

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 16.

Lord Holland rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice, relating to the position in which this country stood with regard to our foreign relations, and concluded by moving for a variety of important documents.

The Earl of Aberdeen did not consider that a discussion of the various subjects alluded to by the noble Baron could be advantageously and safely entered upon at the present moment, and he should therefore oppose the motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 15.

Mr. Huxkisson, in moving for copies of the American Tariffs of 1824 and 1825, contended that the imposition of heavy duties on British goods was contrary to the faith of existing treaties.

Mr. Peel had no objection to the production of the papers required. He thought they had been framed in a retaliatory spirit, but with a view to encourage the manufactures of the United States.

JULY 22.

A Petition against the Election of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. from Sir H. D. Massey, Bart. and T. Mahon, Esq. was presented by the speaker, and ordered to be taken into consideration on the 21st of August.

JULY 22.

In presenting the budget to the House of Commons on the 11th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: It appeared from papers laid before the House, that the total ordinary revenue of 1827 was 49,581,576l.

whole income of 54,500,000l. left a surplus revenue of 4,000,000l. exclusive of the Sinking Fund, to the amount of 1,800,000l.; from that must be deducted advances made to public works to the amount of 657,703l., leaving an actual surplus revenue, above the expenditure of 1,142,297l.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The fourth report of the Finance Committee has been printed, and occupies 132 folio pages. It states the surplus income for the last five years, and comparing it with the sum applied towards the reduction of the national debt for the same period, it appears that the surplus income has fallen short of the Sinking Fund by nearly seven millions.

The Committee having thus submitted their view of the important subjects to which, in this Report, they have drawn the attention of the House, they are, they add, that while they are deeply impressed with the conviction, that in the present state of the Public Finances, a severe economy in every branch of the National Expenditure is imposed as a sacred duty upon the Government and upon Parliament, they do not from their inquiries the strongest confidence in the resources of the country, to fulfil all its engagements, and to maintain, unimpaird, its high station in the world.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th July, the sum of £30,000 was voted for the military works at Kingston, Upper Canada, and Halifax, N. S.

The Liverpool Courier, on this subject, remarks:—The grant passed, by a large majority, for the erection of military works in the Colonies, will, we are persuaded, give satisfaction to all who think soundly on the importance of those Colonies, and who can estimate the claims which they have to our protection.

That the Canadians are to their objects of ambition, is notorious enough. It is only, however, by concealing their true aims, and by a judicious selection of the British press, and even enthusiastically, attached to the British crown, and as such inimical to the Americans.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols closed yesterday at 82½.

The affair of Oporto is the only subject of conversation. The Constitutionalists, after all their boasting, have been shamefully beaten, or rather have run away without fighting.

The answer of the Turkish government to the Russian manifesto, is a most able document, and cannot fail to make a considerable impression throughout Europe. The Turks throw back the charge of bad faith, in the face of the Russians, and, with admirable success, they have succeeded in presenting to the House of Commons this evening, on the subject of the Spanish claims, Government have been some time negotiating on this subject.

The King of Spain, it is said, allows a justice of the claims, but alleges inability to pay, and a petition is to be presented to the House of Commons this evening, on the subject of the Spanish claims. Government have been some time negotiating on this subject.

LONDON, July 22.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next. Lord Amherst and Family, have arrived in the Herald, and are in India.

Mr. Peel, it is said, is to be elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Lord Tamworth.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has paid the debt of nature. His Grace was son of Lord George Manners Sutton, third son of John third Duke of Rutland, and Uncle of the present Duke. He was born on the 15th February, 1755. His eldest son is the present Speaker of the House of Commons.

A Petition was presented to the House of Commons last night, against the Clare Election. As it was determined that it should be taken into consideration on the 21st of August, when Parliament will not be sitting, the business must be adjourned to the next Session. And thus Mr. O'Connell will have six months' continuance of the privilege of franking, will have M. P. attached to his name, and may assume himself during the long vacation by playing the part of an out-door Member.

