

SCOTLAND'S POLITICAL AND SOCIAL AWEAKENING.

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OBSERVATIONS

SCOTTISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF SCOTTISH GRIEVANCES AND THE VINDICATION OF SCOTTISH RIGHTS.

As some of the Scotch and Scotch-descended settlers in this colony may not yet have seen an account of the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, a few remarks are here offered on the subject. It is not necessary to say only to all Scotsmen who dwell within the bounds of Scotland, but also to every son of Calcutta, and to every one of Scottish origin or descent in whatever part of the world his abode may be.

The Association was formed in Edinburgh only a few months ago, and it already numbers many influential members. The president is the Earl of Eglington, among the vice-presidents are the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earl of Eroll, the Earl of Dundonald and Lord Colborne. Among the members are A. Alison, author of the History of Europe and Professor Aytoun the poet; these two are conservative in politics. The protest and town council of many of the towns have joined; the general committee includes about two hundred names, and among them are Mr. Buchanan, editor of the *Calcutta Mercury*; the editor of the *Scottish Reflector*; *Gazette*; and the editors of several other papers. The Association has not the slightest connection with party politics as is shown by the fact that Conservatives and Liberals, Whigs and Tories alike belong to it; nor has it anything to do with ecclesiastical dissension.

The Secretary is Mr. Fred. H. Carter, Accountant, 10, Queen St., Edin.; the yearly subscription of members is five shillings sterling; the objects of this national society are to secure to all a right of representation before the address to the People of Scotland and Statement of Grievances by the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights.

We treat every lover of his country to procure this pamphlet, and till he is able to do so, some account of the Association may be had from the Secretary. The chief grievance is that the Scotch members of parliament are too few in comparison with those of England; the number of the latter is 600, and the former only 45. To determine the proper proportion of representatives for Scotland, the Secretary has taken the following course: he has ascertained the number of the population, and others the amount of the taxation contributed by each to the common fund. He has then divided the House of Commons into 600 equal parts, and has ascertained the money paid by the people in the shape of taxes, and as this is the money they pay the money ought to be in the hands of the people, and the corresponding proportion they contribute. It is stated in the Society's address page 2, that the average taxation paid yearly by each inhabitant of Scotland is forty-three shillings and sixpence, and that of England is 50s. 6d. The amount of the population of England and Wales or of Great Britain is 20,730,000, and the amount of the revenue from tax from this number yields a revenue of £39, 878, 168.

Now if £ 6, 171, 830 the revenue of Scotland is voted every 13th parliamentary representative, then the revenue of England ought to be voted away by 337 and not by 500 members of parliament the present number in England and Wales. Scotland is entitled to 337 members in the House of Commons more than she is fairly entitled to. Or, if she is paid £ 279, 878, 168 the revenue of England represented by 500 members of parliament, then she is entitled to 500 members of parliament, and she is entitled to 500 members of parliament the present number in England and Wales. Scotland is entitled to 500 members of parliament more than she is fairly entitled to. Or, if she is paid £ 1, 349, 756 the revenue of Scotland represented by 337 members of parliament, then she is entitled to 337 members of parliament, and she is entitled to 337 members of parliament the present number in England and Wales. Scotland is entitled to 337 members of parliament more than she is fairly entitled to.

It is not the number of those who think that the revenue is the just proper one to which to adjust the fair or just proportion of members to represent each of the three Kingdoms in the United Kingdom, but the number of those who are curious to may glance at the population size of the same important question.

The population of Scotland is 2,073,000, and the population of England and Wales is 20,730,000, and the population of Great Britain is 22,803,000. Or, if 17,222,708 the population of England and Wales ought to be represented by 500 members of parliament, then the population of Scotland ought to be represented by 500 members of parliament, and she is entitled to 500 members of parliament the present number in England and Wales. Scotland is entitled to 500 members of parliament more than she is fairly entitled to.

