

man with a view to their own advantage, at the expense of the public. It may so happen that the practice of the court auhors fees to be taken for services never performed.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CENSOR.

For the British American.

Mr. Editor.—On perusing the British American of the 16th ult., I found one of its columns to contain a descant of Mr. Pope's on a petition presented by him in the House of Assembly, from certain inhabitants living above the Aboiteau, at Tryon River. He seems to be very much delighted at the logical manner in which it was drawn, as he terms it; and he was so much excited into ecstasy of spirits, that at one single leap he went clean out-of-doors, (declaring that the person who drew it expected to be a Representative for Prince County the very next vacancy,) and left only his specire for the Hon. House to look at, as to what he was sent there for, I wonder that he did not receive a message, stating him know that he had got out-of-himself. It is said of Cicero, that he was always the first in his own eyes, and that he sacrificed everything to a witticism, and this appears to be very applicable to the Hon. gentleman, for he has acted the office of a witracker by vomiting out some of his spleen, in throwing some of his sarcasms at me, though he seems to have been riding his logical horse at the same pace, and it is thrown as logically as if a carrier was shaving a horses tail, and report says that he is something of a shaver of this description. But I assure you Mr. Editor, he is as far astray in his ideas in this, as he was concerning the Royal Instructions; or I have no such expectations, and for the farther comfort of the gentleman, I will inform you Mr. Editor, that my mind will change very much if ever I canvass for one single vote; but Sir, if the Country meets, I am not against doing anything in my power so far as my abilities will enable me for the good of society. Should such a thing ever happen, I trust I never will oppose those that had been the means of sending me there, by bringing forward supporting measures to deprive them of their Rights and Privileges, to gratify my own private ends, and a few sycophants to the general hurt of the Country; neither would I wish to make a burlesque of those that did not vote for me, for this Mr. Editor, is the whole grounds of the slur being cast on me. Sir, I have no hatred against any person, and I only state this to shew that I am not blind though I may not see as well as the Hon. Gentleman. It is observed

of Vespasian when speaking to Demetrius, that he said he did not kill all dogs that barked; but were I to be offended on this occasion I would only say, that I do not mind all dogs that bark. But Sir, I must not procrastinate,—but close by requesting an insertion of this in the British American, and in so doing you will oblige, Sir,

Yours, &c.
A TRUE BLUE.

March 28, 1833

ENGLISH NEWS.
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

This being the day appointed for the formal opening of Parliament by the speech from the throne, the house was crowded so early as 12 o'clock by persons desirous of witnessing the ceremony. The strangers' gallery was filled by gentlemen, and in the body of the house between 300 and 400 ladies occupied the back benches. The French, Russian, Prussian, Turkish, and several other ambassadors, took their places on the Bishops' seats. At half past 12 the Lord Chancellor entered the house, and prayers were read by the Bishop of Hereford. The Judges sat upon the wool-sack. The House presented a very striking and animated appearance. The presence of a number of peers in their robes, the foreign ministers in brilliant military costume, and an unprecedented large attendance of ladies in rich and elegant dresses, produced a most pleasing effect. At a quarter past 2 His Majesty entered the house and took his seat on the throne, attended on his right by the Lord Chancellor, with the Purse and Seals; the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal; the Marquis of Winchester, bearing the Cap of Maintenance; and the Marquis of Lansdowne, as President of the Council; and supported on the left by Earl Grey, bearing the Sword of State; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, with the Staff of Office as Deputy Great Chamberlain; and Marquis Wellesley, as Lord Steward.

His Majesty, on taking his place on the throne, addressed the house, and said, "Your Lordships will be seated."

His Majesty then directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons, and in a few minutes the Speaker, accompanied by as many members as the space below the bar could accommodate, attended. So great was the crowd of members of the House of Commons, that it was found impossible to close the great doors by which they had entered.

His Majesty then delivered the following most gracious speech, in a firm and distinct tone of voice, and with marked emphasis, discriminating with peculiar en-

ergy that portion of it which relates to Ireland:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are intrusted.

"Never at any time did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the Princes of the house of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal; but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me, to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

"I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to affect a definite arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the Treaty of the 16th November, 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp, has in part accomplished that object; but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced; and you may rely on their being conducted on my part, as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence.

"The good faith and honour with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the chief Powers of Europe of their friendly disposition, give me confidence in the success of my endeavours to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you.

"The approaching termination of the Charters of the Bank of England and the East India Company will require a revision of these establishments; and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them, as may appear, from experience and full consideration, to be best calculated to secure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire.

Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities, and the maintenance of the clergy. The complaints which have