

LATEST NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Sept. 10. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King delivered, in a very clear and firm tone, the royal speech. It was in the following terms:

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I find, with great satisfaction, that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity. I receive from all foreign powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant solicitude. I lament that the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three powers with whom I concluded the treaty of quadruple alliance, and I have, in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the legislature, and have granted to my subjects permission to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain.

I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden, fresh conventions, calculated to eventuate the ratification of a similar treaty, which has been signed with Spain. I am engaged in negotiations with other powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose, and trust that ere long the united efforts of all civilized nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

I perceive, with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the bill which you have passed for that purpose. I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discord, and promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government.

I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary enactments of a milder character. No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute in any case, in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies. You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my Colonial possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation. It is most gratifying to observe that not only have these demands been made without additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of my people.

I am enabled to congratulate you, that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of the public credit, and of that general confidence, which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements and to maintain inviolate the public faith.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident, that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming their functions which you discharge with so much advantage, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen obedience to the law, attachment to the constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which under Divine Providence are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys.

The Earl of Minto's appointment as first Lord of the Admiralty, which we have again and again mentioned as entitled to credit, is now confirmed.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to the Duke of Wellington, and promises to favour Sir Robert Peel with one also.

The Dublin Pilot contains the particulars of the "O'Connell Fund" for the year 1835, the total amount of which is £134,554. The tribute money raised during the last five years is £80,000—no bad pay for agitation.

The Liverpool papers announce the death of Mr. Barry, U. S. Minister to Spain.

The stock of the great London and Birmingham railway, yet unfinished, on which £35 per share have been paid, is quoted in the Morning Chronicle of Aug. 29, at £30 1s.

Imprisonment for debt in England.—In the House of Lords recently, Lord Brougham presented a petition praying that the Imprisonment for Debt might pass. Lord Brougham in presenting the petition, admitted that it was not possible to get the bill through Parliament in the present session; but he could not help sympathizing with the person whose case was set forth in the petition. The petitioner stated that he had been unjustly confined in prison for thirty-eight years, for a debt which he had never contracted.

STORM AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday last a violent gale from the westward commenced. It increased towards evening and during the night blew a complete hurricane. Little damage was sustained by the shipping in the river. On the adjacent coast, however, the loss of property has been great. We are happy to state that no lives have been lost.—Sept. 13.

It is expected that the improvements about to take place in the navigation of the Shannon, independent of their permanent advantages, will give the employment so much wanted by a large number of the native peasantry.

PROGRESS OF STEAM.—Large quantities of fruit and garden vegetables are now exported from Dublin to Liverpool.

Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth.

A public dinner was given to Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth, on the 4th of September, on which occasion he made a speech, of which the following is an abstract:

It may be said that I am cautiously avoiding to make any reference to America, that I confine myself solely to the countries of Europe. It may be said, and I know it will be contended, that the democratic principle has been successful in America. It will be said that under this government the people enjoy civil and other rights almost to equality, and yet that country is able to defend itself from, and even to punish aggression from abroad. I shall be told, if I look to the States of America, I shall find an adoption of the popular principle has been successful there. Very well I look to the States of South America, where the popular principle has been incorporated, and can I acknowledge that it has been successful in those States, when almost every newspaper that reaches me talks of insurrections among them? (Hear, hear.) What has prevented the establishment of a regular government in those states if the form of a popular one was so very good? (Hear, hear.) If the principle is correct that we can govern ourselves, and that there is no advantage to be derived from our ancient institutions, and from obedience to authority, how happens it that revolutions in the states I have just mentioned do not form exceptions, but rather a general rule? (Cheers.) The real revolution that will happen in South America will be that by which a regular and permanent government will be established in that country. (Hear, hear.)

I have admitted that the popular form of government has been successful in the North American States, but I deny the general position, that because it has succeeded there it will suit this country. North America is a wide and extensive country. It contains

a vast tract of land unoccupied, to which the discontented and disaffected can go, and its position alone makes it widely different from England. The republican institutions that will suit a new country, may not on the account suit a country which contains men educated as we are, subject to such laws as we are, and holding property by such rights as we do, and having prejudices, (you may call them prejudices if you will,) that connect us with the ancient monarchy of England. (Loud cheers.)

