GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 11.

New House of Commons.

Mr. Hume moved that the report of the Select Committee of last session be referred to a Committee, to consider further the expediency of building a new House, and the expense, and to report thereon. The report stated that the present house could not be made to accomodate all the members, nor could the ventilation be improved, but that by an outlay of £14,000, fifteen feet might be added to the length of the House, which would accommodate from 70 to 80 members.

Lord Althorpe was averse to changing the locality of the House, but he had no objection to its enlargement. He should not oppose the motion for inquiry.

Mr. O'Connell remarked that the present house would not hold the members, and one remedy would be, by sending 105 of them back to Ireland.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Distribution of the Army.

Mr. Hume moved for an account of the distribution of the military force in Great Britain and Ireland, and in each of the Colonies, for 1833. His object was to know how the troops were distributed before voting the estimates.—Lord Althorpe and Sir John Hobhouse opposed the motion on the ground that it might be inconvenient to the public service to let foreigners know the number and distribution of our troops; and that its tendency was to invest the House instead of the Crown, with the command of the army. The motion was negatived on a division; ayes 23, noes 201; majority 178.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Lord Sandon presented a petition from several merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, trading from that place to the Brazils, praying for a reduction of the duties on Sugar and other articles imported from the Brazils. The noble lord dwelt at some length on the importance of the trade between the two countries.

Mr. Strickland supported the prayer of the petition. We exported nearly three millions a year to the Brazils, but our ships came back nearly empty, owing to the very heavy duties imposed upon all articles imported from that country.

Mr. Murray also supported the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Poulett Thompson said the subject of Sugar Duties had for a long time been under the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers. They were anxious to afford the petitioners all the relief in their power, but could not grant relief to the extent prayed in the petition.

The House of Commons was engaged from 12 to 3 o'clock on Friday in receiving petitions against the Irish Disturbance Bill, no others being permitted to be presented.

Mr. Evans, Mr. A. Fitzsimons, and Mr. F. O'Connor, expressed regret that any thing like a "run for gold" had been recommended in Ireland, as the adoption of the recommendation could only increase the difficulties of the poorer and the working classes in that country.—Mr. Cobbett expressed a hope that the "run" would be continued—any thing, any confusion, to defeat the bill.—The Speaker reminded him that he ought not to avail himself of his privilege to excite confusion, and to do that which in any one but a member would expose to the visitations of the law.—Mr. Cobbett explained that he meant to recommend nothing that was unconstitutional; but what could be constitutionally done to defeat the Bill he hoped would be done. He also stated it to be his belief, if the Bill passed, that the Ministers would propose a measure—indeed that one was prepared—for an armed government of this country.—Mr. Lamb denied that any measure of the sort was in preparation or contemplation; the government desired nothing but the new police, which had been very successful.

The House adjourned till five, when Lord Althorp moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill, to which Mr. Hume moved as an amendment—

"That while the house deeply lamented the existence of disturbance in some districts of Ireland, they were of opinion that it had not been satisfactorily shown that the existing laws were insufficient for the purpose of putting an end to them; and that therefore the house could not consent to a Bill which placed Ireland out of the pale of the British Constitution."

Mr. Alderman Wood having seconded the amendment, a Debate arose thereupon, which was continued till 1 o'clock, and adjourned till Monday. The most remarkable, as it was also the most important, speech delivered was by Lord Althorpe, who, in reference to Mr. Hume's declaration that he had no confidence in Ministers, is reported to have thus replied on the subject of tithes and the Petty Jury Bill for Ireland:—

"One cause assigned by the hon. member for that want of confidence was, that the remedial measures which had been promised in last session were not passed. He had referred particularly to the declarations made by him (Lord A.) and the Hon. Secretary for Ireland—he accused them of having broken their pledges, and of having promised 'an extinction of tithes,' which promise was never redeemed. Now, on the contrary, he (Lord A.) would assert, that as soon as the measure of last session should have come into full operation, tithes would be extinguished in fact, and the name alone would remain. (Hear.) They would not, indeed, be put into the pockets of the Landlords—(cheers)—who had bought their land subject to tithes, and ought to hold it on the same condition; but the great grievance of Ireland, and one felt in this country too—the pressure of tithes on cultivation, and their hostility to improvement—would be removed. The Bill had been delayed much longer than he wished, or expected, but when the measure should have come once into operation, the tenant—the occupier, would pay no tithes. He did not, indeed, know whether hon. gentlemen had the same understanding when Ministers made the declaration, but the report was sufficient to show that the bill would not be very different from that ultimately introduced. The hon. member had, moreover, said that the Ministers bill had been dishonored—referring, as he declared, to the non-introduction of the promised Grand Jury Bill. Now, there was no promise about a Grand Jury measure; the Bill was to regulate Petty Juries. On this subject he [Lord A.] had already frankly admitted that his pledge had not been redeemed, but the fault was neither his nor the government's—it was solely the result of circumstances. It was now, he confessed, an unredeemed pledge, and he regretted it, but it would be redeemed in the present session—(cheers.)—He had said to the hon. member for Dublin, that if he should not bring the bill in this house, Ministers would introduce it into the upper; but they would make no objections to his bringing it into this house, and the hon. member was accordingly about to do so."

