GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MAY 3.—The Earl of Aberdeen moved for several papers relative to the French expedition to Algiers, and for copies of the correspondence of the British Ambassador communicating the intentions of the French King to fulfil the engagements of the former government of France, respecting the occupation of the territories of the Dey. His Lordship commented upon the great importance of not allowing France to occupy Algiers, as it would be a great step towards the accomplishment of the scheme of Buonaparte of making the Mediterranean a harbour for the French navy. Earl Grey said he should not object to the production of the first portion of the papers moved for, but could not consent to the production of the correspondence containing a report of a private communication between the British Ambassador and the French King. His lordship briefly defended the foreign policy of the present government, and deprecated a discussion on the question of the occupation of Algiers at the present time, when the matter was forming a subject of negotiation between the two governments. The Earl of Aberdeen denied having any intention to embarrass the present administration, and consented to withdraw that part of his motion, which was objected to. The motion as amended was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 10.—On the order of the day being read for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Alderman Thompson called the attention of the House to the state of our foreign policy, respecting Holland and Belgium, and the more particularly with respect to the Orders in Council for laying an embargo on Dutch vessels. The Hon. Alderman complained of the great injury which the embargo had occasioned to the British shipping and commercial interests, and contended that the embargo was much more injurious to this country than to Holland. He concluded by moving for an account of all vessels detained since the order in Council was issued.

Lord Palmerston did not object to the motion, but he defended the foreign policy of this country in regard to Holland, and observed, that the government had no other alternative than to have recourse to coercive measures, after the evasive answer of the King of Holland. The question was, whether they should have recourse to war or lay an embargo on Dutch shipping, and the latter course he considered as far less injurious to commerce than a state of direct hostility. In reference to the alleged hardship which the embargo imposed upon British underwriters, his lordship observed that all insurances entered into by British subjects against capture or detention by the King of England was manifestly illegal, and ought not to have been effected.

Mr. Young, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Baring, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Pollock, and Sir Robert Inglis condemned the policy which had been pursued towards Holland; and the Solicitor General, Lord John Russel, Dr. Lushington, and Lord Althorp defended the conduct of Government. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Hume moved for a return of the Ambassadors and Secretaries of Embassies appointed to Constantinople since January, 1827. He complained that notwithstanding the large sums of money expended in Embassies, there should not have been an English Ambassader at Constantinople during the late important negotiations there. Lord Palmerston stated that the cause of Lord Ponsonby not being at the Turkish capital was owing to accidental delays on the rout, but that there had always been a British Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, who had attended zealously to the interests of this country.—His Lordship said he should not object to the return, but after some observations from Mr. Baring, Colonel Davies, and Mr. H. L. Bulwer, the motion was withdrawn.

MAY 6.—Mr. Hume expressed a hope that the rules and precedents of the House might be reduced into some short intelligible digest, which would enable any member to understand the forms of the House. He held in his hands the rules of the American Congress, which had been drawn from the British House of Commons. They were drawn in a short compass, and were worthy of imitation. The rules and precedents of the House were at present spread over sixty or seventy volumes, and were, when found, often unintelligible.

Small Stamp Duties.—Lord Althorp, in answer to a memorial from the merchants of Glasgow, for the removal of stamp duties on receipts for small sums, in the course of commercial transactions, received last week, says,—"He sincerely regrets that he cannot return any positive answer to their request. It is impossible for him to give any promise of remission of any duties whatever, until the close of the present quarter; but he assures the memorialists that the fullest consideration shall be given to their request, and that it will give Lord Althorp sincere pleasure if he shall be enabled to comply with it at a future time."

PLAN OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

London, May 11.

I. That every slave, upon the passing of this Act, should be at liberty to claim, before the protector of slaves, custos of the Parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be—

1st. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master, and transferred to the magistrate.

2d. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slave, the laborer should work for his master three-fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether three-fourths of the week or of each day.

3d. That the laborer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one-fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

4th. That during such one-fourth of his time, the laborer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

5th. That the master should fix a price upon the laborer at the time of his apprenticeship.

6th. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive 1-12th of his price annually: and in proportion for each lesser term.

7th. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money-payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

8th. That every apprenticed laborer be bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his wages, half-yearly, to an officer to be appointed by his Majesty.

9th. That in default of such payment, the master to be liable, and in return, may exact an equivalent amount of labor without payment in the succeeding half year.

10th. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

11th. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself, by contract, before a magistrate, for a limited period, as an apprenticed laborer to the lender.

III. That a loan to the amount of £15,000,000, sterling, be granted to the proprietors of West Indian estates and slaves, on such security as may be approved by commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

IV. That such loan be distributed among the different Colonies, in a ratio, compounded of the number of slaves and the amount of exports.

V. That the half-yearly payments hereinbefore authorized to be made by the apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

VI. That all children who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of six years be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

VII. That in failure of such maintenance, they be deemed apprentices to the masters of the parents, (without receiving wages,) the males till the age of 24, the females to the age of 20, at which periods respectively, they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

VIII. That this act shall not prevent his Majesty from assenting to such acts as may be passed by the Colonial Legislatures for the promotion of industry or the prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

IX. That upon the recommendation of the local legislatures, his Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, out of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

The excitement and dismay among all those dependent on the prosperity of our West India Colonies, is beyond expression. The general opinion is, that if the proposed plain be persevered in by Ministers, the West India Colonies will be entirely lost, for any useful purpose, to the British Crown. The wide spread ruin and immeasurable distress which the breaking up of our West India interest would cause in *this* country, is fearful to contemplate. So far as we can collect opinions; and so far as any opinion at all can be formed of a plan so confused in its details, and on the face of it so utterly impracticable in execution, there is but one common sentiment of unqualified condemnation of it. It is considered as an abortion which after all does *not* emancipate the negro, but which *does* ruin the West India proprietors, planters, and mortgagees.—*Courier.*

We yesterday recalled the recollection of our readers to the circumstances in which the holders of West India property are at this time placed. The most distinct admissions have been made of the expediency and necessity of an inquiry into the state of the Colonies; but the West India body have been absolutely cheated out of that demand for inquiry which, if it had been put forward, not even the effrontery of a Whig could have resisted.

