

person on business. She had left the door ajar between the rooms, and I could distinctly hear her as she discoursed with a gruff-voiced man, to the following effect:

Man—Well mistress, is the old gentleman ready?

Landlady—Not quite, Jem; you must come back in the evening.

Man—That's impossible. I have to go beyond White-chapel for an old lady who must be pretty well dead by this time; and I have got a sack that will hold 'em both. And I'd words with my employer about the last bargain not being as fresh as might be, so that I shouldn't object if the old gentleman did stir a little in the sack after I get him to Mr. Mangless' house.

Landlady—Well I don't know—he is all but gone—and it's dangerous to keep such things in an honest lodging, now the cry is up about them. Remember, I must have half what's given. If you should do me out of a penny, I'll split—so, come, give us the sack!

To spring out from my death-bed on the floor, with a yell of "murder!" to fling the door to, and bolt it on the inside, was the affair of a moment, rendered short, vigorous, and decisive, by despair. Chairs, tables, every article of the furniture of a sick room, did I pile up in miraculous haste to form a barrier sufficient to keep the demons who were on the outside in check, while I might by my cries from the window invite the neighbourhood and passers-by to witness my danger and defend my life; but superfluous were these precautions. With a clatter louder than that which I occasioned by throwing up my fortifications within, and with a yell, which for a moment deafened me to my own cry of "murder," did the wretches tumble over each other all the way down stairs. Then out of the street door they rushed together, and, turning the corner, disappeared. My head already half out of the window, I paused to reflect upon my condition. If I should alarm the neighbourhood, my landlady would doubtless retaliate upon me my accusation with a counter-charge of insanity; and two many things would concur to give colour to such an imputation; even, perhaps, to the placing me in a mad-house for life. I therefore thought my wisest course to be the one which I adopted in perfect silence.

I dressed, and having merely armed myself with a poker against the possibility of my assailants returning in force before I should be able to descend the stairs, and leaving without reluctance behind me every part of that small stock of property which I had with me in my lodgings, I made my escape, bidding a hasty and last farewell to the house which had now nearly witnessed the closing scene of my unhappy life. Often since have I shuddered as I passed that house, though now inhabited by very respectable and honest people. The demon in widow's shape I never since set eyes on, nor do I ever wish it.

The rest of my story is shortly told. This Paragraph appeared in the papers:

"The gallant Sir Felix—, who is just returned from the continent, has announced his marriage with the accomplished Miss D—, which took place two years ago, under circumstances which made it necessary that it should not sooner be publicly declared."

When I say that Miss D— was the earliest of Lady Anne's friends, the mystery of all that poisoned happiness of my married life is solved. In obedience to the gossip's stipulation, I had never had the frankness to ask my wife concerning her position with Sir Felix. It was on her friend's account alone she had ever communicated with him. Before her marriage, she had been trusted by them, & had suffered their letters to pass through her hands; and, on the morning of her marriage, she had formally resigned that trust. When she claimed an asylum in the house of her friend, that friend had already for some time been Sir Felix's wife.

There is one concluding part of my narrative which my readers will not have expected. Lady Anne is reconciled to me; but, as the condition, the only one, of her forgiveness, she has insisted on my committing my memoirs to paper, as holding up to me a beacon to warn me hereafter from those dangers on which so often in former times the whole freight of my happiness was made wreck. Now that I have completed my task, it is against her wish that I publish it. But here she must be disobeyed. If it be the record of my own disgrace, it is no less that of her many virtues. As such it shall go forth into the world.

There is one more act of justice which alas I cannot perform: it is to confess to my poor brother that the maxim of his simplicity was as wise as it was amiable. This though his death has prevented I have adopted his maxim with his children, and, together with them, make it my own; and, thus, as it were, I inscribe to his memory, as the moral of my tale. "On the whole, a greater share of happiness belongs to one, who, from thinking a little too well of the world, is sometimes deceived, than to one, thinking a great deal too ill of the world, has through life to eat the bread of carelessness, seasoned with the bitter experience that, in a pitched battle between a sly man and sly mankind, the odds are awfully against the contentious unit."

