LATEST FROM EUROPE.

[*From Papers by the Mary Ford, at Miramichi.*]

We have been favoured with Liverpool papers to the 6th August, received by the Mary Ford, which furnish important news.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The House of Commons had got through schedules A and B of the Reform Bill, and were proceeding to consider the third or enfranchising clause of the bill, by which it is proposed to give two representatives to twelve places enumerated in schedule C, and one member to 26 places enumerated in schedule D. In the first, some progress has been made, and members have been given to Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Sunderland, and Davenport.—Lord Althorp declared, that 'rather than abandon the bill, parliament would be kept sitting until next December, or next December twelve months, if necessary,' this will, no doubt, operate with a quickening influence upon the House; and tend to disconcert the desperate tactics of the opposition. Sir Robert Peel made a speech on the 3d, which has puzzled those who attempt to reconcile the conflicting sentiments and conduct of that wavering politician. The worthy Baronet, by this last display, has left the admiring world in doubt, whether he is at this moment a tory or a radical!!!

Sir E. Codrington's squadron continued cruising between Plymouth and the Land's End, and would return to port (we believe Spithead) on the 12th of August. No opportunity, it appears, is lost to exercise the squadron, either manœuvring or gun practice, and the rate of sailing is tried in various experiments.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has dismissed from the yeomanry corps every member who had been proved to have taken part in the Orange processions of the 12th ult.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts from every part of Great Britain describe the harvest as having commenced. It promises to be abundant, not only in England, but in Scotland and Ireland, and certainly up to this moment more congenial weather could not be desired. The early ripening of the corn, has rendered harvest hands scarce, and accordingly, the walls of the towns have been covered with invitations to Irish reapers, to repair forthwith to Lincolnshire.

FRANCE.

Change of Ministry—War with Russia.

The London papers of Thursday bring important news, which is likely to cause an immediate change in the politics of Europe.

The alleged strength of the French Ministry disappeared on the first division of the Chamber of Deputies. They were occupied until Monday last with preliminaries; and before proceeding to the immediate business of legislation, they had to elect a president. M. Lafitte was a candidate for the situation; but he was obnoxious to ministers, and accordingly, they used every exertion to prevent his being elected. On the ballot being taken, there appeared out of a house of 350 deputies, for M. Girod de l'Ain, the ministerial candidate, 181,—for M. Lafitte 176, giving a majority only of 5. The result was, that M. Cassimer Perrier resigned, as he had promised to do, if he appeared not to have the confidence of the Chamber.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes by express, on Tuesday evening.—Up to four o'clock this day, nothing has been finally determined respecting the change of ministry consequent upon the vote of yesterday, but the retirement of M. Cassimer Perrier. He complains of perfidy among certain classes of his promised supporters in the Chamber of Deputies, who, when they came to act by secret ballot, deserted him.

At twelve o'clock this day, the council assembled at the Palais Royal, when the resignation of Cassimer Perrier being persevered in, the King, attended by all the ministers, except the minister of justice, proceeded to canvass the formation of a new ministry, by the advice of the council.

The final decision is communicated to me while writing, viz.: Count Mole, the friend of Prince Talleyrand, is at length charged by the King to make a new administration this night, he (Mole) being president of the council and minister for foreign affairs.—He wishes to keep Marshal Soult (who, in fact, is anxious to stay,) for war, and Admiral de Rigny for marine. Count Mole has offered, this evening, the finance to M. Humann, the ministry of justice to Berenger, and Vatismenil for the interior.

It is amazingly difficult to anticipate the effect on the public mind of any administration formed under the auspices of Count Mole. The funds of course this day, influenced by the great uncertainty of public events, have declined considerably.

M. Cassimer Perrier, sensible of the impossibility of retaining place whilst he suffered the enemies of freedom to prevail, and being unwilling to plunge the country into war, sought the middle course, and attempted to form an alliance with our cabinet with reference to the contest in Poland, which would enable him to dictate to Russia without fearing the alternative of war. The urgency with which he pressed this point, and the sacrifices which he was ready to make on others, in order to accomplish this object, were known to us all along, and we have now before us a communication made by one of his colleagues to a friend, in which he says:—'The hesitation of the British cabinet to assist our views may be productive of calamitous results. It may drive from office the present moderate men, and introduce others who may create a storm in Europe which all its cabinets would not be able to subdue." We hope we shall never have to regret the non-compliance with the request; but this we are bound to say, whatever might have been the sympathy of our own ministers in favour of the Poles, there were reasons of state prudence, which made it necessary than the interference of Great Britain should be made on separate grounds.

