

Foreign News.

Lisbon, May 27.—It is eleven years to-day since (the then Infant) Don Miguel fled from Lisbon to Santarem to destroy the constitution and usurp the throne of his august father.

I have the honor to advise your Excellency of the receipt of your despatch to-day, accompanied by two copies of the orders which your Excellency received from the Government at Lisbon, as well as a quantity of proclamations published by Sr. Don Pedro, Duke of Braganza.

To His Ex. Count de Saldanha. The Captain General of Estremadura, under date of May 26th, announces that the town of Yelves has acknowledged the authority of the Queen, Donna Maria II. and that Gironena, Campomayor, and Oguela, were about to follow the example.

By express received at half-past one o'clock this day, His Excellency the Secretary of War confirms the important news of the decisive advantages gained in Portugal, and the surrender of the Maguelite and Carlist forces; and adds, that the Pretender in consequence of his having claimed the protection of the Secretary of the English Legation, who was at his Head Quarters, proceeded with his family to Lisbon, where instructions had already arrived from the British Government, applicable to such a conjuncture.

CADIZ, June 1.—Civil Government of the province of Cadiz.—The Captain of the port has just favored me with the following intelligence:

A felucca has arrived from Ayamonte, the captain of which says he left there night before last, bringing a letter for the Captain General of the Department, and states that the Infantes Don Carlos and Don Miguel had fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops at Evora, having been delivered up by their own men; also, that four wagon loads of silver had been captured. No other news.

I hasten to communicate this agreeable intelligence to the loyal city of Cadiz, and the other population of the Province, for their information and satisfaction.

Algiers. An official report, dated Algiers, May 24th, addressed by General Voirol to the minister of War, announces that the numerous depredations committed by the Hadjoutes upon the lands and flocks of the Beni Khalil, having exasperated that Arab tribe in a high degree, he resolved to punish the Hadjoutes, and compel them to restore the cattle they had carried off.

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ENGLAND. HOUSE OF LORDS—June 6. MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

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all contradiction this important fact, that his Majesty was firmly attached to the religious institutions of his country, and that it was his fixed purpose decidedly to maintain them.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose to order. He appealed to noble lords more conversant than himself with the forms of that house, whether the strain in which the noble duke was proceeding was quite consistent with its established and recognised orders?

Lord Kenyon rose to order. The noble earl (Fitzwilliam) had not interfered at the proper time. Had the noble Earl interfered when the name of His Majesty was first introduced, he might have been quite consistent in calling the noble duke to order.

Earl Fitzwilliam was much obliged for the admission of the noble Lord that it was competent for him, when the name of his Majesty was introduced to call the noble duke to order.

Lord Kenyon.—The noble earl is not speaking to order, and therefore has no right to speak at all. The Duke of Newcastle resumed. He should not have introduced the name of his Majesty, but that it was absolutely necessary, however unwilling he was to do so; and certainly the name of his Majesty had been in that house more improperly used on former occasions.

The Earl of Mulgrave felt great unwillingness to interrupt the noble Duke, but he felt solemnly that the course the noble Duke was pursuing was utterly at variance with the recognized orders of the House.

Earl Grey then rose and said—“Nobody, my lords is more ready than I am to admit the privilege which every noble lord possesses, of asking, upon any occasion, questions of any member of his Majesty's Government, nor shall I be found unwilling to answer those questions when properly put. I must however say on the present occasion, that the question itself is a very strange and extraordinary one, and that the grounds on which it is founded are altogether inconsistent with the orders of your lordships's house.”

My lords, give me leave further to say, with respect to the inference which the noble duke appears to draw from what premises I know not, that there is in the constitution of the present administration something inconsistent with that declaration of the Sovereign to support the church, I must beg leave to give his assertion the most positive contradiction.

