

England, &c.

LONDON, March 27. Sir Howard Douglas has left London for the Hague. Prince Leopold has accepted the Sovereignty of Greece.

The Army and Navy Estimates has been agreed to by Parliament—with some trifling exceptions. A Naval and Military Expedition was preparing in France to go against Algiers—40,000 Troops are to be sent to a part of it.

The completion of the Bill has passed. Positions are pouring in from all quarters against the renewal of the East India Company's Charter.

Bradford.—There is perhaps no town in the West Riding of Yorkshire that bears such decided marks of increase and improvement as Bradford, the seat of the great woolen trade.—Manchester Advertiser.

Van Dieman's Land Papers have been received in the Swan River on the 24th of October, in 25 days. The accounts were unfavorable. The entrance to Swan River was found to be nearly impassable even to boats, there not being more than four feet water upon the bar, over which it scarcely broke. The land is described as barren, and the want of water was most seriously felt. Many of the cattle, who originally intended to settle at Swan River, had arrived at Van Dieman's Land in the Calista, and it was expected others would follow.

Reduction of the four per cent. Stock.—This forenoon about 11 o'clock, the following official notice was given at the Stock Exchange:—

A new Stock to be forthwith created, bearing an interest at the rate of £3 10s. per annum, the interest to be payable on the 5th January and 5th July in each year, and to be paid on the 5th day of January, 1830.

All holders of New Four per Cent. who shall not signify their dissent, shall, for every £100 New Four per Cent. Annuities, receive £100 in the New Three and a Half per Cent. held by them.

The Dividend of the New Three and a Half per Cent. Stock to be payable on the 5th day of January, 1831.

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Books to be opened at the Bank of England, from Monday the 5th April to Saturday the 24th of April, for receiving signatures of persons dissenting.

Persons not signifying their dissent within this period to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period, in which case they shall be permitted such dissent as they may see fit to signify on the 5th day of January, 1830, and any person who may be out of Europe, to be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st day of April, 1831.

Persons not signifying their dissent within the period respectively specified to have the option, during one month from the day limited for the significance of their dissent, to subscribe to a new Five per Cent. Stock, not redeemable until the 5th day of January, 1831, receiving 270 of such Stock for every £100 of New Four per Cent. held by them.

Persons signifying their dissent, to be paid off in such order, at such periods, and in such manner as Parliament may direct.

All holders of New Four per Cent. shall receive the dividend due on the 5th day of July, 1830.

Exchequer Office, March 26, 1830.

The endeavours of Mr. O'Connell to excite a feeling in favour of a repeal of the Union, appear to have failed as completely in the House of Commons as in Ireland. As we foretold, there was not a single supporter of the project to be found in the House, and many of the most disinterested friends of Ireland expressed their decided disapprobation of the project.

If there be any one measure better calculated than another to retard the improvement of Ireland, it appears to be a repeal of the Union; but the project is so hopeless that it is only worth while to notice the expression of opinion in the House concerning it, to show how out of the many cases in which the alarm has been disappointed in their predictions concerning the consequences of Catholic Emancipation.

The Calcutta John Bull, August 29th, states that Lord Dalhousie was about to sail for England. Lord Dalhousie was expected there in all September, and after his arrival, was to accompany the Governor General in a tour through the Upper Provinces, about the 13th November.

A numerous deputation, including a number of members of the House of Commons, among whom were Sir Thomas Baring, Sir Hugh Innes, Sir M. S. Stewart, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Archibald Campbell, and Mr. J. Campbell, attended at the Treasury, yesterday, and had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the British American claims.

EARL INDIA TRADE.—Letters are in Dublin from London, written by highly respectable commercial houses, stating that it is understood one of the measures to be adopted by the East India Company, in the event of their getting a renewal of their charter, will be the making of Dublin a landing port and entrepot for their goods, the sales of which will be managed by a board of superintendence in immediate connection with Leadenhall-street.—Dublin Eve. Post.

The following notice of motion was given by Mr. Huxford, to the House of Commons on Thursday night, for Tuesday April 27th.—That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the Banking system of the Country, with reference to the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England.

The numbers which have hitherto assembled in the House of Commons, we regret to state, have not been any thing like what the country has a right to expect from its present critical situation. We see, night after night, not one-third of the 653 Members present.

It seems that many persons in Hull have contracted the destructive habit of opium-eating.

A Methodist Chapel, on the site of an old heathen temple, is now in progress of erection at Cape Town.

The advices from Vienna affirm that the Sultan had determined, in order to meet the payments necessary to Russia, to appropriate to himself the Coffee monopoly.