It seems tolerably plain from this explanation of the noble lord, that, with respect to tithes, this country is still burthened with them, and that the only change will be, to shift the payment of them from the occupier to the landlord. This undoubtedly, is a relief so far as it goes, as it will prevent collisions whatever between the Minister, or his proctors, and the people; but as a release from a pecuniary infliction on the country it is none, and ultimately the burthen will fall on the tenant. The Church Reform Bill touches nothing but the Parish Cess; but this is trivial in amount, and will not be felt at all in Counties.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

Church Plunder Bill.—The clergy of the Diocese of Derry have met, and come to the following resolutions in reference to the meditated spoliation of the Church. There are some of them to which we give our unqualified dissent, recognising, as they do, the right of interference in the application of any property belonging to the church—even to a limited extent; but then the meeting was held at the Palace—the bishop is a Whig, and the near relative of Lord Grey—his lordship was in the Chair, and not only presided at, but, to a certain extent, influencing the proceedings of the assembly.

The avowed object of the meeting was, for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan of "Church Reform" proposed by his Majesty's Ministers—when it was

Resolved—That we have bestowed our deep and earnest consideration upon the measure affecting the Established Church in Ireland, recently submitted to the Commons House of Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Resolved—That we cheerfully acquiesce in that provision of the proposed bill, by which the peculiar expenses attendant on the celebration of Divine worship are to be met by a taxation on the incomes of those who hold church preferment; though we deem the amount of cess intended to be levied too great, and the rate of taxation more than adequate for church purposes, to which alone we consider it applicable.

Resolved—That we view with much alarm, and feel ourselves imperatively called on to protest against the proposed annihilation of ten bishoprics of the united church wishout the consent of a convocation.

Resolved—That we utterly condemn that provision of the proposed plan, by which it shall be left at the discretion of commissioners to suspend the re-appointment of ministers in parishes where Divine service had not been performed for three years preceding the passing of the act.

Resolved—That we defer the expression of our opinions on other important particulars connected with this measure until the above contemplated bill shall appear in print, when we request the Lord Bishop will again call us together, and give us an opportunity of expressing our sentiments, and offering such suggestions as may appear advisable upon the mature consideration of the whole bill as connected with the interests of the Protestant Church, established by law in England and Ireland.

From the London Albion.

How often during the progress of the discussions on the Reform Bill did we assure our readers, that the populace and their organs knew not what they did in clamoring for it, and that the bright expectations of public contentment which hung upon its accomplishment would never be realized. For what, we asked, is the old system to be sacrificed? and we were answered, for the satisfaction of the people who demand the sacrifice, and for the sake of the pure and honest legislation which the Reform will bring to pass. Well! the Reform has passed—the parliament elected according to the new system has been some time at work, but has the satisfaction been found?—has the anticipated improvement visited the Legislature, elevating its true dignity, and augmenting its usefulness?

Let the *True Sun*, the evening organ of the Radicals, answer these questions. Last night we find it pouring fourth its song of indignant lamentation over the "Reformed" Parliament, in the following strains:—

"If we did not know, to our cost, that two years had been spent in 'reforming' the House of Commons, and that 'reform' was at last carried, it would be difficult to believe that we were blessed with such a thing as a 'reformed' parliament at all. Never did purification look so much like corruption; or new improvements resemble so completely old abuses. The house stamped its character at its very first sitting; and night after night it goes on, giving us assurances that it intends, as long as it can, to continue as it begun.

"Clear enough is it, that the Reformed Parliament is not the Parliament it was expected to be; its voice is not the voice of the people; it does not even represent the opinions of the limited constituency by whom it was elected."

So much for the good (even in the eyes of its advocates) effected by that measure, for the sake of which Political Unions arose in their rabble might, and the British government, going with the ignorant impatience of the million, tore away the attributes of security and permanence from every institution in the country.

London, March 5.

City, *Tuesday Evening*.—French papers received this morning convey the intelligence that application is about to be made to the Chambers for a million and a half for secret service money, which is expected to meet strong opposition. An equally strong resistance is expected to the guarantee of the Greek loan.

