

of the United States, shall be for three years, and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be as follows: viz: to each sergeant, major, quartermaster, sergeant, and chief musician, six dollars; to the first sergeant of a company, fifteen dollars; to all other sergeants, twelve dollars each; to each corporal, ten dollars; and to each private, eight dollars; and that all enlistments in the Marine Corps shall be for four years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in said corps, shall be as follows: viz: to each sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, seventeen dollars; to the drum major, five dollars; to the orderly sergeants of posts, and first sergeants of guards at sea, sixteen dollars each; to all other sergeants, thirteen dollars; to each corporal, nine dollars; to each musician, eight dollars; and to each private, seven dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That one dollar of the monthly pay of every musician and private soldier, shall be retained until the expiration of the two first years of their enlistment, when each shall receive the twenty-four dollars retained pay, which shall have so accrued: Provided, He shall have served honestly and faithfully that portion of the term of his first enlistment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every able bodied musician or private soldier, who may re-enlist into his company or regiment, within two months before, or one month after, the expiration of his term of service, shall receive two months extra pay, besides the pay and other allowances which may be due to him on account of the unexpired period of any enlistment.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every able bodied musician or soldier, who shall re-enlist into his company or regiment, as specified in the third section of this act, shall receive his full pay, at the rate of six dollars per month, without any temporary deduction therefrom.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no premium to officers, for enlisting recruits, nor bounties to recruits for enlisting, shall be allowed after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no person who has been convicted of any criminal offence, shall be enlisted into the army of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the army of the United States," passed on the 16th of March, 1833, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier, who shall be convicted by a general court martial of the crime of desertion.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC NO. 32]  
AN ACT making appropriations for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and rivers; and also, for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road, and certain Territorial roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for carrying on or completing certain works and roads heretofore commenced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For carrying on the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For removing a sand bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For a pier head at Cunningham creek, Ohio, five hundred dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashland creek, Ohio, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For completing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, six thousand dollars.

For completing the pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York, thirty one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving the entrance of Genesee river, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the pier and mole at Oswego, New York, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For the completion of the breakwater at the mouth of the Merrimack river, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For repairing Plymouth Beach, six hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at Hyannis, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware, four thousand dollars.

For carrying on the improvement of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty eight thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of Saint Marks river and harbor in Florida, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the road from Detroit to Grand river of Lake Michigan, twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to wards Chicago, in the Territory of Michigan, eight thousand dollars.

For paying the balance due the commissioner for surveying and making the road from La Plaisance bay to intersect the road to Chicago, within the Territory of Michigan, six hundred and eight dollars and sixty seven cents.

For making the said road, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of the inland channel between Saint Mary's and Saint John's in Florida, nine thousand dollars.

For the completion of the removal of obstructions in the harbor and river Apalachicola, in Florida, according to the report and estimate of the engineer, Lieutenant Long, eight thousand seven hundred dollars, including the unexpended appropriation of last year.

For repairing the Cumberland road east of the Ohio, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in Ohio west of Zanesville, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the Cumberland road in Illinois, seventy thousand dollars.

For repairs of the Cumberland road in Virginia, thirty four thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For payment of a balance due the commissioner under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, for making out a road to the confines of New Mexico, one thousand five hundred and four dollars and fifty four cents.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, twenty five thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due Joseph C. Brown, for running the western boundary of the State of Missouri, one hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized, by and with the approbation of the President of the United States to change the location of the route of the Cumberland road, near Cumberland and Wills' mountain, according to the survey and report thereon of Captain Delafield, of the corps of Engineers.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

From the Baltimore American, April 9.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fine ship Splendid, Captain Fish, came up from Liverpool yesterday morning. The editors of the American are indebted to the politeness of Captain F for Liverpool papers to the 4th and London to the 3d of March, inclusive.

