came to Pitt's turn to speak, he said he would desire to see a fresh speech of Lord Bolingbroke. So highly did Pitt estimate Bolingbroke's extraordinary talent, learning, and eloquence; and he was no mean judge on such a subject. The effect which Bolingbroke produced was only proportionate to his merit. He filled the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he (Mr. Brougham) might say that he was as brilliant an orator as Lord Aberdeen. [A laugh.] He might not, perhaps, be so good a Christian as the present Noble Secretary, but as to his weight in debate in councils, or as to the manner in which he sustained the dignity of the country in negociations with foreign powers, it would be only laughing at Lord Aberdeen if he attempted to institute a comparison between them. [A laugh.] The Right Honourable Secretary had attempted to work on the fears of the House, by telling them that if the present measure should be carried, it would only be preliminary to the introduction of a similar measure in favour of the Quakers. Now, really if the Right Honourable Secretary and himself, instead of being at hostility in that House, were sitting over a table, he doubted whether he would have ventured upon such an argument. The Right Honourable Secretary, with uplifted hands, and a look of horror, exclaimed, "Beware: if you admit the Jews, you must let in Quakers." He would reply, "God speed them." There was no sect more deserving the support and confidence of Government. [Hear, hear.] That, the Right Honourable Secretary had himself been always ready to acknowledge, both in public and private.—[Hear.] If, for sixteen or seventeen centuries, the Jews were treated as outcasts—if they were, during that period, viewed rather as demons than men—if they were persecuted and oppresed—was it fitting now to reproach them as having no home, no place of refuge, no nation? [Hear, hear.] Were they not prevented by those who thus spoke of them from asserting, the right of possessing either the one or the other? But it was said, that by this measure the apostate Jews would have a resting place, that they would cease to be a scattered people, and that this proceeding was opposed to scriptural truth. For this argument he cared not. If the Jews were still to be scattered over the face of the earth the enactment of that House could not alter the Almighty decree. The great principle of religion was to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their Maker; and he hoped that, in dealing with the Jews, they would not lose sight of these solemn feelings. [Loud cries of Question.] He could assure those Gentlemen who took this way of declaring their opinion—a mode doubtless the most convenient to themselves, but which he could wish they would exchange for one not more audible, but more tangible—for one more fitting to the subject—he could assure them that, though they thus appeared to throw aside all reason, that though they were thus desirous of stifling all the facts connected with this great question—if, indeed, they had any knowledge of them—yet they must in the end triumph. [Hear, hear.] He, who was much fatigued in addressing them as they were in listening to him, wished to say that, in voting for the second reading of the Bill, he wished to secure the extension of relief of some kind to his Majesty's Jewish subjects. He had stated what, in his view of the subject, that relief ought to be. If the House agreed with him, such modifications as were necessary might be made in the Committee. It appeared from what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Newark, and other Hon. Members, that they only wished to prevent the Jews from entering Parliament, and that they were desirous of keeping them out of some high offices. He said, in answer to this, let the Bill go to a Committee; and he asked of those whom he addressed, whetheir it was right, as honorable men, that they, conceding 9-10ths of what was asked, should refuse all relief because they could not grant the 10th point? [Hear, hear.) Under these feelings he wo'd vote for the whole relief which the Bill contemplated, leaving it for the Committee to amend it as might appear most proper to them. [Hear.]

The gallery was then cleared for a division. The numbers were:—For the second reading, 165; Against it, 227;—Majority, 63.

House of Commons, May 25th, 1830.

CANADA.