On Dit.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer expects now to have a surplus on the financial year of about £600,000, which he wishes to appropriate to the reduction of the Excise and Stamp duties. He will also propose a reduction beyond that surplus, in anticipation of another favourable year. He would be glad to reduce the assessed taxes at least one half; being unable however, to do this without the imposition of some new tax, he has suggested a moderate property tax, but has met with a decided refusal from Earl Grey. This is given as the clue to the reported misunderstanding between his Lordship and some of his official colleagues. On the subject of the newspaper duties Lord Althorp refuses to state any thing decisive. Lord Brougham, two months ago, seemed to think with Lord Althorp, that the reduction of the newspaper duties was not called for by the newspaper proprietors themselves; and when told he took his opinion from what was stated by the proprietors of the *Times*, he replied, "Well, the *Times* has great power."

March 6.—The first reading of the Irish Coercive Bill was agreed to last night in the House of Commons, by a majority, in favour of Ministers, of 377, the numbers being for the first reading 466, against it 89. Mr. O'Connell expressed his sentiments at full length, and with considerable force, on the subject of the Bill, which, in common with many other well-wishers to government, we still hope to see considerably modified. In its present form it contains, as we have said all along, so many obnoxious features, that we cannot but be impressed with the notion that it will, to a considerable degree, fail of effect.—*Sun.*

Lord Althorp last night made an allusion to the application of poor laws to Ireland, which gives us some hopes that it will not be long before His Majesty's Government bring the subject under the consideration of Parliament. We had feared that the idea of introducing any system of poor laws into that unhappy country had been at once dismissed as against principle, which we admit them to be, but it is evident, as well from the declaration of Lord Althorp last night as that of Lord Duncannon the night before last, that several of his Majesty's ministers are favourably inclined to the adoption of some measure which shall give the miserable beings who are driven to crime by the recklessness of starvation, something to lose by ill conduct, something to gain by provident conduct.—*Ibid.*

The Funds.—The funds are looking up, in consequence of the majority on the side of Ministers last night in the House of Commons on the Irish Bill, as well as a general opinion that the affairs of Holland are drawing to a settlement. Consols are at present 88⅛ ⅜ for account.

On Wednesday night Lord Althorp introduced the ministerial bill as it was carried in the House of Lords, for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland. The detail of atrocity and outrage which his Lordship enumerated, is truly appalling—in Leinster, during one year, 1832, the number of murders was 163; of robberies 487; of burglaries and attacks upon houses 1,827; of burnings 194; of cattle houghings 70; of serious assaults upon the person 743; of illegal notices 913; and of injury to property; and scarcely any punishment. Jurors, witnesses, and magistrates, threatened with death—property at the mercy of a band of organised ruffians.

The Timber Trade.—Ministers have an extraordinary facility in unsettling all departments of trade. It is generally understood that they intend during the present Session of Parliament to tamper with the timber duties, and the consequence is, that there is no business whatever doing in this trade. We have seen several letters stating that raft merchants will make no purchases until they know what measures ministers intend to propose on the subject. There is some activity in the woollen and cotton manufactures, but in every other branch of industry there is unusual depression for the season of the year, now so nearly approaching the Spring.

The sugar duties are to be continued for another year, on the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the revenue could not afford a reduction of duties to any extent.

Retrenchment.—Amongst other projects for reducing our expenditure, a plan is in contemplation to produce a considerable saving by the consolidation of the Boards of Excise and Customs. The duties of the Excise will be discharged by officers of the Customs, and the Excise Board is to be done away.—Officers actively employed will be continued in the Customs, and others above a certain age receive superannuation allowance. By this speculative reform the Whig government calculate the ultimate saving will amount to a million per ann.

The superannuation pensions of the soldiers of the line are to be in future reduced from a shilling to *sixpence* a day, and the period of servitude, entitling the soldier to this pension, is to be considerably extended.

The office of Comptroller of army accounts is said to be among the reductions proposed by ministers.

The election for a representative for the city of London, in the room of the late Alderman Waithman terminated in the return of the Tory candidate, Mr. Lyall, by a majority of 1042 over Mr. Alderman Venables, who declared that 2000 electors who had promised him their votes had not polled.—The numbers were—Lyal, 5569; Venables, 4527.

A Board of Officers is about to assemble at the Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards, to take into consideration the book of field exercise and evolutions for the army now in use, and to recommend such alterations and revisions as may be deemed advisable. It is understood that the intention of the Board will be especially directed to the present method of forming threes and fours, and of loading and firing; and that some important changes under this head are contemplated.

We understand that the Rev. Edward Irving has gone to Scotland to take his trial before the Presbytery of Annan.

The money subscribed for the distressed Irish clergy amounts to the sum of £27,600.

The damage done by the late storm, in Exeter alone, is calculated to exceed £10,000.

At the Salisbury assizes there were four causes and sixty barristers; a pretty apt illustration of the old adage about more cats than mice.