The appointment of a Committee having been refused, and the Government having determined to act upon its own responsibility, there was but one way in which the refusal could be justified and the determination approved. The plan to be proposed to the House of Commons should have been founded on such accurate knowledge as to make it manifest that an inquiry was wholly unnecessary, and it should have been framed on so equitable a principle as to vindicate the temerity of those who, instituting no investigation, relying on no report, presented it as the production of their own labors and the test of their own sagacity to the country and to the Legislature.

The plan is published. We present it in another part of our paper to our readers. For the present we must confine ourselves to a brief expression of indignation for the outrageous robbery it perpetrates, and disgust at the abominable wickedness and despicable folly in which it has been devised.

It takes from the slave the tasks which as a slave he performs; it leaves to the slave the advantages which as a slave he enjoys. It deprives the owner of the property which the laws have secured to him; it enforces upon the owner the liabilities which the laws have imposed upon him. It proposes to raise from the English people a larger sum than the English people are willing to give; it proposes to pay to the West India planters a less sum than the West-India planters are entitled to demand. It succeeds in the subversion of every principle; it fails in the gratification of any prejudice. It is miserably weak in its policy; it is monstrously gigantic in its iniquity. One merit only it has; let us be just and state it fairly. That merit is its utter impracticability.

There will be no compromise upon this matter; no tampering with plain right, no sacrificing of the manifest interests of the empire. The West India body will meet the proposals of the Government with the defiance which a bold man opposes to a footpad.

Petitions to the King, the Lords, and the Commons, will be presented without delay. One will set forth the rights of property in the negro, guaranteed by the Legislature to the planter, and not to be infringed but with the planter's consent. Another will state, on the part of the merchants who hold mortgages on colonial estates, that in some cases exclusively, in all cases principally, their mortgage is on the negroes, not on the land; and that their mortgage deeds are waste paper so soon as Mr. Stanley's measure shall be carried. A third will express the alarm already felt by every man interested in the trade and commerce of London; the conviction entertained by merchants, bankers, shipowners, that the failure of the West India slaves would bring with it a crisis which would make the distresses of individuals forgotten in general ruin.

These things are already meditated; and we speak of them as certain, because remonstrances such as these are the necessary comments upon a scheme of spoliation the like of which was never yet propounded by a democratic assembly, in compliance with the wildest excesses of popular frenzy.—*Morning Post.*

It will be seen, says the *Sun* of the 14th, by our report of the House of Lords' proceedings of last night, that Lord Suffield, who has already presented 2000 petitions on the subject of slavery, and who has 1000 more to present, has declared that the Ministerial plan for the emancipation of the slaves will not satisfy the abolitionists. We believe his Lordship to have formed a correct opinion of the state of feeling amongst the popular party; but the difficulties of the question are so great that we shall wait till Mr. Stanley gives us the details of his plan to-night, before saying that it ought to be opposed as not sufficiently liberal.

LONDON, MAY 14.—The metropolis has been in a state of unprecedented commotion for the last twenty-four hours, in consequence of a meeting in Spitalfields, which ended in a violent conflict with the authorities, in which blood has been shed. During the night the peaceable inhabitants were in a state of the greatest alarm, apprehensive of the re-enactment of the dreadful scene of 1817. But this evil is, perhaps, not without some mixture of good; it has opened the eyes of government to their true position; and it is currently reported at the west end of the town, that they had at length consented to adopt some strong measure with the view of putting down those pestilent associations, which are now admitted, by the peaceable and loyal of all parties, to be wholly incompatible with the public peace.

In the city, the absorbing topic of interest is the West India plan announced by Government. It is universally denounced by men of business as utterly impracticable. It has already been the source of much mischief. Orders in hand for the West Indies have been in many instances countermanded; and most India Bills coming to maturity, it is announced, will be generally dishonored.

The unsteady state of public affairs has had the effect of completely suspending all business in the money market. Consols have stood all day at 87⅝.

MAY 15.—It is confidently reported in the leading circles at the west end of the town, that Mr. Buxton will this evening move as an amendment to the ministerial plan of slave emancipation, "the *immediate* abolition of slavery." He will be seconded by Lord Grey's eldest son, Lord Howick, ex-under secretary for the colonies. It is also said that Mr. Maryatt will move an amendment to Mr. Buxton's amendment, having for its object compensation to the slave proprietor.

Tuesday Evening.—*Money Market and City intelligence.*—The excitement on the West India question has much diminished since yesterday, and the belief gains ground that some compromise will take place between the opposite parties.—The result of to-night's debate is looked forward to by all with much anxiety.

In the funds the same want of business prevails and steadiness of prices. Consols left off at 87½ to ⅝—Exchequer Bills at 50s. to 51s. premium. The only incident worth notice in the foreign market is a slight improvement in Portuguese and Spanish stocks. Business is there also on a very limited scale.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Hamburg, dated May 10:—"Seventeen Aberdeen and Hull Greenland ships have been insured here since last post—it is said for upwards of £60,000; and we regret to add that many orders for insurance now come from England to this place." The above is a proof that marine insurances, and even upon British vessels, which were invariably effected in this country, are now done abroad, and no doubt owing to our heavy stamp duty.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from the head of an English mercantile house in Calais, which contains facts well deserving of the attention of the opponents of the free trade:—

"*Calais, May* 12.—I have been informed, that during the present season a greater quantity of packages of goods has been sent to England by one-half than during any year since the opening of the ports. Since the 1st of January, the quantity is more than double what it was in 1831 or 1832. All the French houses, without exception, have increased their importations. Smuggling is still carried on to a considerable extent, but not near to the same extent as in former years. The importations from England have been very much increased, and the contraband importations are said to be equal to former years. Well informed persons estimate the importation by contraband of British cotton lace into France in 1832 at £1,500,000. This should be taken as a set-off against the £1,000,000 of direct and indirect silk exportation of France to England, and would alone pay almost all the English importations of every kind from France, and yet our anti-free-traders would make the people believe we are paying all in gold."

