GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,--May 30.

The Duke of Wellington drew the attention of Earl Grey to the circumstance that a vessel with armed troops was about to sail from one of the ports of this country for Portugal; and he gave notice, that on Monday next he should move an address to His Majesty, to preserve the neutrality between the contending parties in Portugal.

Earl Grey observed, that he knew nothing of the sailing of the troops, excepting from the accounts in the newspapers.

June 3.

War in Portugal--Ministers in a minority!

The Duke of Wellington brought forward his promised motion—

"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, most respectfully entreating that His Majesty would be pleased to give such directions as may enforce the observance, *by His Majesty's subjects*, of the neutrality declared by His Majesty, in the contest now carrying on in Portugal."

His Grace charged the government of this country with having persisted in a long course of injustice towards her ancient and faithful ally, and contrary to the provisions of the foreign enlistment act; and entered into various details in support of that opinion, such as the neglect of Ministers to induce France to postpone her claims, while the Portuguese government was immersed with difficulties—their permission of the seizure of the fleet at Lisbon, and their refusal to prevent the sailing of expeditions and the fitting out of armaments in this country. All this, he maintained, was a violation of treaties, and an abandonment of the spirit of neutrality upon which they professed to act. If the government was really determined to assist Don Pedro, he contended it would be more honourable in them to say so. After recommending that His Majesty should at once recall his subjects who were engaged on both sides of the contest, the noble Duke concluded by moving the address alluded to above.—Earl Grey denied that there had been any breach of neutrality declared by this country, and maintained that the assistance rendered by any individuals did not constitute any infraction either of the law of nations or of the spirit of the foreign enlistment act, which was passed for a specific object. His Lordship denounced Don Miguel as a usurper, and declared himself favorable to the cause of the young Queen of Portugal. The motion of the noble Duke, he conceived, implied a censure on Ministers, which they did not deserve. —The motion was supported by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Eldon, and Lord Wynford, on the ground that the fitting out of warlike expeditions in the ports of this kingdom, and the enlistment of soldiers in this country, were breaches of the law of neutrality, as expounded by the first law authorities.—The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor opposed the motion, which they regarded as an intended censure upon the government. The Lord Chancellor said, that it would be impossible, by any enforcement of the law, to prevent the people of this country from enlisting in foreign service, if they chose, or to check the manufacturers from supplying military equipments to foreign customers.—The Duke of Wellington, in reply, said, he did not bring forward the present motion as a motion of censure on ministers, but merely to obtain the object it professed to have in view.—Earl Grey observed, that notwithstanding this explanation, he could regard this motion in no other light than as a motion of censure.—Their lordships then divided, when there appeared for the motion, 80; against it, 68; majority against ministers, 12.

June 6.

His Majesty's Answer to the Address.—All the Ministers having taken their places, the Marquis Wellesley, who appeared in the Windsor uniform, rose and said, he held in his hand His Majesty's answer to their Lordships' address of Monday, which was as follows:—

"My Lords—*I have already taken all such measures as appear to me to be necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I had determined to observe in the contest now going on in Portugal.*"

This short and pithy answer was received with the utmost silence, in a House quite as full as the one that voted the address.

The Bishop of Exeter then presented a petition from the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, against the Irish Church Reform bill, in doing which the reverend prelate said, Ministers should have regard to the coronation oath of His Majesty. Earl Grey replied at some length, in a manner which the Bishop of Exeter complained of as being most overbearing.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 24.

Law of Imprisonment for Debt.

The Solicitor General gave notice, that on Wednesday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the law of imprisonment for debt, and for the more effectually enabling—(Loud cheers, which prevented the rest of the notice from being heard in the gallery.)

May 31.—*Bank of England.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his promised motion on the subject of the Bank Charter, and the Banking system. The resolutions were ordered to be printed, but no vote was taken upon them.—The leading features of the arrangement are, that the Charter shall be renewed for twenty-one years, an option being reserved to the Government to put an end to it after the expiration of ten years, on a year's notice—that no Banking Company of more than six partners at a greater distance may draw bills on London to any amount, and issue notes payable in London—that the Bank of England notes shall be a legal tender for debts above the value of £5, and the notes of the Bank shall not be payable in gold except at the Bank of England and its branches—that bills having not more than three months to run, shall not be subject to the Usury Laws—that a weekly account, similar to that laid before the Bank Committee, stating the amount of bullion in the Bank, and the notes in circulation, shall be furnished weekly to the government, which is to be considered confidential; but the average of these accounts, at the end of the quarter, shall be published in the succeeding quarter in the *Gazette;* and that a bill shall be introduced into Parliament to regulate Country Banks, and to encourage Joint Stock Banking Companies in the country to issue Bank of England notes. That all Banks issuing promissory notes shall make a composition of 7s. per cent. in lieu of a Stamp Duty.—Lord Althorp proposed to subject all banks of issue in England and Wales, (he does not touch on Ireland at all, and Scotland is left to its present circulation,) to publicity.—Every Banking Company, consisting of more than six partners, is to be taken to be a Joint Stock Company; and he proposes that, in future, all Joint Stock Companies shall be established by charter, in order that the principle should be properly regulated, and the conditions fixed by charter. The Joint Stock Companies already existing are to be allowed a certain period to decide whether they will or will not apply for a charter. The Crown is to have the right to refuse the grant of such charters. The shares of Joint Stock Banks to be £100 each, and the members to be liable only to the extent of their shares respectively. But to secure the public, there should be a yearly audit of the accounts of each Bank. The communications between the Banks and Government to be considered confidential, and the general results are only to be published, in order not to expose the affairs of individuals.