There are at present in the Bath jail, for debt, four widows, with infant families, amounting altogether to twenty-five children. The debt for which these poor widows is incarcerated, amounts to the trifling sum of 2s. 10d., but the costs amount to 6s. 5d.—*Bath Journal.*

White Slaves.—It is said that there are 40,000 children under nine years of age, employed in the factories of Great Britain and Ireland!

Sale of a Wife.—A grinder named Calton, sold his wife publicly in the Market place, Stockport, on Monday last. She was purchased by a shopmate of the husband for a gallon of beer! The fair one, who had a halter round her neck, seemed quite agreeable. The police have taken no notice of this outrage upon public decency.

Shipbuilding.—At no period these many years back has the ship-building businesss on the banks of the Clyde been brisker than at present. There are about twenty vessels on the stocks at the Slip-dock, Dunbarton, Port Glasgow, and Greenock, among which are three or four steamers of immense size, destined to ply on English and Irish stations. A number of the steamers navigating the Clyde are also under repairs at present, and are in course of receiving on board boilers of a novel and ingenious construction, by which it is calculated that an increased facility of transmission of goods and passengers will be obtained.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Public meetings have been held at Aberdeen and Greenock, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the repeal of the assessed taxes; in the petition from the latter place the coercive measures for Ireland were also made a subject of complaint.

About 1000 *female* power-loom weavers assembled at the Lyceum Rooms, Glasgow, on Wednesday, and formed themselves into an association to resist the tyranny of the overseers and reduction of prices by the masters.

Martial Law for Ireland.—We are sorry that our limits will not allow of a report of the proceedings at the public meeting, held on the 27th instant, at the Music Hall, to petition against Lord Grey's bill of coercion for Ireland. It was numerously and respectably attended, and seemed animated with strong and decisive feelings on the subject. The petition adopted there was transmitted, by last Saturday night's mail, to our member, Mr. Ewart, for presentation. Though lying for signatures only three days, it has received more than thirteen thousand, whilst the counter petition, got up by the church and tory party "on change," has only received three or four hundred.—*Liv. Alb.*

A meeting was held at Manchester, in the Campfield, at half-past twelve on Monday for the purpose of petitioning against the Irish Disturbance Bill. There were about 4,000 persons present. Mr. Shee Lalor, of Kilburn, addressed the meeting in a speech of great length and great eloquence, but signalized throughout by the same extreme violence of vituperation as marked the late speeches at the Birmingham meeting.

Thursday night a public meeting was held in the Lyceum Rooms, at Glasgow, Sir D. K. Sanford in the chair, for the purpose of expressing disapprobation of the Irish Coercive Bill submitted to Parliament by Ministers.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has himself dismissed Lord Miltown from the commission of the peace for the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, as an acknowledgment of his lordship's services in the cause of "ould Ireland," by his entering himself a member of the "Volunteers."—*Dublin Eve. Mail.*

The Marquis of Abercorn and other landed proprietors of Tyrone, have come to the resolution of paying the tithes due by their respective tenantry, under the act passed last session of Parliament, claiming the statutory deduction of fifteen per cent.—*Cork Reporter.*

Mr. Steele, the pacificator, has been arrested on a charge of uttering a seditious speech. The next day, having been admitted to bail, he attended a meeting in Kilkenny, where he was as violent as ever. Warrants also are issued against several members of the Trades Union, for sedition.

An Irish Military Expedition.—Extract of a letter from Longford, dated Feb. 14: "I think it worth mentioning that I saw, yesterday, a troop of the 10th Hussars driving in twelve geese, the property of Mr. Richard Levinge, a Protestant, for tithes, due to Dean Maxwell, brother to Lord Farnham.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Bucharest of the 20th ult. state that a corps of 20,000 Russians was expected to enter that principality instantly.

A letter of the 27th ultimo, from Ancona, announces a general amnesty by the Pope for February 8, being the anniversary of his election to the Pontifical throne, after which his Holiness will demand the evacuation of his territory. The same letter also says, "Every day the report of an Italian confederation is gaining ground. It is said that it will be under the protection of France, England and Austria. Naples and the Roman States are said to be the only powers that have not yet adhered to this confederation."

Holland.—M. Pozzo di Borgo had his last conference yesterday with Lord Palmerston, preparatory to his departure for Paris. It is generally understood that the subject of the conference was the Belgian question. On this subject M. Pozzo di Borgo professes to have great desire for a settlement, and declares that the Emperor's intentions are decidedly pacific. It is indeed thought by the French Cabinet that the Emperor of Russia is more anxious for the arrangement of the Belgian question than he was; but the change is attributed to the singular position of affairs in the East, which have opened a new prospect to Russia—ambition and spoliation.—Nicholas would, we doubt not, gladly abandon his ally, the King of Holland, if the consequences of his doing so were to be, permission from Great-Britain and France to interfere in any way he might please between Turkey and Egypt. It cannot, however, be agreeable, either to this country or France, to see the autocrat of the Russias extending his interests in a quarter so important to the mercantile interests of France, and to similar interests as regards this country, as also to our political greatness. It is asserted by M. Pozzo di Borgo, that M. Dedel, the new Dutch Ambassador, will be more tractable than M. Von Zuylen. We have reason to believe, however, that his instructions are not at all more favorable to the Belgians than those of his predecessors.

