

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Report of the Committee of the Commons on the Affairs of Canada.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire and report to the House on the Grievances complained of in 1823, on the part of certain inhabitants of Lower Canada, have been redressed, and the recommendations of the Committee of the House have been complied with.

Your Committee have examined several petitions on the subject of the Affairs of Lower Canada. They have received the despatches and letters which have passed between the Colonial Office and the Governor of the Province, since the year 1823, which correspondence has been laid before them without the least reserve.

Your Committee have also taken this course, by their persuasion that the practical measure for the improvement of Lower Canada may best be left to the mature consideration of the Government responsible for their adoption and execution.

Your Committee are of opinion that it would not be expedient to apply for power to lay before the House the evidence of the witnesses examined, or the documents which have been placed before them.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th July, Earl Grey rose to explain the causes that led to his resignation. He entered at some length into the communications which had passed between himself and the noble Marquis at the head of the Government, which he considered as communications to himself personally, and not as a Minister, and stated that, up to the 22nd of June, there was no doubt in the opinion of the whole Cabinet that the renewal of the Coercion Bill was inadvisable.

From this time, he found himself compelled to dissent, and he now came to state what ought never to be made known beyond the cabinet. There had been considerable difference of opinion in the cabinet, but ultimately all agreed that the bill should be introduced in the form in which he had introduced it, and this determination had since received the full sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

He (Earl Grey) had long been anxious to be relieved from the labours of office, which were greater than he could bear, and this new breach having rendered it impossible to carry on the Government, his resignation was determined, and he had intended to tender his resignation to His Majesty, which resignation had been most graciously accepted.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, similar proceedings took place. Lord Althorp announced his resignation for the same cause that had operated with Earl Grey. Lord Althorp continued to hold office until a successor was appointed.

Lord Ellenborough repeated his question as to whether it was the intention of the Government to move the third reading of the Coercion Bill. Lord Melbourne answered in the negative, but added that another bill would be immediately introduced.

The Earl of Westmeath complained that he too had been most unwarrantably attacked, because he had ejected persons from whom he could get no rent.

(House, Marquis of Lansdowne) and another member of the Government in another place. His conduct was described as inconsistent as a departure from principle, and further characterized it as disgusting, and was proceeding to quote and compare the speeches, when Lord Melbourne rose to order, upon the ground that it was irregular to comment upon newspaper reports and speeches made elsewhere.

The Earl of Limerick complained of misstatements which had been made to the disadvantage of his character by a learned person, who had charged him, on the authority of a Priest, with having driven 70 families from their farms. He would admit that he had ejected eleven persons, from whom he could get no rent, and having done so, to dismiss it.

The Marquis of Westmeath complained that he too had been most unwarrantably attacked, because he had ejected persons from whom he could get no rent.

It appears that Don Carlos is again in Spain. He landed at Bayonne on the 8th July, from England, and on the following day entered Spain, where he is stated to have been exceedingly well received by the people. What effect his presence may have upon the contest now going on in that unhappy country it is impossible to foretell.

Baron de Haber has been charged by Don Carlos to contract a loan of 125 million of Francs, or 5 million Pounds sterling, which he has succeeded in effecting with ease.

It is now stated that Don Miguel will take up his residence at St. Petersburg or Berlin, instead of at Trieste as was reported.

Letters from the Mediterranean state the probability of a rupture between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt. The Sultan persists in demanding two years arrears of tribute from Mehmet Ali, which he is not disposed to pay, nor has he yet evacuated the districts of Orsoo and Kaca, as required by the Porte.

Mr. Tennyson said he should repose confidence in the Administration, chiefly because Lord Althorp formed part of it.

A good deal of despatch and sometimes rather sharp discussion took place on the subject of the Church Rates Bill, the Irish Tithe Bill, and the Coercion Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had no objection to the bill, and would be glad to see it amended. He would be glad to see it amended.