FOREIGN.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Walter, M'Michael, from Liverpool, we have received intelligence one day later. The W. sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of March, but did not leave the land until the 1st inst.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords, on the 23d of March, the Marquis of Clanricarde complained that the papers laid before Parliament with respect to Portugal and the affair at Terceira were very imperfect, and moved a string of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the conduct of the Government, particularly with regard to the attack on the refugees who left Plymouth for Terceira.—A very long debate ensued: the Earl of Radnor, Lord Holland, Lord Goderich and the Earl of Carnarvon supported the motion, and the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Wellington, and the Lord Chancellor opposed it, and contended that the conduct of Government had been perfectly fair and impartial. The Earl of Aberdeen, in the course of his speech, said that he had displeased the par-

ties in the disputes with regard to the Portuguese succession, and quoted this as an evidence of impartiality. The Duke of Wellington towards the close of his address described the strength and importance of Terceira, and said that now that the Government of Brazil and Portugal had been separated—it was the policy of this country not to allow Don Pedro to become possessed of Terceira. It was likewise of importance that no part of the ancient dominions of Portugal should fall into the hands of the Emperor of Brazil. On a division the numbers were, for the motion 39—against it 136—majority 95.

The debate on the distress of the country was resumed in the House of Commons, on the same night, when Mr. O'Connell succeeded in delivering the speech to which he endeavored to give utterance on the 19th. After a long debate, the motion for an inquiry was voted down, 255 to 87—majority for Ministers, 168.

Meetings continued to be held in various parts of England on the state of the country. In Leeds Mr. J. Fawcett, of the Leeds Patriot, proposed a resolution in favor of triennial parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot.

The Society of friends in Ireland have petitioned Parliament for the abolition of the punishment in cases of forgery. Mr. Peel has announced his intention to bring in a bill in which the punishment of death, in many cases of forgery, was done away with.

Some Noblemen and Gentlemen of property and influence had an interview on Saturday morning with the Duke of Wellington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the proposed formation of a 'County Bank of England,' which has been projected by them as likely to assist in relieving the distress of the country. It is meant that the establishment shall be fixed in London as its head quarters, and from thence set on foot new branch banks in various parts of the country. The result of the interview has not yet transpired. The following gentlemen composed the deputation to the Duke of Wellington, viz:—the Earl of Darley, Lord Althorp, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Sir Henry Parnell, the Hon. Mr. Liddell, Mr. Tennyson, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Mr. Joplin.

The above article, which we copy from a Morning Paper, gives, we believe, pretty accurately the views of the parties who, as it is stated, had an interview with the Duke of Wellington on Saturday last. The immediate purpose of the Deputation was to convey to the first Lord of the Treasury the opinion, that an improvement in the County Banking System was desirable at the present moment—that the best mode of carrying it into effect was by means of a Metropolitan Establishment—and that, to facilitate the formation of such a Company, some alterations in the Act passed in 1826 were desirable. The answer which the party received was, we believe, in substance, that the Government had the subject already under consideration; but as it involved other great interests, all that the Ministers could then say was, that the opinions and wishes which it was the object of the deputation to convey, should receive the best attention of Government.—*Courier, March 23.*

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We have again to announce another extraordinary short passage—the Josephine, Capt. Britton from Belfast. Capt. B. sailed on the 27th of March, and arrived off the Hook on the 12th of April, having made his passage in SIXTEEN DAYS. Capt. B. brought Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 25th of March containing London dates of the 23d. From these papers, and from our Paris papers to the 21st ult., we have made extensive selections for our first page, and the following epitome of general intelligence. The sketches of debates in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the answer to the King's Speech are full of spirit and interest.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord King gave notice that on Monday week he would move certain resolutions on the Corn Trade.

Earl Stanhope gave notice that on the 25th he should move for certain papers relative to Free Trade.

On the 22d of March, the Lord Chancellor spoke at great length on the subject of "the improvement of the law," as directed by the King at the commencement of the session.