In order to avoid the danger to French liberty, and the disgrace to his own character, which further submission to the friends of Russian and Prussian interests would involve, M. Cassimer Perrier had no alternative but war. Either his judgement opposed, or his courage was unequal to his trial, and he has resigned.

Up to this hour we know not exactly how his place has been supplied. One of our morning contemporaries states, that Soult is to be placed at the head of the new cabinet, and another mentions M. Mole. Neither of these is of the extreme left, but no ministry can stand, except on the principle of assisting the Poles. This is positive. It may be right, or it may be wrong, but the fact is clear, and it would be folly to attempt to conceal the fact from the people of this country, who are deeply interested in the politics of France.

BELGIUM.

Declaration of the renewal of Hostilities against Belgium by the King of Holland.

We have this morning received the following important announcement from our private correspondent at Brussels:—

'Brussels, August 2, 1831, Tuesday evening.

'The important intelligence has just reached us that General Chasse has declared that the armistice will be at an end on Thursday, the 4th August, at 9 o'clock in the evening.

'This news has excited the greatest sensation in the capital. Groups of people, gathered round the cafés and on the public places, are discussing it with a lively interest. His Majesty King Leopold, who is now at Liege, would of course receive the intelligence direct from Antwerp. It will no doubt accelerate his return hither.'

The following is an extract of a letter from Lloyd's agent at Antwerp, dated 2d inst, in relation to the same determination:—

'A notice of the cessation of the armistice between the Dutch and the Belgians arrived at the head-quarters in this city at one o'clock, A. M. It was sent by Gen. Chasse, upon orders from his Majesty King William, notifying that on Thursday next, at half past nine, P. M., each belligerent should be considered at liberty to commence hostilities.

General Chasse adds in his letter, that if provoked sooner by any act of hostility, he would consider himself necessitated to open his fire.

'The town is in a state of alarm.'

Our correspondent's letter was accompanied by the Belgian Independent of the date of yesterday, but printed on Tuesday evening, previously to the news being made public, but while something of the sort was fully expected. The reflections of the Editor on the heedless determination of the King of Holland, read with a due allowance for pardonable nationality, are such as will occur to every calm spectator of the peculiar situation of Holland, and the commercial interests which this rashness may place in jeopardy. We may collect, both directly and indirectly, that the main reliance is on Prussia; but it is difficult to perceive how Prussia can defend Holland without drawing on either a general war or a wider interference.

General Tieder's proclamation to the inhabitants, is just posted on the 'Change at Antwerp.

'That the communication by water being interrupted, the letters for England are to be put into the post-office immediately after 'Change; no vessel can henceforth pass up the Scheldt, as the Dutch prevent it.'

The Governor of Antwerp had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, calling upon them, in case of necessity, to defend their property; but many of them were flying from the town.

The Prince of Orange it is added, had put himself at the head of his army, and with it marching towards Venlon, for the purpose of defending and maintaining the Dutch territories.

General Chasse also stated, that in case he should think it necessary, he would not confine himself to the three days' notice, but immediately commence hostilities.

The city correspondent of the GLOBE says—'The private accounts from Belgium confirm the commencement of hostilities by the advancement of 3000 Dutch troops across the frontiers, and it was understood the whole Fire had orders to cross into Belgium. One piece of intelligence is very questionable, though from a high source of information at Antwerp. It states that the Dutch fleet was ascending the Scheldt, with Dutch and Prussian colours flying, and that Prussian troops to some extent were on board the squadron; 2000 more troops had entered the Dutch garrison at Antwerp.

RUSSIA.

Illness of the Emperor of Russia.

