

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.
ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The London packet ship Yox, Capt. Nye, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of May, arrived this morning.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by this conveyance London rates of the 11th, and Portsmouth on the 13th of May.

The important debate on the subject of the repeal of the House and Window Tax, and on the office of the present British Ministry, came on in the House of Commons on the 30th of April.

The Ministers obtained a large majority and in consequence retain their seats. The effect of this vote is to rescind that given on a previous day in favor of the repeal of an obnoxious tax.

There is thus no immediate probability of a change in the Councils of the West Indies, though their unpopularity is very apparent.

The plan of the British Government for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies has been communicated to the public.

The accounts from Holland represent the Dutch King as in a favorable state of health.

The accounts from Oporto are more favorable to the cause of Don Pedro.

We extract the latest official accounts on the state of Affairs between Turkey and Egypt.

ENGLAND.
PLAN OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

1. That every slave, upon the passing of this act, should be at liberty to claim, before the proprietor of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by His Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

2. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be—
1st. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master, and transferred to the Magistrate.

3d. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slave, the laborer should work for his master three fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three fourths of the week or of each day.

4th. That the laborer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

5th. That during such one fourth of his time, the laborer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

6th. That the master should fix a price upon the laborer at the time of his apprenticeship.

7th. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive 12th of his price annually; and in proportion for each lesser term.

local legislatures, his Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, out of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, 31 May.
The Earl of Aberdeen moved for several papers relative to the French expedition to Algiers, and for copies of the correspondence of the British Ambassador communicating the intentions of the French King to fulfil the engagements of the former government of France, respecting the occupation of the territories of the Dey.

The Earl of Aberdeen denied having any intention to withdraw from the subject of negotiation between the two governments. The Earl of Aberdeen denied having any intention to withdraw from the subject of negotiation between the two governments.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts have been received from Oporto to the end of April, by the brig Royalist which left the Douro on the 1st inst. The attacking army had not engaged since the attack on Monte de Corvelo, on the 9th of April, and the firing on a great measure ceased.

The Marshal, on discovering the plot, was justly indignant at such baseness, and tendered his resignation; but at the entreaty of Don Pedro and of the other ministers, who were fully sensible of the value of the Marshal's services, the latter consented to continue his command, and Magalhães was instantly dismissed from office.

The editor of the Chronicle, who had published some strictures upon the Marshal from a Lisbon publication, was very summarily dealt with. He was immediately imprisoned for inserting the libellous article, and the editorship of the paper has been entrusted with four commissioners.

The naval affairs of the young Queen of Portugal do not bear so promising an aspect. The sailors were greatly dissatisfied at the delays that had taken place in answering their demands for payment, and required the immediate settlement of their arrears, amounting to £16,000.

The negotiations lasted four days. Ibrahim has renounced his pretensions to Diarbekir, and to the districts of Alaza, and to the Lefkeli; but he has reserved the question relative to the district of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexandria.

In the meantime he has consented, at the request of M. de Varennes, to evacuate Asia Minor. His movement of retreat was to have commenced on the 30th of April.

This act confers on Mehmet Ali, independent of the Pacha of Syria, with which he has been invested for a considerable time the whole of Syria.

A second division of the Russian squadron, carrying 5000 troops, arrived on the 5th of April at the entrance of the Bosphorus; but it appears evident that the Porte had demanded that the march of the corps of the army of Moldavia should be suspended.

Accounts from Bucharest, of the date of the 11th of April, report that only a division and a half of that body, the whole of which amounts to 24,000 men, had entered the principalities.

The French vessels which set out from Brest, Toulon, and the mouth of the Tagus, were to have met together at the naval station commanded by Admiral Hugon, in the latitude of Smyrna, on the 20th or 30th of April.

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From the New York American.

JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE, was too remarkable a man living, not to be an object, now that he has so recently departed from the scene, of great and general curiosity and interest.

The first number is published to day, and contains a full and accurate account of the life of the subject, with a full and accurate account of the life of the subject, with a full and accurate account of the life of the subject.