The House of Commons was engaged on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, in discussions on the state of the country. Near the close of the third day's debate, Mr. O'Connell rose to speak, but was put down by cries of "Question!" "Adjournment," &c. He then attempted to have the debate adjourned over until the 22d, that he might have a chance of speaking; but he was voted down 441 to 9! Finally, however, the debate was adjourned over to the 23d.

In the Commons on the 22d, Mr. O'Connell presented a petition praying for a repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. Its fate, perhaps, will be best known by the words of Mr. Hume, who, in defending the Hon. Member from the attacks of almost all those who spoke on the question, said, "it was his duty to present it, but he had not given a single opinion on the object at which it aimed."

Mr. Peel appeared at the bar of the House with a message from the King, for increasing the number of Judges.

A brief notice of the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was given last evening, stating the relief which ministers propose by the repeal of the taxes upon beer, leather, and cider. We have since read the Expose attentively through. The whole estimated revenue of the kingdom, for the ensuing year, after these reductions, is £50,480,000. The expenditure will be, on account of the national debt, £25,670,000. The sum of £16,580,000 for the year 1830, will cover the different charges for the army, the navy, the ordnance, and the miscellaneous expenditure. The total amount of the public charge for the present year, for which the House will have to provide, will be £47,812,000 leaving a clear surplus of £2,667,000. An augmentation of revenue from an increase of duties upon spirits, is anticipated, sufficient to swell the clear surplus to £3,000,000. Mr. Goulbourn informs the house, that the most thorough investigations are going on, through every department and branch of the public service, colonial and otherwise,

with a view to the reduction of the public expenditure. A proposition is to be brought forward, from which great relief is anticipated, for a reduction of the interest of the Four per Cents.

Mr. A. Baring followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, contending that all the financial arrangements of Ministers for a reduction of the debt, had failed, and that all hopes of a surplus were visionary, and that all measures for sustaining the public credit had failed. In regard to the proposition for a reduction of the Four per Cents, he viewed the proposition as a breach of the national faith both unjust and impolitic. On its injustice, he spoke as a fundholder; of its impolicy, as a theorist. The injustice consists in that the government should propose to take a less interest for his money than was originally contracted for.

The Courier says, "the proposal is not that the creditor shall take less interest for his money, but that he may take less interest, or take his money back at his option; and this in every loan is consistent with the contract between the public creditor and the Government. Though the former in lending, disclaims the power of recalling his money, the latter always retains the power of returning it."

On the 20th March a duel took place at Dublin, between Captain Smith of the 22d regiment of foot, and Standish Stamer O'Grady, Esq., son of Baron O'Grady, in which the latter at the first fire was mortally wounded, the bullet entering his right side, immediately over the hip and passing through his body. The origin of the quarrel is stated in one paper to have been a collision of carriages in the street, and in another a dispute in a club room. Captain Smith applied his horsewhip to Mr. O'Grady in the public street, and an immoderate message was the consequence. A police officer sent after Mr. O'Grady to prevent the affair, took by mistake another gentleman of the same name, who allowed him to labour under the delusion, until his namesake had time to be shot.

FRENCH PAPERS.

The following summary is from the French papers. The Address of the Chambers was presented to the King on the 15th of March. After it was read, the King replied in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen—I have heard the Address which you have just read to me on the part of the Chamber of Deputies. I had reckoned upon the concurrence of the two Chambers to effect the good I had contemplated, with a view to consolidate the happiness of my people. It is with pain I hear the Deputies declare that on their part this concurrence does not exist.

"I announced to you, in my Speech, my resolutions; they are immutable. The interests of my people forbid me to deviate from them.

"My Ministers will make known to you my will."

The Deputation then retired, and the Ministers remained in conference with the King. The prorogation took place on the following day—the proclamation for which was issued in the following terms:—

"CHARLES, by the Grace of God, &c. &c. The Session of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of the Deputies of the Departments is prorogued to the 1st of September next.

"The present proclamation shall be carried to the Chamber of Deputies, by our Ministers of the Interior and of the Marine.

"Given at Paris, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, March 19, A. D. 1830, and in the 6th year of our reign.

(Signed) CHARLES.

"By the King.