LONDON, May 9.—Yesrerday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up for a voyage to China and North America, viz: Elizabeth, Moira, and William Money, and ordered to be afloat on the 15th inst. and to sail from Gravesend at the expiration of twenty days from that date.

Customs and Commerce.—There are now printing ten bills on the subject of the customs duties, &c. The first is to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad. 2d. For the registering of British vessels. 3. For granting duties of Customs. 4. For the management of Customs. 5. To grant certain bounties and allowances of Customs. 6. For the general regulation of the Customs. 7. For regulating the trade of the Isle of Man. 8. For the Warehousing of Goods. 9. For the prevention of smuggling. 10. For the encouragement of British shipping and navigation. It is stated that these several bills are to embody all the regulations, duties, prohibitions, bounties, encouragements, &c., on the subjects mentioned in the titles of the bills, and that of course they are to supersede all the previous acts. They are to constitute the custom house code.

EMIGRATION.—We understand that, up to the present period, the number of individuals emigrating to foreign parts is much less than the numbers which emigrated up to the same period last year. Whether this fact may be taken as an indication of distress among the labouring classes, or of their repugnance to quit their native soil, we know not. We are informed, however, that, so far, very few paupers have been forwarded at the expence of the parishes; and that scarcely any manufacturers are emigrating to the United States. The majority of the emigrants are from Ireland, and their destination is the United States. Comparatively few are emigrating to British America.

The Duke of Wellington seems to take a pleasure in giving proofs of the vigour of his strong constitution. The other day, before appearing at Lady Salisbury's rout, his Grace hunted at Strathfieldsaye; after a hard run of, at least, forty-five miles, he set out for Hatfield, which is a journey of about sixty-two miles, and appeared at Lady Salisbury's the same evening, one of the most lively of the party.

Prince Czartoryski, a Polish exile in London, is reported to have once had an income of seventy thousand pounds sterling per annum, all of which he lost in defence of his country. His wife died of grief, and his children had been shot one by one in battle.

The Hon. Mr. Cavendish, the proprietor of the Castlebar Telegraph, found guilty at Galway Assizes of libel, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, a fine of £200 to the King, and to provide bail in £1000, for seven years, to keep the peace to the Marquis of Sligo.

The Rev. Thomas Layton, Vicar of Chigwell, aged 68 years, committed suicide in London on the 13th May.

The Influenza.—The White Cholera.—The last epidemic has nearly disappeared in the metropolis, perhaps in consequence of the vast change in the weather. The disease rages however in the North of England, and has appeared in Dublin; the vulgar call it the "white Cholera," and suppose it a forerunner of the blue disease.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The Meeting of the National Union.—During the past week, placards were widely disseminated to the members of the 'Political Unions,' and signed by a person named Russell, the Secretary, calling a public meeting on the piece of ground at the back of the House of Correction, on the Calthorpe estate, in Gray's Inn lane, preparatory to forming a National Convention, which meeting had since been declared by Lord Melbourne as illegal, the proclamation also warning all persons against attending it. Notwithstanding, however, this mandate, by 12, yesterday forenoon, (2 o'clock was the appointed time for the commencement of the business,) about 300 persons had assembled on the ground, but none of the leaders of the intended proceedings were amongst them.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, strong detachments of the Metropolitan Police marched into the neighbourhood, and took up their quarters in the riding school of the London Volunteers, and the several livery stables in the vicinity. Col. Rowan and Mr. Mayne, the two commissioners, had previously arrived, as also had Lord Melbourne, we were informed. The two commissioners were accommodated at a house in the neighbourhood, attended by two clerks. Mr. Laing, the magistrate of Hatton-garden office, was stationed in the House of Correction, as were also other magistrates, and a strong body of the police force. Two officers of the first regiment of Life Guards were on the spot in their plain clothes, who kept up a constant communication with their regiment, a detachment of which was under arms, and ready at a moment's notice.

Matters remained in this state till near 2 o'clock, by which time the number of people had greatly increased, and we should say there was between 3,000 and 4,000 present. Some doubts seemed to prevail in the minds of the assemblage as to the meeting taking place, as no caravan or hustings was prepared from which the speakers could address them.

During this time, however, the committee, consisting of six individuals, were holding their council, at the Union public-house, Bagnigge-wells, and some discussion arose between them as to which of them should ascend the hustings first. After much time had been spent in arranging this point, which was considered most important, a young man, named Lee, undertook to open the proceedings by proposing a person to fill the chair.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, a caravan, which had been engaged for the purpose, took its station, and instantly young Lee jumped into it, followed by a person named Mee, and several others. Lee waved his hat several times, which was answered by the shouts of the assembly. The owner of the van, however, did not like the appearance of things, and instantly drove off, the committee jumping out of the caravan. Lee was then carried on the shoulders of some of the mob to the railings, and having been supported, he proposed that Mr. Mee take the Chair, which being seconded by some person, Mr. Mee stood up and addressed the meeting, calling upon those present to beware of those hirelings of the Government, who were paid to induce them to commit a breach of the peace. Just at this moment, a large body of the members of a Political Union came up, with colours and banners flying, and took up their position around the chairman, who continued to address the meeting.