Recent accounts from Russia, by commercial letters, state that the Emperor Nicholas is attacked with a consumptive complaint, which is bringing him gradually to his grave. The news of the approaching termination of his life is accompanied by reflections on the fate of the various Emperors of Russia since Paul I. The masters of this vast empire, by wishing to rule through means disproportioned to the resources of the country, create general discontent. No weak Emperor can reign for any length of time in Russia. The grand Duke Constantine, who will succeed his father, is not more than five years old, and great events cannot fail to take place on his accession to the throne.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.—The letters received from the Russian capital are to the 17th ult. Up to the evening of the 16th, there had been 5,241 cases of the cholera. The deaths had amounted to 2,402.—The Emperor had ordered additional hospitals to be erected.

STILL LATER.

[*From a Paper by the Revitation, at this port.*]

HOUSE OF LORDS—AUGUST 9.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved an humble address to His Majesty, for copies, or extracts of all the papers relating to the negociations on Belgium and Holland, so far as the same could now be produced, without injury to the public. His Lordship entered at large into the foreign policy of the country since the death of his brother, Lord Castlereagh, on whom he pronounced a warm eulogium. He condemned the conduct of Ministers towards Portugal and Holland, our natural allies, whose interests we should have protected at any risk, the Revolution of July, the Reform Bill, and touched upon a variety of other topics reflecting upon the policy of the administration. He also abused the newspaper press, and complained that the relatives of the Noble Earl at the head of His Majesty's Government were promoted to offices of honor and profit.

Earl GREY had never heard a speech more calculated to plunge the country into war. It would in fact do infinite mischief in the present circumstances of the country. It was his anxious wish that the continuance of peace would be the result of the negociations now on foot. He should not avoid the responsibility of explaining these negociations when the time arrived; but unless their Lordships were prepared to address the Crown to dismiss the present Ministers, they would not, he was sure, add to the difficulties of what the noble Earl himself called an embarrassing situation, when negociations were going on full of complexity and difficulty, by calling for papers, and they would place that confidence in Ministers which was usually placed in them.

The Duke of WELLINGTON questioned the prudence of the conduct of the King of Holland, though he had a right to complain.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied at length to the Marquis of Londonderry. He upbraided him with ingratitude to the newspapers, which had supplied him with all his information, and seemed to be the sole source of his knowledge. His family partiality, he said was very excusable; but not in much good taste. He would have thought that the Noble Marquis would have been the last to allude to nepotism in appointments to foreign missions; he could scarcely have forgotten that fraternal affection had appointed to such missions persons unfit—notoriously unfit—unfit to a degree the world never witnessed before. The Lord Chancellor condemned the conduct of the King of Holland as selfish in the extreme; and as for the charges brought against the foreign policy of Ministers, he referred the Noble Marquis to the timid and hypocritical policy which allowed France to march an army into Spain, and overrun the country, without a remonstrance from the Government of this country, then in the hands of the Noble Marquis's friends.

Lord HOLLAND said the objects of the opposition must be war, and nothing but war; and not simply war between Belgium and Holland, but an anti-revolutionary war. And was there an honest man—was there an Englishman who considered the consequences of such a war, who did not feel that every thing ought to be done to prevent a cannon being fired in Europe. In moving for these miserable papers, it was quite clear the object of the Noble Lord was to create discontent in Courts, in individuals, and throughout the country. The fact was, that the Noble Lords themselves were for war: (no, no.) If they denied this, it must be said at the expence of their understandings. If the motion of the Noble Lord succeeded in occasioning a change of Government, the inevitable consequence would be war.—After a few words from the Earl of Carnarvon and the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Londonderry withdrew his motion.

LONDON, August 10.—Paris papers state that the French army crossed the frontiers of Belgium on Sunday, amidst universal acclamations.—The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived at Valenciennes on Saturday evening. The Minister of Marine, Admiral de Rigny, has addressed a circular to the Maritime Prefects, &c., in which he says he hopes the war will be of short duration, and therefore no means have been taken for laying an embargo on Dutch vessels, or any other necessary provision in that case usually made.