"The Minister of the Interior.

(Signed) MONTEBEL."

The Constitutionnel of the 20th, contains some shrewd commentaries on the prorogation of the Chamber. The measure, it says, cannot be considered as being taken in a passion and without reflection. Power, in its most sudden movements has always some motives, though they may be foolish ones, and the prorogation must be regarded as the result of a plan previously contrived, to escape from the deliberate and significant expression of parliamentary opinion. Those who dive into the views of the ministers and their political friends, suppose that among their calculations, one is, that they will be able to buy twenty-five of the forty majority, before September. Some suppose that a modification of the Cabinet will be tried. In the mean time it is asked what is to be done with the law d'organisation d'amortissement which was acted upon in June, and whether the ministry will undertake to settle by a simple ordinance what ought to be regulated by law; and whether the amount of the expenses of the expedition to Algiers will be settled by the King's simple warrants. The Constitutionnel also asks whether the ministers suppose, in case they should buy the twenty-five votes, that the forty majority who carried the address constitute the whole strength of the opposition in the Chamber? As to the threats of a dissolution, he says it is exactly what the Deputies desire and opinion calls for.

The King is said to be resolved; he is known to have said, within the twenty-four hours preceding the prorogation.—"J'aime mieux monter a cheval que monter on charrette!" meaning that he will rather try the chances of a civil war, than expose himself to the fate of Louis xvi. Notwithstanding these circumstances the Funds have risen.

Preparations for the expedition against Algiers, continue to be prosecuted with vigor. Thirty-two thousand troops are to be embarked at Toulon, which is to be the effective force of the expedition. As fast as their quarters are evacuated, their places are filled with fresh troops, so that there will be as many troops left at Toulon, as become necessary, they will thus be already collected, and at the proper point for immediate embarkation.

A measure was laid before the Chamber of Peers by the keeper of the Seals, on the 11th of March, for the prevention of duelling. It seems well calculated to effect the object—as far as such an object can be effected short of the highest penalty of the law.

The Courier Francais of March 13, says:— "In the highest circles of the Faubourg St. Germain, a general subject of conversation is a letter addressed by the Duke of Wellington to the Prince de Polignac, to inform him that the Court of London would see with much pleasure the Cabinet of the Tuilleries run the hazard of Coups d'Etat. It was feared in the same circles that these hints would further increase the irresolution, of which serious complaints began to be made; but the energetic measure of the prorogation of the Chambers, left but a short period of doubt."

By the Jubilee.—We yesterday announced the arrival of the ship Jubilee, and gave the statement of the Liverpool Markets up to the evening of Saturday, the 27th of March. We have gleaned a few items from the papers brought by this vessel.

On the 23th ult. Mr. Hunt waited on the Lord Mayor of London, with a request from the Livermen that his Lordship would summon a Common Hall, to take into consideration the distress of the country. The Lord Mayor said he should comply with the request.

The following notice of a motion was given by Mr. Huskisson in the House of Commons on the 25th, for Tuesday, April 27, "That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the banking system of the country, with reference to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of England."

At the March Assizes, for the County of Sussex, John Hobden, a schoolmaster in the employ of the Post Master at Brighton, was found guilty of stealing a letter containing a £10 note, and was sentenced to Death.

Lord Doneraile has been unanimously elected a representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of the late Marquis of Headfort.

The Sandwich packet had arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon. Among the passengers was Senhor Peroli, with despatches from the government of Don Miguel. She brings an account of the death of the celebrated Marquis de Chaves.

It is reported that Alexander Baring is about to be raised to the Peerage. Lady Canning, the widow of the late Minister, has published a pamphlet, with the avowed purpose of explaining the part her husband took in the affairs of Portugal. From this pamphlet we quote the following concluding sentences: "While Mr. Canning's expiring energies were exerting themselves, as they had long been, in anxious toil for his country's welfare, and only a few hours before the perfect brightness of his mental faculties was obscured by the acuteness of his bodily sufferings, the last words which he uttered on political affairs were these: I have labored hard for the last few years to place the country in the high station which she now holds. Two years of the Duke of Wellington's government will undo all that I have done. The two years are now expired. Has the prophecy been falsified by the event?"