I say an equally sincere desire with them to uphold and secure the interests of the Protestant establishment in these realms. (Cheers.) More than this, my lords, I will not say on the present occasion, as we may soon, possibly on this very night, have an opportunity of going more into the circumstances connected with this subject; but I must protest distinctly and decidedly against any interpretation which the noble duke or any other peer may put upon the changes that have unfortunately lately taken place in his Majesty's councils, leading to the conclusion that there is in those who remain in his Majesty's confidence any other than a sincere and conscientious desire to maintain by all the means in their power, inviolate, in dignity, in dignity, and in usefulness, the established church of these kingdoms.

It is possible, my lords, that the noble duke could have thought of seriously proposing such a question, (hear, hear,) or that there could have been any but one answer to it? (Hear, hear.) The noble duke may think the measures of his Majesty's government inconsistent with the duties which they owe to their sovereign, their country, and the established church.

had attempted, and never could attempt, to apply any force to his Majesty's conscience? (Loud cheers.) My lords, I can answer for it, if such an attempt were made by any member of the present Administration, or of any other Administration, to propose to his Majesty any thing which he thought inconsistent with the duties which he owes to the people as their protector and father, the sovereign would at once reject such a proposition with indignation, and would not suffer such an individual to continue for one inst. longer in his royal confidence.

My lords, I have thought it necessary to say this much in answer to the noble duke's question—a question which I think altogether improper (hear, hear)—a question, which, I think, is founded on grounds far from consistent with the orders and rules of this house; and having answered it, I may now say that I am ready to meet any charge which the noble duke or any other peer is prepared to bring against me; and if the noble duke thinks his Majesty's present ministers are unworthy the confidence of this house, the proper course which he is bound in honor, and I think in duty, to take, would be to move an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to remove them from his councils—(hear, hear): a motion, my lords, which I shall be prepared to meet, and to act on the result in such a manner, as in duty and conscience bound. (Loud and general cheers.)

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated May 31st: “Within the last twenty years many ministerial changes have occurred which excited great attention in the political world, but in regard to Ireland the resignation of Mr. Stanley and his party has produced an interest and excitement altogether unprecedented.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on the 22nd May, when Dr. McFarlane, of Greenock, was chosen Moderator. The proceedings of this venerable body, since the opening of their session, have been marked with much interest, and one of their decisions will be attended with the most salutary effects to the interests of the Church.

“That the General Assembly having maturely considered the overture, do declare that it is a fundamental law of this Church, that no pastor shall be intruded on any congregation contrary to the will of the people; and that in order to carry this principle into full effect, the Presbyteries of the church shall be instructed, that if at the moderating in a call to a vacant pastoral charge, the major part of the male heads of families, members of the vacant congregation, and in full communion with the church, shall disapprove of the person in whose favor the call is proposed to be moderated in, such disapproval shall deemed sufficient ground for the Presbytery rejecting such person, and that he shall be rejected accordingly; and due notice thereof forthwith given to all concerned; but that if the major part of the said heads of families, shall not disapprove of such a person to be their pastor, the Presbytery shall proceed with the settlement according to the Church; and further declare that no person shall be held to be entitled to disapprove, as aforesaid, who shall refuse, if required, solemnly to declare, in presence of other Presbyteries, that he is actuated by no fictitious or malicious motive, but solely by a conscientious regard to the spiritual interests of himself or congregation; and resolve, that a committee be appointed to report to an interim diet of the Assembly in what manner, and by what particular measures, this declaration an instruction may be best carried into full operation.”

The Royal Family and the Court at London, are quite gay, it being their winter season, or what we plain republicans call summer by the almanac. But astronomy and the laws of the universe are impotent against the despotism of fashion.

King Leopold and his Queen have received very touching addresses of condolence from the Belgian Chambers, on the irreparable and deplorable loss of their infant, aged 10 months. The deputati on shed tears!

The Sultan has at last recognized the Greek Ambassador, Zagrapos, and sent him the usual presents of exquisite fruits and flowers.

Already, after all the fair promises of the Spanish queen, four Journals have been suppressed at Madrid, for disseminating liberal principles. There is no dependence on legitimacy—it will war on democratic doctrines.