Mr. Stratford Canning is anxiously expected at Corfu, where Admirals de Rigny and Codrington, and the Lord High Commissioner, and Count Galleffiano, have arrived to concert the proper measures to be adopted under the present circumstances.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopship of Canterbury; and the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester, will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerard Wesley, will be the new Bishop.—Morning Paper.

rather than sacrifice the large portion of his income which depends on the continued exercise of his talents in the latter. Mr. O'Connell.—The "agitator," declares that "he will never stir a night in the House of Commons that will not endeavor to expose the abominable corruption by which parliamentary representation is jobbed away from the people."

LONDON, July 7.

THE QUARTERS' REVENUE.—It will be seen that in the Customs there has been a gradual increase on the four last Quarters beyond the corresponding Quarters last Year, except only in the Quarter ended the 5th January, 1828, which was less, but only in the sum of 11,000l.

The increase on the Excise for the year is about 30,000l.—but the increase on the Quarters as compared with the corresponding Quarters last Year is above 115,000l.

In the Stamps an increase on the Year of above 365,000l.—and in the Quarter 104,000l.

In the Post Office a small decrease on the Year—but an increase on the Quarter.

In the Taxes an increase both on the Year and on the Quarter.

In the Miscellaneous an increase on the Year—but a small decrease on the Quarter.

The increase on the whole year is above one million three hundred thousand pounds from which is to be deducted the small decrease of 29,000l. leaving a total increase on the year of 1,275,000l., and on the quarter of 316,723l.

This is a most encouraging statement, and more particularly satisfactory, because there had been such confident reports of a great fall in the Customs and Excise. And it will be recollected that for some time past the trade with Portugal has been crippled by the treacherous projects of Don Miguel.

The income of the Consolidated Fund, as compared with the charge, for the quarter just ended, leaves a surplus income of 2,358,916l. which is an increase of about 250,000l. as compared with the surplus of the corresponding quarter.

The London Sun of the 14th says:—The game is up in Portugal. We have news from Lisbon, of the 5th instant, and from Oporto of the same date, by the arrival of the Tribune, which left that port on the 3rd, and arrived off Bay yesterday. The intelligence brought by this vessel unfortunately confirms the worst news from Lisbon. It was expected when the Tribune left, that the Marquis Palmella, Count Villa Flor, Saldaña, Subbia, Tago, and others, would embark on the 5th, in the vessel attended, and proceed for England, where they may ere this, have landed. If all this be true, the general opinion, that would have induced the Portuguese troops in Oporto and elsewhere to stand up for a Constitution which they betrayed the first opportunity that presented itself. It certainly speaks little for the Portuguese people that the soldiers were not better supported. When Saldaña arrived at the army, he found the men in the habit of the Priests—they would not fight, but retreated from each line of defence as Miguel's troops advanced. It was supposed that Oporto would be entered by Miguel's army on the 6th, when vengeance would have full scope. If the Portuguese themselves can tolerate the tyranny of Miguel, it matters little to other nations. When they expressed a wish of attempting to liberate themselves, they rejected the sympathy, and even the support of this country, but when they refused to assert their own rights it would be idle in us to interfere. As a nation, the Portuguese are miserably subservient to the Priests.

It is much to be regretted, that the British people are so bigoted in their minds, and so degraded in their national character, that little hope for their regeneration till some terrible visitation convulses the Peninsula. Miguel has now assumed the title as well as the attributes of King, and resides in his lonely Court deserted by the Ambassadors of every nation, except that of Sardinia. Sir Frederick Lamb, one of the most honest and spirited Ambassadors that ever represented the Majesty of a free people, has returned to England in a wish of attempting to liberate himself, they rejected the sympathy, and even the support of this country, but when they refused to assert their own rights it would be idle in us to interfere. As a nation, the Portuguese are miserably subservient to the Priests.

The British Government had sent out a Consul General for the Cape de Verde Islands by His Majesty's ship Medina. On arriving in the Tagus about the beginning of the month, a despatch was received, which should be accredited by the Court of Lisbon. Don Miguel offered to give him his commission, but would only sign it as King. On this ground it was refused by our Consul General of Lisbon, and the Consul-General of the Cape de Verde Islands has since departed this life, this morning.