Mr. Labouchere brought forward a motion for reform in the legal institutions of Canada. He said that he had tried repeatedly to impress upon the House the necessity of having the civil affairs of Canada submitted to more of a popular jurisdiction than at present existed according to the constitution of that colony. Petitions had been presented most numerously signed, from every part of the colony, desiring this boon, and yet it had been withheld. He quoted the various resolutions of the local colonial jurisdiction to show that this extension of popular suffrage was necessary; but it was singular that no effort was made at home to give effect to this power of local opinion. The Governor, he had no doubt, would do every thing that depended upon him, but he could not, at the same time, conceal from himself that Sir James Kempt was placed in a difficult and delicate position, from which he ought to be relieved by the exercise of authority from home. With reference to the present local institutions for the administration of justice, the returns before the House in cases of libel were sufficiently explanatory. For instance, in the appointment of jurors, and in the constitution of tribunals which were known to be under the sway of Government, this had been at all times objected to by statesmen. It went to give a control to individuals and to local authorities, which it were better to regulate in a different manner, and he had no doubt that if the House acceded to his proposition, which, after all, involved a vote of examination and inquiry, great general benefit would accrue. The Hon. Member concluded by moving a series of resolutions on the state of the Judicature and Legislative Councils of Upper and Lower Canada, for the purpose of having the same inquired into and amended, as should appear to be desirable according to the facts then disclosed.

Lord Sandon seconded the motion. He thought that the present state of things in Canada might be compared to that which existed in Ireland previous to the passing of the Catholic question, where a small party govered the country in opposition to the wishes of the people. [Hear.]

Sir G. Murray complimented the Hon. mover for the spirit of moderation in which he had brought forward the subject. He, however, was incorrect in stating that the recommendation of the committee had not been acted upon. Its suggestion had, as far as possible, been attended to, and the reason why they had not been in every case adopted, arose from the impossibility of proceeding with too great rapidity in applying the recommendations of the committee to the colony. To explain the line of conduct which Government pursued, he would mention the following fact:—In Lower Canada three vacancies had occurred in the Legislative Council, and three gentlemen was appointed to fill up those vacancies, who were in no way connected with the Government, whenever any vacancies took place in the Legislative Council, to nominate gentlemen from a consideration of their character and abilities rather than from any other motives, and to recommend the introduction of such persons as the Governor thought calculated to be of advantage to the Legislature. [Hear, hear.] He entirely agreed with the Hon. Member that the Judges, with the exception of the Chief Justice, ought not to hold seats in the Legislative Council; but it must be considered that those Judges who now hold them were appointed for life, and could not be removed. It was, however, the intention of Government not to appoint judges in future to seats in the Legislative Council. [Hear.] In Upper Canada some judicial changes had taken place, and the Chief Justice had not been nominated a member of the Executive Council. A gentleman, too, who was a member of that Council, on being called to the bench, resigned his seat in the Council. The difficulty of forming an aristocracy in Canada had been noticed. That difficulty, he conceived, arose from two causes. First of all the conduct of Government had not been guided by those principles, (which he trusted it would henceforth pursue) in consequence of a distinction originating from a difference of religion. The preserving that distinction used to be a principle in the Government of this country, and it was impossible not to suppose that its painful effects had not proceeded to the Canadas. There also existed some feeling of national prejudice against the French inhabitants, which, he hoped, was now dissipated. These obstacles being removed, the formation of an aristocracy in Canada might in time be expected. The Hon. Gentlemen had talked about the independence of the judges, which he proposed to effect by making them not removeable at the King's pleasure, but entitled to hold their situations during good behaviour. That was a principle to which he (Sir G. Murray,) in the abstract, cordially assented to; yet he was strongly of opinion that the abandonment by the Crown of the power of removing Judges in Canada would not be attended with that beneficial effect which the Hon. Gentleman seemed to anticipate. An opinion seemed to be entertained that the Legislative Council was entirely dependent on the Government: but the fact was, that in the discussions which took place last year in Canada, the members were equally divided, one party supporting and the other opposing Government. [Hear.] He objected to the resolutions, because, if adopted by the House, they would cast a stigma on the Legislative Councils, and imply a censure on the Government, which had shown itself ready to carry the principles laid down in the resolutions into effect. [Hear, hear.] For these reasons, he begged leave to move the previous question.

Lord Howick thought that the judges in Canada, as in England, ought to be allowed to hold their situations during good behaviour. The people of Canada would no longer be satisfied with professions. Nothing short of adopting the recommendations of the committee of that House would satisfy them.

Mr. W. Horton said, that the committee did not intend that its recommendations should immediately be acted upon, but only gradually brought into operation. He congratulated the House on the statement that Government meant to act upon those principles. He should regret to see the resolutions before the House pressed to a division, because he thought the professions of Government sufficiently gratifying to the Canadas.

