subserviency of faction, and still more lamentable is it to reflect, that such advocacy should be thought necessary to sustain the tottering splendour of one who possesses no feelings of humanity, whose heart never beats with sympathy towards the misery of his fellow mortals. To follow this singular writer through his ejaculations, declarations, and protestations, would also stamp me *insane*; therefore, I will merely notice a few of the leading features of his *Address to the Speaker*:—his blood and brains were alternately frozen and fired—poor fellow, what horrors he must have endured!—his blood was frozen—absolutely chilled and stagnated in his veins, on reflecting on the atrocious crimes of which some persons had been guilty—that is, "of bringing to this wretched country a number of Englishmen last season;" now mark the consistency of the *Emigrant*: "a number of Englishmen came "to this wilderness country last year, *in the hope* "*of finding employment*;" at them again, Mr. Emigrant: "when Mr. Baillie found us here, "*miserably deceived by those that brought us* "*to this country*, he took compassion upon us, "employed us, clothed us, fed us." Mr. Emigrant, you have a wonderfully prolific fancy, your ideas rush through your brain—your *fired* brain, with such extreme velocity, that they jostle each other on their passage, and issue forth to the view of an astonished world, in all the beauty of elegant *confusion*.—You came voluntarily to this country, in hopes of finding employment—and you are miserably deceived by those who brought you here. Mr. Baillie employed, fed, and clothed you, continually warning you of the approaching winter, and inculcating on your minds, the necessity of saving,—yet tho' you laboured during the summer months, at a rate of wages which is unknown to the natives of this country; "*with* "*the thoughtlessnes of men, unacquainted* "*with the intensity of a New Brunswick win-* "*ter, you spent your wages as fast as they* "*were received.*"—Yes, Mr. Emigrant, and *even faster*, else the public are deceived. Strange infatuation, what can induce a writer thus to expose his imbecility, his malice, his falsehood, to the test of public scrutiny. Ask the English emigrants, by what infamously delusive hopes they were urged to come hither—ask them by whose authority, a multitude of detestable emissaries were employed, to procure the consent of those poor creatures, to forsake their native home, and emigrate to this country; ask of them, whether a person, who now is sunk low beneath contempt, was not the principle instrument in the delusion, and whether he did not declare, that he was acting under the immediate authority of government—whether the parishes to which the emigrants respectively belonged, did not defray a portion, if not the whole, of their passage money—and whether the clergymen of some of these parishes did not refuse to countenance the proposed scheme of emigration, until they received official assurances that the measure had originated with the government, and that its execution was especially entrusted to an officer of this Colony;—is there among the entire number of these unfortunate wretches, one individual who does not conceive himself to have been deluded and betrayed.—Stolen from his country, and abandoned to the horrors of famine in this country, by those who had pledged themselves to their protection. The existence of distress among these people, I do not deny, and I conceive that I am acquainted with its extent; nay Sir, I think that upon this point, I am better informed than the man who falsely calls himself "*A Poor Emigrant*"—and I do affirm that pecuniary and other aid, has been most bounteously extended by the inhabitants of York, the Emigrant Society, and the Legislature.—Yes, Mr. Chubb, the Legislature, who has fallen under the lash of an Emigrant, has *voted* a donation of £50, on the 9th day of March, for the relief of these unfortunate people; but probably Mr. Emigrant had not been aware of this instance of Legislative munificence, he tells us he has not been *well* since he attended to hear the debates on the first resolution, which for certain plain reasons *was at that time negatived*,—in charity to his integrity, I will suppose that he has been ignorant of the latter fact, as also of the subsequent grant: but when "*A Poor Emigrant*," gravely, though violently, informs us that the English emigrants, *have been paid in money by those who employed them—not cheated of half of what they toiled for—living well, as they were accustomed to do at home*,—I think that he lays too heavy a tax on our credulity, he cannot hope that we shall assent to the veracity of his declaration—do we not know—is it not a notorious fact—an absolute truism—that nine-tenths of these poor persons were actually paupers in England, dependant there as they now are in this country, upon public charity; a writer who can deliberately assert and publish such falsehoods, is truly worthy of contempt. "*A Poor Emigrant*" boasts of the humanity of the people of England towards this Province, when we were suffering under the effect of the conflagration in 1825—he tells us that when we then sent the voice of supplicating distress to England, the sum of £0 0 0, sterling, was sent to alleviate our distress;—truly the good people of England, who draw an immense Revenue annually from this country, who in many cases enjoy an absolute monopoly of our commerce, did, in this case, display a degree of generosity which is almost incredible, to the sufferers at Miramichi, (*vide Cooney's New-Brunswick*,) they remitted the *princely sum* of £2,941 2 9, stg., while from the United States, we received upwards of £15,000!—so much for British generosity to her Colonies. Yet even for this comparatively trifling pittance we are truly grateful, and it remains for such persons as the "*Poor Emigrant*" to measure their gratitude by the extent of a donation; his prophetic vision respecting the probable consequences of refusing assistance to the Emigrants which may be produced in the British House of Commons, is most whimsically ridiculous—the "*Poor Emigrant*" may rest assured that no injury will result from that measure to the commerce of New-Brunswick. If any alteration shall ever be made in the existing duties upon timber, or other commodities, neither the warning voice or the indignant remonstrances of Mr. Emigrant, will have induced the alteration.