He was in a very advanced age, upwards of eighty-eight. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Right Hon. William Lamb, late Secretary for Ireland.

We understand that Lord Eldon's retirement from his judicial duties is finally arranged, and it is said that Sir James Moncrieff will be appointed to his seat on the bench.

It is confidently rumoured among the legal gentlemen that Sir John Leach resigns the Rolls for the Deputy Speakership of the House of Peers, and that Mr. Brougham goes to the Rolls with a peerage in prospect. Mr. B. has certainly been most unaccountably silent in the House for some time past. It would almost appear that his six hours' speech had exhausted him for the session, for he has hardly ever opened his lips since.—New Times.

The Lords' Committee have collected a great mass of evidence on the WOOL TRADE, some of which is curious. It appears that one great cause of the great declension of the price of British wool has been the falling off in its quality. The price of meat and the demand for it have been of late years great, compared with those for other agricultural produce, and the fleece has been, comparatively, little attended to. One of the plans which has been suggested to the committee is to give a drawback on the exportation of cloths, and also to impose a tax on the importation of wool. The manufacturers are averse to this, and to every other interference with the present system of freedom, under which the woolen trade is recovered from depression, and in a way to become more important than it has ever been. In parts of Europe, (Italy in particular) where our woollen cloths were not formerly able to bear the competition with those of France and Germany, the advantage of price becomes to be left in favour of those of England.

There was more business doing in the Manchester market last week, in Yarns, but at low prices; and yesterday there was more business

doing than for some weeks past in Yarns Cotton and Goods, which has given our market a firm appearance this morning.

Strange rumours have been some time afloat with respect to the Duke of Clarence, without any intelligible object. It is said the price of powder expended in salutes amounts to a very large sum. This expenditure was, it is said, the cause of the recent communication between the Premier and his Royal Highness. We observe from the Court Circular, that his Royal Highness has returned to Portsmouth.—Morning Chronicle.

The subscriptions for the King's College, London, already amounts to \$140,000.

At a meeting in London, at which the Duke of Wellington presided, it was agreed to open a subscription to complete the Thames Tunnel, £27,000 were subscribed the same evening. The Duke said the sub-marine road would be completed if funds could be raised.

The Cotton Factory of Messrs. Joseph Clarke & Sons, in Manchester, was destroyed by fire on the evening of July 7. There was insurance to the amount of £32,000 on the property destroyed. Messrs. Clarke's business will not be suspended by the accident.

Mr. Mackinnon's able work on "Public Opinion," of which a Second Edition has just appeared, is undoubtedly one of deep interest to all classes of the community, especially to the commercial, whose influence in society it places in a new and very important point of light. In addition to this, the work has great value as a compendium, bringing together the leading features of history, and contrasting the freedom of England with that of other parts of the world, a mode of illustration which at once affords the reader entertainment as well as information.

A "Pig Fever" has occurred at Isleworth, England, in consequence of stench from a sty. The British have made peace with the Ashantees. The African King deposited 4000 ounces of gold with the British, and gave them two hostages.

Several noblemen and gentlemen are subscribing for a monument to Lord Byron. Goethe (the great German poet) and Mr. Thomas Moore head the list, to pay homage to departed genius.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—The proposed reduction in the Duty on Foreign Staves, does not take place.

LIVERPOOL, Custom House.—The quarterly receipts of the Liverpool Custom House have been made up, from which it appears that the amount of duties received on the 3rd inst. averages about £334,000, presenting an increase over the quarter ending the 3rd July, 1827, of nearly £30,000.