Mr. Baring seemed to think that Government might have obtained better terms from the Bank, and did not see how the issues of country banks could be ascertained.—Mr. Hume objected to the interference with banking any more than with other trades, and condemned the excluding competition within sixty miles of the metropolis. Some of the country bankers in the House thought that it would be of no advantage to them to make Bank of England notes a legal tender.—Mr. Grote thought that the publicity of the Bank affairs ought to be continuous, as the giving publicity to the Bank's accounts every quarter of a year, was not sufficient to give the public that insight into its affairs that would be satisfactory, and would not be enough to operate as a salutary check upon the Bank. The series of weekly accounts should, he thought, be given at the end of the quarter, and continued from one quarter to another. It would be an improvement if the time were extended to six months, provided, at the end of that period the series of weekly averages were given.—Mr. John Smith considered part of the plan good, which made Bank of England notes a legal tender, as the country banks would not run for gold at all—but with respect to the part of the plan which related to the regulation of country banks, he considered it complex, and he had no fixed opinion upon it at present.

June 3.

Foreign Policy of Ministers.—Lord Elrington, in reference to what occurred in another place last night, asked his noble friend, (Lord Palmerston) whether it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers to deviate from the policy which they had hitherto adopted in the foreign affairs of this country, as regarded Portugal?—(Cheers.) Lord Palmerston replied, that he and his colleagues, since their accession to office, had administered the several departments entrusted to them on the principles which they considered most conducive to the interests of the nation, and to the honour of the Crown: and that they would not depart from that course, (cheers,) nor swerve from those principles by which they had been hitherto guided, so long as they should have the honor of holding office.

June 9.—Colonel Davies introduced his promised motion, viz:—"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the regret of that house at the protracted hostilities in Portugal, and, at the same time, thanking his Majesty for the judicious policy which he had pursued with respect to the affairs of that country."

And after considerable debate the House divided, for the motion, 361; against it, 98; majority 263.

June 10.

The King's Answer.—Lord Althorpe brought up his Majesty's gracious answer to the Address that had been voted to him by the house, and which was in these words:

"I have received with great satisfaction, the expression of your concurrence in the policy I have pursued in reference to the affairs of Portugal, and you may be assured that I shall continue to act in the same way, and will neglect no opportunity to use all the influence that is within my power, as soon as posible, usefully and honorably, to put an end to all the differences that now exist in that unhappy country."

Tuesday, June 11.

The house resolved itself into a Committee upon the resolutions respecting colonial slavery. The first resolution was that for a grant of £20,000,000, to be appropriated by the colonial legislatures, in compensation to the proprietors for lessees, in consequence of the abolition of slavery. It called forth a long discussion, several members not objecting to compensation, but enquiring, why the loan of £15,000,000 had been converted into a gift of twenty millions. Mr. Stanley defended the charge—explained the causes of it, and implored the committee—the abolition of slavery having in reality been decreed by the passing of the previous resolutions—not to endanger the adjustment of this great question, by refusing compensation after having admitted the principle.

The resolutions were ultimately carried, upon no less than four amendments; all of which were negatived.

The fifth and last resolution was—"That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense, as may be incurred in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated," was agreed to with the addition of the words "on liberal and comprehensive principles," which were suggested by Mr. Buxton.

London, June 1—8.—In the beginning of the week, it was confidently asserted that Ministers intended to escape from the difficulties with which they are environed, by a speedy prorogation of Parliament. The time thus gained, would, it is said, be employed in strengthening their party in alliance with the Conservatives; Earl Grey retiring in disgust, and Lord Brougham setting up for himself as Premier. The ministerial organs denied the truth of this report; and upon a question as to the intended prorogation being put, in the House of Commons, by Lord Chandos, Lord Althorpe declared that nothing of the kind was in contemplation. His lordship, however, has lately improved so much in the official accomplishment of saying one thing and meaning another, that his declaration was not, we presume, received with implicit credit; for last night, Lord Granville Somerset, when Mr. Bernal moved the postponement of the writ for Hertford till the 1st July, made the fishing remark, that of course it must be understood that no prorogation would take place previously. This remark called forth no reply from the minister.

It is rumoured that the Bishop of Hereford, the premier's brother, is to lead the opposition to the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords. The opponents of the Bill, it is added, calculate upon throwing it out by a majority bordering on forty. —*Herald.*

The Westminster Committee, on the subject of the house and window tax, have expressed great indignation at the absence of Sir Francis Burdett on the motion of Sir Samuel Whalley, for the repeal of those taxes, and talk of going to Sir Robert Peel, to see what he will do. Having weighed the Whigs, and found them wanting in the balance, they now think of trying the Tories again.

Prince George of Cumberland, who completed his 14th year on Monday week, has, within a short period, become wholly deprived of sight.

Mr. Steele has been arrested in Limerick, and held to bail for a seditious libel against the government, in a speech delivered by him in that city last week. He will be tried at the summer assizes there.

Iron Trade.—The proprietors of iron works in Wales have advanced the wages of their workmen from five to ten per cent.

Whig Retrenchment.—The old women who have been employed for so many years in making colours at the several dock-yards, (and who are therefore called colour women,) have been discharged, and the work hitherto done by them, will, it is said, in future be done by contract.

Caution to Pensioners.—The pension of Michael Quinn, amounting to 1s. 5d. per day, has been suspended by the Board, in consequence of his having been convicted, at the last Market sessions, of a riot and misdemeanor in the parish of Newtonhamilton.—*Irish paper.*

A number of Liverpool merchants have formed themselves into a company for building ships in the Isle of Man, where Baltic timber can be imported at a duty of 5s. per load, and plank at 8s. per load, while in England the duties are £2 15, and £4 per load. All vessels built in the Isle of Man are entitled to be registered as British vessels. The Liverpool shipbuilders have therefore petitioned Parliament to equalize the timber duties in England and the Isle of Man.

The African Expedition.—We hear that the latest accounts received, left this interesting expedition in the Nun River. We regret to say that the commander of one of the steamers had died of fever; the crews generally were in good health. Mr. Lander, we are happy to say, was in the best of health and spirits.