LONDON, March 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Goulbourn brought forward his proposition for the reduction of the interest on the four per cents. The plan of the Finance Minister upon this subject is already before the public, and Mr. Goulbourn, in calling the attention of the House to the mode of carrying it into effect, merely recapitulated that plan. He observed that the state of the country being such as would admit of this measure being adopted—a measure by which a saving to the public of £778,000 annually would be effected—it was the duty of ministers to take advantage of circumstances, and by so doing afford relief to the country to that amount. In stating that government proposed to give to the holders of the new four per cent. and every £100 of that stock, £100 three and a half per cent. stock, which was at present at 99, he also gave a pledge that no further reduction should be made in this stock for ten years to come. The Right Hon. Gent. was interrogated by Mr. Bernal and other Hon. Members, as to the mode which he intended to adopt of paying off the dissentients, should there be any; but this question Mr. Goulbourn declined answering at present. Not the slightest opposition was, however, made to the proposition. The resolution moved by Mr. Goulbourn was adopted by the House, without dissent; and we believe the country at large are fully satisfied with the measure, as one of retrenchment.

From the Glasgow Chronicle.

The Rum tax and Beer tax.—The order from the Board of Excise, London, to the revenue officers in the west of Scotland, to take all the stock which the distillers had in their premises, preparatory to the imposition of the additional duty, arrived on Friday afternoon; and never was an official order executed by the supervisors with more celerity, secrecy, and despatch. The immense distilleries at Port Dundas, and in town and its eastern vicinity, were visited in the dark hour of midnight, and the quantity on hand taken before there was the possibility of diminishing the stock.

The Edinburgh brewers have already announced the reduction of £1 per hogshead whenever the duty is taken off; and the brewers in Glasgow, who are truly grateful for the concession made in their favor, will also come into the market with an article which in quality and price they hope will merit public support.

Lisbon, March 13.—It is not easy to convey to you an accurate idea of the indignation of many persons on hearing the statement of Lord Aberdeen, that the majority of the Portuguese have supported Miguel's cause. The fact is that the mass of the Portuguese wish for peace and tranquillity, but not for Miguel. Public notice has been given of the sale of the property of some of the exiles; you will find them in the Gazette. The two English merchant ships, the Britain and the Vine, and the American ship Gleaner, have also been advertised for sale as lawfully condemned prizes.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ships Columbia, Capt. Delano, from London, and Caledonia, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 31st of March, and Liverpool of the 1st of April, both inclusive.

The Corn Laws.—Lord King brought forward his proposition for a repeal of the Corn Laws, on the 29th of March. The

principle upon which he proceeded in an able speech, was, that all regulations which tend to restrict or prohibit the importation of any foreign commodity are both impolitic and unjust. It is impolitic because it tends to impede the exportation of British manufactures in exchange for imports, and it is unjust to make the laboring and middling classes pay 50 per cent. more for the first necessities of life, in order to give a bonus to the landed interest. The Duke of Wellington, in opposing the resolutions, took occasion to remark, that within the last two years, more than 8,000,000 quarters of foreign and Irish grain had been imported into England. The resolutions were negative, without a division. The Morning Chronicle denounces the speech of the Premier on the occasion, as being "narrow and unstatesman-like."

On the same day, in the House of Commons, a petition was presented from freeholders of the County of Kent, chiefly from that class, owning land worth from £1200 to 1500 per annum, complaining of the heaviness of poor rates, and of general distress. They complained of free trade as one of the causes why the price of agricultural products was reduced by one half, while the taxes were as heavy as ever. They also described the distress partly to the state of the currency. Sir Francis Burdett said he was sorry to see in the petition the observations on what was called free trade. The subject could never be fairly considered and acted upon, until the corn laws were removed. He gave notice of a motion he intended to make soon after Easter, to have them repealed. The Courier scoffs at the idea of his throwing new light on the subject which has always presented only a choice of difficulties to many able men.