Brussels, February 19.—The spirit of discontent is spreading over all the Belgian army, particularly in the cavalry, in consequence of the introduction of French officers; and it is reported that a great many Belgian officers are about throwing up their commissions.

Portugal.—There are accounts in town from the vicinity of Oporto, to the 9th of February. They are, on the whole, rather favourable to the Constitutional cause, but we are sorry to say great sickness prevailed in the Pedroite army as well as that of the Miguelites. The complaint is not cholera, but a malignant fever caused chiefly by the bad quality of the provisions. Among the Miguelites the fever rages still more violently, and the mortality is much greater than in Oporto. There was a report current that the Miguelites were about to retire upon Coimbra; and as Don Miguel had ordered two thousand mules to be sent to Head Quarters, for the purpose of transporting stores and baggage, the report was probably well founded. A few reinforcements had arrived at Oporto, and others of a more extensive character were hourly expected. Marshal Soligniac had announced his intention to move forward early in April, but there had been some difference between him and the Emperor as to the course of operations which should be adopted. Every thing, however, was likely to be arranged to the satisfaction of the Marshal. The Pedroite troops, notwithstanding the prevailing sickness, were in good spirits at the date of these accounts.

France.—The Paris *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains, in the official part, the following most important article:—

"On Friday the 22d Feb. at half past five, Madame the Duchess of Berri delivered to the General Bugeaud, governor of the citadel of Blaye, the following declaration:—

"Pressed by my circumstances, and by the measures ordained by the government, although I had the gravest possible motives for keeping my marriage secret, I think I owe it to myself as well as to my children, to declare that I was secretly married during my sojourn in Italy.

(Signed) "Marie Caroline."

"From the citadel of Blaye, the 22d Feb. 1833.

"This declaration, transmitted by the General Bugeaud to the President of the Council, the Minister of War, was immediately deposited in the depot of the archives of the Chancellerie of France."

Thus ends (remarks the *London Courier*) the farce which has followed the tragedy of the errors of the Bourbons! The exiled family has suffered every variety of calamity, but this last is the worst of all.

There is no truth in the story of the Dutchess de Berri's marriage; at least so says a French Minister, in a letter which has been communicated to us. She is expected to be confined in about three months.—*Spectator.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, April 12.

About 12 o'clock last night, our news boat came up from the packet ship Pacific, Captain Waite, bringing us London and Liverpool papers to March 16th, both inclusive.

The Irish Enforcing Bill was ordered to a second reading in the House of Commons on the 13th,—yeas, 363; nays, 84.—Majority for Ministers, 279.

The Irish Church reform bill was introduced on the 13th, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and read a first time by a vote of 186 to 46.

Disastrous reports had been received from Oporto, but they appear to have been without foundation.

Unquestionable intelligence had been received of the conclusion of an armistice between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha.

At the Privy Council held on the 15th, the 12th of May was fixed upon to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for the cessation of cholera in the United Kingdom.

A public meeting was about to be called, to consider the best means of affording relief to the Polish exiles in London.

It is said (remarks the Liverpool Chronicle) that the value of property in every part of London, except what are called fashionable situations, has fallen at least one fourth, and in many instances one third.

Lord Althorp has postponed his motion for leave to bring in a bill "for the commutation of tithes," till Tuesday, 2d April.

A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury, at Middlesex Sessions, against C. Baring Wall, Esq. M. P. for misdemeanor.

A report is current, that the combined squadrons of England and France are to proceed to the Scheldt.

The iron trade continues to improve. An additional advance of 10s. per ton has been declared.

A Currency Club has been formed, the object of which is to force on the ministry measures for discussing the currency.

Ministers have it in contemplation to increase the number of English Bishoprics, making provision for the increase by a diminution of the incomes of two or three of the largest sees.

The Directors of the India Board continue to sit daily, and are hourly in communication with the Ministers; but nothing of a decisive character respecting the determination of the Government as to the East India trade has yet transpired.

It appears from the Irish papers and correspondence that partial runs on the provincial banks for gold have been taking place in other districts besides Kilkenny, and with similar injurious consequences to business and to industrious individuals. Happily, hitherto, the mischievous and insidious hint appears to be but partially and slightly attended to.

London, March 14.—We understand that the members of the Currency Club who formed the deputation to Lord Althorp yesterday, have met with a positive refusal of any ministerial sanction to a committee of inquiry on the state of the currency.