India.—Sir Edward Barnes, commander-in-chief of the Indian army, and Sir Colin Halkett, commanding at Bombay, are both recalled, on account of their differences with the Governor-General. The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington has returned to his mansion in Pall-mall, after an absence of six years at his Indian government.

Church Rates.—The town of Manchester has followed the example set by Birmingham some time ago, and determined no longer to pay church rates. At a meeting on Monday it was proposed to pay no rates. A poll took place, which was continued till Saturday evening, when a majority of six appeared against the rates. The *Manchester Times* says, that but for the application of the principles of Sturges Bourne's bill, the majority against the rates would have been very great. The great factory owner has six votes, while the small rate payer has only one. The *individuals* who voted, up to Friday night, were —against the rate, 1496; for the rate, 944; majority, 552.

House and Window Tax.—With feelings of considerable satisfaction we find that the objection to these taxes is becoming every day more and more apparent; and that the people in different parts of the kingdom are making the most strenuous efforts to show a deep sense of their inequality and injustice.

It appears that, on last Thursday week, a general meeting of the Central Committee appointed by the united parishes of Westminster, to promote in every legal and constitutional way, the repeal of these taxes, was held at the British Coffee House, Cockspur-street; and it is with great pleasure that we record the strong feeling that was entertained on the subject by quoting the concluding words of the report of the Committee:

"While your Committee regrets that the relief proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is partial and limited to one class only of those who endure the grievances, they yet indulge the hope that their labours have not been in vain, and that, from the strong & united expressions of public opinion which have been called forth by their exertions, they may look forward with confidence to obtain, at no distant period, the entire repeal of these obnoxious taxes."

Heartily do we join in the hope thus expressed in this temperate and proper report; and we call most earnestly on Ministers to reflect on the imminent danger into which they are falling by resisting the call of millions; it is true, indeed, that they may find it expedient to abolish this tax or the other; but let them know, (and we trust that the lesson will be learned in time) that it is now to be a question of expediency or inexpediency, but whether, after all their eloquent appeals in behalf of a suffering people, made for years, as to the propriety of such taxes being repealed, such burdens removed, and such obnoxious imposts abolished, they can expect to remain in their places when opposed to the general voice of the U. Kingdom.

A Surrey county meeting was held on Saturday—the High Sheriff in the chair—at which it was resolved to petition Parliament for a repeal of the malt, house, and window taxes; the deficiency to be met, not by a property tax, but by an economical expenditure.

The Navy.—An intention exists to alter the Naval Uniform again; it will revert, we understand, to what it was before the last alteration. Epaulettes will be worn in *un-dress* by all officers who wear them now in *full* uniform. Whether the facings are to be white or red does not appear; surtouts are to be discontinued, and the Admirals may wear plain cocked hats in un-dress.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE ARMY.

The Army daily expect an order to substitute plated scales for the gold twist or braiding now worn on the shoulders by Infantry Officers, and also purple belts in undress.

A new pattern knapsack covered with seal skin instead of oil cloth, has been sent over from Hanover to Dublin for twelve months' trial, and if it stands wear the whole army will be served out with them. The knapsack is so shaped as to give complete freedom to the front rank man, and removes all impediments at present existing to the exercise and firing of the rear rank. It is lighter and cheaper than the common knapsack, and has been introduced from Germany to the notice of the Horse Guards by Captain Kinlock, of the 68th Regt.

Mr. Ellice is busily engaged in investigating the means of reducing the expenditure of the army. It is understood that the patronage system of keeping up so many skeleton regiments of cavalry will be altered, and that permission will be granted to raise local troops in Canada. The saving that would be effected by the adoption of this plan would be very great. It is understood that Mr. Ellice, previously to accepting office, made a point of obtaining the King's special consent to institute an inquiry, with a view to the abolition of sinecures in whatever form they might be found to exist.—*Spectator.*

The military force in England is reduced by nearly 4000 men this year, in consequence of reinforcements sent to Ireland and the West India Colonies.

Lieut. Fairfield, of the 88th Connaught Rangers, died lately in the lowest state of distress in London. No man was better known in the army than poor Tim Fairfield. Every old officer in the service must recollect him, and those who have entered the service since the war, have no doubt often been regaled at their mess tables with the humorous stories and capital jokes which are related of him. Lieutenant Fairfield had perhaps the most exquisite voice ever heard in private society; and that with an inexhaustible fund of genuine Irish humour and drollery, made him the most agreeable companion in the world. His old comrades, who will acknowledge that some of the merriest and most delightful hours of their lives have been spent in his company, when he has alternately set the table in a roar, and hurried it into wrapt attention to the sweetness of his voice, will drop a tear to his memory, and feel a genuine regret that the very social qualities in which he so much excelled, should have brought him into great distress in his latter days. Lieut. Fairfield made all the campaigns under the Duke of Wellington, who has often deigned to laugh heartily at his joke and encore his song. He was a good officer, and an amiable and honourable man.

GLASGOW, June 14.

The Ministers have consented to increase the compensation to the planters to the extent of twenty millions in place of fifteen. The West India interest have had several interviews with the ministry, they now ask in addition a loan of 10 millions, as the 20 millions are not payable till after the emancipation is agreed to by the Colonial Legislatures. The planters then consent that the slaves shall have freedom in seven in place of 12 years; they will then go heartily into the Ministers' plan, and promote the emancipation with all the means they have in their power, which may prevent the threatened convulsion.—*London New Price Current.*

The second of the ministerial resolutions for the emancipation of the negroes in our West India Colonies, (that all children should be free after the promulgation of this act,) was agreed to, without a division, by the House of Commons, on Friday. On Monday the third resolution, respecting the principle of apprenticeship, was agreed to; but the length of time was left for after consideration. An amendment having been proposed by Mr. Halcomb, it was negatived by an immense majority.