About 200 of the police force, of the A. division, followed by as many others, marched up to the railings, with their truncheons, ready for action. The mob gave a little away, but Mee, the chairman, and Lee the proposer, never moved, until they saw the danger that awaited them, and then Mee jumped down, and effected his escape among the crowd. The scene that followed was truly dreadful. The police furiously attacked the multitude with their staves, felling every person indiscriminately before them; even the females did not escape the blows from their batons—men and boys were lying in every direction weltering in their blood and calling for mercy. The inhabitants from their windows and balconies cried "Shame, shame, mercy, mercy," but the officers still continued the attack, which they kept up for several minutes. A large space of ground within our view was strewed with the wounded, besides others who were less injured, who were able to crawl to a surgeon's. A policeman, belonging to C. division, 95, named Cully, was stabbed to the heart by a man who was carrying a banner, and which he attempted to take from him;—he walked a few paces and then fell dead. His brother John, who belonged to the same division, was also stabbed, but not mortally. Serjeant Rook, of the C. division, was also wounded, and Redwood, another constable was stabbed through the thick part of his left arm. The following are the names of the persons arrested:—James Lee, the proposer of the chairman, Davy, Smith, Armstrong, Kormarley, Fitzgerald, Room, Hobbs, Burns, Tilley, Fursley, (this man is supposed to have murdered Culley, and stabbed the other policeman. He carried the banner bearing the motto "Death or Liberty,") Hutchinson, Miller, Jeffries, Gurney, Taylor, Halls, Thomas, Hoffman, and Brown. These men were handcuffed, and conveyed to a place of safety.

It seemed to be believed that the prisoner Fursley is the man who murdered the policeman, as a dagger with a sharp point, and a loaded horse-pistol, were found in a stable on the straw near where he was standing after he had been arrested. The dagger corresponds with the wound in Culley's side, and those of the other policemen. The same man made a thrust at Mr. Baker, the superintendant of the C. division, and he must have fallen, had not two policemen, named Merchant and Ossett, have struck his arm, and took him into custody. With the above exception we heard of no further loss of life, but we should upon a fair calculation, from what the writer of this saw, say there must have been upwards of 50 persons, more or less, wounded.

FRANCE.—*The Commandant of Blaye to the President of the Council—dated May* 10.—"Madame the Duchess of Berry was safely delivered of a daughter this morning, at half past 3 o'clock. The mother and little infant are well. At the moment of signing the declaration, Denoux added, 'I have delivered Madame the Duchess of Berry, *the lawful wife* of Count *Hector* Luchesi Palli, Prince of Campo Franco, Gentleman of the Chamber of the King of the two Sicilies.'

Reported Conspiracy in Sardinia.—The Paris papers of the 13th May announce the discovery of an extensive conspiracy against the Sardinian Government in the districts of Savoy or Piedmont, and state that arrests had taken place in consequence both at Turin and at Genoa.—The same accounts ascribe the movements to French political agents from Grenoble, and other parts of the French frontiers.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold has dissolved the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. This step had become unavoidable in consequence of the perpetual disagreements, on the one hand, between the Cabinet of King Leopold and the Chamber of Representatives, and, on the other, of the impossibility of forming a new cabinet from out of the discordant elements of which the opposition is composed. These reasons are very candidly stated in the proclamation by which the Chamber is dissolved, and adduced as the justification of the step to which the King has found it necessary to have recourse.

The whole kingdom is employed in electioneering. The priests are pressing the Catholics, the opposition are urging the liberals, the Orangeists are operating on the minds of the many who have suffered by the revolution, and what the result will be it is impossible to anticipate,—doubtless, an abdication of the crown, unless the crown can procure such an assembly as will support ministers. A voluntary or forced abdication, or the exertion of power incompatible with the charter of Belgian freedom, are the only alternatives left to Leopold.

TURKEY.—The French Journals of Saturday confirm the intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Sultan and Mahomet Ali, which will confer on the latter the sovereignty of the whole of Syria, in addition to the Pachalics with which he was previously invested. Ibrahim Pacha, it is stated, had in the mean time consented to evacuate Asia Minor.

The Russian troops which were advancing upon Constantinople from the principalities are stated to have received orders from the Porte to suspend their marches. The *Messager* asserts that Russia speaks of indemnity for the expense of sending troops to the assistance of the Porte, and proposes to leave twelve thousand troops in the Sultan's dominions until the final settlement of the affairs of the East.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Portugal, to the end of April, have been received by the brig *Royalist*. The intelligence respecting the position of affairs at Oporto, is very favorable to the constitutional cause, as far as relates to their operations on land. The number of deserters from Don Miguel's army is stated to be daily increasing, and considerable reinforcements had been received. Don Miguel's army is represented to be greatly disorganized, and it was considered advisable that he should visit the camp, that his presence might invigorate the drooping spirits of the soldiers. He accordingly reviewed the besieging army on the 20th April, and the two brothers were in sight of each other during the day. Considerable quantities of supplies had been landed from the vessels in the roads, and offensive operations are said to be shortly contemplated by Marshal Solignac.

The naval affairs of the young Queen of Portugal do not bear so promising an aspect. The sailors were greatly dissatisfied at the delays that had taken place in answering their demands for payment, and required the immediate settlement of their arrears, amounting to £16,000. They threatened to set sail for England if their demands were not satisfied; and on the morning the Royalist sailed from Oporto, Admiral Sartorius's squadron also left the roads for Vigo.