Mr. Sergeant Leycey contended that the vindication of public character rendered it imperative upon the Government to see that the bill was not introduced in the form in which he had introduced it, and this determination had since received the full sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

Monday, July 21.—The second reading of the Coercion (Ireland) Renewal Bill was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. P. Stroppe spoke strongly against it, and urged the necessity of a new law for Ireland.

Mr. Shaftesbury moved, in a Committee of Supply, a grant of £20,000, to enable His Majesty to employ officers and men engaged in the battle of Navarino, and his Majesty's health.

STATE OF TRADE.—The silk weaving in the towns ten miles round Manchester has, within the last three weeks, manifested a better prospect, and there is every appearance of still further improvement.

SOAP TRADE.—At a meeting of the soap trade, held on Tuesday last, it was agreed to raise the price of soap here £4 per ton, in consequence of the advance in the raw materials.

FRIDAY, July 18.—Lord Wharfedale rose to make his preliminary motion for additional papers on the subject of the Coercion Bill, which he entered at some length into a history of the measure, and dwelt particularly on the charge that Government was not to be held responsible for the production of the letter addressed by the Lord which the change of opinion in some members of the Cabinet had arisen.

A discussion of some length and of much interest, in the course of which, Earl Grey gave an account of the various steps which he had taken in preparing the bill, and the manner in which he had justified His Majesty's present Government in all the steps which he had taken, though he also testified his regret that the bill was not taken into consideration by the House of Commons, and that the bill was not taken into consideration by the House of Commons.

ted, we hear, in party feeling arising out of the late election in that county.—Dub. Free Post.

Dreadful Occurrence.—Three men of the faction of the Lawlors, charged with a participation in the deadly riot at the races of Ballyough Strand, were, while being conveyed as a party of the peasantry. The excitement caused by the melancholy occurrence on the 24th of June last, instead of subsiding, has been progressively increased, and they will never be satisfied till blood has been shed in sufficient quantity to avenge their deceased friends.

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looking man, but one that I should suppose to be both overbearing and dogmatical, and better adapted to act than to play the soldier, or to be connected with the army than with the navy.

He saw the company dispersed and heard the firing and shouting. When he heard they would not come into line, he went in company with other officers to know the cause.

Colonel Putney was then sworn, and stated the evidence in support of the charge, and also answered a variety of questions put by Capt. Humbert. The substance of his testimony, after he had answered the prisoner's questions, appeared as follows: "It was with great pain that he had made the charge against Capt. Humbert. His conduct hitherto had not met his most qualified approbation. He did not see Capt. H. on the parade, but he had seen the papers from his file."

There was a great deal of other testimony elicited, but nothing to show that Capt. H. had connected his company with the Battalion, or put himself under the command of the officer concerned in several particulars. For example, when asked if the militia was under his command during the day of inspection, he replied that it was not, and that he had no command over it.

Colonel Wetmore was then examined, after he had concluded a long apology for the want of his usual notes, and after he had stated the importance that he attached to the testimony which he had given. He stated that he had seen Capt. Humbert on the 27th of June, and that he had seen him on the 27th of June, and that he had seen him on the 27th of June.

Throughout the whole it did not appear, that Capt. H. had ever connected himself with the militia law, and referred to the 54th section of the militia law, which he might have intended to do, when he said he had intended to do so.

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the English language, but along with it a notion of Arithmetic, Geography, & Mathematics, so far as these sciences relate, in themselves, to the great benefit of the whole system appears to be, the manner in which it is taught: the first object being to interest the mind of the pupil.

To effect this, the grave austerity of the schoolmaster is banished in the hand, and affectionate address of the instructor; thus the children's affections, not their fears, are operated upon: the effect is most conspicuous, for throughout the whole School, and it usually consists of about sixty children, there appears to be an universal feeling of harmony and love. The kindly feelings of our nature, which, too often, in more advanced life, are chilled by our association with the world, here appear to shoot forth in all their native plenitude, reminding us that some of the most original purity which adorned our first parents, have been bestowed upon their descendants, and require only the aid of cultivation and good example, to make them shine forth in all their primeval loveliness.

