

preferring a trencher to a plate, had some of the above-mentioned pickle introduced dry for his use; which, as he was mincing, he called aloud to the company to observe him; 'I here present you, my lords and gentlemen,' said he, 'with a sight that may henceforward serve you to talk of as something curious, namely; that you saw an Archbishop of Dublin, at fourscore and seven years of age, cut capers upon a trencher.'

#### SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

LONDON TIMES.

There is now no doubt that a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne to Paris, has announced the landing of Don Pedro on the coast of Portugal. Letters which arrived yesterday from Paris, state, that the French Queen sent a note to the Empress of Brazil, to inform her of the fact; but nothing is known, either as to the means by which the intelligence was conveyed to Bayonne, or at the place at which the landing was effected. The credibility of this announcement depends, of course, entirely on the nature of the channel by which it was conveyed to Bayonne; and, in the absence of all information on that point, we shall content ourselves with observing, that it is by no means improbable that the news is true. Let, however, the expedition arrive when it may, it can hardly fail to seal the doom of the Portuguese usurper. By all accounts the expeditionary troops amount to about 10000 men, and the naval force, by which it will be conveyed and assisted, is greater than any that Don Miguel can command. This army consists of the chosen soldiers of Portugal, led by her best officers. They return to claim their country, from which they have been exiled by the usurper for adhering to their constitutional oaths, and supporting their lawful Sovereign. With them success is the restoration of every thing which men hold dear, and failure is massacre on the field, or death on the scaffold. They must, therefore, be prepared to stake their all in the cause—to encounter every danger or difficulty—and to fight as long as a drop of blood remains in their veins. On the other hand, the troops of Don Miguel, though more numerous, possess fewer motives for extreme exertion, and have given fewer pledges of unflinching fidelity. The ex-emperor will revisit his country with an amnesty ready made, and his object will be to prevent a reaction of vengeance. Should the troops of his brother be induced to desert their colours, they will be sure not only of pardon but of reward. And that they are not very firm in their fidelity to their present master, is evident, from the number of conspiracies in his army, which he has been obliged to check, and from the massacre of whole companies, which he has been obliged to order through under the forms of a court martial. The complete exhaustion of all the revenue which he would wring from an oppressed people, and the necessity of resorting to fiscal robbery of a forced loan, sufficiently show the economy of his civil government, and the extent of his civil protection to property. They, at the same time, may be taken as evidence of the manner in which the arrival of a professed deliverer will be hailed by the general body of the people. Our own desires as to the result of this contest, as well as those of the civilized world, cannot be for a moment misapprehended. Wherever there has been four years of external peace without a tendency to the consolidation of internal tranquility—wherever a brutal force dominates over the growing intelligence of a people, and maintains itself only by atrocities and bloodshed—wherever the supreme power reigns only by a faction, and keeps the most enlightened members of the commonwealth in prison, in chains, or in exile; wherever a few of those exiles are sufficient to overcome a national army, and to recover their long denied rights, there a civil war against tyranny is the most sacred of all duties, and victory the first of all blessings to both parties.

The second report of the House of Commons committee on the Irish tithe question, has been printed. The committee recommend that measures should, with as little delay as possible, be submitted to Parliament. 1. A bill to amend the provision of the tithe composition acts, and to render them permanent and compulsory. 2. A bill to constitute ecclesiastical corporations in Ireland. 3. A bill for the commutation of tithes in Ireland. The committee also recommend a new valuation of all benefices in Ireland, for the purposes of the first fruits, found with a view to charging it with all church cess, for the building and repairing of churches, and for the due celebration of divine worship.

The Scotch Reform Bill went through the committee last night, and the report is to be received on Monday. We have already mentioned with satisfaction the extensive and beneficial change which the measure must effect in the constituency and representation of that part of Great-Britain which lies north of the Tweed. It will create a real constituency in counties and boroughs where only a nominal constituency previously

existed. It will give to the exercise of the elective franchise 70,000 independent voters instead of 2,000 jobbers; and it will give to public opinion an organization and force which must directly control the local executive, instead of being obliged, as at present, to rely for its indirect effect on precarious and uncertain support from this more free and independent portion of the empire. One of the chief and most striking advantages of the bill will consist in its tendency to bring into closer contact the different ranks of Society, by creating a mutual dependence on each other, and to excite attention of the inferior classes to the political conduct of their rulers, by showing them that they can by their votes, exercise some controul over their despotism or extravagance. Hitherto a county or borough election, in that part of the empire, was no affair of the people or of the middle classes. These classes had no more influence, and felt no more interest in the choice of a member of parliament, than in that of an East India Director. Now the case will be changed, and those who have a stake in the country, will be able to assert their right of superintending and controlling the political game which affects their fortunes. June 16.