Some persons have said that Scotland sent 500 members, and South Britain 330 their just proportions; it is evident that the smaller country would run some risk of its interests being more than sacrificed to the larger, and that 169, 218, 337 members more than herself, but how much more likely when, as at present the Scotch are 447 fewer in number than England, and that the Scotch are 170 more than they are entitled to. It is not the number of those who are curious to may glance at the population size of the same important question.

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And divide the English population by 37,501; the result is 476 members and there are 24,000 persons over. Seventy six and 476 make 552 and the two remainders make up one for the deficient member of the 553.

To return to the revenue of the question, if we divide £ 6, 171, 830 the revenue of Scotland, by 338, the number of Scotch members, each member represents £ 18, 104, 473 of revenue.

Secondly, if we divide £ 39, 878, 168 the revenue of England and Wales, by 500, the number of their members, each member represents only £ 79, 757, 136, 485 less than is represented by each Scotch member.

Thirdly, if we divide £ 40, 000, 000 the revenue of Ireland, by 184, the number of Irish members, each represents only £ 38, 101 of revenue, being £ 1, 262, 300 less than is represented by each Scotch member.

We may now allude to a few of the grievances which flow chiefly from the above insufficient representation of Scotland in the House of Commons. The facts are detailed in the Society's Address.

Last year, under the head of Charitable Institutions and Hospitals, England received from Parliament £ 2,000, besides a sum for the support of Balaclava and other hospitals, besides £ 48, 475; and Scotland received two pounds!

Under the head of Public Works, it appears that London, besides £ 248, 230. Half of the expense of the English county police is paid out of the Exchequer fund. No allowance for police is made to Scotland.

Injustice to Scotland and nearly similar to the above is the treatment of the Scotch in the following heads—Harbours of Refuge, Free Libraries and Lighthouses, Woods and Forests, Arts and Science, Scottish Police, and the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, Post Office, Stamp Office, Military Establishments, Naval Establishments, Mills, Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Naval and Army Academies, and the Poor Law. The Scotch pay a higher Income Tax on Scotland than on England, Landlords, University Representation and Allowances, &c.

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. M. S. CANADA.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning. She brings news that Russia has accepted the challenge of the Ottoman, and has declared war. This document will not deceive anybody. The intelligence from the Bank of the Danube has daily become more alarming. Hostilities have assumed a different shape, but the main body of the Russian Army has been defeated by an inferior body of the Ottoman troops. In addition to this, the Emperor of Russia has published a hostile manifesto, couched in threatening terms, and justifying himself in making up Turkey a war of extermination.

It appears that it was not the fort of Isatchka, but a small town situated near that place, and bearing the same name, that was burned by the fire of the Russian gunboats.

A communication from Constantinople states that the most perfect tranquility prevailed, and that the pay of the functionaries and the army were regularly kept up. Yussuf Kitchery, the famous Albanian brigand, is to be brought to Constantinople for trial, with a view, it is stated, of proving him to be one of the chiefs of the secret societies established at Smyrna, under the inspiration of Russia.

A despatch from Vienna states that the following are the conditions insisted on in an ultimatum presented by Omer Pacha to Prince Gortschakoff:—"All the strong places in the Principality to be given into the hands of the Russian garrisons, and the complete evacuation of the Principality as speedily as possible, and a guarantee of all the powers against similar invasion."

On the Asiatic borders the Turks are stated to have obtained several decided advantages over the Russian Army.

On the 2nd instant the English and French fleets, under the command of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin, were in the Bay of Bosphorus, and the commanders proceeded to Constantinople.

Five Russian officers, prisoners of war, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th.

French dispatches state that the Turks have taken Cherkedy, a town in Asia.

25,000 Turks have crossed the Danube, at Whidden into Wallachia.

The Cholera has made its appearance in France, and several deaths of the acute form have been ascertained.

At the Civic Banquet to inaugurate the new Lord Mayor—the Russian Ambassador being present—Lord Aberdeen, in a few brief but telling sentences, placed his meaning on this head fully before the meeting and the Russian Ambassador.