INSURRECTION AT FIGUEIRA IN FAVOR OF DON PEDRO.—*Extract of a letter of the 17th April, from Lisbon.*—An insurrection at Figueira is announced to have broken out. It is said that the little army of the insurgents is composed of three militia regiments of Figueira, Villa de Freira, and Coimbra, and of a battalion of royalist volunteers, who have been joined by a great number of the inhabitants. It is estimated, in all, at one thousand men. They have got possession of Figueira and of the vessels that were in the port, and consequently have an escape by sea to Oporto should they be overcome. This event is of the utmost importance. Our government has issued orders for the squadron to be prepared in haste for sea, and for this purpose 50 cantos de reis or £12,000, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector of the Marine. The large transport the Mala Cordeza, has been armed as a frigate. The American frigate the Brandywine, has come into this Port to claim the amount of the bill of exchange upon the revenues of the Island of Madeira given by our government, in discharge of the indemnities due to the United States. The English ship of war, the Caledonia, is about to take her departure for England, and two others will shortly sail for the Mediterranean, so that there will only remain the St. Vincent, which will shortly return to Vigo. Promotions have been made and rewards granted by the Duke of Braganza. The Marquis de Palmella resumes the office of Prime Minister, and is now created Duke de St. Georges; the Count de Saldanha is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General; Count Abba is created Marquis of St. Michael, and the Marquis de Loule raised to the rank of Duke. Admiral Sartorius is made Count de Benta del Gada.

HOLLAND.—Letters from the Hague say, that an active correspondence is going on between the Dutch Cabinet and that of St. Petersburg, and that Prince Albert of Prussia seems to be the channel through which the correspondence is carried on. King William, notwithstanding all the losses that he has sustained during the last two years, is still expending large sums to increase his army and navy, so that it is to be supposed that he receives money from Russia.

It is affirmed that Russia has sent troops towards Riga, where 25,000 men were said to be assembled, for the purpose of being brought to the mouth of the Texel, if England and France should think of recommencing war against Holland.

COLONIAL.

Cholera near Quebec.—Much alarm existed at Quebec on the 4th instant, in consequence of the arrival of the Harvey from Limerick at Grosse Isle (the quarantine station) with 100 passengers on board, 12 deaths having occurred on board, the cause of which had not been distinctly ascertained, but which was reported to have been by cholera. The H. had been ordered under the strictest quarantine. Another vessel from the same port was reported to have lost three passengers; but there appears to be no certainty as to the time, during the voyage, when the deaths occurred. The report from the Harvey expressly states that there was no sickness on board at the period of her arrival.

QUEBEC, June 5.—The arrival of two vessels at Grosse Isle from Limerick, on board of which several deaths had occurred during the passage, has attracted a great deal of public attention. The first was the *Harvie*, sailed 9th April, with 110 passengers, twelve of whom died. The second, the *Thetis*, with 154 passengers, three of whom died. The latter were reported Asiatic Cholera: the former no decided symptoms of that disease. Both vessels are put under strict quarantine; and we think there is little danger to be apprehended from that quarter: indeed, it is not, usually, from a quarter where danger is perceived, that it actually comes. It is stated that there was no sickness on board at the time the vessels arrived, and that none has occurred since.

We understand that every thing is prepared at the Hospitals at Quebec; and if people will only mind their business, live as usual, avoiding all excesses and sudden changes, and keep clean, should the disease break out, it will not greatly exceed the usual mortality, which never disturbs the community.

Quebec was never healthier than at the present moment, and indeed has been so all the spring.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

JUNE 7.—The reports from Grosse Isle this morning are, that no cases of Cholera have made their appearance since the arrival of the vessels from Limerick. Every precaution continues to be taken, both in the Quarantine station and in Town. The Town Council has appointed a Committee to act with the Council of Health, named by the Governor.

JUNE 10.—The following article from the *Limerick Chronicle*, of the 27th April, relating to the ship *Harvey*, now in quarantine at Grosse Isle, shows a state of things that ought not to be. The published reports, on the arrival of the vessel, were, that there had had been twelve deaths during the passage, but *no decided symptoms of Cholera*. Was this the report of the Captain, who had lost seven out of seventeen cases of cholera before he sailed, if the newspaper is correct? Did this vessel bring a clean bill of health? Who has deceived the authorities or the public? Those who have done so, deserve to be punished as an example to others. Those who, by falsehood or concealment of the truth, for an interested consideration, and in violation of law, risk the introduction or spread of a fatal disease in a country, are little better than murderers. Neglect of duty, incapacity, imprudence and error, in matters of this kind, are quite enough to have to contend with.

As far as depends upon us, we will not only state the truth as it comes to our knowledge, but expose those who violate or conceal it, whenever we have an opportunity; and we trust that these whose duty it is will show that no consideration can induce them to wink at the violation of the laws with the execution of which they are entrusted.

Extract from the Limerick Chronicle, April 27.

"Our city continues free from Cholera. In hospital this day, two discharged to two admitted; no deaths.

"The names of the unfortunate victims to cholera who died on board the *Harvey* in this river, and which vessel sailed since from this port with emigrants for British America, are John Mostyn and Eliza Mostyn, his wife, (leaving a young family of nine girls,) John Donoghue, Mary Ryan, Margaret O'Brien, Bridget Crow, and Biddy Ryan. Seventeen altogether were attacked by the disease, of which ten recovered. These persons were from the estate of Lord Derby, on the confines of Limerick and Tipperary."

The last accounts from Grosse Isle are, that there is no sickness among the people of the Harvey and Thetis. Orders have however been sent to continue these vessels in strict quarantine, till relieved by an order from Quebec.

A vessel from Cork, having had deaths during the passage, arrived to-day.

The number of emigrants in the last ships arrived is greater in proportion than those who came in at an earlier period. Many have landed at Quebec, and are seeking work, which in the present state of industry they will no doubt soon find. We have every day fresh proof of the good conduct of the emigrants, and of their leaving behind them all the hostile feelings which tormented many of them at home. As an instance, we know that in three settlements near Quebec, there are Catholic and Protestant chapels in each, and no religious or political dissentions exist; all descriptions of people living on neighbourly terms, in perfect peace, and helping each other, when occasion offers, with great cordiality.

