

## IRELAND.

This country which has so long been the "difficulty" of the British Government, is at present in a horrifying and pitiful plight. Famine, with its numerous and dreadful train of diseases, knocks at the door of the great majority of its brave and hardy population. Already has the cry become universal, "Give us food that we perish not." The workhouses, which the Irishman hates in his heart, are being filled more and more every day, and according to present appearances, the lower classes, with few exceptions, must ere long become one general mass of paupers. The newly-installed Government is, it is true, fully alive to the poverty and destitution which prevails throughout that country. Lord Besborough—an Irishman by birth, a resident landlord, and a philanthropic statesman—is endeavouring to outdo his predecessor in office. Accordingly, we are informed that he is prepared to sanction an assessment of a million and a half, to meet and avert the impending danger. He is, therefore applying the provision of the Labour Act, to which we alluded in our last, upon an extensive scale. He has ordered the holding of extraordinary presentment sessions in eighty baronies, extending over twelve or fifteen counties.

In our last, we mentioned that the Earl of Devon, and other landed proprietors, had shown an opposition to the principles, or rather details, of the Poor Employment bill. Since then, Mr. Smith O'Brien, the leader of the Young Ireland party, has addressed a wordy letter to Lord John Russell. The object of Mr. O'Brien's letter is, to point out the inefficiency of the means which Government are devising to provide food for the people. His suggestion is to call Parliament together in the month of October: this, however, is not to be the Imperial Parliament, but a meeting of the Irish members in College-green. The letter is too long for insertion in our columns. In connection with the subject which Mr. O'Brien writes to the Premier, we may observe that the Chief Secretary, Mr. Labouchere, has addressed a circular to the several lieutenants of the counties in Ireland, which contains instructions to the magistrates how they are to act under the provisions of the Labour-rate Act.

Meetings have been held at several places for adopting means to relieve the distressed throughout the districts where want has already set in. The most important of these has been at Cork, where the Earls of Bandon and Mountcashel, Viscount Bernard, M.P., besides several others of the landed gentry of the district, attended. The most remarkable of the speeches delivered on the occasion was that by the Earl of Mountcashel, who stated that the Irish landlords would not be able to sustain the burthen which the bill just passed gave the power of assessing. He stated that the Irish land order after the deductions of various charges, derived from their estates only about £5,000,000 annually amongst them; that the number of destitute people in the country owing to the recent calamity, would amount to about 5,000,000 of individuals; and if the whole of the rental of Irish landlords were divided amongst the suffering population, it would relieve them only to the extent of one pound per man. The noble lord then advocated the expediency of advancing a loan to Ireland, say to the amount of one and a half million, to be repaid by small instalments with a nominal rate of interest. Mr. E. B. Roche, who also addressed the meeting, read a letter from a medical gentleman, who examined the body of a man named Patrick Barry, who died suddenly, near Middleton, from which it appeared that his disease arose from an wholesome food—diseased potatoes. Mr. Roche also condemned the Labour Relief Act as being wholly inadequate to meet the necessity which existed for speedy, extensive, and permanent relief. He went even further, and stigmatised it as the most unconstitutional act that ever was passed. Mr. Roche concluded his speech by proposing a resolution, calling on the Government to convene Parliament immediately, to enact measures of employment, otherwise the social institutions and peace of the country would be endangered.

The Lord Lieutenant, who seems desirous of cultivating the good opinion of all parties, has received several congratulatory addresses from various parts of the kingdom. He has, also, at last made a tender of restoring the dismissed Orange magistrates. The kind and conciliatory tone of his excellency's letters to these gentlemen makes up for any apparent neglect of their case. Two only of the four have accepted the offer. Both Mr. Wagon and Mr. Cleland have declined the honour, but they couch their refusal in respectful and becoming terms. It would, perhaps, have been better had

these gentlemen consented to accept the commission again, and to have blotted out of their remembrance the supposed insult which they sustained at the hands of ex-Chancellor Sugden.

Mr. O'Connell has retired from the arena of public agitation. He once more breathes the bracing air of his native mountains, and inhales the western breeze that sweeps along the wave-lashed shore of Kerry. He left Dublin on the 10th instant, and on his progress to Darrynane Abby received several addresses, expressing unlimited confidence in his political honesty, splendid talents, and invincible perseverance.

To all of the addresses Mr. O'Connell returned replies of the usual character—blaming and abusing the Tories, but lauding to the highest pinnacle the present Government, and winding up with the most ardent aspirations, and almost invoking the Deity to spare his existence until he saw Ireland.

"Great, glorious, and free,  
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

He has promised the association that, although enjoying the sports and recreations of a rural life at Darrynane, he should not forget the darling prospect of bringing back the Irish Parliament to College-green. Mr. Ray is to have weekly epistles urging on the agitation, inducing a starving people to send in the rent, and laying down plans for the future course which they should pursue. The last weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday, the 14th. The absence of the Liberator caused a thin attendance. Mr. John O'Connell, the future hope of Ireland, acted as leader on the occasion. There was nothing remarkable in the speeches. The rent only amounted to £102. Might not these contributions be very appropriately and humanely applied towards relieving the thousands who are in absolute starvation.