It is a lamentable spectacle to witness the havoc which the late heavy rains have created in the agricultural prosperity of the country. Almost all the rivers in Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, &c. have swollen to an extent unprecedented at this period of the year, and, where the banks allowed it, have flooded the adjoining country. Scarcely an instance can be referred to of such a sudden destruction of the farmer's hopes. Arable and meadow land, almost as far as the eye can reach, converted from a luxuriant garden into a vast lake, the hay floating in corrupted masses on its surface. This is the case particularly along the high road from Bawtry, in Yorkshire, to Newark-upon-Trent. Fields of wheat are driven and laid as flat as if trampled by a herd of cattle. In the country manufactories have been undermined and overthrown which had stood for years. Bridges have been swept away, and small buildings have shared the same fate. The new bridge building at Cockermouth (beneath the old arch) vanished in a night.

The houses at Wildcomb, at the bottom of Glavertons Hill, were inundated by a land flood to the depth, in some cases, of twelve feet; and so rapidly, that a man and his wife, occupying a lower apartment in Chapel Row, leading to the canal, were drowned in their beds.

The harvest in the midland counties of England will be this year later than usual. Many meadows remain yet uncut, and much of what hay has been cut is destroyed by the heavy rains, and much carried away by the floods. The wheat crop promised well, but many of the best fields have been lodged by the rains, and will require some fine weather to raise them. The face of the country is as green as in the middle of June.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.—History offers no parallel to the naval power of England: it is her pride and her safeguard. During the European commotions, she maintained a navy amounting altogether to a thousand vessels, and 130,000 sailors and marines! Her ports are so situated that her fleets can always co-operate, an advantage which neither France nor Spain possess. The other powers of Europe build ships, which, in case of war, are destroyed by English cannon, or captured and surmounted by the cross of St. George.

In addition to her numerous small colonies, England possesses four great empires: Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and New Holland. The last three are protected by her fleets, as is Canada from all nations except the United States. Her army, gallant and brave as it is, and ever has been, could never guard these wide possessions from want of numbers. But what is to be the effect upon the world at a future period, of these great empires, all proud of their common origin? Hear what the Abbé de Pradt says:

"The activity, the genius of the British people, the excellent models presented in the civil institutions of England, will not fail, beyond doubt, to diffuse widely a taste for every thing of British origin. The Spaniards, masters of America and the Philippine Isles, have not at all extended their social existence, because they are a stationary people. Like the Turks, they have pressed on to one definite point, apparently predetermined as the boundary of their career. The Portuguese have acted in the same manner, and naturally; for the people of the south are impetuous, or energetic for a while, and then relapse into an inoperative quietude for ages. There was, besides, nothing attractive in the institutions of Spain or Portugal—nothing superior; but such is not the case with those of England, which offer the highest enjoyments possible to the reasonable inclinations of mankind, and are, there-

fore the best calculated to make their own way, and secure their own universal acceptance.

It is quite evident, then, that England, by the numerous States which owe their origin to her, by the manner in which she finds herself represented, in all the quarters of the Globe, and above all by the alluring perfection of her institutions, moral, civil, and religious, must be destined to give a new character to the Universe at large. Such are the beneficent conquests effected by civilization!

It is impossible to determine precisely the epoch at which this grand result shall be produced, but it will not infallibly take place; and when the rapid progress every where of the human mind towards the acquisition of intellectual wealth, and to perfectibility, is regarded, we might almost be justified in conjecturing, that the moment of its arrival will not be deferred for any long period.—N. Y. Morn. Courier.

SCOTLAND.

DEATH OF DR. ANDREW DUNCAN.—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of one of the oldest and most respected of our fellow citizens, Dr. Andrew Duncan, Senior, Professor of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, and First Physician to His Majesty for Scotland, who terminated a long life of indefatigable and useful exertion, on the morning of Saturday the 5th inst. at the advanced age of 88 years.—Glasgow Mercury, July 7.

Major-General David Stewart, of Garth, who has just been appointed Governor of the Island of St. Lucia, is an officer of long service and high military reputation. He entered the army in 1792, and has been engaged since in every campaign to which his country was to be with-in Holland, in the West-India Islands, which were wrested from the French—in Egypt, Mainz, the Peninsula, and Waterloo. On the plains of Malindi, he distinguished himself in the late war. General Stewart is favourably known in the literary world by his history of the Highland Clans, and of the original formation and exploits of the Highland regiments; and is besides, a patron of the arts, and a man of scientific attainments. We think, therefore, that he is well qualified for the appointment which His Majesty has conferred upon him.—Aberdeen Journal.