I am, Sir, AN OBSERVER.


# The Courier.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1833.


☞ Postscript.—The English Mail for February, bringing London dates to the 13th, inclusive, arrived this morning from Halifax, by the Digby Packet. We have excluded several articles intended for this part of our paper, to make room for His Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament, delivered in person, on the 5th of February; and several articles of intelligence, of a later date than our extracts in preceding columns, received via the United States, by the New-York Packet Amenia, Capt. Crowell, on Tuesday last.

### LONDON, Tuesday, *February 5.*

ROYAL SITTING—OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE KING IN PERSON.

The now not unusual sight of a royal procession failed to attract such crowds as it used in days when such occasions were less frequent. There was a crowd, and though not of the order which London sometimes sends forth on public occasions, that crowd was most decorous. The King, in state, left St. James's Palace at two. His Majesty was received at the entrance of the House of Lords under a royal salute from the guns in the Speaker's garden, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, and Earl Grey [bearing the sword of state,] the King proceeded through the painted chamber, which was nearly filled with applauding ladies in full dress. Having put on the crown in the robing-room, his Majesty entered the House of Lords, and took his seat on the throne. Black Rod was sent to notify that his Majesty desired the presence of his faithful Commons at the bar of the Lords.

The House of Commons, preceded by the Speaker, then entered the House, and His Majesty read the following—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The period having now arrived at which the business of the Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted.

Never, at any time, did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the Princes of the House of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal, but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me, to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the treaty of the 15th of Nov. 1831.

The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negociations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted, on my part, as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of national security and independence. The good faith and honor with which the French government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the chief powers of Europe of their friendly dispositions, give me confidence in the success of my endeavours to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the foreign papers, which are necessary for your information, on the affairs of Holland and Belgium, should be laid before you.

The approaching termination of the Charter of the Bank of England, and of the East India Company, will require a revision of these establishments; and I rely on your wisdom for making such provision for the important interests connected with them as may appear, from experience and full consideration, to be best calculated to ensure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British empire.

Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities, and the maintenance of the Clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of tithes appear to require a change of system, without diminishing the means of maintaining the established clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent disagreements and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the ministers of the church and their parishioners.

It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the revenues of the church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distribution.

In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the church established by law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion.

In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt, and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an act was passed during the last session of Parliament for carrying into effect a general composition for tithes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with such other amendments of the law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measure by which, upon the principle of a just commutation, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burden of an annual payment.

In the further reforms that may be necessary, you will probably find that, although the Established Church of Ireland is, by law, permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of the respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland as affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required, have been amply provided for.

The state of the Revenue, as compared with the public expenditure, has hitherto fully realised the expectations that were formed at the close of the last Session.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved; and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote by all practicable means habits of industry and good order, amongst the labouring classes of the community.

On my part, I shall be ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe, that the disturbances in Ireland to which I adverted at the close of the last session have greatly increased.

A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, defying the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences if not promptly and effectually repressed.

I feel confident that to your loyalty and patriotism I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these afflicting circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precautions, and to entrust to me such additional powers as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace; and for preserving and strengthening the legislative union between the two countries, which, with your support, and under the blessings of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain, by all the measures in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and well-being of my people.

When His Majesty retired, the House adjourned to five o'clock, at which hour the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and Earl Grey moved, *pro forma*, the first reading of a bill.

LONDON, February 13.—*City, 4 o'clock.*—The propositions of Lord Althorp last night in the House of Commons, upon the reform of the Church in Ireland, has given great satisfaction here, as it is hoped that they, being so extensive, will preclude the necessity of coercive measures being resorted to for the tranquilization of that country, which hope is strengthened by the fact of Earl Grey having postponed until Friday the plans which were generally expected to have been brought forward last night, for that purpose. This feeling of satisfaction has manifested itself by an advance in the Consol market, which has been very firm throughout the day.

The first measure proposed to the reformed Parliament by His Majesty's Government is one for a reform of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Ireland—and that of so complete and satisfactory a character, as will, we believe, cause it to be hailed with a cordial approbation from the country at large. It is especially valuable for its recognition of the right of the Legislature to direct the administration of the revenues of the Church, as of all other national property, and for its practical correction of abuses.

