

England, &c. LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 13.—Earl Stanhope presented a petition from the London ship owners, similar to that on which the debate arose in the Commons last week. His lordship entered into an argument to demonstrate that the pensioners were correct in ascribing their distress to the free-trade system; but said he should then enter into no details on the subject, as he intended to move for papers which would put their lordships in possession of all the information that could be desired.

The Duke of Wellington, after referring to papers, said it was most extraordinary, if the British shipping trade had been declining since the year 1814, more ships should be employed now than before, and its competition with the foreign trader rendered more manifest. The same increase ran through the whole of the details, and showed him that it was impossible a losing trade should have thus continued to exist. But it might be said, that when capitalists had ships already built, they must keep them in use or lose the whole of their capital. Would they, however, go on building them? and that they did, he was in a condition to show. In 1814 the number of British ships built were 733; in 1815, 949; in 1816, 856; and so on varying, until their average for the three years preceding the reciprocity treaties was 501, and three years afterwards it rose to 833. With reference to these reciprocity treaties, he was quite free to admit that they were adopted with a view to decrease the price of freight in this country, so as to enable the British merchant to take his goods abroad, and bring back his returns on cheaper terms than before, and thereby to enable him to compete with the new state of things which it was foreseen must have arisen in the new condition of the external relations of British commerce. It was well known that freights would be rendered cheaper, but then the trade since 1814 had nearly doubled, the voyages were made quicker, and of course, though the sums paid were smaller, the advantages of more rapid commercial intercourse more than made up the difference.

Earl Stanhope, in reply, contended that it was the imports, and not the exports, which exhibited the true state of the British shipping interest. It had been in a ruinous state ever since the reciprocity treaties were enacted.

Lord Eldon stated, with regard to the American trade, that within the four years which have expired since the reciprocity act had passed, the American tonnage entered into our ports had decreased 48,000 tons, while the British tonnage trading with America had increased 60,000 tons. The entire British tonnage had increased two per cent. within the last two years over what it amounted to in the three preceding years.

After a few words from the Marquis of Londonderry and the Duke of Buckingham, the petition was laid on the table; and Earl Stanhope moved for several returns relative to the shipping trade, which were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 29.—The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply—£194,335 was proposed for repairs of barracks and the expenditure of barracks-masters.

Mr. Hume asked why we should pay £7,000 for the erection of barracks at Gibraltar? Taxes, and heavy taxes too, were levied on all British subjects in that place for the erection of the fortifications, and yet, instead of being applied to that purpose, they were quietly put into his Majesty's pocket. He considered that the taxes thus raised at Gibraltar were illegal—they were raised by the King's warrant, and not in consequence of any vote of that House. Again, in Malta, £2,697 was paid for the same objects; and yet Ministers refused to tell Parliament either why they did it, or what they did with it. So, too, in the West Indies £30,000 was applied to the same object, though the 4½ per cent duties were originally given to the Crown for it. Talk of difficulty why there can be none in England, when the public money is thus squandered upon objects for which the local government either had provided or could provide funds of their own.—(Hear.)—Again, in Canada £66,000 was devoted to barrack-building, independent of £1,000,000 spent in fortifications. Why the people of England should pay that money, he could not conceive. In Nova Scotia, too, we mustered barracks at the public expense; so, too, at the Cape of Good Hope, where he saw a charge of £9,000 debited to the public for the same purposes. Then there was a place, 1,135 for barrack-building at Sierra Leone, a place which we ought long since to have deserted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Act of Parliament prevented Government from imposing any charges upon these 4½ per cent. in the West Indies, except from the payment of the church, and some other services.