The East India Company have acquiesced in the terms offered by government, for the renewal of their Charter, as sovereigns of India. The measure will be accordingly carried with little or no opposition. We take it for granted, that the details respecting free trade and free residence of British subjects in any part of the Company's possessions, will be rational and satisfactory, and that the duties and taxes levied upon them, will only be such as are sanctioned by the British parliament.

It appears that Ministers contemplate an early close of the session. Lord Althorpe said there was no chance of any new bill being carried, and requested hon. members, who had given notice of motions, to withdraw them, in order that the Bills in progress might be forwarded. Considering the temper of the house, the members in question have no option but compliance.

LONDON, June 11.

There is much division among the Tory Peers, as to the course to be adopted on the Irish Church Reform Bill. It was believed on Monday, that they had made up their minds not to oppose the measure, lest the opposition should drive Earl Grey to a new creation of Peers. But it appears that some of the Bishops, among whom is even the brother of the Premier, are determined in opposition, and it is doubtful whether a sufficient number of Tory Peers will be found to vote against ministers, so as to make it safe for Earl Grey to let the bill take its chance in the House of Lords. We hear, however, that the King is to be relied on by Earl Grey, and that there will be a creation of Peers, should it be found necessary.

Prorogation of Parliament.—We have just received intelligence from a private and peculiar source, that as soon as the resolutions on the slave questions shall have passed the House of Commons, that Parliament is to be prorogued for six weeks. It appears that the Lords being mortified at the contempt which their recent decision of the Portuguese question has been treated, have determined to select more popular grounds for hostility, and accordingly have organized an impassable opposition to the grant of fifteen millions to the West India planters. Prorogation may defer the deny, but it is the prelude to the dissolution of this faithless, hypocritical, and tyrannical cabinet. Their doom may therefore be considered as sealed, notwithstanding the tenacity with which they cling to power. Who will succeed them, has long been the engrossing question. Let our readers be at rest, whosoever may succeed to the helm of the state, there must be a dissolution of Parliament, and if the constituency be determined on a redress of grievances, let them pledge every candidate to a repeal of the septennial act, and vote by ballot.

Greenock, June 16.—We are happy to announce that the negociation between Government and the East India Company has been settled amicably. A few British merchants are thus to be the sovereigns of many millions of men, a privilege which has been continued in their hands, in consequence of the excellent manner in which they have so long managed the affairs of India. It is not a little creditable to Government thus to have relinquished the power they had of grasping at an extent of power and patronage unknown since the time when the banners of Alexander waved over half the world. It is not hoping too much to expect immediately an early and a great improvement in British commerce.

The whole of Mr. Stanley's resolutions on which the bill for the abolition of Slavery is to be founded, are now carried. A determined struggle was made on the compensation resolution, on which there was no less than five resolutions.

The commerce of the country has assumed every appearance of an improvement. The causes for this change are various, the principal may be stated to be the long stagnation—the very depressed prices—the settlement of the Bank question—the prospect of a renewed circulation of paper by the country bankers, a great part of the most obnoxious part of Mr. Peel's bill being removed by the making the Bank of England note a legal tender by every establishment except the Bank itself and the branches of that company. The settlement of all the threatening foreign relations of the country has also given greater confidence to the moneyed and commercial interests.—*London paper.*

The monied interest do not seem to approve entirely of the augmentation of the sum to be allowed for negro emancipation, and the Public Securities have been drooping throughout the day; but the prices at the close of business were not more than ¼ per cent. under what they left off yesterday.

The woollen trade in the North of England is in an improving state, but great distress exists among the population of Birmingham. At Leicester, the hosiery trade is so much improved, that the wages of the frame work knitters have been advanced.

The King's Answer to the Peers.—We have heard, and our authority is one of those on which we depend, that this same answer was still more offensive, and that it contained some illusions to the many services of the present Ministry during their tenure of office, which must have raised comparisons by no means advantageous to their predecessors. The Duke of Wellington, we are told, received some intimation of the nature of the communication, and he forthwith conveyed a message to Lord Grey, declaring, that if such an insult was offered to his friends, he would resent it in such a manner as to bring the question of the independence of the House of Peers to an immediate issue. Lord Grey and his colleagues, convinced, from the character of the Duke, that the threat was not a vain one, at once abandoned the meditated insult, and expunged every part of the answer which had not a direct reference to the address. This explains that Spartan laconism which excited the admiration of some of our contemporaries—*Observer.*

Mob Popularity.—The London mob at the time of the passing of the Reform Bill *broke the windows* of Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, because his Grace was out of favor; on Friday the same mob singled out the Duke of Wellington from a crowd of royalty at a grand review of troops in Hyde Park, and enthusiastically cheered him home to the same Apsley House with cries of "*Long live the Duke of Wellington,*" a compliment his Grace acknowledged by repeated salutes.

Defalcation.—The general confidence in the legal profession is likely to be considerably shaken from the defalcation and breaches of trust lately discovered in one of the partners in a house of the first eminence as Solicitors. It came to light in a most extraordinary manner, through the inadvertency of a paper being left exposed on a desk, attracting the eye of a party interested. The deficiencies are said to be over £110,000 in amount, and their disposal, to the present moment, is quite unaccountable, the only source of extraordinary expence being in the purchase of rare books, on which it is said no less a sum than £20,000 has been spent. The library, it is supposed, will produce about £17,000. Earl Romney, Sir R. Gunning, and Mr. Coke of Norfolk, are among the sufferers; one nobleman to the amount of £27,000. We understand that it has not been decided whether the firm are to appear in the *Gazette.*—*The Town.*

