

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet Ship Pacific, from Liverpool, which arrived last evening, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers, Shipping Lists, &c.; the former to the 21st July, and the latter to the 1st August, inclusive. So much of the summary prepared for the paper as there is room for, will be found below. As yet there is nothing decisive as to the progress of Don Pedro's expedition, or as to the Belgian question. The tyrannical and high-handed measures of the German Diet, backed, seemingly, by the bayonets of Austria, have awakened the liberal spirit in England and in France to a high tone; and there is every appearance that an accidental outbreak, or an error in diplomacy, may involve Europe in a general war.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Reform Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 30th and passed, after some amendments had been accepted and others rejected, of no material importance. The bill providing for the payment of the Russian Dutch Loan also passed to a third reading on the same night, the Duke of Wellington assenting.

London, July 26.—The Budget for the current year was brought forward last night, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The income of 1830, ending on the 31st of Jan. 1831, was £20,056,816; and the expenditure was £17,142,943; leaving a surplus of £2,913,873. The net receipts for the year ending the 31st of January, 1832, amounting to £26,933,521; the expenditure £27,599,703; leaving a deficiency of £1,266,182. This apparent deficiency however, had not been occasioned by any general diminution in the consumption of taxable commodities. The remission of the duty on coal and state coastways, the less amount received for duty on corn, and remission of certain excise duties, exceeded by more than a million of deficiency in the receipt; the increase of consumption, however, had not, it was admitted, equalled expectation, and thereby accounted for the expenditure exceeding the income.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of the Government to make any alteration in the Sugar Duties during the present financial year. The Noble Lord also stated that hopes were entertained of a favorable arrangement being accomplished with France, relative to the trade between the two countries. His Lordship, in answer to Sir R. Peel, said he could not see the utility of attempting the settlement of the Bank Question before the next session of Parliament. Several sums were voted to make good the supplies for the year. The House divided on the postponed resolution relative to the estimate for the resolution 55, against 17, leaving a majority of 47.

London, July 31.—The Rt. Hon'ble Charles Manners Sutton has announced his intention of retiring from the Chair of the House of Commons. Besides the proceedings relating to the retirement of the Speaker, the other business seemed to indicate the near approach of the close of the session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that it was intended to fix the salary of the Lord Chancellor, at £14,000 a year, and the retiring pension at £5,000. [Mr. Manners has filled the Speaker's Chair for sixteen years.]

From the Morning Chronicle.

A declaration made last night, 23d, by Lord Howick in the House will give great satisfaction to our colonies. His Lordship had moved a grant of £17,438 to defray the charges of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the North American Colonies. Mr. Home observed that the North American Colonists did not wish for one farthing of this grant, which was not for the support of religion, but for the exclusive support of the clergy of a small fraction of the people. But he would not, he said, oppose the vote if the grant were only to be for four years. Lord Howick then declared, that as the clergymen died off or were otherwise provided for, their places were not to be filled up. Mr. Home asked, "Bishops and all?" "Yes," said his Lordship, "the following were the resolutions to be proposed.—

First Resolution.—That this meeting feels it to be the duty of Englishmen towards a nation who have sacrificed themselves, and respected by us on account of their virtues and their love of liberty, to declare our regret and indignation at the attacks recently made upon the fundamental rights and privileges of the people of Germany at the Assembly in Frankfurt, called the German Diet.

Second Resolution.—That we, as inhabitants of England, having known by long experience what the representation of a people ought to be, and being aware that under Divine Providence the greatest blessings of a people are apt to result from their fair and full representations in the Councils which are to direct their destiny, do exceedingly lament the circumstance of the German people not being represented in the Confederation of Germany, but entirely misrepresented in the Assembly at Frankfurt, called the German Diet.

Third Resolution.—That the thanks of this meeting shall be voted to those virtuous, manly, and enlightened patriots, who have stood up for the rights of Germany in the Chambers of Hanover, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Cassel, Wurtemberg, Brunswick, and the other free States of the German Empire, and that they be assured of our most ardent wishes for their success in resisting the internal as well as the external enemies of their common country.