Lord Althorp said, the only way of keeping up the connexion of Canada was not by strengthening the fortifications, but by conciliating the people. That might be accomplished by giving a free and independent constitution to Canada. The constitution of Canada was modelled after the constitution of this country. There were a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. The Legislative Council had to perform in that country the duties of the House of Lords in this; but he thought it would be advisable to connect that council more nearly with the people. At present a large majority of the Council held places under the Crown, and it was therefore impossible for the people to feel any confidence in it. The people of Canada had unanimously approved of the report of the committee on which the present resolutions were founded, and he therefore thought it desirable that they should be adopted by the House. [Hear.]

Mr. M. Fitzgerald considered that the House ought to be satisfied with the professions of Ministers. But if he thought those professions not sincere, he would willingly join the Hon. Mover in calling upon the House to adopt the resolutions. He was, however, opposed to the motion, because he thought the agitation of the question in this country likely to injure the success of the measures adopted in Canada.

Mr. E. Denison supported the resolutions. He thought the present time well adapted for the application of the principles they contained to the government of the Canadas, and that every moment lost was improperly lost. He trusted that the Hon. Mover would persist in his motion, for the subject had been depending for two years, which was a long time to keep the country in suspense.

Sir G. Murray and Mr. M. Fitzgerald explained.

Mr. C. Grant was satisfied, from the speech of the Right Hon. Secretary, that his Majesty's Government was disposed to follow up the resolution of the committee.—He was glad to hear that the people of the colonies were not to be debarred from the privileges of the constitution, and that the judicial were to be severed from the legislative functions. There were three measures which had been adverted to to-night with just eulogy,—namely, the relaxation of the commercial policy of the country, the appointment of the committee of the House, and the appointment of Sir. J. Kempt,—every one of which, excepting the last, had been suggested by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Huskisson). He rejoiced that his Hon. Friend had introduced these resolutions to the House; and although, considering the manner in which they had been met by the Right Hon. Secretary, he should be ready to assent to their withdrawal, for he did not see the necessity of pressing them yet if the Hon. mover persisted in them, he should vote for them.

Mr. S. Wortley spoke, amidst frequent cries of "Question." He wished, as a member of the committee, that no time should be lost in adopting their suggestions. The almost universal expression of the opinion of the House this night would show that there was no apathy there in regard to Canada.

Mr. Hume hoped the question would be pressed to a division, in order to show the people of Canada that there was a party in that House which took no interest in their welfare. There had been yet nothing done for them. [Cries of "Oh!"] Hon. Members might not take the same interest in the question as he did; but he held in his hand an address from the Legislature of Canada, complaining that nothing had been done for them, & they looked to that House for redress. [Question, question.] He resisted the idea that His Majesty's Government had done any thing. [Question.] If the House wished the Colonies to be quiet, it would not be satisfied without the measure recommended by the committee. [Question.]

Lord Milton observed, that his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grant) had thought that reliance should be placed upon the declaration of the Right Hon. Secretary, (Sir Geo. Murray); but in his opinion the question was, whether the colony should not look to the people of England, as represented in that House, for redress, rather than to the Minister of the Crown. He was not for holding out to Canada as had been stated by an Hon. member, that there was a party in the house on their behalf; but it ought to be a principle in Parliament, and the general feeling, that the grievances of Canada were not less to be considered than the grievances of England.

Sir R. Peel observed that with respect to one topic which had been discussed,—the independence of the Colonial Judges, much would depend on the nature of the society, the extent of the population, the political circumstances of the colony, and the nature of the inducements to accept the judicial office. The great point to be aimed at was the pure and impartial administration of justice; and he was not prepared to say that in all the colonies the perfect independence of the judges was conducive to that end. With respect to the resolutions before the house, they seemed to be founded on a supposed necessity to stimulate the Government to adopt the resolutions of the committee, whereas his right hon. friend (Sir G. Murray) had stated, not only that the Government were prepared to act, but had acted on the principles of those resolutions, and had appointed persons to the Legislative Council wholly unconnected with judicial offices. This was one reason why the house should consider the resolutions unnecessary. Besides, he could not help remarking that the form was objectionable; the course should have been by address to the Crown, or by a bill, instead of by resolutions of that house. The Legislature had granted unrestricted powers to the Crown, and if it proposed to restrict them, this could not be done by a resolution of the house. Was it wise, after the act of 1791 had authorised the Crown to appoint judicial officers to the Legislative Council, for the House of Commons to condemn by its vote the constitution of that Council, unless it determined to remove the judges? He (Sir R. Peel) hoped that nothing he had said was inconsistent with a desire to see the colonies flourishing. He trusted the bond of connexion would remain, and acquire increased force; and he was convinced that the only mode of insuring this was by securing the affection and good will of the colonies.

