

avenge his death, and when they had driven the enemy off, to give him three cheers, and then that he should die happy. In a very short time they got through the defile, and formed line at the bottom of the hill, where the French were posted—all this time under a heavy fire; they gave a screech, as it was commonly called, and in a few minutes more they halted on the top of the hill. For a moment all was silent, the next every cap was in the air, which resounded with three British cheers, so terrifying to Frenchmen. The dying hero heard it opened his eyes, said, "Thank God," and expired. A French officer told me that all our men must have been drunk, or they never could have behaved at they did, running forward, shouting, and huzzing in an outre manner, that was never done by sober men. He would hardly credit me when I told him, that so far from being drunk, they had not had a ration of spirits for ten days, and hardly a shoe to their feet. A detachment of men going past alone without shoes, served to convince him of the truth of part of my assertion at least. He shrugged up his shoulders, and said it was wonderful.

The battle of Victoria may be said to have been a battle of artillery; at one time it was quite so, as the enemy moved off their infantry, leaving their artillery to cover them. Our guns were brought up, though in such small numbers, that in one instance I knew we had only two guns to oppose eleven of the French. These were commanded by a subaltern, who soon expended his ammunition. While he was waiting for more, he drew his guns and men behind a hill, but returned himself to his position, where he walked about, in order to show that he had not given up his ground. The French were cowardly enough to keep up a fire upon him alone; luckily they never touched him. He soon got a fresh supply of ammunition, when he again brought up his guns, and recommenced business. When the French retired, he discovered that he had dismounted several guns, while they had done him no serious injury.

The ground of Victoria was very much intersected by deep and broad ditches, and the road so blocked up by guns and carriages, that our cavalry and light artillery could not get up with them, or the number of prisoners would have been much augmented.

At Albuera, an officer commanding a brigade of artillery of the King's German Legion (Captain Clevee, lately dead) discovered that he was about to be charged by a body of cavalry. He had just time to load his guns up to the muzzles with every thing, grape, canister, or round shot, that could be first got at, and desired his men to wait till he should give the word to fire. When this cavalry (Polish Lancers) were within fifty yards, he gave the word, *fire*. In an instant, the destruction and confusion of men and horses, falling in every direction was appalling, having received the benefit of six guns, loaded to their muzzles. This did not stop them, but they rode through, when they received a volley from a regiment of infantry, before they could wheel about. It is almost needless to add that the Polish Lancers were not seen again. When Captain Clevee was ordered to move his brigade, he could only muster officers, men and horses, sufficient to take away two guns, and one ammunition carriage. One officer had three or four lance wounds, and lived to be killed about two years after. He brought into the field six guns, and eight or nine other carriages.

**PARLIAMENTARY PLEDGES.**—The disposition to demand pledges from candidates seems to be confined to a very few of the new boroughs, and in them several of the most intelligent and patriotic candidates have declined to give any other pledge than that they will do their best to promote the general interests of the community, and give back their trust whenever they shall be satisfied that such a measure is desired by a majority of their constituents. White Locke, from whose notes on the King's writ we once before made an extract, observes—

"The Members of Parliament are not, before hand to make any compacts or undertakings what they will do or not do; but what shall be propounded among them when they are met together—that is to be considered by them—that they are to deliberate upon. And after a free debate in full Parliament, as their judgments shall be swayed by reason, and as God shall put it into their hearts, so they are to ordain; and therefore it is said, 'shall happen to be ordained.'—The Members come not to Parliament prepared or bespoken beforehand, but as free counsellors, to give their votes as their reason shall be satisfied; as they judge will most promote the public good."

And again—

"This writ directs that those Knights of the Shire shall have full power; they are to be plenipotentiaries, messengers, and deputies of the people, without any secret instructions or reservations of power, which may retard the great affairs of the nation, such as Princes of times used to give to their ambassadors and agents. Their power must be a full power, but not such a fullness of power as to do what of right ought not to be done.

And, therefore, in some difficult proposals from the King, although they had full power from their counties, yet from the weightiness of the business they in prudence have thought fit to answer in this manner:—'The Commons made answer that they knew and tendered the King's estate, and were ready to aid the same; only in this new device they durst not agree without further conference with their counties; and so praying a respite until another time, they promise to travel to their counties.' Sufficient power is given to the knights by the indentures sealed by the freeholders."—*Globe*.