The proceedings of Parliament, and particularly those in reference to the affairs of Ireland, form the leading topic of interest in the papers before us. The Irish Suppression Bill was taken up in the House of Commons on the 27th February, and discussed on that and the two following days. The pressure of spectators in the lobbies of the House of Commons had never been so great since the discussion on the corn bill. The order to clear the lobbies—a division being expected—could not be carried into effect by the officers of the House.

Rumors of dissension in the British Cabinet had been afloat, but the London Court Journal intimates that they are unfounded. On the other hand, the following paragraph from the London Standard of the 2d March, speaks with confidence that looks at least as if its editor had good ground for his assertion: "It will be observed that the Globe and Courier have contradicted what we mentioned on Thursday, of Lord Althorpe's having tendered his resignation. Notwithstanding this contradiction, we still believe, that Lord Althorpe did on Tuesday tender his resignation, and further that this resignation was neither accepted nor absolutely refused, and that now his lordship holds office merely provisionally, Lord Brougham and Mr. Stanley being the only two ministers firm in their places."

The latest Continental advices are thus alluded to in the Standard of the 2d ult.

We have received, by special express, the Paris Journal and our private letters of yesterday. From these we have some facts of great interest and importance; the first in interest, probably, is, that Viscount Chateaubriand, the editors of the Quotidienne, Gazette de France, Courier de l'Europe, and some other royalists, who had been made the objects of a state prosecution, for writing in behalf of the Duchess de Berry, had been acquitted.

An express has arrived this morning from Holland, bringing the prices of Dutch stock about 3 per cent higher. The new Dutch Ambassador was expected to embark, to day, for England; and letters from persons of great respectability state that Dutch affairs are as lengthily likely to be amicably adjusted.

Prospects of Peace in Europe.—The Austrian and French troops respectively are about to be withdrawn from the Roman States. The Austrian army, particularly as respects the Bohemian regiment, is on the point of being considerably reduced. The garrison of Mayence is to be forthwith placed on the peace establishment.

Spanish Colonies.—The parent country, under the liberal and enlightened auspices of the Queen-regent, will, it is said, acknowledge the independence of all her ancient possessions in the Western hemisphere—Cuba, of course, excepted, which would benefit greatly by opening a trade with the independent States.

A meeting was held in Liverpool on the 27th February, adverse to Lord Grey's bill of coercion for Ireland. It was commenced with respectability, and ended with animosity and acrimony, and decisive feelings on the subject. In three days upwards of thirteen thousand signatures were attached to the petition adopted on the subject.

The accounts from Turkey are extremely conflicting, as Ibrahim Pacha is represented by some of the advocates to entertain the most pacific feelings; while on the other hand it is said he abstains from hostilities with much impatience and regret. It seems certain, however, that a serious struggle had been contemplated with the Porte; and that the farther suspension of hostilities, at the end of that period, would be regulated by the intermediate orders received from the Egyptian ruler. The French charge d'affaires at Constantinople had held a high tone with Ibrahim, and even intimated that this government would take strong measures in favor of the Sultan, were he driven to further extremities. Poverty and sickness prevailed, it is said, in the Egyptian camp, but that was not likely to have any effect on the result.

A London paper of the 3d ult. notices a report, the accuracy of which is not to be doubted, that the question of the East India Company's charter is to be settled on the following terms: "Three or five years are to be given to the Company to wind up their accounts, but the trade is at once to be thrown entirely open; and within a certain time to go towards the liquidation of the Indian debt; the territorial possessions are to remain in the hands of the Company; the dividends of the proprietors are to be secured upon the territories of India for a certain number of years (ten is mentioned) and then the capital is to be paid off at £100; the directors are to be reduced to twelve, &c. &c."

