

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In a debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Canadian Land Company, Mr. Wilmot Horton said, that one of the conditions of the compact was, that the Company were to pay the sum of £20,000 annually for fifteen years, to be applied by His Majesty's Government to the Civil expenses of this Colony. Mr. Hume asserted, that out of 40,000 Emigrants to Upper Canada, only 100 families had been able to establish themselves!—and that for the last fourteen years, the colonial department had been the most inefficient department of Government. This gentleman was very severe on Lord Bathurst, and said:

If he had a Reformed House of Commons, he would not hesitate a moment to impeach Lord Bathurst for neglect of duty, and to move an Address to His Majesty for his removal. The misconduct of that noble Lord was not confined to Canada. It extended itself to the Ionian Islands, to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. He had often declared the necessity of an inquiry into the system pursued in the whole of our colonial possessions. When he looked back at what had been long going on in many of our colonies; when he considered the conduct of some of the Governors; when he saw what was at present going on in the Cape of Good Hope; when he recollected how many of his Majesty's subjects had been transferred by the direction of Lord Bathurst from the Cape to Botany Bay; when he contemplated the mass of tyranny which he had so long exercised, he really felt ashamed of himself for having so long sat quietly without raising his voice against the continuance of such things. The imperious necessity of creating some new and important check on the Government of our distant Colonies, was constantly becoming more and more apparent; and he repeated his persuasion, that he should confer a great benefit on his Majesty's Ministers and on the country, if he could induce the House to address his Majesty to remove Lord Bathurst from the situation he had so long and disadvantageously filled.

April 23.

Carlton House.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Com. Gen. Gabriel Wood; and on Charles Dashwood, Esq. R. N.

Colonial Office, April 20.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Ralph Darling, to be Gov. and Com. in Chief of the Colony of N. S. Wales, &c.

War Office, April 22.—81st. Regiment.—Lieut. William Hall, to be Captain, by purchase vice Cariness, who retires; Ensign Giles Vandeleur Craigh, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall; John Uinacke Jeffery, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Craigh.

Naval Promotions.—Commander W. Hotham, H. M. S. Sappho, promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

Lieutenant William Pitt Canning, of H. M. S. Menai, promoted to the rank of Commander and appointed to the Sappho.

Mr. Lawford Miles, of H. M. S. Jupiter, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Menai.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation commanding a meeting of the Peers of Scotland, at Holyrood House on the 2d of June next, for the purpose of electing one of their number in room of the Earl of Balcarra. Also dispatches from Captain Hamilton, of the Cambrian, containing details of a very gallant affair with two piratical vessels carrying one gun and 30 men each, on the 31st January last in the channel of Negropont. The pirates were nearly all killed before they would surrender. The loss of the British was 6 killed and 13 wounded.—The honour of Knighthood was conferred on several individuals at the last Levee. Amongst others Henry Jardine, Esq. King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Scotland.

His Majesty held a Levee on the 27th April.—Among the Presentations were "Mr. Robie, Member of his Majesty's Council in Nova Scotia, by Earl Bathurst; and Major Horton, 81st Regt. and Capt. York, 52d, by his Excellency Lt. Gen. Sir James Kempt.

April 23.

Immediately after the arrival of the mail on Thursday morning, the Sheriff proceeded to the Gaol, for the purpose of communicating the glad tidings to Mr. Savery. They found him in bed; but on hearing the grateful intelligence that his life had been spared, he immediately rose, kneeling down, and in fervent accents returned thanks to the Almighty for his deliverance.

The precise grounds upon which the sentence was commuted have not yet reached us in a shape which would justify us in laying them before the public; but we understand that the chief ground was, that before the trial hopes had been held out that by pleading guilty the prisoner's life might be saved. We are enabled to add upon the best authority, that the appeal to the merciful prerogative of the Crown in behalf of Mr. Savery, was supported by facts only, and not by the exertion of personal influence in any quarter. If the case had been that of the humblest individual in the country, the decision on similar facts must have been the same. Anxious as we all are for the impartial administration of the law, we feel great pleasure in making this statement.