Now, Mr. Clubb, I make no doubt that it has occurred to you, as it did to me, and will to most of those who read these remarks, that a School like this is just the place for very young children, but, more especially, the children of those who, for want of proper instruction themselves, are the least qualified to show good examples and good habits to their offspring—such, in all communities, form the greater part—their parents are poor and uneducated, who have not the time, the patience, the disposition and the qualifications necessary to endow the minds of their children with a correct and practical knowledge of all subjects that excite their curiosity and attention.

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There is something afloat in the Mediterranean besides the leaky shallops of the Turks and Corsairs. The British Fleet is concentrating there for the purpose of exercising, or something else—call it manoeuvring. Russia has required an explanation, but Lord Palmerston laboured under a fit of indigestion, and gave an answer to the effect—our ships are there because the British Ministry chose it. This was in the good old style, and Nicholas must be content.—Liverpool Chron.

FRANCE.—A partial change of Ministry has taken place at Paris, Marshal Soult having been superseded by Marshal Gerard, as President of the Council, and Secretary at War. The Generals are said to have remonstrated against the removal of Soult. There is no doubt that much power is in their hands; no doubt that for the government of Louis Philippe they cannot have much respect and attachment, and there is no telling, if they begin to remonstrate in favour of General, to what lengths they may go to restore him to the throne. The Paris papers are taken up with programmes of the fetes for the days of July, and they still continue to discuss the probability of further changes in the Ministry.

PORTUGAL.—From Lisbon papers to the 20th June, it appears that a decree had been issued, applying to the interest and liquidation of the State Loans, the amount of money due by the Brazil, estimated at £1,660,000.

Spain.—His Majesty's steamer African arrived on Friday afternoon from Lisbon, which she left on Sunday. The accounts brought by her respecting the state of politics in that country are very unfavorable, and that Don Pedro is in a very bad state of health, and not likely to recover.

TURKEY.—The Augsburg Gazette brings us, by express, an article from Constantinople, which renounces the expression of the apprehension of preparations. It now admits, that the Emperor believed Lord Ponsonby's declaration, that the British fleet was merely practising the sea.

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in some horridly filthy vaults and sewers in the neighbourhood of their barracks. On Sunday the Regiment was taken up to the head of the Basin in the steamer, since which time but one case has been declared. The Board of Health has since Monday issued daily reports, from which it appears that there were on Tuesday—32 cases remaining from the previous day; 32 new cases; 40 new cases; 6 deaths.

Wednesday—62 remaining; 33 new cases; 8 deaths. (From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.)

THE CHOLERA OF 1834.—The troops in garrison were confined to barracks on the 7th ultimo. The disease may be dated the appearance of the disease. Although some suspicious cases had shown themselves before that day, and one death is alleged to have taken place on the 27th June, yet no marked case was until the 7th July, when it appeared in the 5th Infantry, experience and great professional acquirements of the late Dr. Lyons, a medical gentleman who has himself fallen a victim to the malady, to state, that, being then superintendent of the Hospital of the King's Wharf, he every where gave a decided opinion, that the disease was Asiatic Cholera of a very malignant character.

On the 10th and 11th there could be no doubt of the fact. The earliest cases observed among the residents of the town were in the neighbourhood of the town, where one or two persons and boarders in emigrants' lodgings were attacked and died. As we remarked before, some difficulties exist as to whether the disease was imported, or whether it has continued here since 1832; some indications that the latter has been the case having been noted by the late Dr. Lyons, among others, the late Dr. Lyons. It is certain, however, that several vessels, particularly from Ireland, where the cholera is known to have prevailed, arrived at the Quebec in May or June, and that a very large proportion of their passengers were Asiatic cholera. A few deaths occurred at the Station before the appearance of the malady in Quebec, from causes very exactly resembling the symptoms of the disease, but they were not officially reported; but then the disease broke out in the slightest degree resemble, in its features, the general attack, which broke out there three weeks after the malady had shown itself at Quebec, and which is to this hour propagated with considerable virulence.