The resolution was agreed to. In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Sir H. Hardinge said that the expense of the barrack department had been reduced £42,000, and that in 1825, in consequence of an inquiry instituted by the Duke of Wellington into all the barrack buildings of the colonies, a great saving, both in point of expense and health, had been obtained by the use of iron bedsteads, instead of hammocks.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS. House of Commons, May 14.—Sir J. GURHAM rose to move an address for an account of all salaries, profit pay, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, from the 5th of January, 1829, to the 5th of January, 1830, held and enjoyed by each of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, specifying the total amount received by each individual, and the sources from which the same is derived. He was sorry that his Majesty's ministers intended to object to this return; a return of a similar nature had been made heretofore, and he could see no rational ground for refusing to let the House know the amount of salaries paid to members of the Privy Council. In principle there could be no difference between making a return of salaries paid to members of Parliament and the Privy Council, and many years ago a return was made of the amount of salaries paid to members of Parliament. The Hon. Earl, then explained the origin of the Privy Council. He did not see why the Privy Council should be distinguished from other classes. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the present motion was demanded by a motion of the member for Lincoln, (Earl Stanhope) now before the House. He (Sir James) denied that the motion of the member for Lincoln was for a return of those who held two offices under the Crown; the present one was more extensive. He endeavoured to procure the best information he could respecting the offices held by members of the Privy Council. In the present motion he had no intention of noticing the incomes of the Royal Family. Those incomes were known, and had been settled publicly, and some of them after very long and anxious debates in that House. With the incomes of the Royal Family, then, he had nothing whatever to do. The number of the members of the Privy Council, exclusive of the Royal Family, was 39. Of these 19 Privy Councilors, 113 were in the receipt of public money to the amount of £250,164 annually, giving an average to each of the 113 Privy Councilors of £2170. (Hear.) Of the whole annual sum (£250,164) £88,103 were paid on account of salaries, £162,061 on account of salaries, and the remaining £198,061 for pensions and allowances. Of the 113 Privy Councilors who were in the receipt of public money, 30 were pluralists—that was, persons holding more than one office upon which they received a salary, or more than one pension or allowance. And the annual amount received by those pluralists was £221,133 which gave an average amount to each of £7371 a year. The number which received full pay or pensions on account of diplomatic services, was 19. The number which received £127,170, giving an average to each of £4347 a year. The number of Privy Councilors who were members of the two Houses of Parliament was 69. Of that number 47 were in the House of Peers, and that 37 received £278,940 a year, being an average to each of £3800 a year. (Cheers.) Twenty-two Privy Councilors were members of the House of Commons, and those 22 received annually £90,810, which gave them on the average £4130 each. The House would return, that 113 out of the 139 Privy Councilors received public money, and that he had already stated that 69 of that number were either Peers or members of the House of Commons. The number of Privy Councilors who received public money, who were not members of Parliament, but were actively employed, was 42. The number who held salaried offices, pensions, or allowances, was 19. He had thus given to the House a fair and honest analysis of the return which he had made out. He would now glance at some returns which he had made out for a former occasion, with a view of establishing, with certainty some other facts, which could not be proved without official documents and accurate data. The returns to which he alluded were of the number of persons employed at receiving the public money, whether by way of salary, pension, or allowance, in the years 1797, 1805, 1810, 1815, and 1819, showing the increase which had been going on progressively in those several years, as well as the reduction, if any, which had been effected between the last of those years & 1825. Upon a former occasion he had stated in detail the several offices he held, the emolument from all of which he said did not amount to more than £2,300 per annum, a sum much smaller than the secretary to his own board.

Mr. Hume said that if the House acceded to the motion of the right hon. gent. opposite, they would have half the information required. Sir J. GURHAM would vote for the original motion. He was not at all desirous of having the bill passed. An opinion had gone abroad that the rates of the country were given away to the aristocracy. It was necessary to have the public mind disabused on this subject. One way of doing it was by voting for the motion of the hon. baronet. Lord A. stated the refusal of the right hon. gent. to give the information, had made the motion of importance. That House had a right to know what every public servant received. He could not see how objection was attached to individuals who were fairly remunerated for public services. Mr. HURSTON supported the motion of the hon. baronet. (Hear.) As a member of the Privy Council, he could not admit there was any objection in receiving remuneration. He himself had his wish to be corrected from inquiry. He wished for anything he received to throw himself upon the House. Let every member of the Privy Council show that he held his emoluments for services, and he thought that House would not be dissatisfied. He deprecates any thing like mystery. On the subject of the superannuations he would say, although an ex-minister, that he was desirous of promoting economy, and that he supposed the bill of his right hon. friend, for his part he was disposed to give the whole of the return moved for by the hon. baronet. Mr. W. STURR opposed the motion, because he thought the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give all the information required. Sir J. GURHAM was surprised to hear the associate of Mr. P. opposing the great constitutional principle involved in the question.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 147; for the amendment, 23; and against the motion, 84.

It has been generally said, that in the event of a change in the person who wears the Crown, the present Ministry would continue; but we suspect that some doubts are entertained on this subject, as we find the Chancellor of the Exchequer had very up-hill work in driving through the supplies on Monday night. A majority of sixteen in a house of two hundred and sixty two, is not sufficient to carry on with.—Glasgow paper, May 7.