The Times, of London, expresses the utmost dissatisfaction and contempt for the new Ministers, whom it denounces as imbecile and insignificant personages.—“Again we are bound in conscience and honor to declare, that as a whole they will not, and ought not to satisfy the people of England. We warned Lord Grey of this. Our fear was, and we call to witness our leading articles for three or four days past, that the paddings, linings, waddings, the staytape and buckram, serapings and sweepings of the ministerial shop would be resorted to, and strong and serviceable materials excluded—that old clothes would be turned—old holes darned—rags new dyed—and ancient calf-skin covers fresh gilt and lettered—and all this nick-named a reformed or amended Cabinet by which not even the infant pupils of our Sunday schools would be imposed upon.”

In London improvements, Mr. Smirke suggests tearing down entirely that part of the city known as “the Rookery,” and “the Holy Land.” The expense of a variety of handsome improvements, is estimated at £700,000.

John Ducrow, the celebrated clown, and brother to Ducrow the equestrian, died lately, much regretted. The death of Shakspeare's clown is worth regretting. Mademoiselle Grisi, pronounced greasy, a la Anglaise, is the great star of the Italian opera in London, and is playing with Rubini, Caradori, Tamburini, &c. at the King's Theatre. Macready, known in this country as a scholar, a gentleman, and an actor of great merit, took a bumper benefit lately at Drury Lane. Another visit to the United States would be found profitable. Mathews is on his passage to New York, and in consequence of our dull spirits and hard times generally, we presume he will be encouraged to kill a dull hour. Sheridan Knowles is in Limerick.

de Lachesse Palli, is well received at the Court of Vienna, although her *raro amico* is not permitted to sit at the royal table. Louis Philippe is kept on his good behaviour by the attentions shown to Henry 5th and his mamma, maigre the events at Blaye.

A woman and two daughters died almost instantaneously in France, on drinking from a barrel of cider a year old, in which a dead serpent was found. The reptile had probably crept in at the bung-hole left open for the liquor to ferment.

Suicide to escape NAVAL TORTURE.—A letter dated Lisbon, May 10, says—“A very melancholy event took place the other day on board his Majesty's ship Ringdove. A sailor was to be flogged for getting drunk, but as he made great resistance, he was put in irons, and in this state was brought on deck, when about to receive his punishment. On being ordered to strip, he laid hold of a knife, which he had concealed about his person, and killed himself by plunging it into his heart.”

The Journal du Loiret has the following:—“On the 25th of May, Orleans and its environs were during the whole morning covered with a dry and fetid fog, driven by a cold and violent breeze from the north-east, and resembling in appearance and odor the smoke of burning lime. The light of the sun appeared as during a partial eclipse. These appearances justify the hypothesis of Arago in the *Annuaire* of 1832, on the origin of these fogs, in which he supposes that they may be vapours from the immense furnace in the centre of the earth, which escape through fissures in its crust, or else, that it is the smoke of a distant volcano carried away by the wind, or that of some body not belonging to our globe, which has become ignited, and the vapour of which has fallen down into our atmosphere, or finally, the impalpable powder or dust of some planet burst by its own internal fire, or crushed by the shock of some comet.”

BRITISH WHIG. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anti-Edmund Burke on Tuesday. Upon consideration, our Loughborough friend must excuse the non-mention of his communication. There is no occasion to agitate the question, for the right men will be elected.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1834.

Our foreign intelligence increases upon us: We have English Advices to the 8th June. We refer our readers to the Parliamentary Debate of the 6th ult. for a full understanding of the position in which the King's Ministers are placed in respect to His Majesty.

FIRE BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday morning about half-past six o'clock, during the prevalence of a rain storm, the town was alarmed by the report of a fearful clap of thunder. A few minutes afterwards, the fire bells were rung and the townsperson hastened in crowds to a scene of conflagration. The lightning in its descent struck the warehouse of R. DUNSMONQ Esq. opposite the Scotch Kirk, in which a quantity of rope, pitch, tar and other combustibles were stored, the whole of which were ignited in an instant. The fire engines were speedily on the spot, but nothing could be done to stop the progress of the flames; for in less than half an hour, the warehouse and its contents were burnt to the ground. As the house was isolated no further mischief was done.