Mr. CAMPBELL addressed the meeting at some length.—He said it was not upon slight occasions that he liked to preside at political meetings, and it was only a great political crisis like the present, that could induce him to do so. The measure which had lately been carried into effect in Germany, tended to destroy liberty throughout the world.—Austria and Prussia, which had connived at the strangulation of Poland by Russia, had now caused an edict to be issued from Frankfurt, which would be the means of destroying the liberties of the learned and peaceable German nation.

They resolved to destroy the liberty of the public press, which was the strongest guarantee of freedom. He trusted that the present was not only a question to affect the imagination of the English nation, but might possibly affect the dearest interests of this nation, and we might have to regret in sackcloth and ashes the destruction of liberty in Germany. If they suffered the despoils to prevail in Germany as they had in Poland, their dearest liberties and interests would very shortly be attacked. Englishmen, he continued, were at present called upon to repudiate and reprobate the edict which had lately issued from Frankfurt, first at the instance of Russia, and then of Austria, and Prussia. The edict was a gross breach of the German constitution, and of that great social compact, by which the weak should be defended against the strong. Mr. C. went on at some length, and Colonel Evans, after he had concluded, rose and proposed the first resolution. In the course of the gallant Colonel's observations, he said that the whole of the proceedings of the Diet emanated from St. Petersburg, and remarked that it was very strange that a powerful nation like Austria should place itself so much under the power of Russia, unanimously.

Mr. MURRAY, seconded the resolution, which was carried. The Rev. Dr. WADDE proposed the second resolution. He considered it as a declaration of war of Kings against liberty. They talked about boroughmongering and nominees in this country, but the effect of the edict would be much worse, and would have a still greater effect upon the navy from the different states, who would be ex-posed nominees, who would come supported by bayonets. He hoped, in the language of Scripture, "That the King of England, would come out and separate himself from these royal burkers." The Courier and other newspapers, had taken up the question in a manner that did them the highest credit.

Mr. LAWLESS, who seconded the resolution, was received with loud cheers. He said he thought the Kings of Europe ought to be thanked for the present edict; for, by having signed it, they would not only advance the cause of liberty, but they would also have the history of the first French revolution, could not doubt that it was the assertion of the Duke of Brunswick, that he would destroy the liberties of the King's head were to be hurt, that was the cause of his destruction, and that his blood was the seed from which the liberty of France had sprung. Mr. Lawless concluded by seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

After a few words from Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. WYSE proposed the third resolution, which was carried unanimously. After a note of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated. The meeting was not very numerous, but was of the most respectable description. A number of foreigners were present.

The Jews, after wisely remaining quiet during the agitation of the Reform Bill, had addressed a petition to the House of Commons, which was presented by Mr. C. Grenville on the 24th, who said, "he hoped it would be the last time that the Jews would have to solicit relief from their civil disabilities, and the general feeling of the House appeared, as far as it could be ascertained, to be favorable to them."

In this petition, they desire a law admitting them to all franchises and privileges enjoyed by other dissenters. The following are among the representations made by them:—"That, in the Kingdoms of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Wurttemberg, and in the United States of America, the Jewish inhabitants possess, in every respect, the same privileges with their countrymen."

"That in a part of his Majesty's dominions, namely, the island of Jamaica, his Majesty's Jewish subjects have in like manner, by a recent act, been made eligible to all offices and places of trust, and that they are there free from every exclusion and privation which has been or may be imposed on Jews have been thus enfranchised, that measure has occasioned great benefit, and has been productive of no disadvantage whatsoever."

Mr. Rothschild had been examined before the bank committee. The Morning Herald says, "Mr. Rothschild's absence from the Exchange yesterday, though it was a foreign post day, when he never misses to attend, was looked upon as a positive proof and corroboration of the fact of his being engaged with the committee, in the manner we stated. The Government, it is supposed, means fairly and honestly to sift the bank question to the bottom; we therefore wish them well through."