THE NEW LAW OF FORGERY.—Under Mr. Peel's proposed law the following forgeries and kindred offences will continue to be punishable with death:—The forgery of the great seal, privy seal, or signet; the sign manual of the King, the great seal or privy seal of Ireland, and the King's seals used in Scotland; forgeries of exchequer bills and debentures, of India bonds, bank notes, bills and post bills, and endorsements on or assignments of any of those securities; of wills or testamentary writings; of bills of exchange and promissory notes, and of acceptances and endorsements on these notes and bills, and of assignments of them, and of undertakings, warrants, or orders, for the payment of money; false entries and alterations in the Bank or South Sea stock books; fraudulent transfers; the forgeries of transfers of stock, of powers of attorney to transfer stock or receive dividends, and the actual transfer of stock or receipt of dividends by false personation. The uttering, knowing to be forged or falsified, any of the forgeries or falsifications above enumerated, is also capital. The endeavour to transfer stock or receive dividends, now capital by false personation, is to be punishable by transportation or imprisonment. The other forgeries and personations, and kindred offences, which we have not enumerated, are to be punishable by transportation or imprisonment for various periods. Accessories before the fact are, in all cases, to be punished as principals. The list of forgeries punishable with death is still very considerable, and embraces nearly all those offences which have hitherto commonly been visited with capital punishment. The principal exception is the forgery of bonds, and warrants and orders for the delivery of goods.

ASIA. POPULATION OF INDIA.—The population of India is immense. The amount of it cannot, of course, be known by any thing like accuracy; but the following is probably as near an approximation as can be made:—The Bengal presidency, 58,000,000; the Madras presidency, 16,000,000; the Bombay presidency, 11,000,000; total British, 85,000,000; subsidiary and dependent (say) 40,000,000; Outports

in the bay, &c. (say) 1,000,000; total under British control, 128,000,000; independent states, but avowed by the British arms, (say) 10,000,000; approximate total, not European, 138,000,000; total Europeans, about 40,000. About one European to three thousand four hundred natives; or where they have the whole command of the government and revenue, one European to two thousand one hundred and twenty-five natives.—Picture of India.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. From the Asiatic Journal, for August. The progress of our colonies in southern Asia, in the arts and sciences, as well as in trade and commerce, is surprising. In spite of the lamentations occasionally heard from thence about black and bush-rangers, the want of a free press, taxation without representation, the ravages of the weevil and the caterpillar, and the inundations of the Hawkebury, those colonies appear to be making rapid advances.

In Van Dieman's Land, or Tasmania, as the colonists wish to be called, which is of subordinate importance, at present, compared with its vast neighbour, the improvements to which we allude are not less perceptible than in New South Wales. Its press is almost equally prolific. We are just favoured with the sight of the Hobart Town Almanac for 1829, the first publication of the kind that has issued from the Tasmania press; and a very elegant little book it is, embellished with plates, and emulating, though not absolutely rivalling, the new year publications of Mr. Ackermann and his competitors.—The contents of this work, which is not a mere calendar, include a very pretty descriptive itinerary of the island, giving an account of all the towns and the villages, the rivers and the rivulets, the seats of the gentry, and the farms of the agriculturists.—We have also the chronology of the island, compiled from the best authorities, whence we perceive that it was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, on the 1st December 1643, visited for the first time by an Englishman on the 9th March 1773, ascertained to be an island in February 1798, and declared independent of New South Wales on the 24th November 1825. A variety of other details, very useful to the settler, and not without interest to the European reader, is subjoined.

We find, for instance, from the "Statistics of Van Dieman's Land, on the 1st January 1829, compiled from the most authentic sources," that the population consists of 20,000 souls, exclusive of 600 aborigines, who live in the woods. Of these 20,000 civilized people, the male adults amount to 12,000, the female adults to 4,800 only, the children under 10 years to 3,200. The inhabitants of Hobart Town, the capital, are in number 5,700. The marriages in 1828 were 180, the deaths 300, the births 650. The arrivals in the island (other than by birth) were 1,800 in that year.

The total territory is 33,437 square miles, or fifteen millions of acres, whereas six millions and a half are pasture land, a million and a half arable, and the remainder rocky and thickly wooded hills; the number of acres already granted is 1,121,548. The land cultivated consists of acres 30,130, whereas 22,980 are sown with wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, and tares; and 4000 with English grass. The number of cattle and stock is as follows: horses 2,100, horned cattle 70,000, sheep 500,000, goats 2,000, hogs 10,000, poultry 20,000.