Mr. Labouchere replied.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the previous question—"that this question be now put" 94. Against it 155. Majority against the resolution—61.

The following are the resolutions moved by Mr. Labouchere:—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that a majority of the Members of the Legislative Councils of Upper and Lower Canada ought not to consist of persons holding offices at the pleasure of the Crown; and that any measures that may tend to connect more intimately this branch of the constitution with the interest of these colonies, would be attended with the greatest advantage.

"That it is the opinion of this House, that it is not expedient that the Judges should hold seats in the Executive Councils of Upper and Lower Canada, and that (with the exception of the Chief Justice) they ought not to be involved in the political business of the Legislative Councils.

"That it is the opinion of this House, that it is indispensable to the good government and contentment of his Majesty's Canadian subjects, that these measures should be carried into effect with the least possible convenient delay."

SUMMARY.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Corinthian, Captain Chadwick, from London, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the evening of the 1st of June.

The most interesting item of intelligence is, that Prince Leopold has rejected the sovereignty of Greece.

The health of the King had not varied much since our last advices.

Windsor Castle, May 30.

The King has passed a bad night. His Majesty's breathing was much embarrassed.

May 31.—The King has passed a good night, and His Majesty's respiration is rather less embarrassed.

June 1.—The King has passed a quiet night; in other respects His Majesty continues the same

None of the papers indulge any hope of a favourable change in his Majesty's disorder. The Traveller of 31st says, "We regret to state that our private information is any thing but consolatory. His appetite has in a great measure failed him, and he has been principally supported by port wine and water. On one occasion he insisted contrary to advice, upon eating some roast beef, which aggravated his sufferings. The Windsor Express of the 29th says:

The legs of the royal patient are very much swelled; they have been repeatedly operated upon by Mr. Brodie, the surgeon, but latterly with not so much good effect. It is understood that setons has been tried, and a very profuse discharge has taken place from the parts affected. The measure of nominating a commission to exercise the functions of his Majesty, in subscribing the sign manual, was rendered imperative, owing to the great inconvenience experienced in several departments, through the accumulation of instruments, the completion of which was urgently called for. In many instances papers had been waiting for the royal signature for near two years. Two public offices had each 5000 documents ready for signateur. The whole of these would, in the event of the demise of the King, have been useless, and considerable expense and inconvenience must have been incurred.—A similar measure to that now proposed to his Majesty by the ministers, but the King refused his assent. As a proof, however, that the King must have exerted himself, at some personal inconvenience, to affix his signature, the writing to some of the papers signed by him recently could scarcely be recognized as that of his Majesty.

Great interest was manifested in the House of Lords among the peers who attended on the 29th, to obtain a sight of the royal signature to the Commission, which is probably the last the King will ever affix. The Christian name was written with considerable boldness,—the letters of Rex were feeble.

An opinion prevails that the death of the Sovereign necessarily brings about an immediate dissolution of the Parliament. The annexed extract from Blackstone explains the law, as it now stands, on the subject:—"A parliament may be dissolved by the demise of the crown. This dissolution formerly happened immediately upon the death of the reigning sovereign; for he being considered in law as the head of the parliament, (*caput, principium et finis,*) that failing, the whole body was held to be extinct. But the calling a new parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor being found inconvenient, and dangers being apprehended from having no parliament in being, in case of a disputed succession, it was enacted by the statutes 7 and 8 W. III. c. 15, and 6 Ann c. 7, that the parliament in being shall continue for six months after the death of any king or queen, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor; that, if the parliament be, at the time of the king's death, separated by adjournment or prorogation, it shall notwithstanding assemble immediately; and that if no parliament is then in being, the members of the last parliament shall assemble, and be a parliament."—*London Times.*

The John Bull newspaper states that the Duchess of Clarence, who is thirty eight years of age is about to add to the royal family an heir apparent. The authority however does not command much credit.