From the Morning Chronicle. THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND SIR E. SUGDEN.—The speech of the Lord Chancellor, on Thursday night, led to a great deal of altercation last night in the House of Commons. Some expressions attributed to the Lord Chancellor in one of the Reports excited greatly the ire of Sir Edward Sugden.—The passage which gave such offence to Sir Edward is as follows:—

Yes (continued the learned Lord,) I am bound to believe, nay, cannot for a moment doubt that the Learned Gentleman (Sir E. Sugden) was wholly influenced by the most praise-worthy desire of information. How could I think otherwise, knowing, as I do in common with that eminent high law authority, that philosophers have long since enlarged this laudable attribute of humanity, and as the most distinguished feature of an ingenious and lofty intellect. (Cheers and laughter.) Yes, my Lords, we have all read that it is this Heaven-born thirst of information, and its condition, at least invariably concomitant—a self-disregarding and candid mind, that most distinguishes man from the crawling reptile—that most distinguishes man from the wasp that stings, and from the wasp that stings, but cannot sting. (Loud cheers.) Aye, distinguishes us from not only the insects that crawl and sting, but from that more powerful, because more offensive creature, the bug, which, powerful and offensive as it is, after all, but so much loathsome vermin. (Continued cheers and laughter.)

The question is, did the Lord Chancellor use these expressions? Sir Robert Peel observed, "That the report in the Times (from which the passage was taken) has in one respect the appearance of accuracy—it is very elaborately given." Lord Althorp said, the Noble and Learned Lord (Brougham) called on him to say, that the Report in that paper and in another was very incorrect. We understand that the Lord Chancellor used the words reptile, wasp, and bug, but that the tone of voice in which he uttered the sentence in which they were introduced rendered it impossible for any reporter to catch his meaning; and it must be said of the passage objected to, *se non e ben trovato*. The passage in the other paper also characterized as accurate is quite nonsense. Sir EDWARD SUGDEN was quite furious. "I find (he said) that in another place a noble and learned lord, in the course of some observations made with reference to my conduct, has thought fit to use expressions towards me which no gentleman, who has a regard for his own personal honor, nor any one whose acts could be influenced by personal fear, would have ventured to direct towards any other gentleman. Without insinuating any doubt of the bravery of the honorable and learned gentleman, we must observe, that no man seems to regret so much in Parliament the declaration of his Majesty's Ministers, as those who complain of privileged opponents. We once had a setter, who, when he saw another dog through a strong grating, was furious at the obstacle opposed to his pugna, but he did not attack the other way, which a dog at liberty happened to pass near him. This, however, seems a very pretty quarrel as it is; and Sir Edward Sugden declares that he has lost all respect for the person who used these expressions." Sir Edward is here as premature as he was in his expression of regret at the Lord Chancellor's appointments, before he knew the terms on which they were made. He ought to have ascertained first what were the expressions used by the Lord Chancellor. There certainly is a presumption that his Majesty's Ministers may have been approaching, in the point of offensiveness, to those imputed to him, in the circumstance that neither the Duke of Wellington, nor any other of Sir Edward's friends, who were present, took any notice of what was said by Lord Brougham.

From the Morning Herald. Our readers will perceive that there was a difference of opinion in the House of Commons last night, on the subject of the difference between the Lord Chancellor and Sir E. Sugden. Sir Edward is not insensible to the casting of the blame on one or the other, and would require something more or less than man to sit easy under such a lash. But the learned gentleman being so sensitive, ought to have been more discreet. Why did he bring forward by seconding the resolution, which terms the political honesty of the Lord Chancellor?—We ask why did he bring forward such a charge for which he was unfair and uncandid in Sir Edward, and in those Members who afterwards proceeded to discuss it? We think, to represent his observation as a mere question, which conveyed no attack upon the character of the noble person whose report he deprecated.