The revenue in 1828, amounted to £400,000, of which the duty on spirits produced one-half. The government expenditure on account of the island was just treble the receipts, or £120,000. The imports in 1828 were £300,000, the exports £100,000.—The total circulating medium in the island is £100,000, of which £60,000 is paper, in notes of one, five, ten, and twenty pounds each. The colonial interest is ten per cent.

So much for the statistical information contained in the Hobart Town Almanac; although probably not accurate to a figure, the details are doubtless to be relied on as approximating to correctness; and they show a vast improvement in the state of the colony since the visit of the Commissioner of Inquiry in 1821; its population, its stock, its receipts, &c. have more than quadrupled in the short interval.

SOUTH AMERICA. From the New-York Albion, June 26. The most important intelligence of the week is that received from Colombia. That brave, upright, and patriotic chief, Bolivar, has fled from his ungrateful country to seek a peaceful residence in a foreign land. The documents which we publish to-day, elucidate the recent transactions with tolerable accuracy. Bolivar, whose sincerity and patriotism we have always repeatedly insisted on, has been the victim of jealousy and envy, and of the unchristianlike designing men. Paez, whom we long ago pronounced a traitor, adds ingratitude to inhumanity—he betrayed his friend, his benefactor, and his chief, for the gratification of self-interest. From the moment he spoke of secession, he repudiated as a patriot departed for ever, because it is notorious that the apprehension of a monarchy was not imminent, and that the integrity of the union was the chief anchor of the union. Evil councils have distracted the country, weak men have been led astray, and had people have for a time triumphed—arrogance, and perhaps civil war will be the fruits of these misfortunes. All the ill that have befallen Colombia have been wantonly and wickedly charged on the Liberator—whose greatness in the voluntary sacrifice of self-expiation is one of the most glorious acts of his life.—He basely lost his property, and the most precious years of his existence to achieve his country's liberty—he now sacrifices his home, friends, and the ties of kindred, to preserve it. The only man who saved the country is now almost the only one denied the privilege of living in it.

Among all the follies of the administration of Calcedo, that of proposing a separate government for New Granada was the most imbecile and mischievous. How far it was intended to carry this portion of folly, is not exactly apparent in the message that conveys this proposition to the Constituent Congress. Fortunately one man of spirit and prudence was on the spot, who by a prompt interposition prevented this suicidal act, and for that time saved the country from its own violence. Mr. Turner, the British Minister, three days after his arrival, addressed the letter which we have inserted below, to Calcedo, and having been supported in a similar remonstrance by the Ministers of the U. States and Brazil, the answer which we also publish, was the next day returned, and the silly project probably from that moment dissolved. Reflecting upon the peculiar state of Colombia, her enormous debt, and relations with England, we cannot but feel gratified that so able a Minister as Mr. Turner seems to us, happened to be present. It was certainly his paramount duty to take the step he did, for he came as the accredited Minister to the confederate republic of Colombia, not to an indefinite number of petty and disorganised principalities.

We always thought that a more vigorous government was necessary for Colombia, than that which has hitherto existed since its emancipation; nevertheless, we were decidedly impressed with the conviction that the government should be really and truly republican. We were inclined to this latter opinion, because the strongest hatred had been instilled into the minds of all ranks against monarchy during the revolution, in the course of which the people laboured that love for appointing their own rulers which so essentially characterizes the feelings and opinions of republicans. Certain it is, however, that there were persons, friends of the Liberator, who did advocate the conversion of the republic into a monarchy—but Bolivar himself was not one of these. He always and wisely too, we think, insisted on the indispensable necessity of maintaining the republican institutions. This we are at liberty to state on most unquestionable authority—an authority derived from those who are in the habit of personal intercourse with him.

But we can see this point at rest, by inserting a letter from the Liberator himself, addressed to a friend in Cartagena; and we put this forward as a document that carries conviction on its face. The intense feeling, and ardent patriotism which this letter breathes, and the glowing and forcible language which clothe its sentiments, are irresistible. We fully sympathize with the Liberator, and we are unwilling to see any further comment upon it.