Reciprocity Treaties.—In the Lords, March 30, on occasion of the late reciprocity treaty with Austria laid before the house by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Stanhope objected to this and other treaties which were founded on what was called the reciprocity system. There was, in fact no reciprocities, for all the advantage was on our side; that is, all was in favor of the foreign power, and against Great Britain. It would be impossible for the British ship owner to compete with the foreign, particularly with the ship owners of the United States, on this system of reciprocity. It ought always be kept in view that foreign vessels in general could be built and equipped at a smaller expense than attended the building and equipping the British vessels.

The Earl of Aberdeen said this was not precisely a commercial treaty. There had he believed, been considerable difficulties among the shipping interests. On referring to returns he found that the amount of tonnage of British shipping had progressively increased during the last three years. Four hundred ships had passed the Sound during the last year, in addition to any number which had passed in any year previous.—He did not know what other proof they could have of an increase in shipping. It was true, profits might not be so large as formerly.

Viscount Goderich had sometime since mooted this subject of the state of the shipping. The returns he had had in 1828.—By then it was found that, with the exception of Norway there had not been an increase in foreign shipping, but in the home shipping. The reciprocity system was certainly one of importance. Formerly we used to impose a heavy duty on all foreign ships coming to this country; the consequence of which was that other powers adopted the same system. Those reciprocity systems were therefore established, for the purpose of equalizing the plan. He considered the treaties to be of infinite service.

Lord Ellenborough said that, during the last ten years, the increase of shipping in this country had nearly equalled that of all the other nations.

During the same sitting the Marquis of Lansdowne moved an address to the King, praying that he will direct the Consuls abroad to make an inquiry into the state of the maces in their respective stations, and to report the same to the Secretary of State, and the quality exported, more particularly in South America and Russia, and transmit the account thereof to this country. He had deemed it important to include Russia, as, at the mine in the Ural mountains, within the pale of that court, very considerable quantities of gold had, he understood, been discovered.

The Morning Chronicle of March 30th, highly extols Mr. Cambreleng's Report on Commerce and Navigation, and quotes from it liberally.

Suicide of Sir C. Baring.—Intelligence was received in town last night of this gentleman having suddenly terminated his existence at his estate, St. Mary Cray, Kent. The distressing event was discovered early on Monday morning. Nothing which can be relied on has yet transpired as to the cause of this act.

Attempt to murder Mr. Wolf and Lady Georgiana, at Jerusalem.—Sir P. Malcolm has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Wolf, requesting a vessel to bring him away from Cyprus, whether he has escaped from the Jews at Jerusalem, who attempted to poison him and Lady Georgiana Wolf. Her Ladyship is dangerously ill. The Wasp sloop has, we hear, been sent to their assistance.

It is reported that Mr. Price's ejection from Drurylane was scarcely warranted, and that the committee have been somewhat hasty. It was averred that the Ex-manager has a balance of £650 in the hands of the committee, still unsettled; and that on this account he had a right to retain possession until that sum had been exhausted by the rent, &c. and that it is probable that he would sue the proprietors, (or the Chairman of the Committee,) for a restoration of the lease.

Price of Wool.—Saxony has of late years taken the lead of Spain, in the quantity of wool exported to this country, prices have been and still are very low, but the latest accounts intimate that they are on the rise.

FRANCE.—The Standard, of the evening of March 31st, the latest London paper in the country, says, the French Ministers are determined on a dissolution of the Chambers, and their influence will be avowedly exerted to obtain majorities in all the Electoral Colleges. Their partisans complain of former remissness in this respect.—"Every body," says the Gazette de France, "knows, that under the Ministry of Co-

essions, the public functionaries had entirely withdrawn their influence from the electoral combat, and that monarchy having ceased to act in the Colleges, democracy remained in possession of the field of battle." The fault apparently will never be committed again. If the Ministers succeed by this, or any other means, in obtaining a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the measures which they will adopt are to be decisive enough. The Gazette de France calls for a censorship, the re-establishment of Jesuit schools and small seminaries, a revision of the electoral laws, &c. This, however, might be a dangerous experiment. Some think that M. de Villele will come into power; but though he is unquestionably an able man, he is not trusted by any party. However, his own prediction is now remembered. Three or four years ago, when the opposition to his Ministry was very violent, he said, "Let them do as they please, Jacques de Villele mourra ministre"—[will die minister.]