Sir Edward Sugden and his friends may have forgotten—but the Lord Chancellor and his friends, and the public at large, could not forget—that this charge of political dishonesty and dishonesty was only one of a whole series of charges, relating to personal reflections, which, for some reason or other, the learned gentleman has thought proper to indulge in ever since the Lord Chancellor was appointed to his high office. Sir Charles Wetherill may have about "a vocabulary of calumnies;" but defensive severity is not calumny. He and others may rave about the privileges of the House of Commons, as if they were a monopoly of privilege to itself. If there be any thing wrong in a Member of one House attacking a Member of another, because that other could not be censured in the House of Commons as a whole, or in the House of Lords; and in Sir Edward Sugden who commenced the attack, as in the Lord Chancellor, who returned it with interest. He called at the House of Commons at the prostration of one of their champions by the iron blow which he had the temerity to provoke, the public see nothing in the act but strict and vigorous application of the laws of justice, which he had proceeded from the Bar, the Bench, or the Senate, has its moral and its use.

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Gazette. By the following communication readers will perceive, that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence that the Grand Jury had rejected the bills against the Magistrates and Military for murder, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief hastened to express his approbation of the conduct of both authorities on the unfortunate 21st May.

Castle St. Lewis, Quebec, 3d September, 1832. Sir.—The Governor-in-Chief has directed me to desire that you will be pleased, without loss of time, to make the following communication to your brother Magistrates of Montreal:—

The Governor-in-Chief could not fail to be deeply affected at the loss of life attended the suppression of a riot at Montreal on the 21st May last, but while he shares in the grief which every class of His Majesty's subjects in this Province must have felt upon that melancholy occasion, not excepting those very soldiers whose duty compelled them to make use of their arms, His Excellency entertained a very candid expectation, that upon inquiry it would be found that the measures taken by the Magistrates were dictated by necessity, and that the troops employed under their directions had not been called upon to act until all other means of tranquillity had proved ineffectual.

The examination taken before the Corporation, which assembled for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the death of the three individuals who unfortunately lost their lives by the fire of the troops, were calculated to justify this expectation on the part of His Excellency; and being well aware of the painful anxiety the Magistrates must have suffered, arising from the responsibility incurred by the Government in the suppression of the riot, His Excellency felt great despatch to cause a communication to be addressed to those gentlemen, expressive of his approbation of their proceedings.

Considerations, however, that a judicial duty is to be suspended in judgement and to await in silence the final result of whatever proceedings the circumstances of the case might make it necessary to institute before the ordinary tribunals of the country, whose duty it is to take cognizance of criminal offences. The Governor-in-Chief entertained hopes

that the reserve which he had thus imposed on himself, would have served as an example to others, and that the law would have been sufficed to take its due course, without any attempt being made to prejudice the public mind upon the subject of an enquiry, involving such awful consequences to the parties concerned.

It was not therefore, without feelings of deep regret, arising from his anxious desire to see the laws fairly and impartially administered on all occasions, that His Excellency received information, the truth of which he had no reason to doubt, that public meetings had been held in some places in the Province; at which meetings, in defiance of every principle of justice, and at the same time when the lives of those individuals were in jeopardy, from the judicial enquiry then in progress, the magistrates and the military, employed under their directions on the 21st of May, were rashly pronounced guilty of the foul crime of murder. Proceedings had thus taken place in a country, where upon all trials of life and death, the life of the accused party is in the hands of a jury taken from the body of the people, but as the Governor-in-Chief is in daily expectation of being furnished with opportunities more fit and appropriate than the present occasion for expressing his sentiments on this subject, he has thought fit to dwell further upon it in this place.

The expected inquiry has now taken place; bills of indictment have been preferred against certain of the Magistrates, and of the military employed under their directions, on the 21st of May last, and after a strict, impartial, and laborious enquiry into all the circumstances of the case, by the grand jury of the District of Montreal, the parties implicated have been absolved from all blame.