It appears that the cases of prisoners tried in the country are not laid before the Privy Council but before the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the present instance, the consideration of all the facts and circumstances on which the application for mercy was founded, devolved upon Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Lord Gifford and Mr. Peel. They met on Wednesday morning; and after much deliberation they came to the decision which we have already stated.—*Bristol Mirror.*

MAY 10.

The Marquis of Wellesley was expected soon in London, to hold an audience with his Majesty on matters of deep interest to the nation.

In the Foreign Market, an attempt was made to depreciate Greek Scrip, by a rumour that letters had been received from Smyrna, announcing the defection of a famous Greek Chief, and the taking of two or three strong places from the Greeks; that such letters have been received, it is quite true, but when the source is considered, persons will not feel disposed to consider the communications quite pure. The Scrip, however, was affected, and fell to 5 1-4 discount.

MAY 14.

We understand that Parliament will not be dissolved this year.

The latest Paris paper contains the following letter from Constantinople, dated April 11.

"There have sailed from here within these 10 days thirty two Turkish vessels, and fifteen light vessels, most of them taken from the Greeks, armed and repaired, nineteen brigs, five frigates, and two corvettes."

Late advices from Spain represent the spirit of disorder as reviving, in proportion as the French army recedes from the interior. A general expectation of civil war prevails throughout the provinces—for which, the retirement of the French army will be the signal.

The edict of the Archbishop of Taragona, relative to the re-establishment of the Inquisition, causes great alarm. In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Villele, in alluding to South America, avowed that as long as Spain declined acknowledging the independence of those provinces, France must do the same.

The oldest merchants in Liverpool do not recollect a period when the spirit of Speculation was so active in the Cotton Market as it has been in ours since Friday last. A kind of mania seems to have seized individuals of almost every class of Society, all hoping to become suddenly rich by successful speculations in cotton. Prices have in consequence of this speculative demand, rapidly advanced within the last five days, and there is, in the opinion of the speculators, every promise of a still further advance. The state of the winds has no little influence on prices; for, whilst a puff from the eastward is enough to raise cotton a halfpenny per pound, a breeze from the westward would, it is possible, sink it a penny. So precarious is speculation! Not fewer than 84,000 bags of cotton have, it is ascertained, changed hands since Thursday last. It would be curious to describe the process by which 100 bags, by frequently changing hands, are swelled, as it were, into 1,000.—*Liverpool Courier, April 20th.*

High price of Cotton.—We understand that, in consequence of the high price of cotton, it is the intention of the master cotton-spinners at Ashton, Stayley Bridge, and the adjacent places, to convene an early meeting, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of shortening the hours of labour in their several manufactories.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Weaving.—Owing to the immense advance which has taken place in the price of cotton, without a corresponding rise in manufactured goods, a number of the principal manufacturers are reducing their establishments in the branch of handloom weaving.—*Idem.*

We have good authority for stating, that Mr. Plunkett will very shortly be made Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Lord Liverpool and Mr. Huskisson have both given notice in their respective houses that Government will not sanction an alteration in the corn laws this session.—A swimming school has been established in London.—The estimates of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road are taken at £12,000 per mile.—3 per cent consols April 28th were on the Exchange 92 3/4. Bank stock 233.—Mr. Canning has suffered severely from the gout since the debate on the Catholic question, having been confined to bed.—The Irish Elective franchise Bill to deprive all 40s. Freeholders, of their rights to votes has passed to a second reading in the House of Commons 233 agt. 185: majority 48.

PORTSMOUTH, May 7.—The Dutch frigate Pallas, capt. Ryk, will sail shortly on an experimental cruise, and for the exercise of numerous officers embarked in her. She will proceed to the Chesapeake to land His Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Weimar, who intends making a tour of the United States. He will embark at Plymouth.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 20.—Mr. KEAN.—This personage it seems has renounced his engagement at this Theatre; and the manager in consequence has released him from it. His inducement to this step was we understand, his reading in the London journals a paragraph copied from an Edinburgh one, in which it was asserted, that the manager having announced to the audience the engagement of Kean, a general burst of indignation ensued.