Ireland.—The military and police experienced some resistance in enforcing the payment of tithe arrears in the county Tipperary last week. On Wednesday, Captain Gun, Chief Constable, with a strong party of police, accompanied by a field officer and a company of infantry, from Carrick-on-Suir, and a party of dragoons from Clonmel, proceeded to the parish of Kilmurray, where an unsuccessful attempt to get in the arrears was recently made. They commenced operations at the residence of Mr. P. F. O'Ryan, the doors of which were strongly barricaded. Captain Gun demanded admission; but the inmates, male and female, from the windows, not only refused to open the doors, but defied the party to proceed further at their peril. Captain Gun finding it impossible to prevail without force, caused some of his men to break the hall-door with a crow-bar and sledge hammers. On effecting an entrance, the police proceeded to search for the defaulter, whom they captured in his shirt in the act of retreating to a back room. The police force was divided into small parties; and went to the houses of the most wealthy of the defaulters in the district; the doors of which they had to break open in every instance, with the exception of Messrs. Quinlan, who surrendered without opposition. Ultimately, the police succeeded in arresting every tithe defaulter of any consequence in the parish, nine of whom they lodged in gaol.

Peace in Ireland.—We are rejoiced in being able to state that all accounts from the interior bear testimony of the universal peace in which Ireland is reposing.—*Dublin Times.*

We are favored by a correspondent, with the following particulars, of a late date, relative to the state of affairs in Oporto:—On the 28th ult. the fleet of Sartorius was off the bar, but had not made any atempt to enter the river. In the devoted city itself every thing was in a state of confusion, and the greatest disaffection prevailed. The English and French troops have suffered considerably from disease and the casualties of war, and the greater portion of them were invalided. Upwards of 300 of these wretched dupes sailed for England on the 14th May, some of them were not expected to survive the voyage. Oporto is considerably blockaded by sea and land, and unless instant succour is received from England, it is impossible for Pedro to hold out much longer. The only supplies he receives are from this countrp.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The following extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated May 22, appears in the Times, of this morning:—"We are glad to perceive that Government is sending reinforcements into the Mediterranean. It is high time they take some steps, or they will be too late; Russia has got the start of England and France, and, notwithstanding the continued assurance that peace is made with Egypt, yet Russia continues pouring troops in here, as fast as her means of transport from Odessa will permit; fresh troops are daily arriving. They are not however landed on the Bosphorus, but a few miles to the eastward of the entrance. By this means they mask their number. One or two of the castles at the entrance have been given up to them, and they are strengthening themselves as fast as they can; they have also a number of engineers and men working at the Dardanelles. What all this may end in, we cannot say; appearances are any thing but favourable for a continuance of peace. The Ottoman government, we fear, must fall."

If this account be correct—and we see no reason why it should be otherwise—it is a perfect farce for France and England to talk of sending fleets and troops to the protection of Turkey, for there will be no Turkey left to protect. Indeed the death-warrant is already signed—her knell is rung—she is dead, without hope of resurrection, and nothing remains but for the two Powers—who would not save when the means of salvation were in their hands—to attend as chief mourners at her funeral, and chaunt a "requiem" over her ashes. The language may appear premature, perhaps, but there is quite enough in the present aspect of Turkish affairs to justify it. The Russian Cabinet is not one to let slip the fairest opportunity that ever offered, of realizing its most cherished nationl dream of ambition.

France.—On Monday, the French ministry, like our own, were in a minority. The motion was for a grant to defray the expenses of completing the junction of the Tuilleries and the Louvre on the north side. This defeat was looked on as important in Paris, and is said to be a source of great annoyance to the government.

The Dutchess of Berri has been set at liberty, and embarked for Palermo.

Paris, June 5.—The divisions which exists in the army are terrible, and occupy at this moment more than ever the attention of Government. Scarcely a day transpires without some serious disturbances taking place in some regiment or other. In the very heart of the capital occurences of this nature have just taken place.

Belgium.—The Queen has demanded permission to return to her own family, after her confinement. It is believed, however, that King Leopold will not allow this project to be put into execution.—*Journal du Rouan.*

Germany.—Considerable disturbances broke out on the 28th of May at Neustadt, originating in an attempt on the part of some enthusiastic politicians to celebrate the festival of Hambach as a sort of political fete, in opposition to the regulations laid down by government. Some of the accounts state that no less than a hundred lives were lost in the consequent conflict between the Bavarian regiments quartered in Neustadt and the people.

The state of Germany is becoming daily more revolutionary and terrific.

WEST INDIES.

[From the *Barbados Mercury*, of the 18th ultimo, we copy the following answer of Governor Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B. to an Address presented His Excellency by the Free Coloured and Free Black Inhabitants of that Island, on the subject therein alluded to:—]

"*To Samuel Jackman Prescod, William Fitz Thomas, Joseph Kennedy, Thomas J. Cummins, Thos. Harris, and Anthony Barclay, jun. composing a Committee of free coloured and black Inhabitants of the Island of Barbados.*

"Gentlemen,—I cannot reply that I have received youi kind address with unmixed satisfaction, because, though I acknowledge you have much to complain of, there is a tone of impatience and reproach in your language, which may rather baffle than accelerate my means of doing you justice.

"Sir James Lyon, a liberal minded and honorable man did much for you, and under his influence, until I read your address I still hoped more was in progress.

"You will have understood that I was not indifferent to your participating with your white fellow-subjects in official employment, by the allusion I made on opening the Session, without any intercourse with you, to your being excluded from holding Commissions in the Militia.

"I am not yet sure that I can rectify this of my own power, in consequence of the local Militia Act—but the whole subject shall be brought under the consideration of the Colonial Secretary of State, and I hope eventually to congratulate you on the extinction of this degrading disability.

"You are, in my opinion, not only fully entitled and qualified to be raised also to confidential civil employments, but I consider it very desirable, at this moment, that you should be appointed Magistrates in particular. The energies, rectitude, and integrity to be found among you, would ensure benefits to the public in your discharge of those duties; but much as I wish to see this wise and just measure adopted, I have not the power to do it, without the concurrence of His Majesty's Council. Should I fail in gaining their support for you, I will seek for these powers from home.