It is said that his Majesty has expressed a wish that the Princess Victoria Alexandrina should assume the name of Elizabeth, and that his desire will probably be complied with.

The Princess, on whom the crown of Great Britain will devolve in case of the decease in her life time of the present king and the duke of Clarence, was born in May 1819, and her father the duke of Kent died in the January following. The London Court Journal says, that she is accomplished in a degree quite extraordinary for her age. She speaks with fluency and elegance nearly all the modern European languages; is a very fair proficient in Latin, and has made considerable progress in the mathematics. She is also an excellent musician, assists at the private concerts that are given almost nightly at the palace, at Kensington, where she resides.

On the 30th of May Mr. Brougham presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the *abolition of capital punishment in all cases of forgery.* It was a petition signed by bankers, and by bankers only, of no fewer than 214 cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The signatures consisted of the names of the 233 banking firms, 36 joint stock banking companies, and 502 individual bankers—being in all 771 signatures. This shows, beyond all question, how decidedly the bankers in general throughout the nation are convinced of the inefficacy of the existing law, and how much they hold in abhorrence those periodical sacrifices of human life, which, under the pretence of especially protecting their property, exhibit only the sad spectacle of human blood unprofitably shed! Mr. Brougham stated, on the calculation of 3½ as the average number of members composing a firm, the whole of those engaged in banking who signed, either themselves or by individuals of the firms with which they were connected, were upward of 1000. He said there had been already 145 petitions on the same subject presented by mixed bodies of bankers, merchants, clergymen, magistrates, members of the learned professions, and others, and there were for presentation that night as many as would make 200 more petitions.

In the Common Council of London, on the previous evening, but one solitary vote had been given against this petition. The Ministry seem however to have made it a party question. Mr. Peel assigned as a principaal reason for opposing the measure the extreme difficulty of enforcing secondary punishments on rich and educated offenders, whose cases would excite sympathy if they were seen working in chains or transported.

On the 28th May, Mr. O'Connell brought forward his motion for a reform of Parliament, and on the question of considering the same, the ayes were only 13. This motion was for thorough reform. Lord John Russell proposed a much more moderate project. Upon taking the question on Mr. O'Connell's motion the votes were ayes 13, noes 319—majority against him 306. On Lord John Russell's motion it stood ayes, 117, noes 213—majority 96.

The George IV. steamer, under the command of a Lieutenant, has been ordered to proceeded to Algiers to watch the French squadron.

A London paper of the 31st of May, states that another caucus had been held at the Thatched House Tavern, at which Mr. O'Connell proposed a resolution to oppose the Wellington administration, but it was rejected.

Miss Paton has quarrelled with her husband, Lord Lenox, and has left him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GREECE.