Let it be not understood from what I have said that I bear any ill will to the Americans. No! On the contrary, I wish them all possible success, as well as their government. Let them believe me when I say, that I would rather see them happy under their republican institutions, than see any form of government, even monarchy, to which I am much attached, confirm the unhappiness of that people. Though we received accounts of the happiness of the people of the United States, I do not see that that is any reason why this country should adopt a republican form of Government. (Hear, hear.) But I happened lately to read in a paper an article which I shall quote, giving an account of a different character. Mind, the paper I am quoting from, is not a Conservative journal, but one that strenuously espouses the cause of the present Government. The journal professes to be the organ of the present Government, and it says:—

"The news contained in the New York papers which have been brought over by the Philadelphia, are full of melancholy interest—an insurrection amongst the slaves in Havana, the spread of the summary mode of punishment called 'Lynch Law'—(By the by, by Lynch law is meant hanging a person without trial)—[a laugh]—and the hanging of five gamblers at Vicksburg without trial—acts of aggression on the part of the authorities of Michigan upon the inhabitants of Toledo, Ohio; and the seizure at Livingston, Mississippi, of two abolition preachers, and of seven negroes, who appear to have been engaged in the streets by the exasperated inhabitants of a small town, which the exasperated papers contain." Gentlemen, this is the testimony of the English paper I alluded to, and the following is the testimony of the New York Evening Post—"The account which we publish in another column from the Toledo (Ohio) Gazette, will be perused by our readers with regret. With civil feuds in the North, tumultuous proceedings of an anarchical and fatal character in the West, and a servile war in the South, to say nothing of the factious and incendiary spirit which has lately broken out in various parts of our Atlantic border, the country does in truth exhibit at present a spectacle to the European nations which we fear will be commented upon in a way not calculated to recommend the example of a popular government." Now, gentlemen, if you only bear in mind what has been the issue of similar experiments, you will not indulge in great expectations from a popular Government.

Some idea of the spirit of the British press—unfettered as it is by laws like those which Lord Phillips and his minions would adopt, may be obtained from the following extract from the Liverpool Chronicle. "Who are the Lords?" The enquiry must be pursued technically. First, then, the Lords are about four hundred in number, and they are, whatever the vulgar may think, formed exactly like other men. They have just as many toes as a collier, and when perfect not a finger more or less than a cotton weaver. They have too, organs of digestion, the powers of touch and limbs for progression. In a word, they are mere men, and if they are good looking, you must consult Swift for the reason. They are unequal to any serious effort, and throw themselves upon the studied benevolence of some helmsman or rumpsteerer from the Commons. When they ousted the Melbourne administration, they could do nothing until the arrival of the son of a cotton spinner. When they had to defend the Municipal Reform Bill, they formed themselves into a sail behind the son of an American miniature painter, who had himself, in early life, professed the same doctrine, and who the Government of the United States is formed. Our Newtons, Lockes, Howards and Scotts were never incommoded by coronets.

FRANCE.—The bill to restrict the freedom of the press passed the Chamber of Peers on the 8th Sept. by a majority of 101 to 30. Orders have been sent to all parts of France not to carry into effect the reductions in the army, required by the votes of the Chamber of Deputies; and all furloughs have been withdrawn. Two reasons are assigned for this proceeding: one is that the result of the elections in the northern provinces at Kalisch is quite uncertain; and that it is necessary to be prepared for an aggressive policy; the other, that the unsettled state of Spain renders it imprudent to diminish the military force of France.

A batch of 80 new peers was created by the King of France immediately after the passing of the law of the press. They appear to have been selected from among all parties.

Other intended attempts upon the king's life continued to be spoken of. The Paris papers announce that the law for imposing restrictions on the press received the king's assent. The Queen, the same day, and that it is necessary to be prepared for an aggressive policy; the other, that the unsettled state of Spain renders it imprudent to diminish the military force of France.

SPAIN.—There has been another change of Ministry in Spain. The new cabinet is said to be composed entirely of liberals, with M. Arzuelles at their head. A serious engagement took place near Estella, between the Carlist commandant Don Carlos, and the Queen's troops under General Cordova. The accounts of course are flatly contradictory. The Carlists, however, had retired before Bilbao.

The insurrectionary movements continue to increase. A junta had been formed even in the capital, and it was reported that the Queen had been compelled to accede to their demands. The principal of these were the dismissal of the ministry, and a convocation of the Cortes.

SWITZERLAND.—Another Avalanche.—Obstruction of the Rhone.—On the 26th Sept. a considerable portion of the principal peak of the Dent du Midi, one of the great peaks of Mont Blanc, fell with a tremendous crash into a deep and narrow valley, situated about a league to the eastward of St. Maurice, on the road to Martigny, where an accident of a similar nature occurred in the year 1818, but it ended with much more disastrous results, as then no less than 400 houses were washed away in a moment. In this recent instance the peak in its fall carried with it a glacier, filling up the valley, dammed up the stream which ran through it, until it had acquired sufficient force to drive before it the whole mass of earth and rocks into the Rhone, the course of which became so completely barred as to dry up all below it, and convert the upper part of its rugged and rocky course into a sort of temporary lake. It was on the fourth day after the fall from the Dent du Midi that the letter before me was written, and up to that time this extraordinary inundation to the course of the Rhone still continued, disturbed from time to time by intermittent bursts of the growing flood across the barrier, the recurrence of which was so uncertain as to deter the approach of the curious. It was not known that any lives had been lost. The passage across the Alps by the great Simplon road, for the present cut off. An attempt had been begun to re-open the communication by a provisional road, which was to describe a considerable circuit, but it was not yet known what success was likely to attend it.

