

great progress would be made in the suits before parliament again assembled. If the parties who had filed their bills in the Court of Exchequer imagined they would have made any great despatch in their suits in the course of five or six months, they were not very well acquainted with such proceedings, to say the least of it. Nothing could be done in those suits before Michaelmas term; and between that period and the meeting of Parliament, he apprehended the progress made in them could not be very great. Although he did not regret that the subject had attracted the attention of Parliament, yet he could not consent to interfere in the absence of so much necessary information, and without first ascertaining whether that interference was advisable. The amendment was then carried, and the bill was consequently lost.

KING'S SPEECH.

THURSDAY, August 29.

It having been appointed that the Session of Parliament for the present year should be prorogued this day, the customary arrangements were made. At two o'clock his Majesty proceeded in his state carriage, being drawn by eight cream coloured horses. His Majesty arrived at the house shortly after two o'clock, and proceeded to the robing chamber. The body of the house, from an early hour, was nearly filled with ladies, in full court dresses, and the gallery was exceedingly crowded. The foreign ambassadors (all of whom were present) occupied the bishops' benches. The attendance of peers was not numerous. At half-past two o'clock his Majesty, attended by his great officers of state, entered the house, and took his seat on the throne. The scene at this moment was of the most animated description. His Majesty appeared in excellent spirits. The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by about 100 members, having appeared at the bar, the Royal assent was given by his Majesty to several bills. His Majesty then, in a most audible voice, delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In opening the present Parliament, I stated that never, at any time, had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you, now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Sovereigns, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definite arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the convention in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded, in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

"You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese Monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

"The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey, have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any event which may affect the present or the future independence of that empire.

"Your investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last Session, has enabled you to renew the Charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The laborious inquiries carried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive Sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East Indian Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely formed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, and by the opening of the China trade a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

"The state of Slavery in my Colonial Possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount consideration of justice and humanity, the interests of the Colonial Proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, and the conduct of all classes in my Colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent inten-

tions of the Legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

"I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the Law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in Courts both of Law and Equity, have been made more expeditious and less costly.

"You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which does, by well-considered amendments of the law, make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a Commission to be issued for digesting in one body the enactments of Criminal Law, and enquiring how far and by what means the Criminal Process may be assimilated to the other branch of our jurisprudence.

"The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my Colonial possessions.

"I have also directed Commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their enquiries will enable you to procure those means which may seem best fitted to place the internal Government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland, and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning Members to Parliament.

"It is with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently anticipated, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to go alarming an extent, has in a great measure subsided. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing those measures of great but unavoidable severity shall cease; and I have given my assent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present Session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance. The Act which in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed with respect to the Temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of Vestry Assessments, and the Act for the better Regulation of Juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may insure the welfare of all classes of my subjects, and thus effectually cement that Legislative Union, which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the services of the year. The estimates proposed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of the former Sessions, and you have wisely applied the reduction which has thus been effected to the diminution of the public burthens. In the course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the State, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honor of the Crown, and the true interests of the people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective homes you will carry with you the gratifying reflection, that your labours have been sedulously employed for the benefit of your country.

"During the recess, your attention will be equally directed to the same important object, and in this useful and honourable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty, and in that spirit of industry and obedience to the law, and that moral worth which constitutes the safety and happiness of nations."

His Majesty having concluded his Speech, The LORD CHANCELLOR said, it is His Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this present Parliament be now prorogued, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday the 30th day of October next.

His Majesty then left the House in the same state as he entered.

From London Dates, Sep. 1-4.

SPAIN.—The Memorial Bordelais of the

30th ult. contains the following important intelligence from Spain:—"The Court of Madrid is in an extraordinary state of agitation. The Queen has received positive information that M. Zea keeps up a secret correspondence with Don Carlos, whom the Northern Powers wish to continue in Portugal, in order that he may be near at hand should King Ferdinand expire. Indignant at these dark machinations, the Queen has urged his Majesty to dismiss M. Zea, and replace him by the Duke of San Fernando, and also to enter into an alliance with England and France. But the King, being weak and timid, cannot come to any resolution, but maintains his temporizing system, keeping his minister in order that he may not offend the Holy Alliance. It is, however, hoped that on the arrival of the Infanta Charlotte from St. Sebastian, he may be induced to come to some determination. The Spanish priests are spreading a report throughout the country that the Emperor of Russia had engaged his daughter to the eldest son of Don Carlos, and promised to unite Portugal to Spain, and bring it under the sceptre of Charles V. Unfortunately the ignorant and credulous population of Spain are not sufficiently aware of the intrigues of the Apostolics."

PORTUGAL.—Happily we are glad to learn that all the recently received private communications from Lisbon speak with great satisfaction of the prudent and popular course which, on the restoration of tranquillity has been maintained by Don Pedro, who, we believe, there is little doubt, will retain the regency while the age of Donna MARIA and the unsettled state of affairs shall require that species of guardianship. The reported intended union of the young QUEEN with the Duke of Leuchtenberg seems also to acquire additional credit. That prince, while exceedingly personable, is represented, by those who best know him, as a young man of sound and even of superior understanding. Of course we are referring to all these matters on the supposition that the Miguelites are successfully resisted, and the unhappy struggle in which the country is involved is terminated in favour of the young QUEEN—an event, which however likely, is not yet to be absolutely taken for granted. We conclude with an unequivocal re-assertion of the fact, that the popularity of Don Pedro with all ranks, has of late been every day increasing.—Globe, Sep. 4.