JUNE 10.—*The Season.*—One of those sudden and violent changes which characterise the climate of the eastern portion of North America, occurred on Friday evening last. The weather had been fine since Monday, the winds variable, but chiefly from the south-west; the temperature rising above 70. Almost instantaneously there came a squall from the northwest, with some thunder, rain, and hail. The wind unroofed and upset a number of barns, tore up or broke off trees, and levelled fences, &c. The next morning the ground was frozen, and ice formed of the thickness of ⅛ of an inch. Yesterday morning there was hail, and to-day it is cold and showery. The effect of all this on vegetation, rendered tender by the rapid growth of the previous fine days, after an excess of moisture, may easily be conceived. Every thing is checked; and many articles nearly destroyed. Even the grass has assumed a sickly hue. Still the injury will be less than might be expected. Peas, beans, potatoes, and garden stuffs have suffered the most. The fruitfulness of the apple trees, many of which are yet in blossom, must have been endangered. The general prospect of the crops is not, however, discouraging. There is usually, even in the best years, frost at some time, from the 5th to the 20th of June. We have known it to be very severe, and still good harvests.

There is this remarkable difference between the present season and the last, that last year there was no frost in the spring, after the snow was off the ground; this year it has now recurred for the third time.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Canadian Literary Journal contains some curious statements respecting the character and extent of the recent emigration from Europe to the Canadas. Prior to the year 1830, the number of emigrants was comparatively small, and they were almost exclusively labouring men, wholly destitute of pecuniary resources, who came out for the purpose of procuring the means of subsistence. Within the last three years, the number of the emigrants has been three or four times as great as the average of several years preceding, and a large portion of them have been farmers of considerable property, professional men, and retired officers of the army and navy. The value of real estate in the Provinces, says the Journal, has been every where materially increased, and that of wild lands in Upper Canada has been more than doubled. The number of emigrants in 1829 was 15,945; in 1830, 28,000; in 1831, 50,254; and in 1832, 51,746. Of this last number, 19,830 were males, 17,052 females, and 14,864 children under fourteen years of age. All of themwere voluntary emigrants, excepting about five thousand, who received parochial aid. Thirty-five thousand went to Upper Canada, ten thousand remained in Lower Canada, 2350 died of cholera, 850 returned to their own country, and 3346 went to the United States. During the last four years, the increase of emigration from England, has been five-fold, from Ireland, three-fold, and from Scotland, two-fold; and the emigration from England in 1832 was greater by 70 per cent. than that of the preceding year, while the emigration from Ireland in same period was diminished by 15 per cent. Four years ago, the emigrants from England came principally from the northern counties; they now come chiefly from the southern. The professional men who came out during the last year, have established themselves in the towns and villages of Upper Canada; the officers have obtained, and in general settled upon, the lands to which they are entitled for their services; and the agricultural emigrants have purchased cultivated farms in different parts of the province. The labouring class have been settled on the wild land belonging to the Crown, a large portion of which are in the district of Newcastle. It was in this District that the first experiment was made of settling bodies of indigent emigrants upon these lands: and tho' various difficulties have been encountered, the Journal declares that it has proved eminently successful; the population of this district having increased since the year 1817 from 4000 to 30,000. The advantages derived from emigration are attributed chiefly to the exertions of Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Colborne, who has not only done much to promote it, but has distinguished himself by his efforts to secure the comfort and prosperity of the emigrants.—*Boston Weekly Messenger.*

PASTURE TO LET,

AT the Hon. WM. BLACK'S Farm, near *Poverty Hall.* Apply to the Subscriber, on the premises. N. CREIGHTON.

15th June, 1833.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1833.

By the Barque *Jane*, Captain BRUTON, which arrived on Thursday from Liverpool, London papers to the 13th May, were received; and by the Packet Schooner *Amenia*, Captain CROWELL, we have New-York papers of Saturday last, containing London dates of the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th May.

The Government plan for the emancipation of the Slaves in the West-India Islands had been made public, and was brought forward by Mr. STANLEY in the House of Commons on the night of the 14th, but further discussion on the subject was postponed until the 30th. We have inserted a synopsis of its details in a preceding column. The remarks of several of the leading London journals, which we have also copied, shew the strong feeling which exists in the metropolis against the measure. If Ministers persist in carrying into effect the plan which has been proposed, those once flourishing and valuable appendages of Great-Britain, must, we fear, become of still less importance and value to the Empire, and at once ruinous to all who have capital invested in West-India property.

Ministers were daily becoming more unpopular, and changes in the Cabinet were confidently expected. No successor to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, as Secretary for Ireland, had been appointed. Sir John's appeal to the electors of Westminster, must have been galling to his feelings—Colonel Evans, the Radical candidate, having been elected by a considerable majority.

Mr. Charles Buller gave notice in the House of Commons, of his intention on the 17th May, in Committee of Supply, "to move resolutions, declaring the necessity of immediate and extensive reductions in all departments of the public service."

Earl Fitzwilliam's motion in the House of Lords for the abolition of the Corn Laws, was strongly opposed by Ministers, and negatived without a division.

The influenza had almost entirely disappeared in London, which was by many attributed to the cold weather that prevailed there in the beginning of May.

A serious riot had taken place among the silk weavers and other of the operatives in London. Several of the rioters were secured by the police, after considerable resistance, and some loss of life, and order was soon restored in the district.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for this City and County, was opened by His Honor Judge BLISS, on Tuesday morning last.

The Grand Jury having found a true Bill against THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Esq. late Secretary to the St. John Marine Insurance Company, for embezzling funds of that Institution to the amount of Six Thousand Pounds and upwards, he was arraigned, yesterday, upon the Indictment, and plead *Guilty*.