By the following extract from the Sandwich Emigrant of the 12th inst. we learn that a stop is being put to the infamous practice of swearing out *Capiases* against persons of fixed residence and character.

Leonard Peck, a Yankee Clock Pedlar, was indicted for Perjury, by the Grand Jury at the late General Quarter Sessions, for swearing out a *capias* for £3 against Robert Buchanan, a respectable farmer and freholder of Orford. Peck has effected his escape. We will notice this further in our next number.

A few days ago the following transaction occurred; a person called upon an inhabitant of this town for the payment of a small debt under £6, and being put off by the request of a short delay, had the insolence to state boldly before the debtor's workmen, that unless the money was paid before 2 o'clock that day, he should take out a *capias* against him! To which threat the following answer was made: “Do so, and so surely as you do, so surely will I indict you for perjury at the next Assizes.” It is needless to say that this intimation was sufficient.

Under the present action of the statute, no person is safe in his personal liberty, however wealthy or respectable he may be; but were a few prosecutions for perjury commenced for illegal arrests, the law might then be rendered salutary and useful, instead of being as it is, vexatious and tyrannical.

Sir,—Having business to transact at Mr. Drummond's wharf last Saturday evening, and having finished a friend and I stepped on board the steam-boat *Phoenix*. 16 Kegs, which had recently arrived; when to our astonishment and great annoyance, we beheld about a dozen of the Kingston Carters acting in a rude and unbecoming manner, by pushing with great violence one against another; and against the inoffending passengers, to the great disgust and indignation of the persons on board, and of the spectators on the wharf. This shameful and uncalculated exhibition of unmanliness and brutality being ended there, (for by the bye they were expelled the boat,) they commenced a battle of their own, two of the party differing and going to combat, and which battle terminated in two or three blows.

What will the proprietors of wharfs say, or think, when they meet this statement, and which I can validate by gentlemen present? indeed I need only refer them to J. Nickalls, Esq. Clerk of the Peace of this place, for a corroboration of this statement.

Sir, I should like in futuro to see strict watch kept over these impudent genry, so that a recurrence of such gross and unmanly conduct may be prevented.

Sir, by inserting the above in your journal, you will oblige yours, &c. A LOVER OF GOOD ORDER. Kingston, July 24th, 1834.

During the warm weather which prevailed during the last, and the beginning of this week, some cases of severe sickness and sudden death have been noticed in this city, which from their resemblance to the cholera of 1832, have created some uneasiness; we are, however, happy to state that with the more favorable temperature of the last few days, these appearances have diminished, or nearly totally disappeared. In nearly all the cases, we may venture to affirm, that imprudence has been traced, or they have occurred among newly arrived emigrants, who had been previously exposed to severe privations; and that the disease has yielded to treatment, where the medical practitioners have been early summoned. As we are aware by letters and by travellers from Upper Canada and the United States, that the most exaggerated accounts have been carried there, of the number who have died at the shed provided for the sick, near the wind-mills, we assert positively, on the authority of a statement proceeding from the medical attendants of that establishment, that but fifteen deaths occurred there during the week ending yesterday—a number, to which, we are informed, the daily mortality was swelled by some of these fugitive reports. Any alarm which has prevailed here has nearly subsided, and our notice has been written with a view to dispel the fears of those at a distance, whose apprehensions may be calmed when they learn, that in the experience of our oldest medical practitioners, the town and neighborhood have not enjoyed such a healthy season for the last twenty years, as has been experienced by us since the opening of spring.—*Mon. Gazette.*

Thirty four vessels of different classes passed the Wherry Canal from the 11th to 20th June, inclusive.

The Trade on the Rideau Canal is in full vigour; the Rideau Steamboat is in active operation, as are also the *Thomas McKay* and *Margaret*.

In this Town, on Wednesday last, by the Archdeacon, at the residence of Mr. C. Bradt, Mr. John Burton, to Miss Matilda Crumley, both of Kingston.