The dispute that has sprung up between the Old and Young Ireland parties has not been settled. Both are as determined as ever to maintain their respective principles. A rather singular scene took place at Belfast a few evenings ago. A meeting was held at that place on the 14th, for the purpose of passing resolutions "of confidence in O'Connell, and to tender him their support in his peaceful, moral agitation for the regeneration of his native land." There was a strong muster of Young Irelanders who prevented the proposed resolutions from being passed. The scene, as described by one of the Belfast journals, was really rich. All sorts of confusion, shouting, hissing, hooting, and cheering, was resorted to, making the meeting have more the appearance of a bear-garden than that of sober and rational men to discuss the resolutions proposed. It was evident that the Repealers designed to stifle the free discussion of their differences between them and Young Ireland.

The majority of the meeting, however, showed themselves determined to rise in the dignity of independent-minded, self-relying men, who would no longer offer themselves as the puerile puppets of any man's convenience or interest. The Head Repeal Warden of the district told the meeting that no man had a right to place his views in juxtaposition with those of the illustrious Liberator of their country. Dr. McBurney questioned the accuracy of such doctrine, and the meeting terminated in complete uproar, without agreeing to place unreserved confidence in Mr. O'Connell.

FRANCE.—Paris, September 17.—The whole of the Oregon territory, both English and American, has been divided by the Pope into eight dioceses. Mr. Blanchet, a Frenchman heretofore Bishop in Oregon, has been nominated Archbishop, the other by his Vicar General. At the end of this month the Archbishop will leave Paris accompanied by twelve missionaries and eight nuns. He hopes also to obtain the assistance of four Jesuits and four brethren of the Christian Schools. He has been received with much respect by Louis Philippe.

Not fewer than 2000 houses have lately been built, or are now building in Paris. New head quarters are springing up gradually, but at least nine-tenths of the new edifices are erected on ancient sites. If the march of improvement continues in the same rapid rate, for a few years longer that it has gone for some time past, all vestiges of ancient Paris, except public buildings and churches, will have disappeared.

SPAIN.—Madrid, September 14.—The rumour of a Carlist rising in Catalonia turns out not to be unfounded. Letters from Barcelona, dated the 4th, assert that a band of from 300 to 400 men, under the command of a person of the name of Pietot, has made its appearance in the

plain of Tarragona. Pietot was during the civil war, at the head of a division in the Carlist army, and then the commandant of Tarragona. He possesses an intimate knowledge of the country he has selected as the object of his present attempt, and is well known for his ruthless and daring character.

When the news reached Barcelona, General Breton sent a battalion and two pieces of artillery in the direction of Cervera. But scarcely had the forces left when the information reached him that another, and a still more formidable chief the well known Mozen Benet Tristany, had made his appearance in the neighbourhood of Solsona; but that a third faction was threatening Urgel.

Thus Catalonia seems threatened with civil war; and the present moment, when the angry feeling of the public is most excited in consequence of the marriage of the Infanta with a French Prince, is seized for that purpose.

It is believed that before many days are over Navarre will also manifest a spirit of resistance to the same unpopular measure; and it is not improbable that in other parts of Spain attempts, more daring, and, perchance, more effective, than those that have as yet been tried will be made by another and still more powerful party. These are melancholy circumstances for the Duke of Montpensier to commence his career in Spain.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen, September 15.—At a late meeting of the States of Rothschild, a proposition was made and received with enthusiasm, in favour of the total and immediate abolition of slavery, and the emancipation of all the slaves, 24,000 in number, in the Danish possessions in the West Indies. A complete reparation in money will be made to the proprietors.

GERMANY.—Berlin, September 11.—It appears that the Congress of Washington has rejected the proposed commercial treaty between the Zollverein and the United States.

The Prussian King has ordered the draining of bogs and the cultivation of waste lands to be undertaken on a very extensive scale, with the view of finding sufficient occupation for the poor, so as to prevent emigration, which of late has taken somewhat alarming developments.

The Evangelical Synod has brought its labours to a close, after 56 sittings. It has pronounced upon several questions of interest in the religious world. The King promises to convoke the Synod again next year.

ENGLAND.—Halifax and Quebec Railway.—Earl Grey has informed a deputation of official and merchantable gentlemen, headed by Sir Allan M'Nab and the Hon. Mr. Young, that Government, with a view to ascertain the practicability of this important undertaking, will immediately appoint an additional surveyor to forward the survey now in progress. Captain J. H. Pison, R. E. with a detachment of men taken off the trigonometrical survey of England, were despatched some time ago to Nova Scotia; and Captain Robinson's party, who had been engaged four years on the survey of the military road in the British North America, and were ordered home, have been countermanded to cooperate with them. We are gratified to find, from the journals received by the Caledonia, that the Commissioners already out were assembling at Princetown, N. B. We sincerely hope that any obstacle which may at present exist, will be overcome, and that this important line will be carried out, as its advantages can hardly be over-estimated.