IRELAND.  
With the commencement of the five o'clock sitting, began the tardy debate on the question that the disturbances suppression (Ireland) bill be read the first time. Mr. H. Bulwer opened the resumed discussion, maintaining that no adequate grounds were laid for the bill, and that the existing powers and laws ought to be tried before such extraordinary powers as were now asked were demanded. Sir George Grey said, he should give his reluctant consent to this bill; but he did so because he believed it was absolutely requisite to strengthen the hands of the Government, if a like case could arise in England, as the possibility in such case, he prepared to support a similar measure for England. With respect to the provisions of the bill, however, he expressed an anxious hope that, in the committee, some means might be devised to sur-

percede the necessity of resorting to "coercive martial"—a sentiment that was very loudly and generally cheered. Mr. D. W. Harvey strongly condemned the bill, and declared that, if passed, twelve months would not elapse before a similar measure for England would be attempted. He contended, that a Tory ministry, instructed by their past errors, would constitute a better administration than that which could propose so detestable a bill, or experiment, as the one before the house.—Lord J. Russell defended the bill.—Mr. H. Grattan opposed it. After a very able speech by Sir R. Peel, and several members, the question of adjournment was moved, and there were divisions on it, but the question was lost. Mr. Lloyd spoke at some length, and amidst much confusion; after which the adjournment was again moved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in it, and the debate was adjourned till Monday.—Some conversation afterwards took place, and the hope was expressed that the debate would be concluded on that day.

In the House of Lords on the 29th February, the trials (Ireland) bill—the measure that gives the power to change the venue, was read a third time, and passed.

POLAND.—The latest intelligence from this ill fated country is contained in the following article: "Since the press in Germany is under the severe control of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, no information from Poland can be obtained but with the greatest difficulty. I must add that the Russian government takes the greatest care that its cruel ukases should not be known in foreign countries. I find, however, in the most general information that the establishment of the mint and its steam engine have been carried away to St. Petersburg, that the prisons are still full, and the fate of the imprisoned is not as yet known. Every thing indicates great poverty in the Russian finances. The increase of taxes, and the confiscations, without waiting for the sentence of the courts, is going on with greater vigour. Prince Czartorski's magnificent country seat at Pskow has been announced in the Warsaw newspaper as confiscated, and offered for sale, and Volhynia and Podolia the confiscations are already by the Russians. The system of transportation continues to carry away to Siberia and the Caucasus the peasants and the small gentry. The measure which provoked the whole population was the violation of the church of Chostokov, held in the greatest veneration. There was in that church a miraculous image of the holy Virgin. For many centuries, kings, princes, the wealthy, and the poor, resorted to that church their offerings in diamonds, gold, silver, and most rich exvotos. It was reported during the invasions of the Tartars, but not by the Russians. That rich treasure, amounting to millions, has been robbed and carried away to St. Petersburg. The annihilation of the Roman Catholic church—the total extinction of the Polish nation, is openly declared and sworn! The most provoking circumstance is the audacity with which the Russian government, in perpetrating these barbarous cruelties, denies and contradicts them in foreign newspapers."

Loss of the Erin Steamer.—We regret to remark that the loss of the Erin steamer, which had been almost certain by the accounts received at Lloyd's which state that she was seen on the 24th ult., in great distress about 70 miles from Lundy Island, by the City of Waterford steamer, who could render no assistance. The crew of the Erin were seen in the afternoon of that day in the night, making signals with their hats, and the sails dragging in the sea. Part of the wreck has been washed ashore in the British Channel. It is supposed that there were not less than thirty persons on board, all whom have perished.

Two Infants united like the Siamese Twins.—A singular example of monstrosity is now in London, at Falcon Square, and has been seen by Sir A. Cooper, with many other distinguished members of the profession, it will be shortly exhibited to public view. This monster was born lately at Exeter, and presents two bodies united by the abdomen. In all such cases, the sex is the same, both it is feminine in this example.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.  
FROM DOMINICA.—The sehr Admiral, Capt. Lombard, arrived at this port yesterday, from Dominica, via Turks Island. Capt. L. has favored us with the Island of the former place, of the 9th ult. The only article of news we observe in this paper, is a detailed account of a number of shocks of earthquakes, which have been felt at St. Christopher's, and throughout the Island, and which have been heretofore noticed by arrivals at other ports. The article follows:—*Char. Cour.*