Liverpool, March 15.—*Run on the Irish Banks.*—On Wednesday evening last, 30,000 sovereigns were shipped al this port, by one of the Government steamers, for the Bank of Messrs. Latouche & Co. at Dublin, for the purpose of enabling them to meet any run that may take place.

We understand that Lord Durham, who has retired from the Cabinet in consequence of increasing ill health, is dangerously ill. At the meeting of the Cabinet this day, it is said that the appointment of a successor to Lord Durham will be decided on.—*Courier.*

Up to this time no fresh communication has been made to the West India Committee by Lord Goderich, on the subject of the proposed emancipation of the slaves in the West India Colonies. The Committee augur favorably to their own interests from this delay.—*Sun.*

London Money Market, March 15.—There was little animation to day in the transactions in the English funds, and Consols have scarcely varied at all in price. The last quotation was 88¼ to ⅜, for the account, and that of Exchequer bills 47s. to 48s. premium.

Deal, March 11.—E. to E. S. E. moderate.—The combined squadron, consisting of his Majesty's ships Donegal, Talevera, and Malabar, of the line, and Satellite, with the Siren, Rear Admiral Villeneuva, and two other French frigates, proceeded through the Gulls into the North Sea, on a cruise.

London, March 14.—Ministers have announced their willingness to admit certain modifications of the Irish coercive Bill, which are as follow:

1. All officers below the rank of captain, are to be excluded from sitting in courts martial.
2. When the court consists of more than seven members, then seven must agree in the verdict.
3. In a court composed of seven members, five must agree.
4. A court of five must be unanimous.

March 16th.—Very little progress was last night made in the Irish Disturbance Bill. Only 3 clauses out of 41 were got through. Yet, notwithstanding this delay, the bill, we take for granted, will pass the House of Commons, in spite of the repugnance to its principles, which pervades the whole liberal majority of that assembly, and which has been frankly acknowledged by the very ministers, who felt themselves constrained to bring in that unusual and most offensive measure. It is certain that in the progress of the discussions, both in doors and out, upon some of its obnoxious clauses, the symptoms of an increasing dislike to even the temporary admission of such intruders upon our domestic policy as courts martial, domiciliary visists, and suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act, became more perceptible every hour; and we had hopes, not many days ago, that the bill, ere it passed, would have been cleansed of most of its unwholesome attributes. But, unhappily, the activity of murderous outrage in Ireland has proceeded without a moment's relaxation.

Paris, March 12.—According to a recent number of the Neckar Gazette, a paper wholly devoted to the Russian government, an army of 60 thousand Russians had crossed the Pruth, for the purpose of marching to the aid of the Sultan. There is every reason to believe that this statement, if not wholly unfounded, is at least grossly exaggerated. It is well known that the Russians had not 60,000 men within 200 miles of the Pruth, and the movements to bring such a force together, and enable it to proceed to Bessarabia, must have been for sometime sufficiently notorious to have led long before this to the expectation that such an occurrence as that which is now announced by the paper in question, might take place. The 60,000 men were probably 6,000, intended to relieve the corps of occupation in Moldavia, which has been stationed there since the peace.

The attention of the public has been attracted to a report that the Dutch King had offered to surrender his claims on Belgium and France, provided that the possession of the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg be guaranteed to him. This rumor is stated to arise from an intrigue, to which a few Orangists are a party, who, from fear that they cannot ensure the Nassau restoration, now seek to have this country partitioned like Poland.

The future line of conduct which may be adopted by the King of Holland is so doubtful that, notwithstanding all the professions made of an approaching peace, there are some who expect a warlike collision within a short time. The Belgian government is determined not to be taken by surprise, as in August, 1831.

London, March 14.—We are happy to be able to state that the unfavorable reports prevalent, for the last few days, relative to the departure of the Duke of Braganza from Oporto, are without foundation. With respect to the position of the army of Liberation, it is indisputably true that there is the greatest want of provisions at Oporto; and that the troops, in consequence, have been exposed to the most severe privations. The cause of the Queen of Portugal, however, is not yet proved to be absolutely lost, and the strong reinforcements of men, and supplies of provisions, which are now on their way to Oporto, may enable the army of Liberation to retain their position for some time longer. We may add, that should the reinforcement of troops and supplies of provisions reach Oporto in time, and there is every reason to believe that they will arive in time, Gen. Solignac will, without delay make a movement in advance, and change altogether of the military operations to which hitherto he has been compelled from circumstances, reluctantly, to adhere.—*Courier.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, April 20, 1833.

By the English Mail, which arrived on Tuesday night, we received London papers to the evening of the 7th March, and a Falmouth paper of the 9th. We have also been favored with Cork papers to the 14th, inclusive, received by the Barque *Independence*, at this port, from Kinsale; and, by an arrival at New-York, on Friday sennight, and the Brig *William*, at this port, this morning, we have London and Liverpool dates of the 16th.

Although our intelligence from Europe is thus placed twenty days in advance of our previous advices, the papers are nevertheless comparatively barren of important political information.—The struggle in Portugal still remained undecided;—the affairs of Holland and Belgium continued to be the subject of negociation, with but a faint prospect of an early termination to the labours of the diplomatists, in a settlement of the difficulties which have so long existed between the two countries;—France has been thrown into a slight ferment by a disclosure of a delicate nature, recently made by the Duchess of Berri, in which the national honour is considered to be at stake.—The hostilities in the East, between the forces of Ibrahim Pacha and the Sultan, have been suspended, and negociations were in progress for the amicable adjustment of the causes of dispute.—Official despatches had been received by the French Government from Greece, announcing the arrival of King Otho at Napoli; where he issued a proclamation, in which he professes a multitude of good intentions and wishes for the future prosperity and welfare of his newly adopted country, and engages to protect the religion of the Greeks. Recent events, however, would incline us to the belief that King Otho's reign will be of short duration.

In Parliament, the affairs of Ireland were the prominent subject of discussion. The Coercion Bill was ordered to a second reading in the House of Commons on the 13th, by a majority of 279. Ministers had agreed to some modifications in the measure; but still, we fear, when carried into effect, (of which there now appears to be little doubt,) it will not entirely allay the disturbances which have so long been prevalent in Ireland.

Timber Duties.—Private Letters from England agree in stating that an alteration in the present scale of Timber Duties, is contemplated by Ministers. The increase on Colonial wood, it is stated, will be 5s., while a reduction of an equal amount will take place upon Foreign.

The people of this Province, we think, will have cause to regret that the Delegates appointed by the House of Assembly during the late Session of the Legislature, did not immediately proceed to England; as their personal remonstrances, strengthened by the joint Petition of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, might have had some effect in mitigating or averting the threatened change, which, if persisted in, will have a most injurious effect on the trade and commerce of this Colony.

The Honorable Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests, has just published a Pamphlet, entitled "*Report of the Commissioner and Surveyor General of Crown Lands and Forests, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to the Evidence brought before a Committee appointed by the House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick*—1833."

We have been favoured with a copy of his Observations, a part of which we now lay before our readers; and we shall publish the remainder at our earliest convenience. We forbear to make any remarks upon the merit of this Official Document, and commit it to the tender mercies of the Country, and especially of those Gentlemen who have been so honourably mentioned by the Commissioner,—to whom he imputes the basest and most malevolent motives, because they have dared to declare, before a Committee of the House of Assembly, that opinion respecting the official conduct of Mr. Baillie, which prevails from one end to the other of this Province. It is, however, worthy of particular notice, that in no single instance has the Commissioner denied the facts stated by the persons who were examined; but he pleads a justification by circumstances, by comparison, or by his Instructions from the Imperial Government.—The Evidence, we arranged under distinct heads; but as the Commissioner's Observations are of a general nature, we cannot present them in the same form as the Evidence, and we are therefore under the necessity of publishing them as they appear in the Pamphlet.

(COPIES.)

Government House, March 20, 1833.

Sir,—I enclose herewith, copies of the Evidence taken before the Committee of Grievances of the House of Assembiy, as also a copy of the Address of that House to His Majesty, on the same subject; and I have to request that you will afford me such information on the several matters set forth, as may be in your power to furnish, in order that I may be enabled to form a correct judgment thereon.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. Thomas Baillie,
Commissioner & Surveyor General,
&c. &c. &c.

Crown Land Office, Fredericton, 28th March, 1833.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing copies of the Evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Assembly, and of the Address of that House to His Majesty, on the subject of Grievances said to exist in this Province. Allow me to present to your Excellency my thanks for affording me this opportunity of stating for your information, as well as for that of His Majesty's Government, a few facts relating to the several matters therein adverted to, and I trust that I shall be excused for extending my communication to some remarks which it is my wish to make public.—While I was assailed by anonymous writers, I was sure your Excellency would not have approved of my conduct had I placed myself on a level with *them*, and answered their calumnies under an assumed name; nor could I ever have condescended to attach my signature to any correspondence with the miscreant who could resort to such means of assailing a Public Officer; or with the coward who, from personal hostility, malevolence of disposition, or disappointed ambition, could thus give vent to his spleen.—The time has now arrived, when, after the endeavours of an Inquisition of a character akin alone to those which have flourished in countries where the British Constitution was unknown, I may be allowed to speak for myself, and to vindicate my character from the base aspersions which have gone forth. Of the People of this Province, I entertain too high an opinion to suppose that they will readily receive these assertions as facts; yet as so great pains have been taken by those who are either personally hostile to me, or who have ends of their own to serve in promulgating these reports, I consider myself bound to adopt all honourable means to secure the approbation of the steady, and to regain the good will of those whose minds have been influenced against me. Although I never will seek for the popularity of a day; I will not insult the people of my adopted country, or those who have left their native land to seek a home in this, by saying that I despise their good opinion: for this purpose, I have to request that your Excellency will allow me to make this statement as public as the case appears to require.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble servant,
THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner, &c.