Hazlitt, in an essay upon people with one idea, instances Robert Owen and Major Cartwright; the cure of the former for all the evils that afflict a nation, being co-operative societies, and living in parallelograms; and the unvarying specific of the other being Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot. By a considerable proportion of the nation, these measures were viewed in the same light; viz. as the reveries of well-meaning, warm-hearted, but visionary men. Both, however, had their disciples and followers; and, at one time, those of the worthy Major were very numerous, although it may well be doubted if a majority of them knew the meaning of the words, which, in season and out of season, they dinned into the ears of all who had patience to listen. Mr. Owen's followers have nearly disappeared, and a vast number of Major Cartwright's joined the almost universal nation, and adopted, as a watch-word, "A full, fair, and free representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament." It is true that more than one interpretation has been put upon this phrase; but we believe that while a large body were perfectly satisfied with "the Bill," those who went farther with very few exceptions, contented themselves with looking forward to triennial Parliaments, and, at the most, household suffrage. The Ballot was a matter of desire by some, of comparative indifference to many, and positive dislike to the rest. Matters are now much changed, however, and the party, whose refusal to grant Representatives to Birmingham and Manchester, led so effectually to the extinction of their strong holds, the rotten boroughs, are again, by their blundering short-sightedness about to deprive themselves of the only remains of influence left to them. The ballot is now held in terror by a Cabinet Minister, who participates in many of their feelings of dislike to the measure, but who expresses his willingness to adopt it as a choice of evils. A good landlord will always, without directly interfering with his tenant, have a moral influence over him. Not content with this, however, they have, in many places, had recourse to direct coercion, and the call for the Ballot bids fair soon to rival, in loudness and universality that lately made for the Bill. That it will be equally successful if persevered in, there can be no doubt; and then adieu, for ever, to the influence, direct and indirect, of the aristocracy.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

#### England.

**TITHE SALE IN ENGLAND.**—On Saturday last the intended sale of the sheep taken for tithes from Mr. Bland, of Wisbeach, (who, thinking 5s. 6d. too much per acre for grass land, offered the vicar 4s. per acre,) was attempted by public auction. The auctioneer entered the pen, and after stating the conditions of sale, and of course praising the good qualities of the sheep, asked for a bidder from his company which consisted of between 200 and 300 persons, but no bidder.—He continued to importune his hearers, but in vain. His patience was at length exhausted, and he was obliged to retire, and leave the poor and helpless sheep in the pen, under the protection of a constable. They were in the evening removed to Mr. Bland's field.—*Stamford News*.

Earl and Countess Grey and family passed through Newcastle on Thursday, on their return to London. They only proceed as far as Lambton Castle that evening. On his Lordship approaching Darlington, on Friday morning, he was met at the entrance to the town by the Trades with their banners, and an immense concourse of people, who had for a considerable time been anxiously awaiting his arrival. The horses were taken from the carriage, and his Lordship was drawn in triumph to the King's Head Inn, where an address, which had been agreed to at a public meeting convened the previous evening, was presented to him by Thomas Bowes, Esq., bailiff.—His Lordship was evidently much affected by the marked attention shown to him; and after addressing the congregated multitude, he was drawn through the town, amidst the most deafening cheers. Earl Grey, a few evenings ago, we are informed, gave a ball and entertainment to his domestics at Howick. Our correspondent informs us that some servants who had spent their lives in the family, and had reached the ages of from 70 to 80 years, joined in the dance. Lord and Lady Howick kindly took part in their festivities, and Earl Grey was himself a spectator of the happiness which his kindness of heart pro-

duced. This is a trait in his Lordship's character which points to the manners of our ancient English gentry; and which we should be glad to see more generally exhibited by the nobility and great land-owners of the present day.—*Tyne Mercury*.

The Dublin newspapers have been mightily engaged during the week in giving rumours and various versions of rumours, of the arrest of our reverend prelate [Dr. Doyle]. He has been quietly going through his pastoral duties, and during the past week has officiated at the ceremony of confirmation in this town, to which numbers of the youth and adults of the surrounding neighbourhood have been admitted.—*Carlton Post*

#### Turkey.

The German Papers assert that the Sultan Mahmoud intends applying to the leading Christian Powers for interference between him and his too powerful satrap, the Viceroy of Egypt. It would form a singular task, although many circumstances might render its acceptance a policy in the present position of Eastern Europe.

#### Greece.

The departure of Prince Otho of Bavaria for Greece, will be deferred till August, 1833, when he will have obtained his majority, and be competent to cede his rights to the Throne of Bavaria to his younger brother.

#### OPENING

#### OF THE

### COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

THE important and imposing ceremony of opening the first Session of the Colonial Legislature, agreeable to the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, took place at the Court-House, on Tuesday last. For several days previously, workmen were employed in making the necessary preparations in the general Court Room, which was used as the Council Chamber on the occasion. The space inside the Bar, was covered with green baize, and the boxes of the Sheriff and Magistrates, were fitted up for the reception of Ladies, the Clergymen, Officers of the Court, Heads of Departments, &c. The enter space was reserved for the Gentlemen of the Town and Garrison. The Members of Assembly—of whom eleven were present—viz. Messrs. Garland, Pack, P. Brown, Power, Carter, Martin, Kent, Thomas, Kough, Hoyles, and T. Bennett—met in the Sessions Room at 12 o'clock, and the necessary oaths were administered to them by the High Sheriff, DAVID BUCHAN, Esq., appointed Commissioner for that purpose. Before 2 o'clock, all the benches in the Council Chamber were filled with Ladies, and we never witnessed a rarer assemblage of more charming faces or a richer display of elegance than was there congregated. His Excellency the Governor and suite reached the Court-House at 2 o'clock, and was received under a salute of 19 guns from Fort Townshend, and a Guard of Honour composed of the Company of the 96th Regt. At the entrance His Excellency was met by the High Sheriff, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who conducted His Excellency to the throne, or chair of state on the judgment seat, on either side of which stood the High Sheriff, Lieut.-Col. Oldfield, R. E., Major McKenzie, Captain Bonifant, R. N., Capt. Wyatt, R. A., Fort-Major Griffiths, Lieut.-Col. Dunscomb, A. D. C., Captain Campbell, (Private Secretary,) and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. His Excellency was received in the Chamber by His Majesty's Council, and the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court (standing), and, having taken his seat, was pleased to desire the Council and Judges to be seated, and then commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon the attendance of the House of Assembly immediately. The members being summoned accordingly, took their places at the foot of the Council Table, and His Excellency read the following address:

#### "GENTLEMEN,

"A considerable portion of the respectable inhabitants of this island petitioned His Majesty, earnestly soliciting that he would be pleased to grant to them a local government; and His Majesty, at all times solicitous, not only to promote the welfare of his subjects, but to meet their wishes, has been pleased to accede to their request—and we are this day met together to give effect to the boon their gracious Sovereign has conferred upon them."

#### "GENTLEMEN,

"Of all the various measures that have been pursued, or the changes that have from time to time taken place, to meet the varying condition of this colony, their importance dwindles into insignificance when compared

with the momentous measure now about to be called into operation, in compliance with the desires of your fellow-countrymen, and in the hope of promoting their prosperity.

"You are now about to take upon you the most serious responsibility that can well devolve upon a people. Hitherto, like an heir under age, you have had no controul over your finances—while their deficiencies for your support have been liberally supplied by the parent state. You have had no share in the framing of your laws, nor in the government of your country; but you have been free from all the labour of the one, and the grave responsibilities attending the other.

"Your situation will now be most importantly changed. The people of Newfoundland will henceforth, in a great measure, become the guardians of their own happiness, and the promoters of their own welfare—and upon a wise and prudent use of the great privileges conceded to them, will materially depend their success in the attainment of these ends.

"The first and greatest exercise of the right they now enjoy, has been to return you, Gentlemen, to represent them here; and you, in accepting of this charge, have taken with it all the responsibilities it involves, and the consequences that arise from it.

"Of the various constitutions subsisting in Europe, that of your parent state has been considered by all nations, as the one which best reconciles the freedom and independence of the people, with the due execution of the laws, and the good government of the nation—leaving all, without regard to rank or station, the full enjoyment of every wholesome right, and only restraining the evil-inclined from doing that which is wrong.—This constitution has been extended to you—and which I fervently trust will bring with it all the blessings the most sanguine can anticipate or hope for.

"The component parts of the government are, a Council composed of certain individuals selected by His Majesty, and an Assembly formed of the Representatives of the people—and these two bodies agreeing in any measure, when sanctioned by the King, or his Representative, it becomes a Law.—Each of these Estates will have its separate rights and privileges, corresponding to those enjoyed by the several branches of the Legislature in Great Britain—as far as they are applicable to the condition of a dependency on the parent state—rights and privileges arising more from the experience of past ages, as to their fitness and propriety, than from any express laws to establish them.

"It will be the duty of each branch of the Legislature—while it duly guards its own rights—carefully to avoid any interference with those of the other; as well as to give a liberal interpretation of its intentions in any supposed infringement of their own privileges, which, particularly on the first establishment of a new legislature, may very unintentionally arise—and thus avoid those differences that have so frequently occurred to other colonies, and which must ever be attended with disadvantage to their country, and detract from the dignity and value of their proceedings; and I can with great truth assure you, that it shall be my anxious endeavour—so long as I may have the honour to be His Majesty's Representative in this Island—to maintain, unimpaired, your several rights and privileges equally with those the constitution more particularly places within my keeping.

"In a letter from my Lord Goderich, which I shall have the honour in a few days to lay before the Council and Assembly—it is stated that 'it cannot be made too apparent that the boon which has been granted, is seconded by the cordial good-will and co-operation of the executive government, and that the House of Assembly is regarded, not as a rival power, but as a body destined to co-operate with yourself in advancing the prosperity of the settlement.'

"I cordially unite in those sentiments.—Under this feeling I have re-assumed this government—and no endeavour shall be wanting on my part to give the fullest effect to them; and I cannot avail myself of a fitter opportunity to observe upon an erroneous opinion entertained by many upon this subject, who, not distinguishing between a supreme government and a colony, honestly think that they see in their rulers motives for restraining the liberties of the people—and that to view their actions with suspicion and distrust becomes a necessary duty—of which the mischievous and designing avail themselves to promote the worst of purposes. But however such may, or may not, be the case in parent states, it cannot be applicable to a dependency—which is in the fortunate position of affording no motive, on the one hand, to a factious opposition to attempt the overthrow of a government, with a view to establish themselves in their places—nor to a government, on the other, to resort to undue and unconstitutional means to retain those trusts from which they might, otherwise, be ejected—and heartless must that colonial government be that could gratuitously allow its conduct to be swayed by any other consideration than the welfare of its inhabitants entrusted to its care.