On the arrival of two of the deputies of the extreme gauche at Rouen on the 23d ult. the Electors waited upon them in a body, and one of them in the name of the rest returned thanks to them for having voted the address against ministers. Mr. Thil, one of the Deputies said, "Let us await the future, gentlemen, without fear, but without indulging in a deceitful security."

Seven hundred electors of the department of the Seine gave a dinner on the 1st April to their Deputies, to "commemorate the victory" lately gained in the Chamber. The price of tickets was 20 francs.

KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1830.

We this day present our readers with English dates to the 1st of April. The passages to New York have lately been performed with singular quickness. Ample extracts of foreign news will be found in our preceding columns.

Charles the Tenth, it will be seen, has prorogued the Chambers—and appears to be at open war with the liberals. The affairs of France wear a very turbulent and uncertain aspect.

Prize.—The most important topic from England, says the Albion, is the great annual expose of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the financial state of the nation. The great plan of the Minister is to repeal the Beer Tax, the Malt Tax, and the Leather Tax, which will take off from the burthen of the people the important sum of 3,400,000, or \$16,000,000. This is a serious deduction from the revenue; but Mr. Goulbourn relies on the deficiency being made up by the augmented consumption of beer, and of consequence its two constituent parts, malt and hops, upon which the duties remain unaltered,—by the diminished expense in the excise department for collecting the repealed duties, and by the savings made in other branches of the expenditure amounting to 1,300,000. The experiment is a hazardous one, and Mr. Goulbourn himself does not seem to be without his apprehensions. Still he relies on the expected resuscitation of trade, which will instantly increase the consumption of every excisable commodity in the Kingdom—the yet latent energies of the country—and the patriotism of the people, should his expectations not be fully realized. In fact, he bespokes the indulgence and mercy of Parliament, at the close of his speech in the event of the failure of his plans. The Government, we think, have been right in resorting to the expedient, as it is productive of the double effect of relieving the poorer classes of grievous and burthensome impost, and of showing a laudable consideration for the wishes and sufferings of the people. Nothing, perhaps, can more strongly mark the power of the popular voice—in the councils of Great Britain; on the other hand it must be acknowledged, that any concession on the part of Government, or any consideration for the sufferings of the country which may be manifested on the part of its rulers, have never been lost on the generous and confiding people who compose the British nation. The Duke of Wellington, then, may continue his reforms, and the Finance Minister may continue to deprive himself of the vast resources of the revenue, let but the people be satisfied of the integrity of their motives, and Parliament will never forsake them, nor will the nation ever cease to support them. This we take to be an inherent principle in the English character.

The industry of Parliament is beyond all precedent. Mr. Wilmot Horton's motion for an extensive plan of emigration was brought forward on the 10th of March, and the subject having immediate reference to the Colonies, we have presented what we trust will be a satisfactory report of the proceeding. We cannot too much admire the views of the Colonial Minister, who is in favour of a rational and voluntary emigration, particularly to the Canadas, (where its good effects have been abundantly manifested under the management of Mr. Peter Robinson and Mr. Buchanan,) but thinks that the premanent relief of Ireland is to be sought in the adoption of measures for the general melioration of that country at home. Promote its active industry, and you have at once a remedy for pauperism; and cause an overflowing treasury. It is most gratifying to learn, that the cultivation of the waste tracts is hourly becoming an object of paramount importance to people of wealth and abundant capital.

On the 22d of March, Mr. O'Connell presented a petition to the House of Commons from the town and county of Drogheda, praying for a repeal of the Irish Union. It is impossible to describe the temper with which the petition was received. Every member who spoke, not excepting Mr. Hume, uttered the most unqualified reprobation of the prayer of the petition, and we predict that Mr. O'Connell will not very soon present such another to the British Parliament. Judging from the reports of what took place, never was a project more promptly put down; even Mr. O'Connell himself spoke not in its favour.