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It is to be hoped, that some one of our countrymen, who has the necessary qualifications, will undertake to give his biography to the world.

It was my good fortune to cross the Atlantic with him, and to pass some time with him in London, and I can unhesitatingly declare, that I never travelled with so entertaining a companion, nor have I ever met with his equal for diversity of knowledge.

The first time I ever saw Mr. Randolph was the morning when we embarked in the packet ship Amity, for Liverpool, March 16, 1822.

I was introduced to him by a mutual friend, who casually mentioned, at the moment, that I was an Irishman.

"I am very happy, Sir, to meet with an Irishman, for I love my country, and admire her sons—and daughters too, Sir. Miss Edgeworth is my great favorite. I know her works almost by heart.

"How came you to know the localities of Ireland so minutely?" By books, conversing with me, and the blessings of a memory which never forgets anything, he replied.

Just before we sailed, the Washington papers were received announcing the defeat of the Bankrupt bill by a small majority.

At the moment I forgot that Randolph had been one of its most determined opponents, and I spoke with the feelings of a disappointed man.

"No, Sir," he replied, "I am sorry to hear of it, but I am not at all surprised. I am sorry to hear of it, but I am not at all surprised.

One of our company was an excellent chess player, and frequently challenged Randolph to a game, but for a long time he refused.

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On Sundays he used to read for us a chapter in the Bible, or part of the Church service; and he never would permit any reflections to be cast upon religion without a very pointed rebuke.

He told me that for many years he had been corrupted by the infidelity which prevailed amongst many of the leading politicians at Washington; but in the year 1816, during a severe fit of illness he had a remarkable vision, which completely dispelled the delusions under which he had been a firm believer in Christianity.

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apart from the other passengers, but they declined, until the scrutiny should be completed. They insisted, also, upon being searched a very long time, although it was desired to spare them the inconvenience.

The President left Baltimore on Saturday morning, in the steamboat Kentucky, for Philadelphia. There was a large number of persons on the wharf, to witness his departure.

On Friday, Black Hawk and the Indians of his party were presented to the President who addressed them, according to the Republican, in the following terms:

MR. CHIEFS.—When I saw you in Washington, I told you that you had behaved very badly, in raising the tomahawk against the white people, and killing men, women and children upon the frontier.

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From the Providence Journal, June 6.
We learn that when Mr. Avery arrived at Bristol on Sunday, in a sloop, from Newport, the Methodist meeting in that town had just closed.

No one of his friends had heard of his acquittal, and many had serious doubts as to the final result—the last intelligence received, having been, that ten of the jury, were, on their first leaving the court room, against a innocence. This intelligence had been conveyed to Mrs. Avery.

When she was discussing the probable fate as they were walking along, one exclaimed to the other, as a sloop neared the wharf—"There is brother Avery, now!"—and sure enough, he stood in the companion way bowing to the friends.

The news spread—friends flocked round him from all quarters—and before he reached his house, he was surrounded by crowds of his brethren, and acquaintances. The first news which his wife had of his arrival, was brought by her husband himself, as he opened the door, with a welcoming throng behind him, and announced his escape from the thrall.

The shock, a friend informs us, was too great for his lady—and she sank in a swoon upon the floor, from which some time elapsed before she recovered.

Black Hawk and the other hostages were visited yesterday by some of our most respectable citizens; and by the official authorities, many of whom were formally introduced to the chief and his son.

The hostages still wear an air of anger and attentive curiosity; and seem so far as their eyes can collect information, to be deeply interested in the surrounding transactions—and are as anxious to see as they seem careless to be seen.

Some of our readers will probably recollect that in December last, we noticed the departure from Norfolk of the brig Roanoke, Capt. Hatch, for Monrovia.

In this vessel an interesting colored family named Reynolds, from Syracuse, Oneida County, were passengers. The Onondaga Standard of the 29th of May, contains two letters from Mr. Reynolds, which are subjoined.

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 1st, 1833.
MR. COPP—Sir—Mindful of your request that I should inform you of my safe arrival, and how I am pleased with the country, I improve the opportunity presented by return of Roanoke to write a short letter.

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