"I have sacrificed my fortune and health to secure to my country liberty and happiness. I base done all that I could, and have failed in making her contented and happy. I now resign every thing to the wisdom of Congress, relying that it will effect what an individual has failed to accomplish. That civil war, which has stained the history of the South American States, may never be witnessed in Colombia, is my most fervent prayer to Heaven. If so stay this, it is an irreparable necessity for the Congress, and desired by the people, to introduce a monarchy, I will not rebel against their wishes; but remember, the crown never goes to Bolivar's hand. I desire, rather, and be sure, that no act of his shall ever apply my glory, and add to my pleasure to review. Posterity will do me justice, and an assurance of this is all I possess to make me happy. My best intentions have been frustrated by the hands of ministers, and in the United States, where I expected justice, have been abused. We have done to merit this? Born to a fortune and every comfort, I now possess nothing but a ruined constitution. Could my enemies have desired more? and that I am thus situated, is that I have done this will. The emancipation of Colombia and her victorious armies have been at my disposal, and the consciousness of being done wrong, affords me the greatest comfort."

The following is the letter of Mr. Turner before adverted to, and Mr. Calcedo's reply:—

Mr. Turner to Mr. Calcedo. The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, has the honour to commence his correspondence with His Excellency General Calcedo, Minister for Foreign Affairs to that Republic, by entering an explanation with His Excellency respecting a subject of vital importance, both to his own government and to that of Colombia, inasmuch as it involves the position of the continuance or cessation of the longest engagements existing between the two countries.

The undersigned, knowing as he does the anxious wish of his sovereign and his government for the welfare and happiness of Colombia, has observed with equal surprise and pain, in the Bogota Gazette, and in the copy of an official message addressed by the Colombian Executive to Congress, proposing the establishment of a separate government for New Granada, and the virtual dissolution of the Republic.

The undersigned does not pretend to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, His Majesty's Government has, more than once, disclaimed such intention. But he thinks he should be neglecting sacred and important duty, if he declined to notify His Excellency that the above mentioned measure, by being sanctioned by Congress, and carried into effect, the Treaty between Great Britain and Colombia will be instantly ipso facto annulled by that act, and the functions of the undersigned as British Envoy to the Republic must immediately cease.

The undersigned has no other object in making this communication to His Excellency than that of warning the Government of Colombia of the consequences of such an act, as affecting the friendly relations of the Republic with a friendly Government, and the representative of the distinguished Chief of the Republic expressed, by yesterday, at a public audience, his determination to observe faithfully the treaties which unite the two countries.

The undersigned requests His Excellency to accept the assurances of his highest and most distinguished consideration. (Signed) W. TURNER. British Legation, Bogota, 19th April, 1830.

Bogota, April 20, 1830. To the Hon. William Turner, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, near the Government of Colombia.

The undersigned Minister, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Colombia, has had the honour to receive and communicate to the Government the note which the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty has been pleased to transmit under date of yesterday, in which he expressed the protest and the provisional and conciliatory means which in its opinion would be best adapted to tranquillize the effervescence of the public mind, in order that the Representatives of the people of ancient Venezuela and New Granada might deliberate calmly and disinterestedly, and form such a compact as should be found most expedient. The undersigned is directed to make this representation to the Minister in the most explicit manner, and assure him that union is, and ever has been the object to which the Colombian Government has directed its constant efforts. It is the policy which the Government has uniformly pursued; for it believes that union is competent to secure the happiness of the people, and no pacific means will be neglected to effect its attainment.

In accordance with this policy, is the religious observance of the Treaties which we form with foreign nations who have acknowledged the independence which we have achieved of the mother country; and the Government has directed the undersigned to declare explicitly to the Minister of His Britannic Majesty, that whatever may be the firms and institutions which exist, or shall hereafter exist, in the territory actually included in the Republic, it is its inviolable purpose to observe, with the same scrupulousness as in time past, the stipulations of the Treaty between Colombia and Great Britain.

The assurances which the Chief Magistrate of the Government has given to your Excellency will not be infringed; for whatever may be the differences which at present agitate the Colombian people, the Government believes it can safely carry, through the medium of the undersigned, that all are agreed in fulfilling what has been expressed in their name towards a friendly nation which has preserved the best understanding with the Republic, and to which it is under obligations which it is bound to remember with gratitude and acknowledgement.

The undersigned Minister, Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Colombia, hopes that this explanation will be satisfactory to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, to whom he offers the assurances of his most distinguished consideration and respect. (Signed) DOMINGO CAICEDO. COLOMBIA—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. Accounts from Cartagena announce Bolivar's approaching departure forever from Colombia, and the election of a new President and Vice-President.—Sr. Mosquera was elected President, and General Domingo