The deaths among the troops, as in 1832, have been but few; the diet, cleanliness, and general discipline, protecting them to a very great extent. The 79th Highlanders, in the Jesuit's Barracks, lost 5 men, and 3 women; the 11th Regiment, in the Barracks, lost 2 men and 3 women; the Artillery, in the Barracks, lost 2 men; and the Sappers and Miners have lost none. The last death (that of a woman belonging to the 79th) occurred yesterday. There were, we learn, no cases of cholera in any of the military hospitals to-day.—August 13.

COMMON COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Health Committee Room, Aug. 14. Resolved, that in consequence of the gradual decrease of deaths during several days, a general meeting of the Council should be held on the 15th inst., to consider the necessity of a statement, Neilson's Gazette appends a similar return for 1832.

1834. 1832. First week, 87 1872 Second do. 270 748 Third do. 270 748 Fourth do. 234 196 Fifth do. 240 78 Part of sixth do. 93 82 Total, 1169 1615

It is with sorrow that we observe that the returns of both years more nearly correspond in their totals than we expected. The deaths in any one day were never a third as great as in 1832, but then, they have continued to be much greater per cent. than in the year 1832. The number of interments in five weeks and four days, or 39 days, are already 1169, or an average of near 30 a day. It is to be recollected, that this is exclusive of the deaths at the Quarantine Station, which have, for the great many months, averaged 10 to 12 a day. The deaths at the Station cannot exceed the fort of 200, which in reality give a total not one hundred short of 1832, while if the malady continue without a sudden diminution, the ultimate total of deaths this year will exceed that of the year 1832.

The calamity may indeed, with reference to the Province generally, be considered nearly as disastrous as in 1832. The prospect that we shall not soon be revisited by the scourge, must be left to the energy and intelligence of the citizens; and if ever a calamity should call for great measures, it is that of preventing the recurrence of a dispensation, the frightful character of which, no person who has witnessed the mental and bodily sufferings, the sudden bereavements and destitution of families, that have occurred, the confidence in property, and the total suspension of business that have ensued, can be ignorant.

Aug. 18.—The interments on Friday were 12; Saturday 12; Sunday 20. The cholera has appeared in a few more of the country parishes of this district within the last fortnight. The deaths so far taken as extensive a range as in 1832, although in three or four of them the deaths have been about twenty.

MONTEAL.—The cholera has very nearly disappeared in this neighbourhood; there have been a number of cases last week, many of which were fatal. Last Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, there was a total of 10 cases. The deaths at the Station cannot exceed the fort of 200, which in reality give a total not one hundred short of 1832, while if the malady continue without a sudden diminution, the ultimate total of deaths this year will exceed that of the year 1832.

Week ending July 25. 107 " 25. 111 " Aug. 1. 81 " " 8. 84 " " 15. 206

We need scarcely point out the great falling off exhibited by the cholera in the week ending Friday, on which the interments were nineteen only. They have not been so few for the last twenty-two days.—Daily Ad.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held on Saturday last, at the Hibernal settlement, on the body of Miss Mary Ann, a female, aged 16 years, who resided at, on Thursday night, and was found dead in the woods next day—having fallen on her face into a small pool of water, and suffocated. A Verdict was returned to that effect.

WEST-INDIES.—We learn by Capt. Prowse, who left St. Kitts on the 4th inst. that the Negroes had refused to work, declaring their determination to accept of nothing short of immediate freedom. Martial Law was to have been proclaimed the day after he left. A similar determination we learn prevailed throughout the West Indies.—Hal. Jour.

The Steamer arrived to-day from Trinidad in a short passage. We are sorry to learn by her that much confusion prevailed there in consequence of the determination of the Negroes not to work any longer—either as Slaves or Apprentices—large bodies of them had assembled in the Town, and the troops and militia were actively engaged in maintaining the public peace—much alarm had been excited by their threats.

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INDIAN ELECTION.—Our red brethren at Pleasant Point, had an election of Governor or Chief of the Tribe, on Monday last, at which Joseph Evans, an Indian warrior, who had recently deceased, was chosen. Deputies from the Penobscot, St. John and Micmac Tribes were present, and added much to the interest of the occasion.