His Excellency Major-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL.

From Nielson's Quebec Gazette, April 1.

The following resolutions proposed in the Legislative Council on Friday, by the Hon. Peter M'Gill, were passed in Committee of the whole, and adopted by the House unanimously:—

1st. Resolved as the opinion of this House—That the Constitution of Government established by the Act 31, Geo. III. cap. 31, was granted by the Imperial Parliament upon the humble Petition of His Majesty's subjects inhabiting the then Province of Quebec, and is the sole foundation of all Legislative Power in this Province and that the just and impartial administration of the said Government is all that is necessary to promote and maintain their peace and just rights and privileges.

2. That the Act which bestowed on this Province a form of Government modelled as nearly as circumstances would admit on that of the mother country, by some of her greatest and wisest Statesmen, was designed to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of this Province, and to confirm their attachment to the British Throne: and the happiness and prosperity which the people of Lower Canada have since enjoyed, their peaceable submission to the Laws, and the readiness with which they have on all occasions come forward to defend the Province against foreign aggression, powerfully attest the policy, the wisdom, the efficacy, and the beneficence of the measure.

3. That notwithstanding a condition so prosperous, the House of Assembly have since 1831, been making attempts to obtain a change in the form of Government established in this Province by the Act above cited, but particularly in the present session of the Provincial Parliament, by an address to His Majesty to recommend to His Parliament a measure which would directly tend to subvert the Constitution, and dissolve the ties which bind the Colony to the Parent State.

4. That the Proceedings of the House of Assembly herein referred to, are at variance with the previously reiterated sentiments of that House—contrary to the uniform declarations of the Legislative Council—and against the wishes of a large portion of the inhabitants of this Province, as expressed in their petition to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the year 1814, in their petitions laid at the foot of the throne, and presented to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament in the year 1828, and recently by a petition to His Majesty signed by nearly 15,000 of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the upper part of this Province to the same effect clearly demonstrating that those who have no other aim than the prosperity, peace and good government thereof—who can duly appreciate the blessings and advantages which they enjoy, and who are anxious for a permanent connexion with the British Empire, desire no change in the mode of constituting this House.

5. That it is expedient to address the King, pointing out to His Majesty the evils which would ensue to this Province, and to the true interests of His Majesty's loyal subjects now residing therein or who may hereafter become inhabitants thereof, if the prayer of the Assembly in the Address, before alluded to, should be granted—and praying that His Excellency will take into his most serious consideration the present alarming posture of affairs in this Province, and adopt such measures as in his wisdom will tend to tranquilize the minds, to maintain the constitutional rights and liberties of his faithful subjects therein, and thus guarantee the permanency of the existing connexion between the Colony and the Parent State.

The steamship 'Royal William' was sold, by Sheriff's sale, on Wednesday last, at William Henry. We understand that there were several bidders on the occasion, and that it was finally adjudged, at £5000, to William Stevenson, Esq. of Quebec, who, we believe, acted as the agent of some parties in Quebec. It is understood that the new proprietors will continue the Royal William on the same route, from Quebec to Halifax, and the other Colonial ports.—*Montreal Gaz. April* 6.

Bermuda, March 19.—Arrived, on Saturday last, H. M. frigate Vernon, Captain Sir George Westfall, in 26 days from Falmouth, bearing the flag of the Right Honourable Sir George Cockburn, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the West India and North American Commands.

The Admiral will sail hence, we understand, in about a week for Jamaica, and will call here on his way to Halifax early in the summer, for Lady and Miss Cockburn, who take up their residence at Clarence Hill, during Sir George's absence at Jamaica. We have also been informed that Sir George intends to make this his head quarters.

March 26.—Arrived on Thursday, troop ship Romney, last from Ireland, with a detachment of 86 non-commissioned officers and privates, from the depot, under the command of Capt. Stewart, to join the service Companies of the 71st Regt. now doing duty in these Islands. The Romney has still on board upwards of eight-hundred men, belonging to regiments stationed in several of the West India Islands, under the command of Col. Sir Michael M'Creagh, K. C. B.—The Romney, after disposing of these men, will, we understand, proceed from Jamaica, the last of the Islands at which she has to call, to Halifax, and there embark a regiment to complete the military establishment of these Islands.