ANTWERP, August 8.—The Dutch have retired upon the old line in the province of Antwerp. They have abandoned Turnhout, Putte, and Westurzel, but we have no troops to follow them.—The Dutch have seized our ships at Flushing which were about to return to Antwerp. The half of Calloo is burnt; there were in the fort of St. Marie 150 Belgians, and not a single cannon.—The enemy, in his sortie from the Citadel, on Friday, committed excesses which were a brutal violation of the usages of war.

Private Letters and Papers to the 22nd ult. from Warsaw, state that the Russian army was making every endeavour to advance upon Warsaw, but the Polish Generalissimo constantly threw obstacles in their way. A general battle was hourly expected, and that it would be sanguinary in the extreme no doubt was entertained, as the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Polish army. Another account states that a courier had arrived at Warsaw from Paris, with a recommendation from the French Government not to risk a general battle, as negociations on their behalf were actively going on, and France was about to recognize Poland.

The accounts from the Russian capital to day are to the 24th ult. They bring the satisfactory information that the cholera morbus was less virulent, the new cases and the deaths having fallen off, while the recoveries were increasing. The daily cases had diminished from 314, on the 13th, to 190 on 22d; the deaths from 179, on the first-mentioned day, to 109 on the last-mentioned day.—At Cronstadt also the disease was becoming less fatal, as well as at Archangel.

LONDON, AUG. 11.—*Express from Brussels.*—We have received this morning by express, the *Moniteur Belge* of yesterday's date, which gives intelligence from the head-quarters of the Belgian army at Arschot, of Tuesday, where King Leopold had been since Monday morning. It appears that the Dutch have not recently made any advance, the two armies being opposed to one another on the line of the Gette.—The French troops have actually entered Mons. The intelligence reached Brussels as our express left it. It is not improbable, however, that a serious action may take place before the Belgians are joined by the allies.—*Globe.*

The communications with Poland are quite suspended by the occupation of the route from Warsaw to Posen by the Russians; all the little intelligence we do receive is by the way of Cracow. There is nothing of importance, except the official reports of the Polish Commander-in-Chief, which prove how much the skirmishes which have taken place have been exaggerated. They are, however, consolatory, inasmuch as they confirm the intelligence that all that has taken place is, as far as it goes, favourable to the good cause.

The Stanmer arrived on Saturday morning from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 25th ult. At that time the Don John and another of the Portuguese men of war had been given up by the French, who had received from the Government of Don Miguel the sum of £40,000, the amount demanded. Some other conditions remain to be fulfilled, on the performance of which the whole of the captured ships would be given up. The French fleet, with the exception of one or two ships of war, would leave the Tagus in a day or two after the sailing of the Stanmer.—It appears that King Ferdinand of Spain, and some other old women, have been raising a subscription for Don Miguel.—The Don really seems to be in a condition to receive thankfully the smallest donations. He appears, however, quite secure in the "affections" of the Portuguese. The King of Spain has revoked the edict which he had issued against the freedom of the Port of Cadiz.

His Majesty held a levee on Wednesday, at which the Lord Mayor had the honour of kissing hands, on being created a Baronet.

A conversation of great length took place upon a petition from the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, presented by Mr. Brownlow, praying that some provision might be made for the permanent relief of the poor. In answer to some remarks respecting the constitution of juries, Mr. Stanley observed, that ever since the appointment of the Marquis of Anglesey the object which the Irish Government had had most at heart was to render the administration of justice in Ireland not only pure, but so perfectly pure that not even the shadow of suspicion could attach to it. The petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and to be printed.

PLYMOUTH, August 13.—The Reform Bill has not yet passed the Committee of the Commons, but some progress has been made during the present week, and it is fully expected that ere our next publication the bill will be sent up to the Lords. Nothing particularly worthy of notice has occurred in the last week's discussion. The opposition in the lower house has fairly spent its breath, and this is not very surprising, when we find that some two or three members only are charged with having delivered 156 speeches on this single question, in a fortnight's sitting. Such is the wire drawn length to which some mens' minds may be beaten out! The nation now looks to the Lords, not altogether without apprehension, for we have daily intimations of the immense efforts making secretly and openly, to alarm the *amour propre* of the Peerage, by giving out the ruin of their order as the inevitable consequence of an increase of popular power. The Bill will certainly do away with the direct influence of the Peers in the return of members to the lower House, and give that right to the people, whose lawful privilege it is. There will be no more *nominees*, and the aristocracy as a class will therefore have less power to controul and coerce the government for purposes of their own; but who will maintain that the Peers ever ought to have exercised such power? It is positively opposed to the letter and spirit of the constitution, which actually provides a punishment for such interference, and yet the Anti-Reformers call upon the Peers to reject the Bill, as the only means of preserving the constitution inviolate!