Such having been the result of the investigation of the Grand Jury, the Governor-in-Chief considers that the time is now arrived for conveying to the Magistrates of Montreal his thanks for the firmness, moderation and judgement displayed by them during the whole of the disturbances which agitated the city of Montreal in the month of May last, and which, at one time threatened a repetition of the scenes recently exhibited in one of the most opulent and flourishing cities of the British Empire, terminating in the sacrifice of many lives, and the destruction of property to an immense amount. With this example before our eyes, it is not perhaps unreasonable to presume, that many of the peaceable inhabitants of Montreal are at this moment indebted to the preservation of their lives and property, to the firmness of the Magistrates, and the timely interference of the troops acting under their directions. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, H. A. G. Secretary to the Senior Magistrate present at Montreal.

Quebec, 3d September, 1832. GENERAL ORDER. On the 21st May last, a detachment of the 15th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Macintosh, having under his orders Captain Temple of the same Regiment, were sent out by the Magistrates of Montreal for aiding the civil power in the suppression of a riot in that city, by which the lives and property of the inhabitants were endangered, and the Magistrates failed in their duty to preserve order by other means, the troops were required to make use of their arms, on which occasion three individuals were unfortunately killed and several wounded.

The loss of life caused by the fire of the troops is an event deeply to be deplored, and the Commander of the forces is persuaded that throughout the Colony, there are not a few who are deeply affected by the occurrence, and more forcibly lament that event than Lieutenant Colonel Macintosh, Captain Temple, and those very soldiers whose painful duty it was to make use of their arms on the 21st of May. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that the riot was suppressed without a further sacrifice of human life, which there was every reason to apprehend; and perhaps very many of the peaceful inhabitants of the city of Montreal are at this moment indebted for the preservation of their lives and property to the timely interference of the troops, acting under the direction of the Magistrates.

The Commander of the Forces was disposed to place the greatest reliance on the discretion, and judgment of Lieutenant Colonel Macintosh, and upon the steadiness and discipline of the regiment under his command. His Lordship, nevertheless, considered it to be incumbent upon him to suspend his judgment in regard to the events of the 21st of May, until the whole of the circumstances connected with those events should have undergone the fullest investigations before the proper tribunals of the country, whose duty it is to take cognizance of criminal offences. This has now been performed, and the result has been communicated to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief by Lieutenant Colonel Macintosh, Captain Temple, and the troops employed under their command, in suppressing the riot at Montreal on the 21st of May last, having been absolved from all blame, the Commander of the Forces hastens to embrace the opportunity thus afforded him, to convey to Lieutenant Colonel Macintosh, Captain Temple, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 15th Regiment, employed in the suppression of a riot at Montreal on the 21st of May last, his approbation of the judgment, steadiness and discipline displayed by them in their respective stations on that occasion. G. A. ELIOT, Lieut. Col. Acting D. A. G.

The Halifax papers of the 23d, St. John (N. B.) of the 21st, Pictou of the 22d, Fredericton of the 23d, and Miramichi of the 24th inst. received this morning.—The cholera has not appeared in any part of the Lower Provinces.

We are sorry to find that the transport *Lesindeis*, for this port, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Miramichi, on the 21st of Halifax. A correspondent under date of the 23d, writes that cases of cholera had appeared on her passage.

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We regret to learn that the *Leontis* transport, which sailed hence 11th inst. with troops for Quebec, has been totally wrecked on (Old) Quebec, unfortunately no lives were lost.—[St. Quebec Gaz.]

The nights have lately been cool, and on that of Friday it was unusually so. Saturday morning, a strong hoar frost was observed in the paths round Quebec. It is supposed that tender vegetables must have suffered.

HEALTH OF COLONIAL.—We have the pleasure to announce to the public the entire exemption of this Town for more

than a week, from the terrible scourge under which many places have suffered so severely. A case of cholera has not occurred here since the day of last week, although the week previous it had been the most severe of any time since it came amongst us, and had produced a great degree of alarm. We think there is strong reason to hope that its course for this vicinity is finished. [Cornwall Observer.]