This subject was brought before the House of Lords on the 24th May. The Earl of Aberdeen explained that new difficulties had been raised since he had said that the points to be arranged were not important. A sketch of his remarks, with the letter of Prince Leopold laid upon the table, will be found below. The reasons assigned by the Prince will be thought sufficiently conclusive by the lovers of freedom and of Greece in this country. But the papers which support the Wellington administration are loud in their censure, and assign far different reasons for the Prince's having changed his. They intimate that, should the Duke of Clarence die, Leopold looks to belonging to the regency, as uncle of the heir presumptive.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 24.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in laying upon their lordships table the papers relating to the situation and connection of this country with Greece, said, since he last had the honor of addressing their lordships on this subject, circumstances had occurred to alter their position. Their lordships were aware that the object of the treaty of July 6, 1827, was for ensuring and establishing the entire independence of Greec. Events occurred which enabled the allied powers to entertain the proposition of establishing such independence. It then became necessary to select a prince to fill the high office of sovereign of that country. That prince they had at length found in his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The other courts had reposed an authority in this government, which was highly gratifying, as a proof of the confidence the other powers had in the purity of its intentions. The offer of the throne of Greece was made to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold on the 3d February, which was accepted on the 20th of the same month. Until within a short period of this evening, the negotiation had continued on one single point. By the provisions of the last protocol, the allies had determined to take into consideration the deplorable condition of the Greeks. In accordance with this, it was deemed advisable to negotiate with his Royal Highness. The prince, however, made such demands as were thought to be very unreasonable. These were consequently resisted, as the government did not feel itself warranted in imposing on this country any burden which was not actually indispensable. His royal highness, however, made these demands with the utmost pertinacity, and stated that, unless they were complied with, he was fully prepared to renounce the throne.—Some of the Allies were at length disposed to acquiesce, and it terminated at last by this government also acceding to the proposition. This was the situation of the matter when he had replied on a former evening to the question of a noble marquis. He had then said that nothing but points of minor importance remained to be arranged.—The minor matters were in progress until within a few days, when a fresh ground of objection was started, and on Friday night last he received an intimation from his royal highness of his intention to renounce the the situation, and abandon the throne of Greece. He would not enter upon the reasons on which Prince Leopold had acted, but he should lay before their Lordships, as speedily as possible, all the papers connected with the negociations as were necessary to explain the course of the Transaction, that their lordships might be in possession of all the facts on which they had acted. He had hoped that the papers he had that evening laid on the table would have been sufficient to have explained the whole of the transactions, as related to Greece. The recent event, however, proved that it was necessary, in order to enable their lordships to form a correct opinion on the affair, to supply the furhter papers, which should be done as soon as possible. This circumstance would of course delay the final settlement of the affairs of Greece, but he was happy to have the satisfaction of informing their lordships that the most perfect unison existing between this, and the other governments connected in the matter. (The noble earl, in the course of his speech, went into a detailed account of the papers he had then laid on their lordships' table.

RESIGNATIOF OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

London, May 21, 1830.

The undeasigned, after the most mature consideration, is unable to withdraw the opinion which he communicated to the Plenipotentiaries, in his note of the 15th. He cannot admit that the answer of the President of Greece to the Residents contains a full and entire adhesion to the Protocol.—In his judgment, it announces a forced submission to the Protocol. In his judgment, it announces a forced submission to the will of the Allied Powers, and even that forced submission is accompanied by reservations of the highest importance.

The President distinctly informs the Residents that the Provisional Government, according to the decrees of the Council of Argos, has no power to convey the assent of the Greek nation. That it is well known to the Residents, (who were present,) that the decree in question declares, that no arrangements entered into by the Provisional Government with the Allied Powers shall be binding upon the Greek nation till they are acknowledged and confirmed by its Representative. That if the Representatives were called together, they would disobey the instructions of their constituents if they agreed to the propositions of the Allied Powers. But the last part of the President's note bears still more strongly on the views of the case, which the undersigned is compelled to entertain; for the President says, that with regard to the substance of the arrangement, the Government reserves to itself the power of submitting to the Prince, with the copy of the note, such observations as they cannot conceal from him, without betraying their trust towards Greece and the Prince.

Here the undersigned feels it right to correct a mistake which might arise from the wording of the President's letter of the 6th of April.

The undersigned never gave the President reason to believe that he was likely to adopt the Greek religion. Thus are officially connected with the answer of the Provisional Government to the residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned forwarded to the Plenipotentiaries on the 15th. They are most important, as announcing the opinions entertained by the Greek Senate as to the provisions of the protocol, and their spirit and tendency is not for a moment to be mistaken or their consequences disregarded. The President expressly states, that the communication of the Protocol was received by the Senate in mournful silence—that after deliberate consultation the Senate declared to him that they had not the power to accept the Act of the 3d of Feb; and that, even if they had received that power from the nation, they could not have exercised it without failing in their duty towards them. That they will never consent to the President's being charged in the name and on the behalf of the nation with the execution of the Protocol. That the Allied Powers may accomplish their decisions, but that they will remain strangers to them; and that if orders are given for their execution in the Provinces, no one will obey them.

