

ect to the latter bill," says the Editor of St. Vincents Gazette, by authority, "the case is so clear, and the advantages to the Colony so great, were it to pass, that none but a man willfully ignorant, or immediately interested, can object to it. The proposition made by the Government is simply this,—that the whole of the duties, whether Colonial or Crown, (the latter the exclusive right of the Crown,) shall be charged with ten per cent on the gross amount to be applied to the payment of the Custom House Officers' salaries; and if the same be more than sufficient, then that proportionate deduction should be made. But if the same be not sufficient, then that a tonnage duty of 1s. 6d. sterling per ton shall be imposed on shipping entering the Ports, vessels of small tonnage excepted,] to make up the deficiency; and if the charge of 1s. 6d. be more than sufficient to make up the deficiency, then the option is given [carrying the surplus to the colonial revenue, or reducing the tonnage duty; but the Legislatures are not confined to 1s. 6d. and may, if they find it necessary, increase the duty.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN,

DECEMBER 8, 1832.

We have received European news via Boston, U.S. up to the 15th of October; for extracts see the following columns in this paper.

To Correspondents.—The article which came to the office late in the evening, signed "Dumps," came too late for insertion this week. We admire the subject and are somewhat surprised at the matter should have remained so long dormant.

Although the MS. signed "R. S.," bears date 1 Nov.—it did not come to hand until after or last publication: shall appear in our next number.

In our 3d page we have given publicity to an article furnished by our correspondent Veretas, implaining of the evil tendency of an article which we published in the 17th No, intitled "The Fourth Estate." We beg leave to inform that we have no apprehension that the article in question will have a pernicious tendency upon the morals of this or any other community; neither are we quite certain that V's production will receive a greater number of purchasers than the extract in question. It will be easily perceived that Veritas is no Scotchman.

Deaths.

Yesterday morning, at the residence of our friend, George Wright, Mrs. Mary Cambridge, who was not a native of this Island we understand, although a great many of her juvenile years were spent in this Colony.

On the 13th September, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, of Cholera, Captain George Sydney Smith, R. N., eldest surviving son of Charles Douglas Smith, Esq. formerly

Lieutenant Governor of Pr. Ed. Island, and nephew of Admiral the Rt. Hon. Sir William Sydney Smith, K. C. B.

Shipping Intelligence.

ENTERED.

- Schr. Mary, Blanhard, Miramichi
- " Priscilla, Warren, Halifax.
- " Venus, Burk, do.
- " Margaret, Martel, do.
- " Ranger, Salmond, Miramichi.
- " Christy, Campbell, Halifax.

CLEARED.

- Schr. Swift, Redmore, Plymouth, Eng.
- " Springbird, Niel, St. John's Nfld.
- " Isabella, M'Cannon, do.
- " Highlander, Kinnermet, do.

Latest from England.—London papers to the 15th October, have been received by the Editor of the Transcript. The new French Ministry had been formed; Marshal Soult was Premier and had addressed a circular to the officers of the Government in which he says:—"The system adopted by my illustrious predecessor will be mine," and that France may therefore reckon on my efforts to maintain order and peace." After calling upon those whom he addresses for support in the maintenance of internal tranquility, he proceeds thus:—"In concert with the powers, our allies, we will hasten the solution of all the great European questions. Our armies, ardent, but docile, will lend to our moderation the support of force." He concludes by saying that by means of some further efforts we shall taste all the fruits of all our glorious revolution."

The new Ministry was ushered in by the creation of no less than fifty-nine new Peers.

The Dutch Minister at Paris had demanded his passports, but on learning the composition of the new Ministry, he did not persist in his request.

The King of Holland was to meet his Chambers on the 15th. The London Courant remarks, "It is said by those who have the means of anticipating the contents of his declaratory address, that it will convey the inflexible determination of the King of Holland, to maintain the honour and dignity of his Crown," and his Majesty's appeal to all the powers of Europe not to allow that which he designates "revolutionary principles," to exhibit their predominance throughout Europe, by an acquiescence in the contemplated coercive measures against "a Sovereign head of an independent state."

Very heavy gales occurred on the British coast about the 7th to 9th of October. Many vessels were lost. Among them is the ship Brainbridge, from Halifax, wrecked on the isle of Wight,—about 50 puncheons of rum were saved.

Liverpool papers of the 11th state that upwards of 30 dead bodies had been picked up on the North and Cheshire shore.

Parliament was prorogued to the 11th December.

The last advices from Madrid, dated the 5th state the King of Spain had not then been declared out of danger by his physician. There had been an entire change in his Ministry.

In Turkey the victorious Mehemet Ali was beginning to make the Sultan anxious for the safety of Constantinople, and his throne.

The cholera had considerably increased at Dumfries, Edinburgh, and some other parts in Scotland, within the last fortnight.

The British and French Governments were on the point of coercing the King of Holland to a settlement with Belgium.—The Courier states that a Cabinet Council had a long deliberation on the 11th, without coming to any decision on the subject. It is said, adds that paper, that in the event of the absolute necessity—a necessity which seems now to have arrived—of adopting decisive measures for the prompt settlement of the points in dispute between Holland and Belgium, Prussia will assent to the measure, and the Emperor of Russia consents to remain neutral.

The last Turkey mail brings intelligence that the army of the Pacha of Egypt was within a few days' march of the Turkish capital, and no troops to oppose their victorious career.

Ireland continues in the same distracted state. Another sacrifice of human life has been made at Carrigeen in the county of Kilkenny. The extortion of tithes was again the cause. An officer while posting tithes notices was assaulted by an immense collection of people; he directed his men to fire on them, by which 12 were killed and 20 wounded.

It is evident now that the citadel of Antwerp will not yield to protocols; it must be assailed by force of arms, and if Belgium is not strong enough to take it alone, she has a right to appeal to the assistance of her allies.

A British fleet of at least 20 ships, was fitting out for the Scheldt, with orders to rendezvous at Spithead, on the 5th of November.

Accounts from Oporto are to the 7th of Oct. No attack had been made on the city since the 29th September. Don Miguel's squadron was at Vigo.

A Smyrna paper of the 15th September, states that about 1000 houses had been destroyed at Constantinople by a fire, which had not been extinguished at the last accounts.

At Constantinople, on the 10th of September, the plague was raging with great fury; it was more destructive than it had been for twenty years, particularly among the Turkish population and the troops.

A large meeting has been held at Edinburgh, at which it was decided that a monument should be erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. 1100l. were subscribed by 24 persons at the breaking up of the meeting.

A Waverly procession was getting up at the Drury Lane Theatre, comprising all the leading characters of the immortal novels.

The French Government contributes to the support of five theatres in Paris, little short of 80,000l. sterling per annum.