The Duke of Atholl has commenced preparations for building a residence at Dunkeld, which, it is said, will cost not less than £100,000. Quarters are preparing for 250 laborers to be employed at the erection. The site, it is understood, will be about fifty or sixty yards west of the present house.—Sir John A. Stewart, of Grandtully, is also about to commence the erection of new family residence at Northly, upon a very advantageous site. The present Castle is a well known and admired object by travellers, and is one of the few old mansions on the borders of the Perthshire Highlands, which display the honour of having furnished the author of Waterloo with the original of "Talley-Valentin."—Glasgow Chronicle.

It is a lamentable spectacle to witness the havoc which the late heavy rains have created in the agricultural prosperity of the country. Almost all the rivers in Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, &c. have swollen to an extent unprecedented at this period of the year, and, where the banks allowed it, have flooded the adjoining country. Scarcely an instance can be referred to of such a sudden destruction of the farmer's hopes. Arable and meadow land, almost as far as the eye can reach, converted from a luxuriant garden into a vast lake, the hay floating in corrupted masses on its surface. This is the case particularly along the high road from Bawtry, in Yorkshire, to Newark-upon-Trent. Fields of wheat are driven and laid as flat as if trampled by a herd of cattle. In the country manufactories have been undermined and overthrown which had stood for years. Bridges have been swept away, and small buildings have shared the same fate. The new bridge building at Cockermouth (beneath the old arch) vanished in a night.

The houses at Wildcomb, at the bottom of Glavertons Hill, were inundated by a land flood to the depth, in some cases, of twelve feet; and so rapidly, that a man and his wife, occupying a lower apartment in Chapel Row, leading to the canal, were drowned in their beds.

The harvest in the midland counties of England will be this year later than usual. Many meadows remain yet uncut, and much of what hay has been cut is destroyed by the heavy rains, and much carried away by the floods. The wheat crop promised well, but many of the best fields have been lodged by the rains, and will require some fine weather to raise them. The face of the country is as green as in the middle of June.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.—History offers no parallel to the naval power of England: it is her pride and her safeguard. During the European commotions, she maintained a navy amounting altogether to a thousand vessels, and 130,000 sailors and marines! Her ports are so situated that her fleets can always co-operate, an advantage which neither France nor Spain possess. The other powers of Europe build ships, which, in case of war, are destroyed by English cannon, or captured and surmounted by the cross of St. George.

In addition to her numerous small colonies, England possesses four great empires: Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and New Holland. The last three are protected by her fleets, as is Canada from all nations except the United States. Her army, gallant and brave as it is, and ever has been, could never guard these wide possessions from want of numbers. But what is to be the effect upon the world at a future period, of these great empires, all proud of their common origin? Hear what the Abbé de Pradt says:

"The activity, the genius of the British people, the excellent models presented in the civil institutions of England, will not fail, beyond doubt, to diffuse widely a taste for every thing of British origin. The Spaniards, masters of America and the Philippine Isles, have not at all extended their social existence, because they are a stationary people. Like the Turks, they have pressed on to one definite point, apparently predetermined as the boundary of their career. The Portuguese have acted in the same manner, and naturally; for the people of the south are impetuous, or energetic for a while, and then relapse into an inoperative quietude for ages. There was, besides, nothing attractive in the institutions of Spain or Portugal—nothing superior; but such is not the case with those of England, which offer the highest enjoyments possible to the reasonable inclinations of mankind, and are, there-

fore the best calculated to make their own way, and secure their own universal acceptance.

It is quite evident, then, that England, by the numerous States which owe their origin to her, by the manner in which she finds herself represented, in all the quarters of the Globe, and above all by the alluring perfection of her institutions, moral, civil, and religious, must be destined to give a new character to the Universe at large. Such are the beneficent conquests effected by civilization!