A Government messenger arrived at Falmouth last Friday morning with dispatches for Sir Edward Codrington, who was then cruising between Scilly and Land's-end. These were at once forwarded by Capt. King in the Charybdis. In consequence of their contents, the squadron under command of the gallant Admiral stood up Channel under a press of sail—they arrived in the Downs on Tuesday morning. The messenger was but thirty-three hours on his journey from London to Falmouth. It is not known that he was dispatched in consequence of the threats of General Chasse to bombard Antwerp.

It is understood that the Naval promotion at the ensuing coronation will be on a scale commensurate with his Majesty's well known paternal regard for that popular branch of the national service. According to some reports, the Vice-Admirals, down to Sir Henry Blackwood, will have their full Flags, while others go further and step only at Sir Robert Otway. It is stated in certain quarters, that the King, consulting his early partialities, and in commemoration of his accession to the throne of the most powerful nation in the world, has covenanted with Ministers for a final act of grace towards the Navy; and that after the approaching coronation the doors are to be closed against all promotion, from favour or otherwise, not strictly within the rigid rules of the service, and the spirit of the late restrictive regulations. All promotion must then meet the sanction of the Treasury.

His Majesty's ship Winchester, 52, Captain Lord W. Paget, will return to the North American station in about a fortnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 25.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The first question put was, that £112,195 be granted to defray the charges of His Majesty's Consuls and Consuls-general, for 1831; also, superannuations for retired allowances. Agreed to.

The next vote was for £6625, for defraying the civil charge for Nova-Scotia.—Mr. ROBINSON was glad to perceive that there was a reduction of £2147 under this head, as compared with the charge of last year. He thought, however, when he saw a sum of £20,000 appropriated by the colony, out of its own revenues, for local improvements, and £5000 for the encouragement of the fisheries, that the colony might very well dispense with further assistance from Parliament.—Grant agreed to.

It was then proposed to grant £4000, to defray the charges of the civil establishment of the Island of Bermuda.—Mr. ROBINSON observed, that the grant now called for was to the same amount as that which had been voted last year. He should be glad to know why the colonial secretary at Bermuda received £800 a-year, while in other colonies of much greater importance, the colonial secretary received only £550 or £600 a-year?—Lord HOWICK said, that the colonial secretary at Bermuda acted also as private secretary to the Governor, and had, in consequence, considerable additional duties to perform. He conceived that £800 a-year was not too high a salary for the situation. The whole matter would, however, undergo a strict revision, and reduction, if necessary.—Mr. ROBINSON could not conceive why the colonial secretary of Bermuda should receive £800, while the colonial secretary at Sierra Leone, that pestilential climate, only received £600 a-year.—Grant agreed to.

The next vote was for £3320 to defray the charges of the civil establishment at Prince Edward Island.—Agreed to, without observation.

The sum of £11,261 was then proposed for defraying the civil establishment of Newfoundland.—Agreed to, after a long debate and much opposition.