In another Dispatch, dated the 22d April, ulterior to his answer to the Residents of the 16th April, to which the Plenipotentiaries allude as dissipating their fears, the President says, that the Senate at length approves of his answer to the Residents, and is occupied wtth an address and a memorial, which is to convey, according to his previous communications, their reasons for refusing to comply with the arrangements entered into by the Allies. This Dispatch, so far from dissipating the apprehensions excited by the former announcement, completely confirms them; for the President again refers to the observations which are connected with his official answers to the Residents, and the whole clearly proves to the undersigned, that the real and unbiassed opinion of the Greek Senate and people is firmly and irrevocably hostile to the decisions of the Allied Powers. The documents referred to are annexed to the present note, and marked A B C. The undersigned does not conceive it consistent with his character and feelings to submit to be thus forced on an unwilling people and to be connected in their minds with a diminished territory—the abandonment of their brethren in arms, and the evacuation of their lands and houses, from which hitherto the Turks have never expelled them but by a temporary incursion—these results the undersigned always apprehended. In his communication with the First Lord of the Treasury, of the 9th of February, he protested against going out to govern the Greeks, in pursuance of a Treaty which might also lead to the bloodshed and murder of their brethren. He objected to the new boundaries as weak and insecure in a military point of view, and claimed for the Greeks the right of opposing his nomination.

The undersigned must here observe, that at no period of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a Treaty, of which the Protocol was never considered by him but as the basis, and to the importance of which he drew the Duke of Wellington's attention in the same note. If this treaty has been delayed, it has been delayed by no fault of the undersigned. He never concealed from the Plenipotentiaries, that however he might be willing to make great sacrifices for the advantage of Greece, they had no right to expect that he would ever go to that country without that security for himself and the Greeks which could alone be found in the provisions of a solemn and ratified Treaty. Again, in his memorandum of the 8th of March, he expressed himself in equally decisive terms, asserted that it would be necessary to conquer the ceded provinces from the Greeks, in order to give them to the Turks, and that the new Sovereign could not begin his reign by measures of police in order to make the Greeks abandon their own homes.

If the Greek Senate had either expressed no opinion at all, or at least in such language as might admit the reasonable hope of their acquiescence in these measures, the undersigned might have, however unwillingly, consented to become the instrument of carrying the decisions of the Allied Powers into execution, and have endeavored, as much as possible, to alleviate their rigors and obviate their tendency. But their language is as uncompromising as their feelings are natural.

The undersigned is thus placed in this painful position in consequence of his nomination being, by the same act, connected with these compulsory measures. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects by force of foreign arms to submit to the cession of their estates and properties to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that very treaty which places him on the throne of Greece.

That one or the other alternative will be forced upon him is certain, because the country between the two lines—Acarnania and part of Etolia, which is now to be given up to the Turks—is, together with the fortress in the peaceable possession of the Greeks.—It is the country from which Greece can best supply herself with timber for building ships—it is the country which has furnished the best soldiers during the war. The chief Military Leaders of the Greeks have been of Acarnanian or Etolian families. Subsequently to the arrival in Greece of the Protocol of the 22d of March, 1829, and the publication of the assent of the Turks to the excluded frontier in the treaty of Adrianople, all the families which had survived the war returned and commenced rebuilding their houses and towns, and cultivating their lands; these people will never submit again to the Turkish yoke without resistance, and the other Greeks will not—cannot—abandon them to their fate.

In these circumstances, the duty which the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight-forward.—Throughout the whole of their transactions he has only contemplated the interests of that country and has uniformly protested both in his written communications and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into arrangements, considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices gave them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable basis.

It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, and the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a Delegate of the Three Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold Greece in subjection by the force of their arms. Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings and as injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the objects of the Treaty of the 6th July, in which the three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries, a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.

He begs the Plenipotentiaries to accept, &c. LEOPOLD PRINCE DE SAXE.

The Herald.

KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1830

☞ The Herald Office will to-morrow be removed to the house in Quarry Street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. & C. Stowe.

The intelligence from Europe this week is of a highly interesting character. Prince Leopold has resigned the Throne of Greece, and his reasons for this step are such as, we think, every dispassionate reader will approve. Some of the London papers, however, charge the Prince with entertaining the hope of being placed at the head of a Regency at no distant period. Others think that the intrigues of Russia have induced him to refuse the offered sceptre. But, as we have already said, the

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