DECEASED. Yesterday morning, Mrs. Fisher, mother to the Messrs. Kirkpatrick. This lady had been unwell for some days, and expired shortly after the fearful thunder storm.

GREAT BARGAINS! For a few Days only. TO THE LADIES OF KINGSTON AND ITS VICINITY. TO be sold at the store of the subscriber, in market street, opposite the Kingston Hotel, a rich and splendid assortment of FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Thread Lace, Edgings and Insertions, Bobbinets, Gimp Lace and Poonings, Muslin Trimmings, and Baby-bodies, Lace caps, Collars, and Black Veils, Ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, stocks and stiffeners. The above goods are part of a £4000 stock, imported this Spring from Liverpool in the ship *JOHN WELSH*, and purchasers will find them full seventy per cent. lower than any other goods offered in the province. A decided preference to wholesale purchasers. J. GILLIS. Kingston, July 25th, 1834.

HOUSE TO LET. THE premises formerly occupied by the late Henry Davis, situate in Store Street above the Scotch Kirk, for a term of years. Apply to James Doyle, or Mr. John Low, Attorney, Market Square. Kingston, July 25th, 1834. 49

NOTICE. IS hereby given that my wife Lucretia, Runaway, on the 13th instant, I do hereby forbid any person or persons harboring, or trusting her on my account as I shall pay, no Debts of her contracting. JOHN ABRAHAMSON. Ernestown, July 13th 1834. 49

IS hereby given, that a portion of the Town Plot recently surveyed into Town and Park Lots, at the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar in the

GORE DISTRICT, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the City of Toronto on Friday, the 8th day of August next,—upon condition of paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due. Further particulars may be known by applying at the Commissioner of Crown Land's Office, Toronto. PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Land's Office. Toronto, 18th, July 1834. 49

N. B. Editors throughout the province are requested to insert this advertisement till the day of sale.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS. A PORTION of the LANDS in the Township of Cayuga and Dunn on the Grand River will be offered for Sale at the Court House in Hamilton, DISTRICT OF GORE, on Friday, the 15th of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the upset price of 15s. currency per acre. The terms of payment will be one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent on each instalment, payable with the instalment. Plans exhibiting the situation of the lots may be seen at the Surveyor General's Office, Toronto, or with Mr. Lewis Burwell, Brantford, and any information respecting the Lands to be disposed of can be obtained by applying to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Commissioner of Crown Land's Office. Toronto, July 22nd, 1834. 49

SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Clergy Reserves will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Court House, at Gtatham, in the Western District, on Monday, the 18th day of August next, on condition of actual settlement and upon the following terms of payment, viz: One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due.

TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH. At the upset price of 15s. currency per acre. North East side of the Talbot Road N. E. halves 295 296 299 300 303 304 6th Concession, Nos. 12 14 7th “ “ 13 15 8th “ “ 12 14 16 9th “ “ 11 13 15 10th “ “ 12 14 16 11th “ “ 13 14 15

TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 2nd Concession South side } 29 middle road } 29 4th “ do ” 29 7th “ do ” 24 2nd “ North side } 13 middle road } 13 4th “ do ” 13 6th “ do ” 17 7th “ do ” 13 8th “ do ” 11 9th “ do ” 13

North East side of the Talbot road } N. E. halves 257 291 South West side of the Talbot road } S. W. half 289 North side of Middle road } N. halves 10 25 South side of Middle road } S. halves 8 18

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre. 1st Concession, South side } No. 28 Middle road } 28 2nd “ do ” 26 3rd “ do ” 28 5th “ do ” 28 7th “ do ” 28 2nd “ North side } 18 Middle road } 18 3rd “ do ” 14 5th “ do ” 20

North side of Middle road } N. halves 10 25 South side of Middle road } S. halves 5 16

TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN. At the upset price of 10s currency per acre. 7th Concession, Nos. 77 79 81 8th “ “ 91 94

PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 18th July, 1834. 49