Missionary Grants.—Upon the Chairman putting the question, that a sum not exceeding £16,182 be granted to defray the expenses of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;—Mr. WARBURTON said it was not his intention to divide the committee on this grant, but he felt confident that no vote which Parliament could come to could possibly tend more effectually to alienate the minds of the colonists from the parent country. When the great body of the colonists were of another religion, it was most absurd to be voting money for a forced support of the Anglican Church.—Mr. LABOUCHERE had already expressed his decided opposition to these votes, and was convinced that no member who had given any attention to the subject, could come to any other conclusion. He was anxious that the vote should not pass without obtaining from ministers a decided declaration, whether they did or did not intend in future to propose any similar grants. He wished the grant to be altogether abandoned, but gradually, so as not to hurt any individuals who now depended on it. He had in his possession a petition which had been voted unanimously by the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, and which prayed that these grants, and the system that they were intended to support, should be put an end to, for it was unquestionably true that the system did excite against the Church of England feelings of jealousy and suspicion. The Church of England in Canada ought to be put upon the same footing as all other Christian Churches, and until this was done the Church of England would lag behind all other sects. Nothing could be more preposterous than to establish a place of education in Canada upon principles which prevented nine-tenths of the people from availing themselves of the instruction. He wished his Majesty's Ministers to answer him on three points—first, whether they intended in future to continue these votes; secondly, whether they intended to apply themselves to the subject of the clergy reserves; and, thirdly, whether the charter of the University of Canada was under the consideration of the Colonial Office.—Mr. WARBURTON wished likewise to be informed whether ministers were not in possession of a memorial from the Bishop and Clergy of Quebec, praying that the clergy reserves might not be divided with the Church of Scotland? It had always been understood in that house that the reserves should be divided between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would answer the four questions on the part of his Majesty's ministers. With respect to the first question, he would say, that ministers did not defend this vote upon principle. The point, the committee were aware, was one of considerable difficulty, as it involved the whole question of the church establishment of Canada; it was therefore impossible to take any step rapidly, but it did appear to him that it was not fitting that the people of England should be called upon to provide funds for the support of the clergy and church establishment of Canada. It was the intention of Ministers gradually to reduce this grant, and to abolish it as soon as possible. The clergy reserves were highly detrimental to the prosperity of the colony, but he could give no pledge on this subject, which was one of great difficulty. The subject of the college was under the consideration of the colonial department; though he could not give a more satisfactory answer on this point than upon the preceding. With respect to the last question, he was not aware that any such representation had been received in this country.—Mr. HUME would merely follow the example which his Majesty's ministers had set when they were in opposition, for they had then moved that this grant should be diminished by one half, and that it should entirely cease in 1831. They had divided the House on that question, and of the list of the minority which he held in his hand, the first name was that of Lord Althorp, and the last was Lord Howick's. [A laugh.] He should imitate their example, and move that the grant be now reduced to £8000, and that it be abolished in 1832. The subscriptions altogether to this society had amounted to only £33,843; there had been raised in churches by virtue of King's letters, the sum of £55,859, and Parliament had voted £293,088. This was from 1814, when the society was first established. How was the money spent by the Society? The Bishop of Nova-Scotia had a salary of £2000 per annum, to which the society added £400. The Archdeacon received £1500 a-year; the Society added £200. It was the same with the Archdeacons of the other American Colonies. The society owned two estates in Barbadoes, with 700 negroes, left to it by Gen. Codrington, and by the labour of these negroes a college was to be supported for the education of the sons of placemen. He should persevere in his amendment.—Lord HOWICK had been the individual who had moved the resolution to which the Hon. Member for Preston had alluded. He had moved the resolution on the ground that the people of England ought not to pay money for any such purpose; but he had expressly stated that it was not his wish to expose any individuals to hardships by a sudden reduction of the grant, & that he made his motion merely as an opportunity for the House to express its opinion that the principle of the grant ought to be abolished. As Ministers had given a pledge to reduce the grant, he trusted that the Hon. Member would withdraw his amendment. Many clergymen were employed in the colonies by the society on salaries merely sufficient for their decent maintenance, and these persons having been sent out on the faith of these salaries, it would be an act of monstrous injustice to recall them. No additional persons ought to be sent out, and thus grants might be gradually abolished, and the society left to support its own missionaries. He believed the society to be of great use, but by calling on Parliament to supply its deficiencies it dried up the sources of private charity.—Mr. R. GORDON thought that the Noble Lord ought to have taken the subject into his consideration eight months ago, when he came into office. By the report of the society, it was evident that they mismanaged their own affairs, and the public money ought not to be intrusted to them; £3,333 was granted to Nova Scotia, and how was this distributed? Whilst the Bishop was allowed £2,000 a year, the Presbyterian clergyman received but £75, and yet the Presbyterians were as three to one compared with the Church of England. But the cry of ministers always was, that every thing was under consideration; but the Noble Lord had been in office eight months, and ought to have considered this question long ago.—Mr. BARSCOE said, he was one of the minority alluded to; but he was bound to say, that the Noble Lord's explanation was candid and just, and he recommended the Hon. Member for Preston not to divide the House.—Sir R. INGLIS, with reference to the cases brought forward by the Hon. Member for Preston, said he could not give credit to them; it was indeed, only assertion against assertion.—Colonel de LACEY EVANS said, that it was not the mere vote of £16,000 which was involved, but the expense must be greater. He objected to the vote, as throwing impediments in the way of the colonists themselves, though it was not fair to lower the vote this year.—Mr. A. BARING observed, that if half the vote was cut off, now that three quarters of the year was gone, and before information could be communicated to the individuals, it would be unjust. He was averse to the grant, and remarked that where it was made, the established Church of England was declining; whereas in the United States where that church was a mere private church, it was growing. [Hear.] Experience showed that where there were large salaries and grants, jobs and sinecures soon appeared. He therefore recommended to the Noble Lord (Howick,) between this and the next session, to devise a scheme for the final abolition of the grant.—The committee then divided, when there appeared,—For the amendment, 27; against it, 165; majority for the original resolution, 138.