Yesterday being St. Patrick's day, Mr. O'Connell had an immense bunch of Shamrock in his hat when he took his seat in the House, nearly equal to that which the late Lord Castlereagh used to wear on the fore-day of the titular saint.—March 18.

During the last fifteen years there has been a considerable emigration of Scottish farmers to Lower Prussia and Russia, under the fostering care of the Russian government. These industrious agriculturists have introduced the mode of culture of their native country, which has generally improved that ill cultivated soil.—Glasgow Chronicle.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—On the 26th March, the usual preparations having been previously made, the Session was opened by His Majesty with the following Speech:—

Gentlemen.—It is with confidence that I call the Peers of the realm, and the Deputies of the departments around my throne.

Since your last Session, the peace of Europe, and the accord established between my allies and myself for the welfare of nations, have been consolidated by important events.

The war in the east is terminated; the moderation of the conqueror, and the timely intervention of the Powers, by preserving the Ottoman empire from the disasters by which it was threatened, have maintained the equilibrium, and strengthened the ancient relations of the states.

Under the protection of the powers who signed the Treaty of July 6th, Greece will rise independent from beneath the yoke of the Prince called to reign over her, and will preserve the interested and pacific views of the Allied Sovereigns.

At this juncture, in concert with my allies, I am carrying on negotiations, the object of which is to effect between the Prince of the House of Braganza a renouveau, in the repose of the Peninsula.

The treaty which will which Europe has been occupied necessarily leads me to suspend my just resentment against a barbarous power; but I can no longer have recourse to the means which I have hitherto employed, and I have resolved to obtain, what I consider the honour of France, will, with the aid of the Almighty, lead to the advantage of Christian nations.

The access of the receipts and disbursements will be laid before you at the same time as the accounts of the expenditures and resources for the year 1831. I have the satisfaction of finding that, notwithstanding the decrease in the revenue of 1829, compared with that of the preceding year, it has exceeded the amount of the ordinary expenses of the State.

A recent operation has clearly indicated the interest which I have become negotiable; it has proved the possibility of alleviating the burdens of the state. A law relative to the sinking fund will be laid before you, which will be connected with a plan of reimbursement or exchange, which we hope will contribute to the public expectation our attitude, with the justice and liberality due to such of our subjects as have invested their capital in the public funds; the manner in which you will have to deliberate hereafter for their object to satisfy all these interests, we shall afford means of meeting without sac-sacrifices, and in a few years, the expense imperiously requires for the defence of the kingdom, for the prosperity of agriculture, and for the improvement of the public works in progress in the department; the repair of our roads, and the completion of our canals.

You will also have to devote your attention to several laws relative to the judicial departments; in various projects of public administration, and to various measures destined to ameliorate the condition of military men in the retired list.

I have lamented the suffering felt by my people during a long and severe winter; but benevolence has been active, and signifying their dissent within this period to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period, in which case they shall be permitted such dissent as they may see fit to signify on the 5th day of January, 1830, and any person who may be out of Europe, to be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st day of April, 1831.

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to be by it. Since the existence of the laws on the press and the elections, enacted in 1838, every administration must march with public opinion; or, at least, it must be able to do so. Neither that of the Prince de Polignac, nor that of M. de Villèle, then, can be considered as any serious apprehension.—Journal.

GREECE.

We find in the Gazette d'Angoulême, of the 13th, the protocol of London of January 4. The length of the details hinders us giving the whole of this act. The following are the principal articles:—

"The Russian Ambassador having declared that the 10th article of the treaty of Adrianople did not hinder the Powers taking, with regard to Greece, the measures that they judge convenient, a declaration from the Porte, stating that it adhered to the resolutions of the conference of London, was communicated."

The following points were in consequence agreed upon:—

"1. That an armistice shall be established.

"2. That Greece shall be independent.

"3. That the limits, according to the wish of the Porte, shall be from the mouth of the Aspropotamos to the Gulf of Zeylan; Negropont, the islands of the Delos, and the Cyclades being included.

"4. A reciprocal amnesty shall be proclaimed by the Ottoman and Grecian Governments.

"5. Each of the three courts shall have the faculty of suspending that arrangement.

"6. The effects of the acts of the guarantee shall be decided hereafter.

"7. The settlement of the frontiers will be made by the commissioners of the three powers."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, April 14. On Thursday last the following Message was sent from His Majesty's Council to the House of Assembly.

MESSAGE FROM COUNCIL.

The Attorney-General called the attention of His Majesty's Council to a publication in the Newcastle paper purporting to be reports of the Debates in the House of Assembly, reflecting, in a very indecorous manner, upon the proceedings of the Board and upon its members; and cited several cases to show that it was the duty of the House in such a case to take measures to punish the Member or Members who used the same.