DOMESTIC.

For the Brockville Recorder. TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORN, K. C. B., GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA. We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects—debtors and supposed debtors—now suffering imprisonment in the jail for the District of Johnstown, situated in the town of Brockville;—Beg leave to respectfully represent, that many of the persons whose names are heretofore written, are now experiencing their agonizing sorrow, the results of the defects of the judiciary of the Province of Upper Canada.

The undersigned are men of families who are dependent on their industry for subsistence, and many of them destitute of the means to feed themselves, being dragged from their homes on Capias for debts and supposed debts of different alleged amounts. We are kept by Attorneys (probable from instructions they receive) six and nine months without trial, and often a year or more before Casa's, so as to get the allowance chargeable to the plaintiff by a Provincial statute,—during all this time in a state of starvation or dependent on the charity of the jailer, who receives no allowance by statute or otherwise, the assistance of the Provincial statutes as they now stand for the charity of the jailer of this jail, many instances of death by starvation would have occurred. Instances are known where men have had the hand of charity extended to them by some incomparable individual for months. We are starved far worse than criminals for the crime of being in debt, against which perhaps no human prudence of industry could have contrived, contrary to the genius, spirit and sound construction of the English law; the rule and maxim of which is, better ninety-nine guilty persons be discharged, than one innocent man suffer.—That it is a melancholy fact that the Provincial statutes as they now stand have a direct tendency to cast into the coffers of the Lawyers the wealth of the Province, and to bring to ruin the unsuspecting farmer, who by it is reduced to want, beggary in his circumstances, and at last lodged in jail in a state of starvation.—That the fees of Lawyers and Judges taken at the different stages in the prosecution of a suit has raised many a poor man to the verge of bankruptcy and the political sentiments of more loyal subjects than any other grievance suffered by the inhabitants of this Province.—That the undersigned are not aerial or imaginary in this representation, but unobscuredly state that the preceding relation is a suborn fact now actually existing.—That the undersigned are and have been the last persons to complain of grievances before the Court, but that they, in the Province they have defended, did not the injury they as well as thousands of others daily receive admonish them to be silent would be a dereliction of duty they owe to their country and to the public interest as subjects; to themselves, their fellow subjects, country, wives and children. The undersigned are aware that Canadians are told to seek redress through their representatives, but that they, by a long and years experience have shown that the Canadian statute book has only swelled to an enormous size without any beneficial results to the Province.—That the purity of the English law is only known in name, and the undersigned as well as their fellow subjects, are nothing more or less than slaves to a few families in office in His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada.—For the paltry sum of £2 a man may be confined for one year without the weekly allowance after which to obtain this he will have to pay a practitioner and other officers £2. Here is the amount of the original debt to be doubled at offices called offices of justice, besides £7 or £8 costs in addition. In case the plaintiff fails in sending his dollar per week he is compelled to employ counsel, undergo an investigation before a Judge of the District Court, with a long and extensive train of needless technical niceties attended with expense he is not prepared to pay, so that independent of the abominable law leaving a man's life at the mercy of a merciless creditor for one year he is placed in a situation unable to pay for his discharge and consequently the allowance is rendered an insult to the already persecuted and insulted individual. In short the statute is fraught with evidence of a long and extensive train of needless technical niceties attended with expense he is not prepared to pay, so that independent of the abominable law leaving a man's life at the mercy of a merciless creditor for one year he is placed in a situation unable to pay for his discharge and consequently the allowance is rendered an insult to the already persecuted and insulted individual. In short the statute is fraught with evidence of a long and extensive train of needless technical niceties attended with expense he is not prepared to pay, so that independent of the abominable law leaving a man's life at the mercy of a merciless creditor for one year he is placed in a situation unable to pay for his discharge and consequently the allowance is rendered an insult to the already persecuted and insulted individual.

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