It is impossible to determine precisely the epoch at which this grand result shall be produced, but it will not infallibly take place; and when the rapid progress every where of the human mind towards the acquisition of intellectual wealth, and to perfectibility, is regarded, we might almost be justified in conjecturing, that the moment of its arrival will not be deferred for any long period.—N. Y. Morn. Courier.

IRELAND.

DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.—A Grand Dinner has been given to Mr. O'Connell, in Dublin, at which upwards of 300 persons were present. Lord Clonoury was in the chair, supported by Mr. O'Connell on one side, and Lord Corporation on the other.

At a separate meeting of the Catholic Association, held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Saturday last, Mr. O'Connell said that at the opening of Parliament, which will probably be about the beginning of next February, he will attend to Parliament by deputations from all parts of Ireland, and from many parts of England. He ridiculed the idea that the spirit now existing was one which could evaporate by the delay. The Roman Catholics, he said, were not the freetholders had already commenced, and moved resolutions pledging the Association to protect them, and to record all the circumstances attending the prosecution, which were agreed.

The celebration of Mr. O'Connell's success at Clontarf, brought together a large assemblage of persons, who paraded the town with green banners, and ribbons, and huzzas, forcing every body to join in their huzzas. Upon refusing to comply with an invitation to disperse, the police took one of the ringleaders into custody, and were conveying him to Bridewell, when they were attacked, and the man rescued. More assistance was called in, and the man again seized. Blank cartridges were then fired, the Magistrates and the Police were assailed with stones, and two of the Magistrates knocked down. The Police then had recourse to arms, three or four were wounded, and one killed.

LETTERS.—Extract of a letter from Ballinmore, dated July 14.—"The neighbourhood of this town presented, on the morning of the 13th, a frightful appearance. The surrounding hills were occupied at an early hour by not less than forty thousand of the peasantry, armed with pikes, guns, scythes, and all manner of deathlike weapons. The most serious apprehensions were felt. The Lucaners were dared to combat. There would have been most unquestionably been a massacre of the Protestants, but for the precautionary measures of the Government, in affording the assistance of the military, who mustered very strong. The police in large bodies were also in attendance; but they for themselves, would have been to the Ribbosome but as a drop of water in the ocean. Mr. John Lawler, a magistrate, took the police under his command, and displayed great skill and bravery. Shots were fired on both sides; but the only injury received was by one man, who was slightly wounded. The military and people succeeded after much difficulty and great forbearance, in dispersing the multitudes. Fifteen persons were taken prisoners, and committed to abide their trial at the ensuing Assizes."—Cork Reporter.

On Saturday morning, (says the Dublin Freeman's Journal) the following Protest was presented to the High Sheriff:—"To the High Sheriff of the County of Clare: Inasmuch as Daniel O'Connell, Esq. is a person professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and such cannot qualify to sit in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, even if now elected—We, therefore, give you notice, that the election and return of the said Daniel O'Connell, to sit in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, under the writ to you delivered, will be illegal." [Signed by 36 gentlemen.]

Commital of Captain Stewart, late of the Mary Russell. This wretched man, whose hands are imbued with the blood of so many human beings, arrived in this city yesterday, in a chaise, from Skibbereen, where he had been in custody for some days, and was immediately committed to the county goal, under a county Magistrate's warrant. He is a man of small stature, and rather thin and pale in the face, with a sharp quick eye. As far as we can learn, the man appears in a sane and tranquil state of mind, and has spoken of the tragedy in which he was the principal, with apparent indifference. Some of his observations on this head have been committed to us, but for obvious reasons we forbear from giving them publicity. Those families, into whose recesses he carried death and misery, are truly pitiable. The mother of young Mr. Sullivan is inconsolable, and it is thought will scarcely survive the shock; and the family and friends of Captain Baynes, who was generally respected and esteemed, are equally afflicted. A subscription has been opened for the families of some of the sufferers.—Cork Constitution.

Cotton Manufactory Burnt.—Messrs. Molinoid's large Cotton Manufactory, in Belfast, valued at £40,000, was destroyed by fire, on 29th June.