The Attorney-General particularly brought under the notice of His Majesty's Council, a paragraph in the Nova Scotia, in which the Speaker is represented to have accused His Majesty's Council of duplicity in their proceedings with the House, by stating that the Revenue Board, which the Council retained after adhering to the others, until the Board should reach the result of the conference then pending upon that Bill, was not retained for the purpose of awaiting the result of the conference, but merely to give colour to the attacks of the House on the Government.

The Attorney-General proceeded to call the attention of the Board to some unwarrantable expressions relative to His Majesty's Council, in the reports of the said Debates in the same paper, and closed his remarks by referring the Board to a most indecorous and intemperate attack in the report of the speech of a Mr. Dill, a member of the House of Assembly, in which corrupt motives were attributed to a Member of the Board in the performance of his duty as a Legislative Member, and in which he was represented as reflecting upon the House, which appears to have passed unopposed and unnoticed by the House of Assembly.

Whereupon it was resolved unanimously that the publication in the Newcastle paper, purporting to be reports of the Debates in the House of Assembly, containing gross, scandalous and libellous charges against the Board and against the Members thereof, and in which the House of Assembly is reflected upon, and in which the Speaker is represented to have accused His Majesty's Council of duplicity in their proceedings with the House, and in which the Revenue Board is represented to have been retained after adhering to the others, until the Board should reach the result of the conference then pending upon that Bill, was not retained for the purpose of awaiting the result of the conference, but merely to give colour to the attacks of the House on the Government.

Resolved unanimously, that if such expressions were used in the House of Assembly, that the House, in order to preserve its dignity, and to maintain the respectability of the House, should take measures to punish the Member or Members who used the same.

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to the House of Assembly, but in their own conscience—and that they conscientiously think that any increase of duty upon any article whatever, is under existing circumstances both unnecessary and unjust; and therefore, the Council are desirous to see that the country should not be burdened with such a tax, which cannot bear and which the country does not require.

Resolved unanimously, that as His Majesty's Council are willing to concur in any Revenue Bill, which one amendment agreed to by the Assembly, and to be amended and disagreed to by the Assembly, 16 Bills from the Assembly were sent to the Council, 13 of which were agreed to by the Council, and 3 were amended and disagreed to by the Assembly, 16 Bills from the Assembly were sent to the Council, 13 of which were agreed to by the Council, and 3 were amended and disagreed to by the Assembly.

Among the Bills sent to the Council, and amended in a way to frustrate their object, the most important are, the Bills for appointing Agents in England, for the improvement of the Judges and their removal from the political office of the Legislative and Executive Councils, for the qualification and Formation of Jurors, and for organizing the Counties, for holding Quarter Sessions and the administration of their judicial functions, and for the improvement of the Courts with Statistical Tables, and improvements in the building in which the Parliament sits, the present accommodation being utterly insufficient for the proper transaction of the increased business of the Lower House.

Several other Bills sent to the Council are also Bills, the repeated rejection of which was complained of in the petitions of the people of the U.S.S.

The general result of the Session has been favourable. It has been proved by the self-command and devotion to the public interest, which the Government has exhibited, that capacity could have produced such results, with materials so discordant, so utterly adverse in their views, interests and feelings as the Legislative Council and the representative Assembly of the Province, and with high public officers too, holding their commissions and salaries, and with no other capacity than that which they possess, to reject a supply already accepted and again asked for by the British Government. No Governor, nor Government, can long ensure the peace and welfare of the Country, under such circumstances; there is no evil, however, without a remedy. Those who rule do wisely when they try to do so.

The people of the Colonies are suffering under the relics of a colonial system no longer suited to the age, hostile to the interests of the British Government, and contrary to the views of that Government, a system which has been a source of injury to the Colonies, and of affliction and gratitude substitutes heartburnings and discontent.

Resolved, that this House enters into the highest respect for the peace and welfare of the Country, and that the Speaker, whose public conduct has secured him the confidence of the House and of the Country.

Mr. Unwin proposed the following amendment, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

Resolved, that this House, in accordance with precedent in the English House of Commons, and in conformity with examples in our own Journals, will proceed to take under their consideration, the message of His Majesty's Council, in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which have been made in debate, upon the integrity of that Honorable Body, by the Speaker of the House and another Member; and that the same be referred to a committee to report upon.

Resolved, that the House of Assembly, in accordance with precedent in the English House of Commons, and in conformity with examples in our own Journals, will proceed to take under their consideration, the message of His Majesty's Council, in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which have been made in debate, upon the integrity of that Honorable Body, by the Speaker of the House and another Member; and that the same be referred to a committee to report upon.

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