"Parliament very recently passed a bill to admit of various natives of India sitting upon Juries, and to act as Magistrates. These are Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmen, and Mahrattas, as various in religion as they are in caste, none of them professing christianity. The native population in India, compared with the European, is proportioned as millions are to thousands.

"This measure was opposed with the usual obstinacy of prejudice, by the Court of Directors, but in my opinion, and I gave evidence before the House of Commons on the occasion, it strengthened the British power in India more than 100,000 bayonets could have done.

"In the native army of that country, also, natives are commissioned officers, and in the field, a native Aid-de-Camp is allowed to the General Officers.

"The contrast of this system towards a whole body of well deserving christians, and loyal subjects in this country, is truly unfortunate, and cannot be too soon abandoned.

"With these sentiments you may rely on my best support and assistance.

"Government-House, 13th May, 1833."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Saint Andrews, 19th July, 1833.

Henry Chubb, Esquire,

Sir—After vacating the Editorial Chair, and taking what might be termed a deprecatory farewell of friends and *foes,* I did not expect to be attacked in my private capacity. Your *would-be* witty, and *would-be* satirical Correspondent, John Gape, however, has thought fit to bring me before the public, in the Courier of the 13th instant.

With his accustomed malevolence and total disregard for truth, he asserts that I was "thrust out of the Crown Land Office, *sans ceremonie,* because *then* uncontaminated by avarice," &c. This is an infamous falsehood. In consequence of an alteration in the salary of the Officers of the Department, and other reasons unnecessary to state here, I tendered my resignation to the Commissioner; it was accepted, and we parted on the most friendly terms. A story similar to that of John Gape, was circulated at Head Quarters at the time, and the subject was mentioned to me by His Honor the then President; to convince him that it was utterly groundless, I handed him the correspondence between Mr. Baillie and myself, and it is still in his possession.

The radical demagogue has unintentionally paid the late Editor of the Courant a compliment by saying that he has "*written his way* into a lucrative office." In return, I beg to say, that, should *he write* 'till doomsday, *he will write himself* into no "pension, post, or place," (if he is rewarded according to his deserts,) than such *a place* as is now under my especial charge, where he would meet with *kindred spirits* and *safe keeping.*

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Late Editor of the Courant.

[For the Courier.]

Dear Mr. Editor,—

Have you seen *Tryo,* of the *Watchman?*—How modestly the *youth* comes forward as the advocate of his party! How zealously he endeavours to persuade the public that John Gape is a vender of anile fables—a perverter of facts—a political bugbear! Oh, the insuperable diffidence of some men! He speaks of my ingenuity and cleverness; as if, in the possession of these qualities, I surpassed him; but I will do justice to his merits: the public shall determine to whom the prize should be awarded. I will even add another flower to his chaplet, and endeavour to shew, that in the fabrication of fictions, he may smile at competition. He has evidently been initiated into the *secret* mysteries of the Department; and it is therefore ungenerous to profess ignorance of the meaning of my *inuendoes* and *hints: he requires no glossary.*—But I proceed to analyze the strictures of *Tryo;* and will also quote parallel texts from other authors, whose opinions will probably be taken as a fair offset against the declarations of *Tryo.*

Tryo.—"The mile of road which he represents as having cost £500, but which other authorities quote at £300, was a difficult pass," &c. &c.

Report of the Committee of Accounts—House of Assembly.—"They also call the attention of the House to the sum alleged to have been expended in the Royal Road, (£3200,) and from the best information they can obtain, it is completed for only about *five* miles."

Mem.—Think I shall quote from the latter authorities until *Tryo* shall convince me of my error, and until he shall also persuade me that the intended upset price of the new line of road through the wilderness *was not* £90 per mile: and yet this identical part of the road was selected as a pattern for the unfinished portion. Guess *Tryo* has forgotten that no man can fairly prove that £90 and £300 are equal in value.—John Gape's ring has procured him a little more information on this matter, which may hereafter be at the service of *Tryo;*—will at present assure *Tryo,* that part of the second mile of unfinished road is so stoney, that a sufficient quantity of earth or gravel can scarcely be procured to cover the surface of the ground. Was *Tryo cognisant* of this fact?—or does he remember the observation of one of the Commissioners—"*because those who had the contract last year made money by it, the people think they must do so likewise?*" *Mem.*—Who had the contract?—Thereby hangs a tale!

Tryo.—"The appointment of the Ex-Editor of the Courant to be Sheriff of Charlotte, is next dilated upon," &c. &c.

John Gape.—"Heard that a certain Ex-Editor of this Province had *written* his way into a lucrative office," &c.

Mem.—Mr. *Tryo* possesses a peculiar faculty for giving locality to allusions. He has discovered that the Sheriff of Charlotte was the object of John Gape's remarks. How wise some people are!—But since he has conducted the arr to a proper target, I will merely remind him of the manner in which the Courant has been managed for some months past: no opportunity was omitted for lauding the powers that be—sycophancy, in its most ungainly forms, shewed its hideous visage in every line. "Our humble self and the exalted personage at the head of the Government," was the uniform story; and "*our aristocratic principles,*" stared us in the face in each successive number. The House of Assembly—"O. P." "John Gape," and all the fraternity of liberal writers, were denounced in unmeasured language; and scurrillity was on these occasions the distinguishing characters of the editorial lucubrations. That the writer of the editorial articles did not repose upon a couch of down, may be seen by reference to the letters of "O. P."—but his services have not been forgotten: the *sans ceremonie* dismissal from office, needs no explanation; not many years have passed, since a respectable and intelligent Deputy Surveyor and Deputy Commissioner was at once, and without either cause or notice, removed from his office, and another person was sent from Head Quarters in his stead—that person has now also been removed with as little ceremony; but mutability is in the lot of officers as well as things:—this is the text; let *Tryo* furnish the context from the archives of the Department.