He then addressed the Court in very feeling terms, craving their indulgence while he expressed his unfeigned sorrow for having injured any one. That he had, (as he conceived it to be his duty,) made all the reparation possible to the injured party—not withholding, as he hoped for mercy here and hereafter, one shilling—nor secreted, in any manner, one farthing. He said, he should submit with resignation to that punishment which awaited him; humbly trusting, that in consideration of those who were dependant upon him for their support, and who were, like himself, left destitute,—and also, in consideration of the deep affliction the event had brought upon all his immediate connexions and friends,—the Court would, in passing sentence, temper their judgment with that mercy, which was always conspicuous and characteristic in the administration of British Law; for he could, with great sincerity, declare, that what he had already suffered, and was yet doomed to suffer for a very long time, for having, under delusive hopes, departed from that strict line of conduct he had hitherto observed, was, and would be, a far greater and more severe punishment to him, than any the Court could inflict.

He was then remanded—and we understand he will be brought up for sentence on Monday next.

The steamer "*Maid of the Mist,*" Captain REED, which started on her first trip to Windsor on Thursday night, returned this morning at nine o'clock. On both passages she was detained for some time by the *fog*;—we are informed, however, that by this route, travellers will generally reach Halifax in about twenty hours after leaving this City.

CHOLERA.—A report that the Cholera had prevailed on board of two Passenger vessels from Ireland, since arrived at the Quarantine station at Quebec, having been circulated, we have copied from *Neilson's Quebec Gazette*, all the particulars relative to the rumour. Our own authorities will see from the statements, that much vigilance is necessary in discharging the important duties with which they are entrusted.

At a Meeting of the BOARD OF HEALTH, held at the Mayor's Office, on Friday the 14th June, 1833—

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate to Dr. BOYD, Dr. COOK, and Dr. JOHN PADDOCK, the appointment which the Board have made of Dr. GEORGE J. HARDING, to reside as Health Officer on Partridge Island, and discharge the duties of Visiting Physician, and that the Clerk inform these Gentlemen, that the Board gladly take this opportunity of expressing its sense of the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties; at the same time regretting, that the system, which the Board have felt bound, on much consideration, to establish, will, for the remainder of the season, deprive the Public of the benefit of their skill and experience, in the capacity of Visiting Physicians."

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN R. PARTELOW, *Clerk.*

TRADE OF QUEBEC.—There has been a considerable falling off in the number of arrivals at Quebec, up to the 8th June of the present year, as compared with the number arrived at the same period last year:

Vessels arrived up to June 8, 1833,			-	294
Do.	do.	do.	1832, -	428
Passengers arrived, 8th June, 1833,			-	6051
Do.	do.	do.	1832,	24,612

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
18th June, 1833.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ensign Zebulon Davis, of the 3d Batt. King's County Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice Marvin, resigned; Edward Sprague, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Davis. By command.

GEORGE SHORE, Adjt. Gen. Militia.

COMMISSIONERS OF BYE ROADS.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

William G. Cody, to expend the sum of 10*l.* granted for the road from Frog Pond to Cody's.

William G. Cody, to expend the sum of 30*l.* granted for the road from Cody's to Van Horne's farm on the road leading to Quaco.

Ebenezer Vaughan and Joseph Brown, to expend the sum of 80*l.* granted for the road from Van Horne's farm to the settlement in Quaco.

Jas. Brown and John Morrison, to expend the sum of 30*l.* granted for the road from M'Britney's farm to Tynemouth, and from thence to Quaco.

James Brickley and John Davidson, to expend the sum of 15*l.* granted for the old Quaco road, through the Milligan settlement, and from thence to Loch Lomond.

Nathan Godsoe and Charles Buck, to expend the sum of 20*l.* granted for the road from the old Westmorland road to Wootton's farm.

Nathan Godsoe and Charles Buck, to expend the sum of 30*l.* granted for the road from Buck's farm upwards, on the north side of the Lake.

Charles Emslie, to expend the sum of 20*l.* granted for the road leading from the bridge at the second thoroughfare, to the County line, towards Smith's mill.

Robert F. Hazen and Richard Calvert, to expend the sum of 92*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* from Blakslee's farm to Little River, for repairing or rebuilding a bridge over the said river, and the road over the Marsh.

George Matthew to expend the sum of 20*l* granted for the road from Little River towards Black River.

Robert F. Hazen and Richard Calvert, to expend the sum of 15*l.* granted for the road from Little River towards Loch Lomond.

John Gillies, to expend the sum of 15*l.* granted for the road from the Saint Andrews road to Dipper Harbour and Maces Bay.

John Gillies, to expend the sum of 10*l.* granted for the road from Dipper Harbour to the Light House at Point Lepreau.

David Vaughan and Joseph Brown, to expend the sum of 20*l*, granted for opening and improving the road from Melville's mill to Long Beach, near Salmon River.

George Ball, to expend the sum of 25*l.* granted for the road from Little River to Anthony's farm, and for repairing a Bridge at Bean's creek.

Jacob Bradshaw, to expend the sum of 25*l.* granted for improving the road over the west head of large Quaco creek.

George Harding to expend the sum of 15*l.* granted for a road from the Brothers leading to the Indian Town road.

Charles Emslie, to expend the sum of 10*l.* granted for improving the road from the bridge over the second thoroughfare to Loch Lomond, to reach on the south side of the Lake.

Brian Connelly to expend the sum of 15*l.* granted for the road leading from Mispeck mills to the eastern settlement.

Thomas Smith to expend the sum of 15*l.* granted for the road from the Church on the Quaco road to Barnes' mill.

Robert F. Hazen, to expend the sum of 10*l.* granted for the road leading to Sand Point.

[From the Miramichi Gleaner.]