TURKEY.—Intelligence from Constantinople to the 10th of Aug. states that the plague was making fearful ravages in that city. The last intelligence brought to the Porte from Albania was that the vanguard of the army of Roumelie Valley had been routed, with the loss of 3,000 men, on attempting to cross the river Matt. Scutari is still holding out, although we had a report some days ago that it had yielded. Prince Ali Effendi, on his arrival at Constantinople, marked his entrance as to who are the real rulers of Turkey, by violating all Ottoman etiquette in going at

once to the palace of the Russian legation before he visited the Sultan. This, it is said, has deeply mortified his Highness; but Prince Milosch, we may be sure, well knew what he was about.

Greece.—A bank is about to be established at Athens, by a company of English speculators. The rate of interest for loans on landed security will be 8 per cent. of which amount 2 per cent. is to be paid to the Greek government. At this rate it is likely to be a rich source of revenue. Agricultural produce has been abundant in Greece the present season, exceeding that of any year since the revolution.—This gives the population more occupation in gathering their crops, and makes them more quiet.

Mr. Aubrey then sums up the treatment of Lord Macartney during his mission to the Chinese Emperor, in 1792 and 3.—The Ambassador was received with the utmost politeness, and treated with the utmost hospitality, watched with the utmost vigilance, and dismissed with the utmost civility.

UNITED STATES.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.—Wall-street was in an uproar on Monday afternoon, caused by the sudden discovery that a jobber in fancy stocks had suddenly evacuated himself, leaving certain checks upon various banks to the amount of 41,000 dollars, which he had given as so much cash, in the morning, utterly unprovided for. The individual is a young Englishman, calling himself Willing, who has figured to some extent in the stock market, lately, as well as in Broadway, where he made quite a show every day with green frock coat, red velvet waistcoat, low crowned hat, and great store of diamonds and safety-chains. In the course of the morning he purchased stocks of one dealer to the amount of 50,000 dollars, and 1,100 of another, giving his checks in payment, but forgetting to make any deposits to meet those checks, he made use of the scrip without a moment's delay, fingered the proceeds amounting to 41,000 dollars, and instantly bolted. The robbery was discovered, of course, on presenting the checks—the myrmidons of the police, were roused to the chase.

The strangest part of this affair is the readiness of the brokers to suffer so large an amount of money to pass out of their hands, with no better security for repayment than the checks of an unknown dandy boy—a foreigner without connections or guarantees of any kind for his integrity, and who has been known, even by sight only, a few months in Wall-street. In the card published in the papers announcing his fraud and offering reward for his apprehension, he is represented as no more than "about twenty years old."

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Nab'd Him.—Willing, who pocketed \$41,000 yesterday, was taken at his lodgings, No. 11, Fifth-street, by constable Fisher. He was at the time in a back building resembling a watch house in form. When the door was burst open he attacked Fisher and gave him a severe blow on the face, though he soon became peaceable, and said he had no intention of going off—not he! but that finding it impossible to make good his account by a few thousand dollars on Monday, he had just left the business rest until Tuesday.—He soon produced \$11,000,—on being searched \$22,000 more were found in his pockets, and enough more on the floor of the watch house to make up \$36,000 in Bank notes. He afterwards gave a draft on funds in Wall-street, which proved sufficient to make up the balance within a few hundred, to the whole sum of \$41,000. The fellow is but about twenty years old, and made his appearance in Wall-street but a few weeks ago. That so large sums of money should have been placed in his hands, shows how strong is the general confidence which exists in "The Street," founded on the honor and promptness with which obligations of this sort, to enormous amounts, are regularly fulfilled.—The lesson is a good one, and upon the whole cheap enough.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Albany, Mr. Bartow, has absconded, taking with him from 70 to \$80,000.—A reward of Five Thousand Dollars has been offered by the Bank for the apprehension of the Cashier and his plunder. He is thought to have gone to the southward.

FIRE AT OSWEGO.—A dreadful fire broke out at Oswego, at 2 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 8th inst. in the upper story of the flouring mill of Henry Fitzhugh, Esq. and occupied by J. Taylor & Co. which was entirely destroyed. The total loss of real property by the fire is estimated at \$63,000, and of personal at \$32,000.