*State of Trade.*—The accounts from the seats of all the great staple manufactures of the Kingdom are more encouraging than they have been for many months.

The negociations for the settlement of the differences between the Pacha of Egypt and the Grand Seignor are proceeding with every prospect of a favourable termination.

It is said that a triple alliance has been formed between Great-Britain, France, and Austria, for the purpose of resisting the designs of Russia upon the Turkish empire.

The Marquis of Palmella has published a letter, in which he professes his devotion to the cause of Don Pedro and his daughter, but admits that he is no longer employed by that Prince.

Arrangements are in contemplation for rendering the correspondence between France and England more easy and direct.

Reductions are still going on in the Ordnance Department at the Tower, principally among the seniors.

Commercial letters from Smyrna to the 6th ult. assert that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and the Porte, in which the Emperor Nicholas agrees to succour the Sultan with a fleet, and with an army of 16,000.

The accounts from the Mauritius to the end of October are threatening. The Colonists are preparing to resist the authority of England. An armed force, similar to the national guard of France, is proposed; the numbers at present enrolled are about 7,000 men. Correspondence with the island of Bourbon is carried on, from whence the disaffected are promised succours in case of an attack from England.

A correspondent of the *Times* has sent to that journal a statement of the comparative decline of British and Foreign shipping in the port of London, by which it appears, that British shipping has declined about 19 per cent, whilst the decrease in foreign tonnage is no less than 43 per cent. It would certainly seem, therefore, that if the shipping trade of London is on the decline, it has not been taken out of our hands by foreigners.

The fund subscribed for the relief of the distressed Irish clergy now amounts to nearly 10,000*l*. Upwards of £400 has been raised at Cheltenham.

The only intelligence we have this week from Portugal is, that Marshal Solignac made an attack on the 24th ult. on the batteries erected on the point of the Douro for maintaining the blockade, but was repulsed with considerable loss, notwithstanding he was supported by one of Don Pedro's frigates in the attempt to dislodge the enemy. Admiral Sartorious was cruizing off the Bar.

Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough has been appointed Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom, vice Lord Exmouth, deceased.

Persons who have access to diaries of the weather, declare this to have been hitherto one of the mildest winters ever known in this climate.

Belgium and Holland.—The merchants of Holland, as well as those of Belgium, complain bitterly of the selfish and insane policy of the Dutch king. Commerce is crippled, trade is consequently depressed; and great discontent is every where apparent. So strong is this feeling, indeed, that the "Journal de la Haye," which has hitherto supported the policy of the Dutch king, now calls for the complete separation of Holland from Belgium, and the settlement of an honourable peace. Whether this may be taken as an indication of any change in the disposition of the King, time only can shew.

The King's speech occasioned a fall in the funds of nearly one per cent. on Wednesday.

Mr. Alderman Withman died in London on the 6th of February.

Plymouth, Feb. 7.—Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn entertained a party of friends, on Wednesday, to dinner, on board the Vernon, and the same night set sail for the West Indies, of which station he is appointed Commander-in-Chief, vice Admiral Colpoys, deceased: but was forced back into Torbay, where she arrived during the Saturday night.

It is rumoured that Sir George Cockburn refuses to proceed on board his Majesty's ship Vernon, and that she will come round to this port from Torbay to be surveyed.

West Indies.—By the arrival of the Brig *William*, on Sunday last, we have been furnished with a file of Jamaica papers to the 21st ult. The whole Island of Jamaica appears to be greatly incensed against the late violent proceedings of their Governor, Lord Mulgrave. Several Parishes on this extensive Island have already formed Associations for the preservation of their lives and properties; and have published their Resolutions for the sight of the world. Two Militia Colonels have been dismissed by the Governor, for becoming members of those associations; but this exercise of the prerogative has rendered his Excellency extremely unpopular. The gentlemen who have been thus displaced, are, we believe, owners of extensive property in the Island; have borne commissions for very many years, and gained universal applause for their brave and persevering good conduct in suppressing the late rebellion of the slaves.

In Trinidad, popular ferment has risen to the highest pitch; the acting Attorney General has been in effigy, hanged and burnt. The Governor considered himself unsafe, and two pieces of ordnance were placed at his residence for his personal protection.

In Grenada, several incendiary fires had taken place; the Militia of the Island had formed themselves into a Conservative corps, and were engaged every night doing duty.