Funeral of Lord Metcalfe.—On Tuesday last the mortal remains of this nobleman were consigned to the grave. The obsequies of the deceased peer were conducted in a manner quite becoming his rank and the personal esteem in which he had ever been held.

The Cobden National Testimonial.—During the week ending September 15, this fund increased from £72,350 to £73,400. The total increase since our report has been £1,101 16s. 6d. The subscriptions of £100 to the Bright Testimonial. Among the subscribers during the week are Dr. Andrew Combe and George Combe, Esq., of Edinburgh.

Fruits of Free Trade.—The Custom receipts at Liverpool have increased within the last few weeks to such an extent as to astonish the officers in the long room. The daily receipts at the Customs, until lately, reached from £7000 to £8000; whereas the receipts on several days recently have been £13,000 to £14,000. Remembering that raw materials, and other articles, which form the most bulky part of our commerce, are now mostly "free," what a wonder-

ous expansion of trade is involved in one "fact!"

MOROCCO.—The Gazette du Middel publishes the following letter from a correspondent, dated Tangiers the 24th of August:—"We are at the eve of great events. Abd-el-Kader, assuming the title of Defender of the Faith, has declared the Emperor of Morocco unfit to reign, and is exciting the population to accept Muly Edris, a descendant of the Imperial Family as their true and legitimate Sovereign. Edris is already near Fez, with an immense number of partisans, and the first shock with the troops of the Government may produce an active war, to which France and England cannot remain indifferent." The *Esprit Public* states that 10,000 Moors have ranged themselves under the banners of Abd-el-Kader, who after having recomposed his Deira, had taken possession of Taza and was threatening Fez. The entire Moorish population received the powerful marabout with marks of triumph, and the hour of the deposition of the Emperor Alderman appeared to be near.

## Colonial News.

## Nova Scotia:

Halifax Morning Post, Oct. 3.

Loss of six Men—More effects of the Gale of the 19th ultimo.—The Brig Dalmarnock, John Burns, master, of Alloa, from Shediac, N. B., bound to Cork for orders, on the 19th of September, was overtaken by a heavy gale, which increased to a hurricane. At six p. m. the ship too under close reefed maintopsails. At 9 p. m. found that some thing had given away, and in less than five minutes, the ship was nearly full of water, after which she went over on her beam ends, and at the same time Humphrey Robertson, mate, belonging to Glasgow and Jacob Williams, of St. Andrews, N. B., were both drowned. As soon as the masts were cut away, she came up on her bottom, and on Sunday, the 26th, James Harson, carpenter, and Wm. Nickle, sailmaker, belonging to Londonderry; Colin Johnston, of Falkirk, and Alexander Sharpe, of Fifeshire, died with cold and hunger. On the 21st, at 1 p. m., the ship Clydesdale, of Glasgow, same in sight, and at 4 p. m., sent their boat, and took W. Corrick, Robt. Polmon, Alfred Bradman, and John Burns, master, the only remaining four of the crew on board the ship. By this time the topsides were all gone, and nothing standing but the foremast.

On the 31st, at noon, came up with the brig, Iliad, of Halifax, dismasted, and wanting assistance. Capt. Auld, of the Clydesdale asked them what they wanted. He was answered, that their sails were all gone, and the men were not able to put out their boat. On hearing this, Capt. Auld put out his boat, and sent them a studding-sail. They were then in lat. 61 00 W., lon. 43 57 N. The Clydesdale then bore up for Halifax and arrived yesterday morning.

Also, arrived yesterday, bark Zanoni, Capt. Simms, from Liverpool, G. B., bound to Quebec, out 41 days. Reports that on the 19th of September lost fore mast by the deck—maintopmasts—topgallant masts, and all the yards—lost her topmast fore yard—fore yard—fore top gallant yard, a mizen topmast, &c. Put into Ship Harbour on Tuesday last.

From the Cape Breton Spectator.

Further Accounts of the late Gale.—The brig *Jane A Milvain*, George Weakner master, of and from Newcastle, England, bound to a port in the St. Lawrence, ran ashore in a thick fog, at half past 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last, in the S. E. Cove of Scattarie; and at half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, by the exertions of the Master and crew, together with the assistance of James R. Dodd, Esq., Superintendent, was got off and piloted between the shoals of Red Islands and Black Point; and proceeded to sea at half past 6 o'clock, A. M. Great credit is due to the Superintendent, this being the first instance of a square rigged vessel having been got off the Island, after once striking.

Barque *Hydapses*, Robert Lawson, master, from Shippagan, bound to Liverpool, lumber laden, put into this port on the 17th inst. in consequence of sustaining damage during the late gales—will be obliged to take off her deck load.

## 100 Barrels Canso Herrings.

Ex schooner "Waterloo," a prime article just received and for sale by

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Chatham, 25th August, 1846.