Tryo.—"Hear," says John, "that the advocate of a certain Department has been rewarded by a grant of 800 acres of land."

Mem.—Wonder whether any order of survey for that quantity of land has lately been issued for the County of Gloucester!—will *Tryo* say that such is not the fact? Some men appear thoroughly conversant with that text of Scripture which promises a reward to those who remain faithful to the *end.* *Mem.*—Wonder whether equal protection would have been given to any honorable and upright man who had acted as unwisely as did the person alluded to, since his appointment to an office in Gloucester!—doubt it very much: witness the case of Mr. Black, and some others.—A certain Roman Pontiff had taken under his special protection, a notorious desperado—a murderer—when one of his Cardinals remonstrated against this evasion of justice. "I would order him to instant death," said his holiness, "but where, then, shall I find a maker of such beautiful Pontifical buttons?"—The button-maker was saved. *Mem.*—Guess Mr. B. was not a button-maker, but a stumbling block.

Tryo.—Next comes the appalling intelligence that the Government Officers were obliged to wait the tonnage receipts in May, before they could obtain their March salaries," &c. &c.

Mem.—However *Tryo* may try to ridicule this allegation, and distort the fact, it is a literal truism;—but here the light breaks in upon us, and the concluding paragraph shews us that *Tryo* is a member of the Department.—*Tryo* will probably do me the justice to *confess,* that the salaries for the quarter ending on the 31st day of March, were not paid until the beginning of May;—he can best explain the reason of this strange delay: if his memory be treacherous, I could relate a little tale that would wonderfully refresh it. How much money was expected to be paid into the Bank at St. John, by Mr. Crane, of Westmorland?—and why were such repeated and varied excuses made to the Receiver General when he demanded the monies from the Crown Land Office?—John Gape does not wear his ring for no cause.

Tryo.—"When John wonders what became of the £3000 reputed (*reported*) to be in hand in December, he appears to forget that warrants for little less than that sum issued in January, to meet the Civil Lists for the previous quarter."

Mem.—*Tryo* is in the clouds—would advise him to descend again, and examine facts ere he flies to conclusions. John Gape said "a *balance* reputed to be in hands," and not the *sum* reputed, &c. Would recommend *Tryo* to read the return made by the Auditor General to the Legislature, from which I extract the following:

†"Balance in favour of the Revenue, } £8657 5 10½

†"This *balance* is chargeable with sundry services for the year 1832, viz. *for the salaries on the Civil List, &c. for the quarter ending 31st December,* to the amount of £4189 4 4—for which warrants have been issued, &c. &c.; and also for the expences of the exploration and making of the Royal Road, (about £3200,) &c. &c.; to meet these, however, additional items of Revenue to an amount of upwards of £1400—*strictly accountable within the year*—were paid over to the Receiver General," &c. &c.

	£8657 5 10½	
	1400 0 0	
	10,057	
£4189 4 4		
3200 0 0	7389	
	£2668	on hands as a balance

on 1st January, after paying all expences for the December quarter, besides the balance (£1200) of the Survey Fund. *Mem.*—Was this in the hands of the Receiver General? Wonder whether Sir A. is acquainted with these little matters! Guess not. Wonder whether the receipts of the Receiver General, as provided by the Royal Instructions, have been regularly demanded and received! Heard that there was something like an iron chest in the Crown Lands Office;—guess the Receiver General is too prudent to sign an acknowledgment without receiving the Cash.—See something in the Auditor's explanatory remark, as above quoted, about the expence of exploring the Royal Road, as if it had not then been paid.—Wonder what is the meaning of the following entry among the list of warrants:

"To John A. Beckwith, &c. for the expences of survey and exploration of direct route from Fredericton to the Grand Falls, £176 19 8."

Mem.—Suppose this, as well as some other kinds of service, must be doubly paid. *Quere*—Could not the duplicate reward be drawn from the Secret Service Fund? *Mem.*—Where is it?

"Merrily the bark o'er the dark ocean glides!"

Tryo.—"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's answer (*Quere*—the *Lieutenant-Governor's* answer?) to the Northumberland Petition, is a document upon which few persons would put the *construction Johnny pretends to,* &c. &c. His Excellency states that *had* he the power," &c. &c.

Quere.—Who has the power of regulating the Tonnage duty? If that power be not vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, in whom is it vested?—Farce and humbug!

Royal Instructions to T. Baillie, Esq.—"14th. In particular situations of local advantage as to the convenient transport of the Timber, or in the immediate vicinity of settlements, *the Commissioner will recommend, for the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, such an addition to the usual price as may be consistent with the fair interest of the Crown, and of the purchaser,*" &c.

From the same.—"And whereas many white pine and other trees may not be proper for the use of our Royal Navy, and it may be expedient to grant permission to our subjects to fell the same, *under such limitations and restrictions, and subject to such conditions and regulations, as may be established by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province.*"

Mem.—Wonder whether there is a latent signification to words which are employed in the framing of Royal Instructions, or whether we are to understand them in their common acceptation: if so—wonder whether the Lieutenant-Governor has not the absolute controul of the Tonnage question.—Sir A. is a soldier, and will obey the orders of his Royal Master to the letter; but cunning interpreters may construe these orders falsely. We have already seen a few examples of prevarication in high places; but John Gape is still alive to record such trifles.

The hints about Knighthood, &c. need not be explained to *Tryo.* John Gape has ears, and has listened to the vain bravadoes of mighty fools over their wine cups. John has heard the vainglorious boasting of the man who pretended to have refused the highest honours which were to have been procured from the hands of his master;—and, to this fact, *Tryo* is no stranger.