A meeting was held about a fortnight ago in Edinburgh for the purpose of forming a Scottish Ladies' Society, for promoting education in Greece. The Assembly Room was crowded to excess by ladies and gentlemen, who expected to hear Sir James Mackintosh deliver his sentiments on the occasion, but he was not present. James Moncrieff, Esq. was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting, after which several resolutions were moved and agreed to, and a subscription commenced by a collection at the doors.—April 22.

It is said that Walter Scott is now engaged in writing a new romance entitled the *Lord Rector of Glasgow*. The *Crusaders* is published.

IRELAND.

POOR OF IRELAND.

What is there to prevent a law to procure for the Irish people, who may stand in need of relief, effectual relief out of the rents of the lands in Ireland? I have never heard any argument against this proposition. After the plunder of the Church and of the poor in England, provision was made for them, and effectual provision too, because it grew out of the soil. The Irish suffered as the English suffered from that horrible transfer of property: but, though both islands were under one Sovereign, a provision out of the soil was not made for the Irish; and hence alone, it is, that that nation has always been in a state of misery compared to the English. There needs not, after my unanswerable arguments upon the subject, after the testimony of circumstances and events for three hundred years, after the evidences furnished by the statute-book: after these, there wants nothing

to prove that a nation must be miserable, unless there be ample provision for the indigent, guaranteed by the right of possession to the land. Greatly mistaken are those who imagine that the United States of America present an exception to this maxim. Every inch of land, every house in that country, is liable to assessments for the relief of the poor.

Why is poor Ireland to form the solitary exception? Why are its landholders (clerical and lay) to take all away? Why are they to be exempted from a regulation which Blackstone says has its foundations in the very principles of civil society? But, if they will not contribute to the relief of the indigent who fill their estates; if they will not give a portion of their income to sustain those, the marrow of whose bones has been wasted in making them opulent; if they will not give a part of their immense savings to conciliate the good will, to prevent the hatred and the vengeance of their suffering poor, why, in the name of reason and of justice are the people of England to be taxed to obtain them security from that vengeance! No: leave them to themselves; leave them to their system of refusal, and let them unpitied incur all the consequences, however terrible. Is it not a shame, that so fine a country as Ireland, inhabited by so laborious a people, fruitful as it is in all the products of the earth, should present a spectacle which makes us actually turn away our sight.—*Cobbett.*

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, May 28.—Yesterday, the Niagara, from Greenock, came to port. She had on board 150 Highlanders, as settlers for the township of Macnab, on the Ottawa. "These brave sons of the mountains were marched from the vessel to the town headed by their chief, Macnab of Macnab, who kindly came to town to receive them, and a piper dressed in the 'garb of old Gaul,' playing the national music of the land where Fingal fought and Ossian sung.

We are informed that Captain Rayside, of the Cherub, brought out two cows and a calf belonging to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, of an excellent Scotch breed. They were safely landed at Quebec, but unfortunately one of the cows died a few days afterwards. This is another testimony of the lively interest which his Excellency takes in the Agricultural prosperity of this country, and his desire to improve the breed of Cattle.

Communicated.—At a garrison review, which happened not long ago, and at no great distance from this good town, a circumstance occurred which is certainly laughable enough. A young recruit, who had never been at Waterloo anyway was marshalled in the ranks, while the company were firing cartridges. His gun from some cause or other would not go off; and altho' he loaded regularly, and cocked, and drew the trigger, just as others did, "she was just as quiet as a dead horse and would not be after spiking at all, at all." The sergeant at last perceived that the gun had not been fired with the others, and coming up rather angrily to the soldier, asked why he did not fire with the rest, adding that he surely was afraid; Pat, (for it is no use to mince the matter) sullenly told him he did not like to be firing her, giving, however, no satisfactory reason. By this time the piece had received five charges one above the other. The sergeant ignorant of this, took the gun into his hand, picked the touch-hole, raised it to his shoulder and fired; kicking the next moment backwards as flat as a flounder to the ground.—The soldier locked over his shoulder as he lay extended. "Arrah my honey now be easy there, and rist yourself; for it is four she has in her belly yet to go off."—*Halifax Nova Scotian.*

MISCELLANY.