GEORGETOWN, (Demerara) Aug. 22.—The experience of a year since the commencement of the new system, appears to have satisfied the Colonists generally, that the apprenticeship labour will produce a fair proportion of the staples. In Jamaica (which Island has been frequently cited as an instance of the total failure of the system,) it appears that the deficiency of crop for the year is not likely to exceed a fifth, against which must be set the deduction from the hours of 1-hour equal to a fourth. In Grenada, we understand that the deficiency is greater; but in the other West India Islands, fair average crops have been taken off. In Antigua, the emancipated negroes have abandoned the wandering habits in which many of them indulged, during the first few months of their freedom, and the cultivation is now carried on, generally speaking, to the mutual satisfaction of employers and labourers.—*Royal Gazette.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

MA. EDITOR.—Pray can you or any of your friends inform me what the Directors of the Commercial Bank mean by their present attempt to depress our money market? For the last week or two the old complaint,—has recurred through our city.

In the Old Bank, we are all used to this kind of treatment, but in the New Bank we have a right to expect a better reception, at least the projectors of it promised us better things. It is but a few months since both you and your readers will recollect, when the columns of the Observer teemed with high-sounding promises about liberality in discounts, interest on deposits, &c. &c. But now, before these fair promises are six months in power, the public find themselves treated as before—once week, all liberality, next week, all disappointment. The Cashier's finely furnished capital R. strikes across the discount sheet of more than one half the customers of this new liberal Bank.

Again I ask, what is the reason of this? Is it want of means in the Commercial Bank, with its capital of £150,000, with a charter which enables it to do business three times the amount of that capital? Surely not!—this cannot be the reason. Is it want of confidence in the public? It would be an insult to common sense to say so. This Province, and particularly this City, have never enjoyed a more sound and healthy prosperity than at this moment.

It is said to be the object of the Directors of both Banks to check the business of the place in order to reduce the premium upon Exchange with England. With the Old Bank I have nothing to do: it is only following its old narrow beaten path. But what shall we say of the New Bank Directors for adopting this measure? How will these thirteen liberal gentlemen answer to their constituents and this public for the inconsistency of their conduct? These are the gentlemen who a few months ago stated in their prayer to the Legislature, that the power vested in the Di-

rectors of the Bank of New-Branswick was exercised in a manner most prejudicial to themselves and the public, by depreciating the value of Exchange, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, what do you think of Directors (before they were invested with it twelve months too) for the same purpose, and equally prejudicial to the public?—No reason is given for it, it suits the whim of some of these liberal gentlemen to have the premium upon Exchange lowered in the market; and hundreds of Merchants, Mechanics and others, not at all interested in the rise or fall of Exchange, must suffer by the means they take to do it. I think Mr. Editor, if those sage gentlemen are wise, they will be cautious how they attempt to tamper with the public. We already hear talk about another new Bank, and if it is found necessary to have another, it is surely not want of proper management of the means in the power of the Commercial Bank. That Bank, with the peculiarly favourable privileges of its charter, under a judicious direction, would leave but little inducement for the establishment of any more Banks in this city for several years.

AN OBSERVER.

St. John, 25th October.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Remarks on the Address published against Mr. Malcolm Wilmot, of Westmorland.

MA. EDITOR.—Almost every person in this Province, if not the adjoining, has heard of the conduct of Mr. Wilmot, of Westmorland, towards His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, and no doubt with some surprise—owing perhaps to the feelings and motives which could have influenced that conduct. But as to these I shall be silent, inasmuch as His Excellency has thought proper to discharge Mr. Wilmot from the office which he had the honor to hold, and has appointed in his stead, by some of the Westmorland Justices, and the Address forwarded to His Excellency on the occasion, are worthy of a wider and more extensive circulation, if possible, than being once copied in the public prints,—merely to do honor to the motives that led to the one, and the feelings that prompted the other.

Allowing, for peace sake, that Mr. Wilmot's conduct taken in the abstract, unconnected with the charges that were made before him, was unjustifiable—yes, that it was insulting; and that he in justice should have been removed from the Commission,—is it not enough that he should have the satisfaction which his office entitles him to?—If a man commits a crime, the law points out the punishment which attaches to society for the crime committed. If Mr. Wilmot has offended His Excellency, has he not been punished in a legitimate way, so as to prevent the like in the future, by the removal of his name from the Commission?

Then I do say, as a plain and honest man, if Mr. Wilmot has insulted His Excellency, (which I should be sorry for) he has been sufficiently punished without the extra pain which the late Special Sessions at Dorchester must have given him. Not that he or any one else is ignorant enough to deny the offence, but no more?—If a man commits a crime, the law points out the punishment which attaches to society for the crime committed. If Mr. Wilmot has offended His Excellency, has he not been punished in a legitimate way, so as to prevent the like in the future, by the removal of his name from the Commission?

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