At Nassau, New-Providence, the Attorney General had been dismissed from office, on account of a difference in a legal opinion with the Governor of those Islands.—*City Gazette.*

[*From the Bermuda Royal Gazette.*]

The whole press of Barbados unanimously condemns the conduct of the President of that Island, the Hon. John Brathwaite Skeete, in having granted a respite to a slave, who had been tried, and on the clearest possible evidence, found guilty of a brutal crime committed upon the person of a respectable white woman. Meetings had been held in most of the Parishes which unitedly pronounced this act of the President to be immoral, unjust, and subversive of the dearest interests of society. The Legislature had taken up the matter and passed, without a dissenting voice, several strong resolutions, but which in the words of the *Globe*, "were not stronger than the alarming circumstances of the case demanded of them." And the Globe adds, "most of the members on introducing their respective resolutions, addressed the Chairman (this important duty having been done in a Committee of the whole House,) in animated and patriotic language; and it must have been evident to all present, that the struggle was great in every man's breast between the respect due to the Chief Magistrate, and that of a fellow countryman, and the duty they owed to the moral interests of society. Every man must have felt, and lamented in his inmost heart the dire necessity of such a course of proceeding." The resolutions passed were eight in number: the first stated the nature of the offence for which the slave was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The second that during the last few years several felons convicted of capital offences, had obtained pardon and were now at large living in the island as free subjects; thus holding out to the ignorant and profligate slave population, the hope and expectation of pardon and reward, as the price of the perpetration of the most atrocious crimes which they are thereby stimulated and encouraged to commit. Third, that the respite granted by the President, is calculated to inflict the severest calamities on the community. Fourth, that the President decided on this dangerous measure, without any application from the protector of slaves; contrary to the report of the presiding Judge, and the opinion of the crown lawyer who conducted the case, and without any consultation with his Privy Council. Fifth, that whoever advised the President in this line of conduct, is an enemy to the Island and to the best interests of society, and has been the cause of producing the great and universal excitement and indignation which now agitates the whole community. Sixth, expresses the surprise and indignation which the House entertain at the conduct of President Skeete, in withholding the despatches and his reasons for respiting the said slave, after having voluntarily proposed to lay all the documents relating thereto before the House. Seventh, that President Skeete has justly and deservedly forfeited the respect and confidence of the House, in common with the great body of their constituents: and they view his continued administration of the government of Barbados with alarm and dismay, and declare it to be pregnant with the greatest danger to the interests of the Island, and to civilised society. The Eighth and last we give entire. "That his honor the President having, by an undue exercise of his prerogative, and by an act of the most glaring partiality and injustice, respited the felon, Robert James, clearly and justly convicted of a crime the most heinous to which the depravity of human nature is prone, that an humble petition from this House be presented by our Agent, John P. Mayers, Esq. to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, beseeching him to remove the Hon. John Brathwaite Skeete from the Presidency of the Island and from the Board of Council, as the only means of allaying the just indignation and the fearful excitement produced throughout all classes in this his Majesty's most loyal Colony under the just apprehension that the said felon, from a misrepresentation made by his Honor to His Majesty's Government, may receive the Royal Pardon, and be thus let loose on society holding forth encouragement and reward for the perpetration of a crime of the blackest nature."

*South Carolina.*—The Charleston Mercury of the 9th inst. in an article which may be supposed to express the views of the leaders of the Nullifying party, enters into some speculations in regard to the course which the State Convention to be assembled two days afterwards, should pursue. Had the tariff bill, it observes, been passed by Congress without that for the collection of the Revenue, South Carolina would have held herself bound to accept the compromise; but as it is she will not consider herself under obligation to accept the new adjustment of the Tariff. It is not probable, however, it proceeds, that the convention will disturb the new arrangement; but the people are content to pause, will wait for the promised co-operation of Virginia. Still, if the State should pause, it will be pausing only; the sword may be sheathed, but must not be unbuckled. The military preparations already made, have been most beneficial, considered without reference to the crisis. It is however, insists the Mercury, the duty of the Convention distinctly to recognise the sovereign rights of State interposition and secession, as part of the constitution of the State, and to prescribe an oath of paramount allegiance to the State, to be taken by all State officers, and as part of the condition of citizenship for all persons hereafter to be naturalized. "One thing they will doubtless ordain, that the enforcing bill is null and void, and sanction that ordinance by the severest penalties on all who shall be guilty of our attempt to enforce it in the State." The sum total of this manifesto appears to resemble the philosophy of Pistol, "I eat and swear." The Convention, adds the Mercury, will be attended by nearly all the Southern Delegation, and many other distinguished statesmen of the South.

## AN ACT

*To prevent Nuisances within the City of St. John and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.*

Passed 19th March, 1833.

1. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any hog or hogs, swine, horse or horses, ox or oxen, sheep, goat or goats, dog or dogs, shall be found going at large, except under unavoidable circumstances, within the City of Saint John, or Parish of Portland, within such bounds as the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, in their General or Special Sessions, may from time to time appoint, on any of the roads, highways, streets, squares, or alleys thereof, the owner or owners thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every hog or other animal aforesaid, so found going at large: one half to the Overseers of the Poor for the said City, in case the offence shal