Hufeland, the celebrated physician, has caused the following article to be inserted in a Berlin paper of the 23d February:—"A young girl, twenty years of age, had already passed six weeks in a sleep like death: it was with the greatest difficulty that she was made to swallow some thin gruel; her pulse could hardly be felt! all manner of external irritation had been applied in vain: at last I had recourse to galvanism. At first, it had but little effect; but one of the conductors having been placed on the pit of the stomach, and the other in the left ear, in about two minutes, her face which till then had been pale, coloured, her eyes opened, the young girl sat upright and pronounced the word 'Father!' She has since perfectly recovered her activity, and the lethargy has not again returned."—*Journal des Debats.*

Prison Anecdote.—M. Ouvrard, an army contractor, is at present in prison, at Paris, on heavy charges; but he has realized large sums, and lives like a prince. The following story is told of his incarceration:—"On the same floor with his apartments are two rooms which he desired to have, pour s'arrondir—that is, to have all the flat: the jailer told him he could not have the rooms, as they were hired by two debtors. 'How much do they owe?'—"About 10,000 francs." "Here is the money," said Monsieur Ouvrard—and he paid the 10,000 francs, had the two rooms, s'arrondir and the two prisoners were set at liberty!

Sale of the late Mr. Fauntleroy's Library.—"Pennant's London," most sumptuously and elegantly illustrated with above 2000 prints and drawings, was bought for Mr. Soane, for 600 and 50 guineas. The third day's sale alone amounted to 11 hundred pounds, a sum, we conceive, far exceeding that paid for them by Mr. Fauntleroy.

BOLIVAR.—Capt. Cochrane gives the following account of the Liberator;—Bolivar is a good swimmer, an elegant dancer, and fond of music; he is a very pleasant companion at table; neither smokes nor takes snuff, nor does he ever taste spirits.—He endeavours to check the flattery with which he is not unfrequently assailed. At a ball which he gave, a lady rendered herself very conspicuous by loading him with obsequious and importunately fulsome adulation. Bolivar at length said to her, in a mild but firm tone; "Madam, I had previously been informed of your character, and now I perceive it myself. Believe me a servile spirit recommends itself to no one, and, in a lady, is highly to be despised."

On Saturday a female of respectable appearance went to the Mansion-house, London, to make affidavit of a terrier dog, which is her only support. Mr. Pieschell, a merchant of the City of London, who died some few years ago, was the master of the dog, and was extremely attached to it. At his death, he bequeathed to this woman, who was his female domestic, and who paid the dog great attention, £50 a year during the life of the dog, provided the same care was taken of him.—The female brought the dog into the presence of his Lordship, who remarked that it had been too highly fed, and advised the poor woman not to kill it with kindness. He wished it a long life, and advised the poor woman not to kill it with kindness. He wished it a long life, and that it might see a long succession of Chief Magistrates in that room.

Lewis XV. was very fond of his grandchildren; but he inherited the tone and manners of his royal predecessor, and displayed such dignity in his behaviour to them as was little calculated to draw forth the sprightly vivacity so natural and so pleasing at their age. The young princes loved their grandfather; but they looked up to him with reverential awe. One day the Count d'Artois, more bold and lively than his brothers, laid a wager with them, that he would appear before the King with his hat on. The wager was accepted; and the next morning, when his grandchildren were brought to pay their respects to his Majesty, the Count d'Artois running hastily into the presence chamber, drew his sword pretending to be captain of the guard, and clapped his hat on his head in the true military style. Upon Lewis XV. expressing surprise at this novel entree, the young prince saluted him with the point of his sword, still keeping his hat on, saying, "How do you like me now, grand papa? they tell me that I look very like your Majesty." "Very much indeed, my dear boy," answered the King, smiling and kissing him. The Count d'Artois, then taking off his hat and respectfully saluting his grandfather, turned to his brothers and said "Mind—I've won my wager."