To Captain Aberdeen, we are indebted for a file of Newfoundland papers. From the Public Ledger of the 4th inst. we copy the following remarks:—

"We learn by private advices from London to the 4th May, that His Majesty's Government has disapproved of the conduct of our late Chief Justice Tucker, and that his tender of the resignation of his office, so unexpectedly, and we add, so petulantly, made to His Excellency the Governor here, has been freely and fully accepted at home."

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The semi-annual public examination of the Queen's County Grammar School, took place this day, before the Trustees and many other respectable inhabitants of Gagetown and its vicinity. The Trustees feel themselves bound to express their great satisfaction at the progress made by the Pupils in the various branches of education during the preceding half year.

VALENTINE H. PETERS, } *Trustees.*
ABRAHAM WOOD, }

Gagetown, June 14th, 1833.

NEW-YORK, June 8.—The Hon. Judge Chipman, of New-Brunswick, arrived in town a few days since, and almost immediately set out for Montreal. He is the umpire chosen to decide the points of disagreement between the commissioners of Upper and Lower Canada, relative to the divisions of duties between the two Provinces. We rejoice that this delicate and important duty is entrusted to a gentleman of such known ability and integrity.—*Albion.*

Captain Pearce of the ship Earl Grey, from Bristol, having lately arrived at this port in safety after an unusually rough passage, has been complimented by his passengers for his seamanship and conduct on the voyage. The captain, however, avers his firm belief that (to use his own words) "Under Providence, we owe escape from disaster mainly to the fact of my ship being a *temperate* ship. This is my fourth voyage under this regulation, and I speak from experience, casualties and disasters at sea are stripped of all their terrors where the temperance of a crew can be relied on—and were I an underwriter, I would sooner take a risk on a third class vessel thus regulated, than on one standing A. 1. coppered and copper-fastened, with 'allowance of grog' on board." Hot coffee, we understand, is the substitute for the pernicious beverage in common use.—*New York paper.*

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M. Mr. DAVID S. WARREN, to Miss CLARISSA ANN MAXSON, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.—Mr. JOSEPH HOYT, of Hampstead, Queen's County, to Miss ELIZABETH CRABB, of Greenwich, King's County.—Mr. ABRAHAM BLIZARD, to Miss MARY CAMPBELL, both of St. John.—And Mr. ANDREW BROWN, to Miss MARY WILSON, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday morning, by the same, Mr. JOHN MORGAN, to Miss FANNY CRABB, both of Greenwich, King's County.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. HUGH SHORT, to Miss CATHARINE M'CORMICK.

On Monday, by the same, Mr. HUGH ROSE, to Miss ELIZABETH MORAN, all of St. Malachy's Church.

At Saint Andrews, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Dr. ALLEY, Rector,—the Rev. RICHARD BERRIAN WIGGINS, Rector of Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, Nova-Scotia, to ELIZA MARGARET JOHANNA, eldest daughter of Thomas Wyer, Esquire, of Saint Andrews.

Lately, at St. David, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. WARREN MOORE, to LOUISA, daughter of Mr. John DeWolf.—At Saint Stephen, on the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. DAVID CLARK, to Miss MARY RODGERS, both of that Parish.

At Saint George, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. A. M'Lean, JOHN M'KEAN, Esq. to CHARLOTTE, daughter of Mr. Dominicus Milliken, all of that Parish.

At Fredericton, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. FRANCES BEVERLEY, Bookseller and Stationer, of that place, to Miss MARGARET PERKINS, seventh daughter of Mr. Ephraim Lombard, of Gorham, State of Maine.

DIED.

At St. Stephens, on the 25th ult. CHARLES FREDERICK, youngest son of Samuel Abbott, Esq. aged 6 years; he was run over by a loaded dray, and expired almost instantly.—According to the *Boston Transcript*, this was a most remarkable child. There are many circumstances in the history of his brief existence, (says that paper,) worthy of record. His intellect was astonishingly precocious, and his comprehension, power of acquisition, and strength of memory almost incredible. He was only six years and two months old when he died, but he could read and cypher well,—had been through the English grammar, and begun the Latin. He could answer without hesitation, almost any question in Geography, and in the general history of England and the United States—but particularly any question relating to the French or Revolutionary wars, or connected with the biography of Washington or Bonaparte. He had studied and was well versed in the first rudiments of Astronomy and Botany. His love of knowledge was insatiable, and allowed him not an idle moment. His diligence was incessant. He began to learn at three years of age. In a *week* he was master of all the letters of the alphabet, meet them wherever it might be. Before he entered his fourth year, he could read the Bible understandingly, and with correct emphasis and accent. This blessed volume was his favorite book. The history of Joseph, however, possessed especial attractions. He read it over and over, until it became as familiar to him as the family transactions of yesterday.—He had committed to memory the greater part of the New Testament, and his mind was evidently strongly and beneficially impressed with what he there learnt, as he never spoke of his God or his Saviour, without reverence and awe.—Such is an imperfect sketch of the intellectual progress of the child whose death we have chronicled. To feel such a loss in all the desolation of the soul, one must be a parent—to offer the balm of consolation, the physician of the soul should be a Christian indeed.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday, ship William Dawson, Mitchell, Philadelphia, 7—R. Rankin & Co. flour & staves.

Adelaide, Tozer, Liverpool, 48—S. Smith, merchandise.

Try Again, Hyde, Cork, 54—P. Besnard, ballast.

Branches, Forsyth, London, 42—Scovil & Summers, ballast.

Brig Cyrus, Ramsdown, London, 47—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Canning, Jamieson, London, 70—to order, ballast.

Maria, Bell, Troone, (Scotland,) 42—Lowe & Greocock, coals.

Salus, M'Quoid, Londonderry, 40—to order, passengers and goods.