The supplies of Grain in Great Britain and Ireland is said to be superabundant.

On the 21st inst. the Commodore J. E. Bailey, notorious for the grievances of the Ward-room Officers, ending in sundry 'outs martial, arrived at Spithead on the 6th from the North American station.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.

By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas the First Emperor and Autocrat of the Russians, &c.

"By our manifesto of the 14th of June, of the present year, we inform our faithful and well-beloved subjects of the motives which made it incumbent upon us to demand from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred rights and interests of the Orthodox Church."

"We at the same time announced to them that all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to the faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that, consequently, we deemed it indispensable to order our troops to advance into the principalities of the Danube. But, in adopting that measure, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would confess its errors, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just reclamations."

"Our expectations have been deceived. 'It is in vain also that the great Powers of Europe have endeavoured by their interpositions to shake the obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It is by a declaration of war by a proclamation replete with false accusations against Russia, that is replied to the pacific efforts of Europe, and to our observance. Finally, enrolling in the ranks of its army the revolutionists of all countries, the Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube—Russia is provoked to the combat; no other means left than a second time to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it the reparation of the offences by which it responded to our most moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East which is also the religion of the Russian People."

"We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will justly sympathize with the just and noble cause of the Most High, that His hand may design to bless our arms in the holy and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious ancestors."

"We do not desire to domineer; nor confounder is sternum."

Done at Tsarsko Selo, the 20th day of October (3d of November), in the year of Grace, 1853, and the 35th of our reign. (Signed) "NICHOLAS"

In Warsaw it was found that 90 per cent. of those who died of cholera, had been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits to excess; and at Tiflis, in Russia, a number of 20,000 persons, every drunkard was carried off by cholera.

The word "Besika" means "cradle" in Turkish. The Emperor of Russia, in a late caricature, is represented rocking the two fleets in their cradle, whilst the British Queen is looking on in admiration.

FRANCE.

The Russians in Paris speak of the overthrow and annihilation of the Turkish Empire in Europe and Asia with as much certainty as if it was already a *fait accompli*. Within a month from the present time, they say, an overwhelming force from Bessarabia will sweep the Turks from the Crimea, and will support it.

Several meetings of the English-Protestant Paris have been held, with the object of obtaining the erection of a church in some measure commensurate with the religious and political position of the British Empire, and creditable to the British Government. A series of resolutions were passed, and a deputation submitted to the English Ambassador, Lord Cowley, who expressed his good offices in the matter.

The Senate was expected to be convoked for the 12th instant, to receive the notification of the approaching marriage of Prince Napoleon (Jerome Bonaparte) with Princess of Holstein-Schlegel-Singermark.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia, upon the Oriental question, the position of the Russian Ambassador, at Paris, becomes every day more embarrassing.

An rumor has been circulated that General Carbert goes to St. Petersburg on a special mission. Nothing positive is known of the nature of his instructions.

RUSSIA.

Mr. Vroom, the newly accredited United States Minister, was presented to the King at a special audience.

The order for convoking the Prussian Chamber for the 20th instant was yet to be published. Members of both Houses continue to resign their seats, and as these resignations proceed indifferently from all the various parties in the Chamber, it is difficult to attribute them to owing to any private motive. The business of the approaching session will be conducted as much as possible to matters of urgent necessity, and every attempt will be made to curtail its length.

An instant from the Finance Minister has been published for the repeal of the duty on the rice, but end of this year. The southern States of the Darmstadt Coalition have continued their opposition to the proposed treaty of Prussia most successfully, and have thrown out every liberal proposal for alleviating the burdens on trade and manufactures.

ITALY.

Advices from Rome state that the exciting news from the banks of the Danube has raised the blood of the Italian youth, and that a large army of occupation, but even the oldest veterans will be recruited, and that numerous applications have been transmitted to the competent authorities for permission to witness the operations of the Turkish army.