The Dinner Tent erected on Bunker Hill is 400 feet long and 100 feet wide. There are twelve tables running lengthwise, and in the centre there is a platform, 100 by 50 feet, for the invited guests, besides a gallery for the band. The Tent covers 38,400 square feet—attached to it are three spacious kitchens, and a crockery and glass ware store.

THE STAR.

Saint John, Tuesday, June 28.

ARRIV.	MAILS.	DEPART.
0.....ENGLISH for May.....		
1.....HALIFAX, by the Land route.....		
1.....Ditto via Digby.....		

Bank of New Brunswick.

DIRECTOR for the Week.—H. Johnston, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY.
Usual Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3.
On Wednesdays.—from 11 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, should be lodged with the Cashier on TUESDAY.

Savings' Bank.

MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK.

John R. Partelow,
Thomas Barlow.
Bank Hours.—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.
Amount deposited Yesterday,.....£106 11 9

Though still disappointed of the British Mail for May, we are gratified in having it in our power through another authentic channel, to announce the passing of Mr. Huskisson's Colonial Trade Bill. As soon as the Act of Parliament reaches us, we shall be happy to give it insertion at full length. Meantime we think it sufficient to inform our readers that the Bill as amended by the committee of the House of Commons is substantially what we published in our Number of the 26th April.

Our Editorial friends in Nova Scotia seem to have been greatly disappointed at our giving no extracts from papers of the 6th May which we mentioned as having been received on the morning of our publication day, 9 weeks ago. They ought, however, to have observed that we did not say that we had received them, and the truth is that to this hour we have not seen the papers then referred to. Perhaps we were wrong in saying that prints of that date were in town, for the vessel which brought them had not got into the harbour, and though the Master was on shore and told us of his having such papers, he had unfortunately left them on board. Of course, in our hurry to put to press in order to catch the Mails, we had to rest satisfied with his statement as to their contents.

We presume that His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas is now about leaving Halifax. He goes over land to Pictou, from whence he embarks for Miramichie, and returns to this City via Cumberland.

The Rev. B. G. Gray of St. George's Church, Halifax, came passenger in last Digby Packet. We understand that his induction as Rector of Trinity Church in this City will take place in the course of a few weeks.

We regret to witness the continuance of religious controversy in the Halifax papers. It does not appear that the Anti-Paulites are to be frightened back to their allegiance by such *bruta fulmina* as dissent, schism, &c. &c. The Greeks are not alone in the struggle for Independence.

Friday last being the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the same was duly honoured in this City by the Brethren of the mystic tie. Between the hours of 11 and 12 they walked in brilliant procession from their Hall at the head of King Street, to Trinity Church, where they arrived at noon to hear Divine Service. Their Reverend Brother and Companion Oliver Arnold, of Sussex Vale, addressed to them a very appropriate Discourse, after which a liberal collection was made for the benefit of the poor in general. The evening was spent in great harmony at Masonic Hall around the festive board, a sumptuous dinner having been prepared for the occasion, which was partaken of by upwards of sixty of the fraternity.

We observe with pleasure that a paper is about being published at Miramichie, under the management of Mr. A. McQueen, Rector of the Grammar School in that place.

Extract of a Letter from Lubec, dated June 27, 1825.
"We have the Small Pox in this place, and I have the misfortune to find that all the Vaccine Matter in this vicinity, has proved inefficacious, which renders us unpleasantly situated, as there are forty or fifty persons here now liable to take the Small Pox."

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. F. Coates, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY TRAVIS, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss CATHERINE MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Hutchinson, of this City.