#### THE REFORM UNION.

This body has lately appeared in a new light, having commenced the censorship of public character by a manifesto against the Duke of Wellington, solemnly declaring (and prophesying, we suppose) that "he can never more enter our Sovereign's Councils without endangering the liberty, peace, and honour of our country." This is certainly gratuitous: but then the case, no doubt, was urgent. The usual transitive nature of any greatly respected quality shows itself among these humble politicians, who seem to have imbibed, from an ardent admiration of the habits of their leaders, a little of their love of authority. Instead of disbanding, as many persons had been led to expect, on the passing of the reform bill, they choose to employ any pretext for continuing at the head of a mob and perpetuating the system of agitation. Without attempting to uphold either the character or the policy of the Duke of Wellington, we do think that men who could concoct and issue such a libellous, intemperate, and ill-applied statement as that now fulminated against him, are least of all capable or deserving of exercising an opinion in the choice of public men. As we have ever maintained, the toleration of such leagues and combinations (which alone lead to these mischievous ebullitions) has been a fault in the government, and, so long as the law continues amiss, the result must go on. It is not to be supposed that the Duke of Wellington is the sole object of their odium: it is true he is the most obnoxious, and, therefore, the first attacked, but that attack will be as much the precedent to further interference as it is itself the continuation of that which compelled the restoration of the late Ministry. The perfection of the system is already apparent. The choice of statesmen will be no longer in the King, but in unions and radical clubs, to whom he must apply, on all occasions, for a *conge d'elire*, such *conge d'elire* to be signed by chairman, gallant and well meaning, no doubt, but who may very likely be ignorant whether the individuals amongst whom they are to select belong to the New castles or the Sestons,—whether they are pensioners or patriots. One thing is plain, and that is, that a document of this kind, filled with opprobrious assertions, and drawing hatred from details in no way connected with the affairs of the government of this country, can not be dictated by a sincere and single regard for the welfare of this country, but by a wish to keep alive the passions of the populace, to be directed as occasion may serve. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, it is 'solemnly' affirmed, has been in India! Are they afraid that he has, like some of his military brethren, learned the *two-edged sabre* exercise there? The charge respecting Marshal Ney is somewhat heavier, but, of course, equally connected with our interests. We suspect, however, that if the Duke of Wellington should think proper to show his estimation of those who please to charge him with something very like murder, and the public should not choose to extend their ideas of *idemnification* to such a length, it will turn out a much more 'solemn' affair than is at present imagined. But after all, what need can there be to denounce and proscribe any public man, however base, when the reform Bill is to be the certain means of excluding his influence, or counteracting his vicious attempts? One effect of the reform bill we do indeed hope for. Services procured to others at the sacrifice

of character or duty still must breed contempt, and no importance in the gift can prevent us wholly despising the giver. However Ministers may feel themselves indebted to political unions for the success of reform, we trust, though late, that having gained their object, they will no longer hold any terms with institutions which are at once a nuisance to civil society, a disgrace to a free government, and a stumbling-block in the gate of peace.

LONDON MORNING HERALD.

Our contemporary, the Standard, throws away a great deal of its wonted ability in conjuring up imaginary alarms at the frightful results which are likely to ensue from illumination and other rejoicings upon the passing of the Reform Bills. He states that "the proposed illumination will not pass over without great damage to property, probably not without blood." He then alludes to the probability of the recent scenes at Bristol being acted over again to a frightful extent in the metropolis; and suggests as a preventive, that all persons who entertain the same fears, should immediately make affidavits, and send them to Lord Melbourne who, upon receipt of them, is bound "to issue a notice to forbid it." Our contemporary, who has throughout acted a most able and consistent part in defence of the principles which he has espoused, seems inclined, we must say, rather to over-act his part at the closing scene. Our contemporary will not have been the first actor who has marred in the dying scene the effect and brilliancy of his previous efforts. We will not readily suspect the anti-reformers of any thing so flagitious; but after all, we know but one way in which these fearful forbodings can in any way be realized, and that is by those birds of ill omen themselves bringing about some catastrophe to realise their own inventions. To suppose that the people, now that they have gained their object, will mar their triumph by any such excesses as those which are alluded to, is preposterous in the extreme. No, let the disappointed losers of the game pout and be discontented if they will; let them keep their houses in darkness if they will; and if they do so, as probably some of them will, for the purpose of seducing the people into angry feelings, what we hope and trust, from the good sense of the latter, is that they will disappoint them of their object. In short, so far from expecting any disorder or mischief, much less 'bloodshed,' on the occasion, we look forward to a well-arranged, joyous, simultaneous jubilee, in which all angry feelings will be forgot, and in which each man will vie with his neighbour in commencing the new era of our liberties, this emancipation from bondage, in the pure spirit of brotherly love and good fellowship. June 15.

#### SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1832.

THE arrival of the ship Halifax, at Halifax, from Liverpool, puts us in possession of London dates to the 16th June, a few days later, than we previously possessed. The interior of France is represented as being in a very disturbed state—tumultuous meetings of the people, and riots in Paris, as well as in the Provinces, seem to be the order of the day. The news from Holland and Belgium is of a warlike character, and several other of the continental powers have placed themselves in rather a threatening attitude. If we possibly could look into futurity, we no doubt would perceive, that the present era is pregnant with great events; the struggle so long predicted between the liberal and despotic powers, we apprehend, is rapidly approaching; and we should not be surprised if the first rencounter between the Belgians and Dutch, would be the signal for a general war. We trust England will be enabled to hold a neutral position: but we fear the open manner in which she has espoused the cause of Don Pedro, and the principles so recently avowed by her Ministry, will draw her into the strife. But as we are short-sighted mortals we must patiently await the developement of affairs. France and England united—and in this struggle there can be no separation, as the cause of one is the cause of both, we apprehend no fears for the issue.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—During the past week an Inquest was held before James Wright, Esq. Coroner, on the body of JOHN ALLISON, who resided on the North West Branch of this river, who unfortunately lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun. We have been kindly furnished with the following particulars of this truly melancholy affair.

The deceased had, on Sunday the 29th ult. gone up from his own place, as far as Mr Cope's, and, on his way, had perceived what he took to be a bear track. Allison had met Mr. Cope before getting to the house