St. Christopher.—The inhabitants of this town, a part of the Island generally, have been kept in a dreadful state of alarm and anxiety since Friday night last, the 8th of February, by an awful and appalling visitation of Divine Providence. On Friday night, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, a tremendous shock of Earthquake, resembling rather a violent explosion, was felt here, and such was its force and violence, and long continuation, as to create a most fearful anxiety in the minds of all, or their safety, and destruction being apprehended. This was succeeded, soon after, by two more shocks, of slight duration, and but nine o'clock, another severe shock was experienced nearly as severe as the first; and during the whole of that night, with little cessation, the shocks continued to agitate the town, and to increase the alarm and fears of the terrified inhabitants, several of whom left their abodes to escape the imminent danger, which, from the rocking of the houses, particularly the stone buildings, they were threatened with, and remained in the open streets, until morning—many others quitted their houses and repaired to the fields.

The distressing cries and deafening screams of the afflicted negroes—the terror of the families who hastily assembled together—the shrieks of the prisoners in Jail, whose voices were distinctly heard among the confusion, calling for mercy by releasing them—had such an effect as baffles all description—the situation, in fact, can be better conceived than described. Early on the morning of Saturday, some more shocks were felt, but they having ceased for a few hours, the terror of the inhabitants had in some measure subsided, until about 4 o'clock; in the interval of a few seconds, each took place, the last very severe and about as violent as the second severe shock on the night preceding. This renewed the alarm—the stores, which had been opened, were immediately closed—and some of the inhabitants went on board the vessels in the harbor, preferring to trust their safety to the uncertain waves, rather than to remain on shore, considering the latter more unsafe; others, preparing to follow their example, if shocks continued. No other was felt until about 3 o'clock, and another at four in the morning of Sunday. About a quarter after six on Sun-

day morning, a smart shock was felt, and during that day and night there were several, slight. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that all the places of public worship, both on the forenoon and evening of Sunday, were pressed with immense congregations, and the low orders, whose minds seemed deeply impressed with the awful visitation—all imploring that God, who in the midst of his judgments, always exercises his attribute of mercy!

Monday morning about half past three, another severe shock was felt, and from that time there having been several slight shocks, making a period of seven nights and seven days from the commencement of these appalling occurrences. The sea, during the whole period, was much agitated; there was a swell from the southward, and the noise from the sea, as well as that which proceeded the firing of cannon, or the booming of distant thunder. Yes, on the morning of distant thunder, on the morning of the sea became perfectly calm, and we were blessed with a few light showers of rain—after which about half past nine o'clock, a smart shock was felt, and at ten last night and four this morning, there was a slight shock, and during the last night, we had a few light showers of rain. We were again much alarmed by a smart shock, about eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The injury done to the Buildings in Basseterre is very great—there is scarcely a stone building or store we think, that has not been injured in some degree, and several old walls and walls have been thrown down. The Church, the Wesleyan Chapel, the Jail, the Custom House, the Reading Room the Tavern, have all received damage, and several private dwelling Houses have been so shaken as to cause the walls to separate in many places. The Parish Church of St. Thomas, Middle Island, has suffered materially.

The works on several of the Estates have been much rent—particularly on the Spring Lodge, Otley's (Gayan), and Olives Estates, with many others that we have not yet had an accurate account of, and several chimneys, and walls were thrown down. A considerable quantity of bottled liquor was destroyed, by the first shock of earthquake—the value, supposed to be some hundred pounds sterling.

At no period since the awful visitation of 1797, when a dreadful convulsion in South America, destroyed many cities, and buried in the ruins some thousands of persons, and which was severely felt here, have such severe shocks been remembered in this Island. We remember my shocks, which caused a momentary alarm, but no injury was sustained, and there was no reputation of them, so as to create any apprehension.