Rideau Canal.—Mr. RICE, in moving the next resolution, said, that when the present Government came into office, they found the expense of the Rideau Canal so formidable, that it appeared to them necessary to bring it specifically under the notice of the house. He had therefore, on the suggestion of his Noble Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) laid on the table of the house all the papers relating to it. Those papers had been referred to a select committee, and that committee had made a report upon them. On the authority of their report he now moved for a grant of £296,000 to complete the water communication in Canada.—Mr. ROBINSON complained that although £1,040,000 had been already expended on this Canal, the work was still imperfect; and more money, it appeared, was still required to erect defences against the probable incursions of the Indians. The whole expenditure he could not help considering, under the circumstances, to be a great misapplication of public money, for which his Majesty's late Government, in his opinion, were justly censurable.—Mr. LABOUCHERE referred to the existing discontents in the Canadas and also in Nova Scotia, to which he begged leave to call the attention of the King's ministers, especially as he had been intrusted with a petition of considerable importance on the subject, which he would take an early opportunity of presenting to the House. The two branches of the legislature, though each unanimous in themselves, he regretted to state, were diametrically opposed to one another; and the division had occasioned so much political jarring and public disquiet, that it became the indispensable duty of Parliament itself to interpose, by an exercise of its own vigorous authority, without further loss of time. The Legislative Assembly, he conceived, would never be a complete and satisfactory political system until a spirit of full, free, and fair election should be effectually infused into the whole mass, and they ought to have either a Governor and a House of Assembly without an intermediate body, or if they had the latter, it behoved them at once to introduce the principle of election as Mr Fox had originally proposed. The next point to which he wished to call the attention of the committee was, to that system by which the Government party engrossed the whole of the offices and places at the disposal of the executive. Whether a man was popular or not, he was thrust into office provided he was connected with this little elegarchy. What would be thought in this country if the Sovereign were to strain his prerogative and have only what Ministers he pleased, whether they were pleasing to the house and country or not? The result would be, that the country would be in an uproar from one end to the other. Yet this mode of selecting public officers hostile to the feelings of the public was the practice in the Canadas for the last 10 or 15 years. With all this, he must say that the people of Canada were attached to British Government and British connexion, but that was an additional reason why they should expect and obtain justice at our hands.—Sir G. MURRAY defended the system adopted towards the Canadas by the late Government. The whole of the works undertaken were, while they tended to strengthen British power in that quarter, also calculated for the great local advantage of the colonists. For his own part, he would say, that the policy of the Colonial-office was to discourage as much as possible party dissensions. One great object which he had endeavoured to impress on the Government in the Canadas was to increase the members of the Legislative Council, by introducing into it a large number of efficient persons. It was also recommended that Government should be careful to avoid giving one part of the legislature a triumph over the other, which was the foundation of much discontent and heart-burnings in the colony. With respect to the expense of (we understood) the Rideau canal, it was necessary not only as a line of defence, but was of the utmost utility as it concerned the local advantages of the colony.—Col. EVANS said, that we should look to the Canadas as a possession on which we could not count permanently, and he did not see the policy of keeping up such a line of defence as was between the Upper and Lower Canadas.—Sir G. MURRAY said, that it would be impossible to retain the Lower Canadas, if we lost the Upper. As to the expenditure, he must say that none was directed by the colonial department directly. All Expenditure of this kind received, in the first instance, the sanction of the Treasury.—Mr. WARBURTON asked whether there was any document in the Treasury to show that the colonial department was authorised to expend money on the Canadas without first applying to Parliament.—Mr. S. RICE said that there was no document to show that what he considered the objectionable part of the grant was (as we understood) sanctioned by the Treasury.—After a few words from Mr. HUNT, who said that if the committee divided he would vote against the grant, the motion was put and carried without a division.

WEST INDIES.

From the New York Albion, September 10.

JAMAICA.—By late advices from Jamaica, we lament to state that the spirit of opposition to the acts of the mother country is no way diminished. Public meetings continue to take place, and hostile resolutions continue to be adopted. The people of the parish of Clarendon have gone a step further, and seem to indicate, by calling for a permanent establishment of Militia, a disposition to form a military force to resist the King's authority.

"Resolved. That it appears from authentic sources, that it is in the contemplation of the present British Ministry to virtually deprive us of our lawful possessions, by a series of fiscal regulations on the produce of our labour, in order to compel us, if possible, to surrender our slave property, lawfully acquired, to the theoretical schemes of our avowed enemies.

"Resolved. That we are determined, under no pretext whatever, ever to be the voluntary agents for the destruction of the rights, properties, and privileges of ourselves and posterity, who are Britons! and consider it a sacred trust, imposed upon us to defend them to the last.

"Resolved. That being actuated by such truly patriotic and constitutional feelings, we will fearlessly step forward in the hour of danger, and manifest to the world, that we will, at least, not be sacrificed like a lamb led to slaughter, without an attempt to defend and uphold our just rights, lives, and properties.

"Resolved. That in furtherance of these views, our Representatives in Assembly be requested to support any measure brought forth, for the establishment in each parish of a *permanent militia*: and that we will cheerfully, not only do our duty therein, but contribute to their maintenance."

When in an evil hour, Lord Althorpe threatened in the House of Commons to punish those islands with *extra* taxation which should resist the mandates of the government, he, we hope, little contemplated the spirit in which it would be received. Let him then recall that fatal threat, and let his party go back to the principles of honour and fair dealing, or British blood will ere long be spilt by the hands of Britons—let him remember that the sin of slavery, cursed as it is, cannot be atoned for by robbery. We say again, that the British people do not understand this question, or so much injustice would not mark its course. We have much reliance too, on the honesty and good feelings of the King—he has been in the West Indies and knows the nature of the question; he was there, by Nelson, taught the value and importance of the British Colonies. We therefore entreat our West India friends to do nothing rashly.

We are unwilling to advert to the troubles in the Bahamas. The House of Assembly is at open war with the Governor, Major-General Carmichael Smyth, and have petitioned His Majesty for his removal.—This difficulty springs originally from the same source, slavery, and the desire manifested by certain persons in England to give emancipation to the negroes without compensation to their owners.

BARBADOS, August 18.—In Monday's impression, we stated that a meeting of the Honorable Board of Council had been called by His Excellency the Governor. After our paper went to press, a proclamation was issued by His Excellency with the view of preserving the tranquility of the Island. We trust His Excellency's recommendations and commands will have the desired effect, by preventing an augmentation of our calamities from the indiscretion or turbulence of individuals of any class. The zeal and promptitude of our truly worthy Governor, (Sir James Lyon) on this trying occasion, are such as must ever ensure him the veneration and affectionate regard of the whole community. Nothing has been neglected that could be suggested by prudence or precaution for preserving the property and ensuring the safety of the peaceable inhabitants. As soon as the situation of the troops