THE HON. MANNERS SUTTON.—We understand that His Majesty, with that gracious attention which characterises all his personal acts, has conferred on the Speaker of the House of Commons the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and that the investiture will take place on Wednesday next. If our memory serves us right, that is, with one exception, the only instance of this distinction having been conferred on a Speaker of the House of Commons. There can be only one opinion, however, as to the just claim of the Speaker to any distinction which it may be in the power of his Sovereign to confer on him for that impartial administration of his laborious duties, for so many years, which has procured for him the general esteem and personal regard of members of the House of Commons of all parties.—Courier.

BRAZIL.

Brazil papers to the 14th July were received this morning. They contain the reports of the committee appointed to examine the message and documents delivered to the Chamber of Deputies by the Government relative to the projects for the restoration of Don Pedro I. as Emperor of Brazil. The Chamber of Deputies, after much discussion, agreed to a resolution effectually to support the government in every constitutional measure that will prevent the approbrium of the restoration. A project of law was afterwards taken into consideration for prohibiting the Duke of Braganza from ever entering the territory of Brazil, on any pretext whatever, on pain of being treated as an enemy and aggressor. The Minister of Justice had also presented to the Chamber a project of law for more effectually organising the National Guards.

LOSS OF THE CONVICT SHIP AMPHITRITE.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, SEPT. 1.—The Amphitrite sailed for New South Wales, from Woolwich, the 25th Aug., Capt. Hunter commander, Mr. Forrester surgeon; and there were 108 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 persons. The captain was part owner. When the ship arrived off Dungeness the gale of the 29th began. On Friday morning the captain hove the ship to, the gale being too heavy to sail. The vessel was about three miles to the east of Boulogne harbour on Saturday at noon, when they made land. The captain set the topsail and main foresail, in hopes of keeping her off shore.

From three o'clock she was in sight off Boulogne, and certainly the sea was most heavy and the wind extremely strong; but no pilot boat went out to her, and no life boats or other assistance were despatched.—About half past four in the afternoon she came round into Boulogne harbour and

struck on the sands. By five it was known that it was a British ship: but some said it was a brig, others a merchant vessel, though all said it was English. It appears from the statements of three men saved out of the crew—all the rest having perished—that the captain ordered the anchor to be let go, in hopes of swinging round with the tide. In a few minutes after the vessel had gone aground multitudes rushed to the beach, and a brave French sailor, named Pierre Henin, who has already received the thanks of the Humane Society of London, addressed himself to the captain of the port, and said that he was resolved to go alone, and to reach the vessel, to tell the captain that he had not a moment to lose, but must, as it was low water, send all his crew and passengers on shore. Up to the time of her running aground no measure was adopted, and the captain was not warned from shore of his danger.

As soon as she had struck, however, a pilot boat commanded by Francois Heurt, who has on many occasions shown much courage and talent, was despatched, and by a little after 5 came under her bows. The captain of the vessel refused to avail himself of the assistance of Heurt and his brave companions, and when a portion of the crew proposed going on shore the captain prevented them. Two of the men saved state that they knew the boat was under the bows, but that the rest were below making up their bundles. The crew could then have got on shore, and all the unfortunate women and children. When the French boat had gone, the surgeon sent for Owen, one of the crew, and ordered him to get out the long-boat.—This was about half past 5. The surgeon discussed the matter with his wife and with the captain. They were afraid of allowing the prisoners to go on shore. The wife of the surgeon is said to have proposed to leave the convicts there and to go on shore without them. In consequence of this discussion, no long-boat was sent out. Three of the convict women told Owen that they heard the surgeon persuade the captain not to accept the assistance of the French boat, on account of the prisoners who were on board.

The French pilot boat had been refused by the surgeon and captain—the long-boat had not been put out, through a discussion as to saving the convicts—and it was now nearly six. At that time Henin went to the beach—stripped himself—took a line—swam naked for about three quarters of an hour or an hour, and arrived at the vessel at about a little after seven. On touching the right side of the vessel, he hailed the crew, and said, "Give me a line to conduct you on land, or you are lost, as the sea is coming in." He spoke English plain enough to be heard. He touched the vessel and told them to speak to the captain. They threw (that is, some of the crew, but not the captain or surgeon) two lines, one from the stern and the other from the bow. The one from the stern he could not seize—the one from the bow he did. He then went towards the shore, but the rope was stopped. This, it is believed, the act of the surgeon and captain. Henin then swam back, and told them to give him more rope to get on shore. The captain and surgeon would not. They then tried to haul him in, as his strength failed, and he got on shore. Up to this moment the same obstacle existed in the minds of the captain and of the surgeon. They did not dare, without authority, to land the convicts, and rather than leave them on board, or land them without such authority, they perished with them.

The female convicts, who were batted down under the hatches, on the vessel running aground, broke away the half-deck hatch, and, frantic, rushed on the deck. Of course they entreated the captain and surgeon to let them go on shore in the long-boat, but they were not listened to, as the captain and surgeon did not feel authorised to liberate prisoners committed to their care. About seven the flood tide began. The crew, seeing there were no hopes, clung to the rigging. The poor 108 women and 12 children remained on deck, uttering the most piteous cries. The vessel was about three quarters of a mile English from shore, and no more. Owen, one of the three men saved, thinks that the women remained on deck in this state about an hour and a half. Owen and four others were on the spars, and thinks they remained there three quarters of an hour, but, seeing no hope of being saved, he took to swimming, and was brought in a state of insensibility to the hotel. Towsey, another of the men saved, was on a plank with the captain. Towsey asked who he was? He said, "I am the captain," but the next moment he was gone. Rice, the third man, floated ashore on a ladder. He was in the aft when the other men took to the raft. When the French pilot boat rowed away, after being rejected by the captain, he (Rice) saw a man waving his hat on the beach, and remarked to the captain that a gentleman was waving to them to come on shore. The captain turned away and made no answer. At the moment the women all disappeared the ship broke in two.

These are the facts of this awful case. The French Marine Humane Society immediately placed hundreds of men on the beach; and the office or lodging, being close to the shore,