The shocks of earthquake, we understand, were sensibly felt at Nevis. At Antigua, it is stated, they were very slight by the Mail Boat from St. Thomas, and Antigua, we learn, that at those Islands they were not at all felt.

From the Philad. Daily Chronicle, April 8.  
ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Passengers from Bordentown, N. J. in the steam boat yesterday morning, brought the thrilling intelligence that a most singular, unlooked for, and inhuman murder had been perpetrated in that place by a young man named Joel Clough, upon the person of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, an estimable young widow lady, consort of the late Dr. Hamilton. It appears that Clough had been for some time a boarder in the house of Mr. John Longstreth, Mrs. H.'s father, at the corner of the Main street, and was a highly respectable citizen of Bordentown, and it became rumored that he long toyed with the idea of murdering her, and this was the unfortunate Clough. About twelve days ago, he left Bordentown and went to New York; he returned on Thursday, and on Saturday evening, he returned to his room, and this morning, under the expectation of administering relief, when he suddenly sprang up, seized her by the arm, drew a dagger, and threatened her with instant death if she refused to marry him. She did refuse, and he instantly stabbed her; and before her screams brought assistance, he had inflicted eleven wounds upon her, each one of which would have probably killed her! A gentleman hearing her cries, rushed up stairs, just as she had broken from the door in great haste, and was sending them to the street, when he saw her, and she fell into his arms, and was thus carried into the parlor below. She lived about a minute, during which, she told her mother who had wounded her, and why he had done so.

On examination, it was found that the weapon had entered her heart three times; seven times in her side, breaking a rib, and once in the left arm, which was also broken!

Mr. Clough, we learn, has parents or other relations, residing some where in England, and he is either home, or sending them, to be buried in the grave of his mother, and this is the only hope that remains for the unfortunate Clough. About twelve days ago, he left Bordentown and went to New York; he returned on Thursday, and on Saturday evening, he returned to his room, and this morning, under the expectation of administering relief, when he suddenly sprang up, seized her by the arm, drew a dagger, and threatened her with instant death if she refused to marry him. She did refuse, and he instantly stabbed her; and before her screams brought assistance, he had inflicted eleven wounds upon her, each one of which would have probably killed her! A gentleman hearing her cries, rushed up stairs, just as she had broken from the door in great haste, and was sending them to the street, when he saw her, and she fell into his arms, and was thus carried into the parlor below. She lived about a minute, during which, she told her mother who had wounded her, and why he had done so.

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From the New York Gazette, April 10.  
LATEST FROM EUROPE.  
The Editors of the Gazette received yesterday by the arrival of the ship Mary Howland, and London papers of the 7th ult. Such of their contents as possess interest, will be seen by our extracts.

The violent gales on the English Coast the beginning of March, had proved very disastrous to the shipping. The shores were covered with pieces of wrecks, particles of cargoes, &c. We see no notice of the loss of American vessels.

Mr. Clay's bill, and the proceedings of Congress, which went out in the North America, appear in the English papers, with a variety of remarks and conclusions none of which have been exactly realized; but the majority of the London editor lean towards the belief that all would be amicably settled—as it has been.

Talleyrand was busy at the English foreign office, on the 6th ult. His movements are watched, and every step he takes operates upon the funds.

A Brussels article of March 2, says that official intelligence had reached that city, that the Russian Envoy to Alexandria has succeeded in obtaining an order from Mehemet Ali, to stay the hostile movements of Ibrahim Pacha.

The Queen of the French, with the Duke of Orleans and the two elder Princesses, were expected at Brussels on the 10th.

There was a rumor at Brussels of a defensive alliance between France, England and Spain. One of the results of the arrangement to be that the Cortes' debt to be placed in activity. The most perfect tranquility pervaded Madrid and the whole of Spain at the latest dates.

The French papers were occupied, with speculations in regard to the affairs of the Duchess de Berry, but we gather nothing of a definite character from them.