If *Tryo* is not yet satisfied with the explanations now given of my random records, I will furnish him with some additional facts at a future time; and will only add, that as a certain great officer was not exceedingly prudent in the selection of his *friends,* and as some of them have committed crimes which were officially chargeable to him, and have grasped the loaves while he was only picking up the crumbs, although all the odium of their cupidity and injustice, unhappily attaches to him, who but supinely suffered the exactions and extortions of his underlings,—I will take the liberty of substituting the name *Traitor,* for *Tryo,* as I conceive it the more appropriate signature of my antagonist. I am, dear Mr. Editor,

Your admirer,
JOHN GAPE.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, July 27, 1833.

The English Mail for June arrived on Tuesday evening, via Digby, in the steamer *Henrietta;* and by a Gentleman who arrived in the steamer *Maid of the Mist* from Windsor on Thursday evening, we received the Halifax *Free Press* of Tuesday last, from which we copy the following paragraphs:

"By the packet we received London dates to the 6th June, and the arrival of the *Jean Hastie,* on Sunday, puts us in possession of others, down to the 13th of that month. The news by these opportunities may be said to be deeply interesting. Although peace has ostensibly been concluded between the Ottoman Porte and the Egyptians, still the avidity with which Russia is pouring her forces into Turkey, warrants the conclusion that the truce will be one of short and uncertain duration. The affairs between Holland and Belgium have, as we before stated, been adjusted. King Leopold however, seems to be unhappy in his domestic concerns, and the result of the late elections in Belgium, promise any thing, rather than quiet and satisfaction.

"The proceedings in Parliament deservedly occupy general attention, and create intense anxiety. Ministers are in a dilemna, from which it were impossibie to extricate them with any prospect of advantage to the country or credit to themselves. In the House of Lords they were in a minority, with reference to their interference with the affairs of Portugal. The reply in the name of his Majesty was laconic to a degree which rendered it offensive. The circumstances, however, is accounted for by a statement, that Ministers were induced to expunge several uncourteous expressions, by an intimation from the Duke of Wellington, that the independence of the House of Lords was no longer to be trifled with. The situation of Ireland is more tranquil than was to be expected. The Bank and West India questions engross public attention. Ministers have proposed that Parliament should pay twenty millions to the planters, as a remuneration for the loss of their slaves, and it is probable that such a vote will ultimately pass both houses of Parliament. Such a sum, although it would not be an equivalent for the loss sustained by the landed interest in the West Indies, yet owing to various means that have been adopted to effect a depreciation in the value of slaves, probably no better course could be pursued, than to accept of a sum amounting to about half of what *ought* to be paid, and surrender those fair possessions, upon which the stability and greatness of England depend, to the management of a population of freed negroes!

"The present forms a truly awful era for England. Those institutions and establishments by which the nation has attained a pitch of renown, strength and grandeur unparalelled in history, are to be swept away to gratify the unthinking multitude,—her colonies are to be rendered destitute and dissatisfied,—that powerful body which has carried the arms and fame of England into remotest India is to be succeeded by the speculators of a day—that Church which has so long presented a barrier against the advances of infidelity, which commanded the gratitude and admiration of every good man of whatever creed, is every where assailed by popular and vulgar violence. And to complete all, an imbecile ministry, by yielding too much were less would have sufficed, have caused universal dissatisfaction and disquietude in the minds of the people, and their measures are viewed everywhere with distrust. That there must be a change in the Cabinet is generally admitted; but it will require no ordinary tact and ability to rule a nation whose elements of mischief have been roused into fearful action, by the conduct of misguided and mischievous men."

The West-India Question.—We have been furnished with the London *Morning Herald* of the 28th May, containing the proceedings of the meeting held at the City of London Tavern on the 27th, by persons connected with the West-India Colonies. The meeting is spoken of as being one of the most respectable ever held in the metropolis, and was addressed by several talented and influential Gentlemen. On the second resolution being proposed—

Mr. BLISS, one of the Agents from Canada, seconded the resolution. To his mind this was a terrible crisis. There was nothing of fiction in the present condition of the West India question. If the plan of Government were adopted, widows and orphans who have derived their incomes from the colonies, and who would be ashamed to beg, would die in silence and want. How insignificant was the question before the meeting compared to the results that would follow in its train. A stranger arriving in London, and coming into that room, would imagine that some great and momentous event had happened at witnessing so large a meeting of the mercantile and shipping interests. He might think that Napoleon had risen from the dead, or that Victor Hughes had appeared again at Guadaloupe. But these would be tender mercies compared to the evil that would result from the spoliation of property in the West Indies—(hear,) and which would place all other property in danger. It may be said that the evils apprehended may be exaggerated, but in all matters of chance it was the maxim to consider the greatest probable danger. They ought to consider what they had to gain and what to lose by the plan. The production of our Colonies was between ten and eleven millions annually, and the amount of our manufactures sent out was about four or five millions. Thus a tribute, or rent, was paid to the advantage of England to the extent of seven millions, and at least 250,000 tons of shipping were employed. The inter-colonial trade that was carried on had not been alluded to in the consideration of this great question. The varied interests of British commerce were in fact linked together like a chain, and if one link was broken the most serious results followed. Taking into consideration the inter-colonial trade carried on with the northern colonies and the West Indies, he considered the value of the trade was at least two millions more than he had stated, and employed in the whole 100,000 tons of British shipping—(hear.) Another consideration was, that by interfering with the system, confidence in the Government was shaken, and when capital was invested so extensively as was the case in our colonial trade, any measures to render it less secure alienated the minds of the colonists from the Government—(hear.) The aggregate of the West India trade he considered amounted to between ten and fifteen millions annually, employing above 600,000 tons and 40,000 seamen, by which the luxuries consumed in this country were brought home. The northern colonies may be affected by these consequences, and what injury may be reflected from that quarter also to the me-