

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The ship Fredonia, Capt. Pace, from Havre, alluded to in our postscript yesterday arrived in the afternoon, bringing Havre papers to the 21st, and Paris to the 20th of May, and containing London dates also to the evening of the 18th ult.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons a motion, made on the 16th of May, by Mr. Cobden that the name of Sir Robert Peel be stricken from the roll of members of the privy council, in consequence of his being the author of the bill to restrict the issue of bank notes to the sum of five pounds, was voted in favour of the motion, and 273 against it.

TO THE MEN OF BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

My dear Friends and Countrymen,—The Ministers who have been brought into power on the shoulders of the people, have betrayed our confidence. We have weighed them in the balance and they have been found wanting. They have left undone the things they ought to have done and they have done those things they ought not to do. They have given slavery to Ireland and poverty to England— misery at home and disgrace abroad.

Twice a year they take from us our last shilling for the payment of taxes. Twice a year they empty our purses for the payment of the interest of the National Debt. Never will they raise our resources to a level with our burthens, nor diminish our burthens to the level of our resources.

Come then again my friends—show your will with the hearts of lions, but with the mildness of the lamb. Meet us you have already done, at Newhall, on Monday, the 20th of the month of May, and give a new proof that you understand your rights, and understand them, are determined to defend them. There must be no violence, disorder, or disturbance of any kind.

It can hardly be possible that ministers will permit such a meeting to convene. It would be in direct violation of the laws; and its obvious intent is to obstruct the measures of the administration. To permit it to go on, would also be inconsistent with the right policy that has been adopted to suppress such meetings in Ireland and would very naturally & justly bring odium upon them, as evincing either weakness or partiality.

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Since our last, the packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Silas Richards, has arrived from London, and the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Bursley, from Liverpool. By the former, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have copious files of London papers to the evening of the 21st of May, and by the latter London papers of the morning of the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH BILL.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, the bill for the better observance of the Sabbath was discussed. Sir Andrew Agnew, who introduced the bill, proceeded at great length to detail his views on the subject. The idea that a bill had originated with himself, but with a number of humble individuals, tradesmen in the metropolis and elsewhere. There was no provision in it which had not been prayed for by the parties to whom it was applicable.

The motion was supported by Mr. Plumptre, Lord Morpeth, Mr. R. Grant, Lord Dalmeney, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Harley, Mr. Roteh, Mr. A. Johnstone, and Sir R. Bateson; on the ground that some measure for preventing the desecration of the Sabbath was necessary, though they admitted the present Bill went too far and ought to be greatly altered in Committee.

Lord Althorp considered the bill so objectionable in its details that no alteration in committee could remedy its defects, and said that, though anxious for some measure to be carried which would put a stop to Sunday trading and labour, he could not concur in such a Bill of restrictions.

Mr. Keble, Mr. Poulter, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Wason, Mr. Petro, Mr. P. Howard, and Mr. Langdale also, opposed the bill.

After which the House divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 73; against it, 79; majority against the second reading, 6. So, of course, the bill was lost.

On the same day, with the preceding abortive effect, Mr. Cobden brought forward the motion, of which he had given previous notice, for an address to His Majesty praying that the name of Sir Robert Peel may be stricken from the list of Privy Counsellors.

The general result of this motion was stated in this paper on Friday, through the French papers, and was enabled to place before our readers the entire proceedings upon it, as contained in the London Courier of the 17th of May. Although they occupy more space than we feel willing to devote to the plebeian effusions of such a man as William Cobbett, yet, like similar effusions in our own national legislature, that have been caught at with more

UNITED STATES.

THE RETURN. "COME LIKE SHADOWS, TO DEPART." "This done: the patient is over; the President's term is ended; and before the setting of to-morrow's sun, General Jackson will be reposing in the People's Palace at Washington. In other, and less pompous phrasology, it is our duty to announce that the President has suddenly cut short his tour, and proceeded back to Washington with all the expedition which steam-boats and rail-roads could impart to his progress. He proceeded eastward no further than Concord, New Hampshire where our account of yesterday left him. From that place, owing as we understand to the state of his health, he suddenly took his departure homeward on Monday morning. He hurried through Boston on the evening of that day, this citizens being unapprized of the fact, and slept at Jamaica—six miles from the city. Travelling incog, as it were, he was yesterday first discovered on board of the steam-boat Providence, which was bound for Providence on his route. On the arrival of the boat here this morning, the President was transferred directly to the boat for Philadelphia, and had departed for the Federal capital before a soul in New York knew of his arrival. Thus abruptly has ended the grand election-tour of the President, undertaken for the truly republican purpose of forcing upon the people a successor of his own appointing—with what success we shall see. Mentions we cannot but sympathize with our Jackson friends in Maine, Vermont, and the interior of New York, at the grievous disappointment they must now experience. The whole line of village orators, from Passamaquoddy to Presque Isle, who were preparing to liberate his path with rills of eloquence, to greet the hero with impromptu prepared at a month's notice—will now be compelled to pocket their manuscript for another occasion. The ladies, who were waiting to greet the hero with rills of eloquence, to greet the hero with impromptu prepared at a month's notice—will now be compelled to pocket their manuscript for another occasion.

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"That from and after the 21st of August, 1834, the anniversary of his present Majesty's birth-day, slavery shall cease to exist in every part of the British Empire."

"That immediate measures be taken to ascertain the actual amount of pecuniary loss that may be sustained by the owners of colonial estates, by the substitution of free labor for slave labor on their several plantations; and to determine to what extent the national funds should be appropriated to compensate all those by whom such pecuniary loss may be actually sustained."

"That an adequate supply of preventive police, an independent and impartial magistracy, and teachers for infant and adult schools, be sent from the mother country to all our colonies in which slavery may be abolished, the expense to be borne out of the funds hitherto appropriated to the support of our military establishments in those parts, which, on the entire abolition of slavery, may be extensively and safely reduced."

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SPAIN. Very little hope seems to be entertained of any measures, on the part of the Spanish government, favorable to the cause of Donna Maria in Portugal. Russian intrigues are said to have been the cause of the fruitless negotiation of Sir Stratford Canning. Legitimacy, says the Times, finds favor with the holy alliance only when it is based on despotism."

PORTUGAL. The intelligence from Portugal is rather favorable to the cause of Don Pedro; it is said that a regiment of Miguel's cavalry had gone over to Paris.

TURKEY.

Adverse has been received from Constantinople to the 23d of May, which, although they furnish no official evidence of the fact, leave little doubt that peace has been concluded between the Sultan and Mehmet, notwithstanding the precise terms of it have not been ascertained. The Egyptian army still continued to occupy its encampment at Koniah.

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THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, July 10, 1833. The latest English dates are to the 24th of May. Mr. LITTLETON, member for Staffordshire, it seems, has been named Secretary for Ireland. Mr. COBBETT's motion for the dismissal of the Right Hon. Sir R. PEEL from His Majesty's Privy Council was a complete failure, only three members voting with the mover. Mr. Peel replied to Mr. Cobbet with great severity, but in a dignified manner. Want of room prevents us from publishing Mr. Cobbett's Resolutions, (which the Speaker designated "a pamphlet expression of the Hon. member's peculiar views of a public question") and the debate which elicited. The Resolutions were expunged from the Journals of the House of Commons, by a vote of 298 to 4.

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DOMESTIC.

PRESENTATION OF A PIECE OF PLATE TO THE YENNER DR. STRACHAN. We have no doubt that the numerous friends of the Hon. and Venerable the Archbishop of York, who have witnessed his continued and unwearied exertions in the cause of education in this Province, which have been attended in a very great degree with much satisfaction from the personal and the following communication, which we have been requested to insert.

The piece of Plate, procured from London, and which, we are informed, is executed in a truly singularly chaste and classical style, was presented yesterday, by a number of the former pupils of the Venerable Gentleman, several of whom attended from a distance.

The occasion must have been one as gratifying to the feelings of our late Tutor, as it was honorable to those of his former pupils, so many of whom, bearing in grateful recollection his arduous exertions in the cultivation of their minds in youth, and the steady friendships which he has evinced towards them in after life, have united, after so great a length of time, in presenting to him this tribute of their respect and esteem.

We have not yet seen the piece of plate presented, but we understand it to be a very beautiful Epergne, (cost about £230 sterling) made by Messrs. Grey, Hunt, Hawley and Denton; eminent Goldsmiths in London, assisted in the design by Thomas Campbell, Esq., the author of the Pleasures of Hope, and by Wm. Dacres Adams, Esq. of London, who kindly consented to aid the Artists with their suggestions. The base which is particularly chaste and elegant, in its proportions and design, supports four classical figures, representing Religion, History, Poetry and Geography; and surrounding a column around which twine the ivy and acanthus, the whole surrounded with wreaths. Within the squares of the pedestal, not exposed to view, are engraven the names and places of residence, of the gentlemen who presented this tribute, many of whom, besides the Rector of Montreal, who attended in person on the occasion, are at present holding responsible situations in the colony, including the Chief Justice, and one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Sir,—We are desired as a Committee in behalf of a number of gentlemen, who have united in presenting to the Hon. and Venerable the Archbishop of York, a piece of Plate, as a testimony of their respect and esteem, to request that you will have the goodness to insert in the Courier, the address which was delivered to him on the occasion, together with his answer.

Another Grievance.—The Christian Guardian and Colonial Advocate are severe upon the majority of the "Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada," for accepting from the government the sum of £300. The Editor of the former paper exclaims against the conduct of his brethren in the meek and Christian-like manner for which he is so distinguished, but the latter calls the act nothing less than "corruption and bribery"—a "shameful retrograde movement," &c. &c. We suppose "the Synod" will be able to give satisfactory reasons for accepting the "boon from the executive"—at all events, we can perceive nothing very criminal in the affair. It is just what we think all Clergymen would do, under similar circumstances, although the disinterested Editor of the Guardian says, he will "be satisfied, if, while their pocket the Money," he can "win the souls" of his "fellow creatures!"

MORMONISM.—Not long ago we mentioned that several persons in this District had been so far misled as to join the fanatic sect called Mormons. We have since understood that one of the individuals has returned from the "Land of promise," quite satisfied that deception is the basis on which Mormonism is founded. In a late New York paper we find the following denunciation of the "new faith," published by a repentant brother:—"And now I testify to you before God and these witnesses, that I never had any impressions of exorcism differ from other times, since I joined the Mormons, that the tongues spoken by me are of my own invention; and that, as far as my knowledge extends, the whole is a farce, and may my fate be like that of Annanias and Sapphira if I do not speak the truth honestly before God!"

An extra from the office of the Jefferson County Reporter gives the following account of a most destructive fire which occurred at Waterston on the morning of Sunday last.

JEFFERSON COTTON MILLS BURNED. At about 11 o'clock this forenoon, the flames were seen to burst through the roof of the upper story of the great and splendid Cotton Factory building of Messrs. L. BERRY & Co. situated on Beebe's Island in this village. The citizens generally, and the fire companies with their engines, were aware of the danger, and all hands had been the unseen and rapid progress of the destroying element, that efforts to save the building were at once deemed useless, and every exertion was directed to the preservation of such of the machinery, and other property as could be removed. But their time was short, the flames spread with surprising rapidity through all the interior of the immense building, and their labor could no longer be pursued. The property estimated to be destroyed, was valued at \$250,000. The building was of stone, 250 feet in length, 50 in breadth, and 5 stories high; it was indeed the beauty and pride of all our village structures. Some appear to entertain suspicions that it was the work of an incendiary; but the more general opinion, as we understand, is that it was the effect of spontaneous combustion.

Not only is the direct loss to the owners immense, but hundreds of dependent operatives are thrown out of employ, and the public must also indirectly suffer from the consequences.

THE CANAL WAS OPEN ON THE 1ST OF MAY LAST, but no steamboat was ready to ply until the 22d of same month, when the Pampun, a steamboat, used by Mr. Drummond, of the canal contractors, for pumping water out of the locks while building, was got ready, and started on that day, with Colonel By and his amiable family on board, accompanied by many friends and a number of inhabitants, of whom I had the honor to be one. This boat drew about four and a half to five feet water, and passed along the whole line without any interruption, and you may easily conceive, to the astonishment of the surrounding neighbors, who flocked to the shore as she passed, these heretofore un navigable waters. The reiterated shouts of the thunder-struck inhabitants rent the air, and the kindly feeling displayed by the Indians can hardly be described; it was such as might at the moment be considered a sufficient reward, even if his country were disposed to deny him the honour of that public acknowledgement which is his just due, so justly due to the indefatigable exertions of such an officer. These natives of the forest were living on the banks of the Indian Lake, distance 40 miles in the interior, and on the boat entering that lake, they formed themselves in front of their camp—number about forty or fifty men, women, and children, with an Indian chief at their head—with two Union Jacks floating in the air, shaded with the dark green foliage of the pines; they gave a cheer, and fired a few shots, which would not discredit a regular organized corps. The boat, by order of Colonel By, sheered from her course for about half a mile, and took these sons of the woods on board. Besides the chief, the kindly feeling natives, they planted their colours, as they came on board, one a stern and the other a-head of the boat, observing to Colonel By that he had no English colours flying—that he must keep them until they were collected by Town, like a Captain who had fought and won his battle. Going along, they stationed themselves on the wings of the boat, and kept firing until we passed through two other lakes. Suffice it to say, that the gratification which every breast on board at the time, was such as to induce any one to wish to be Colonel By for one half hour.

A friend has this moment put a Canada paper into my hands, containing an address from the Board of Trade of Montreal, to Lieutenant-Colonel By, on his leaving Canada. You will there find the high estimation in which that officer's services were held in that country; although I have repeatedly heard it remarked, that Col. By's real value would not be known nor publicly acknowledged until after his death.

AN INHABITANT OF CANADA. London, April 4, 1833. The Steamer Rideau arrived here on Sunday last from By Town, with a full cargo and a great number of passengers, having performed the trip in three days. We are informed that no obstruction occurred, but having had a Durham-boat in tow, was delayed in passing through the locks. She left here for By Town on Monday last, and will continue her trips weekly, as will be seen by an advertisement in this days paper.

WELLAND CANAL.—By the official Report of the Collector of Tolls at Port Dalhousie, it appears that from the 1st to the 20th of June last, Sixty-four vessels passed through the Welland Canal.

ACCIDENT.—We are informed that a young man named George Hagadorn, who resided near Floating bridge, died on Sunday evening last, in consequence of a kick

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