The Earl of Dudley died at Norwood on the 5th of March, aged 52. The Earl and the Viscountess of Dudley and Ward died with his Lordship. The Baroness of Ward and Dudley go, with an entailed estate of about 4,000l. per annum, to his cousin, the Rev. Humble Ward. The Earl settled the rest of his estate to the value of 80,000l. per annum, on the eldest son of Mr. Humble Ward.

The answer of the King of Holland to the English and French note signed by Lord Palmerston and France Talleyrand, has been received. It is a very long document, but does not throw much light upon the subject in dispute. It is, however, distinguished by a rather more conciliatory spirit. sanguine expectations are formed that the mission of M. Dezel will hasten the immediate agreement with Great Britain and France, after which the sanction of the other three powers will follow in course.

Ministers have it in contemplation to increase the number of English bishops, making provision for the increase by a diminution of the incomes of two or three of the largest sees.

The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to Captain Aiken for files of London papers to the 7th of March, and Liverpool of the 8th.

ENGLAND.  
West India Question.—In the House of Commons on the 20th of February in answer to a question whether the Government contemplated any measure for the abolition of negro slavery, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that at present he could not give any precise answer.

In the House of Lords on the 6th of March, Lord Stirling presented two petitions on the subject of Slavery in the West India Colonies, and said that he had several more in reserve, which he should defer the presentation of until a greater number of the Lords were present. He thought the period had arrived in which negro slavery must be finally abolished in the British Dominions.

In the House of Commons the morning business was again occupied with varied and lengthened discussions on the presentation of petitions—namely, on the observance of the Sabbath, and on the motives of those who for-ward petitions—on the non residence of the clergy—on the Irish coercive measures, &c. It was again remarked that little progress had been made with the presentation of petitions, owing to the discussions that arose on them. There were 415 names on the Speaker's paper, but only some 80 had been disposed of.

In the evening session, Lord Sandon presented a petition on the subject of the trade with Brazil, complaining of the restrictions upon it, and praying for their removal.

Mr. Buxton, at the evening sitting, moved for a committee of inquiry into the allegations of a petition from the inhabitants of Liverpool complaining of the corruption exercised there at the elections, &c. After a very extended discussion, the original motion was agreed to.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BISHOPS.—The Ministry of England have proposed to fix the income of the Archbishops of Ireland at £10,000. The French Chamber of Deputies have just fixed the stipend of the Archbishop of Paris the Catholic Primacy of France, at 25,000 francs, or exactly £1,000.

IRISH SUPPRESSION BILL.  
This bill was introduced to the House of Commons on the 27th of February. It was advocated by the Ministers and others, and warmly opposed as a death blow to the constitution by Mr. Shiel, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Bulwer, and others. The debate continued five days, when a division took place, and there appeared for the first reading 469, against it 89—majority for Ministers. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read again on the 8th of March.

Mr. O'Connell inquired whether the Irish Church Reform bill was likely to be introduced this week. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative. His Lordship was understood to state, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, that a bill on the subject of the law of debtor and creditor, in consequence of the report of a Committee 3 years ago, was under consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in answer to Lord G. Somerset's inquiry, that he could not state when there was likely to be any report from the Poor Laws Commission; but he would learn, if possible, from the Commissioners.

Mr. F. Buxton corrected an erroneous impression of what had resulted from remarks of the Marquis of Chandos on a previous night. Mr. Buxton said he had not withdrawn his notice respecting the abolition of negro slavery. The original notice was conditional, to depend on the proceedings of Ministers; if he proposed no measure, he should not abandon his motion. He declared that no measure would be effective that did not propose the immediate abolition of negro slavery. He observed that it was rumored that the Society at this place was going to send a Commissioner to settle the Neapolitan claim, and that the West India body; he trusted such was not the fact—he had some reason for believing it was not; at the same time he implored that body not to lose this opportunity of settling the question, feeling persuaded that servile war must result from delay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards