

say this, would take the trouble I have taken of looking for themselves, to see how this matter stands with respect to the permanent exclusion of the Roman Catholics from Parliament. In the bill of rights there are, most undoubtedly, things of a permanent enactment, and which will, I hope, always be regarded as permanent. Among these is the security that the person on the throne shall be a Protestant, and that he shall not be married to a papist. Then there is the oath of allegiance to be taken, and all those things which the oath of allegiance regulates—and these are permanent. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy are permanent, but there is no declaration against transubstantiation; and the oath is different from what is to be taken by members of Parliament. You will also observe, that although these oaths are declared to be permanent, they were altered before the end of that very reign; [hear, hear;] they were altered not materially indeed, but enough to show what "permanent" is in such a case. Noble Lords state that what they call the principle of the revolution of 1688, is to be found in the oaths that exclude Roman Catholics, which they declare to be equally permanent with the bill of rights, by which the Protestantism of the crown is secured. I ask such noble Lords whether they have read the bill of rights?—The difference between the bill itself, and what they suppose to be the bill, is just that which exists between that which is, and that which is not permanent. The Protestantism of the crown in that act is declared to be intended to last for ever. As for these oaths, they are enacted indeed, but there are no words of the sort supposed, declaring them to be permanent and inviolable. What follows next is the act of the union with Scotland; and those who say that these oaths are permanent, can hardly have read the act. Why, my Lords, these oaths that are to be taken by members of Parliament, are laid down in the act of William and Mary, and are there repeated with the declaration that they shall continue to be taken until Parliament shall otherwise provide. [Loud cheers.] Yet these are what are termed oaths permanently provided for the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from political power. Are we not, I ask your Lordships, called upon to ameliorate the state of Ireland? Are we not called upon, even if the act were permanent, when we still see Ireland groaning under popish influence—when we see the power exercised by popish priests at elections; are we not, I say, when we see these things passing around us, called upon to take into our consideration whether it is not right to set the question at once and for ever at rest? My Lords, we are bound to do this were it only for the purpose of relieving that country from the influence to which we have already adverted. [Hear, hear.] I have stated the manner in which the existing arrangement works on the country at large; let me now point out how it affects the church itself. The church of Ireland is placed in a peculiar situation—it is a church composed of the minority of the people—yet, possessing a most exemplary and pious set of clergy.—That church enjoys the respect and affection of the whole of those whom it is intended to instruct, in the same degree that the church of England does in this country; and I have no doubt but they would shed the last drop of their blood for it, if necessary. The only thing which the church of Ireland has to apprehend is violence. And let me ask your Lordships how can it be better protected from violence than by having an united government—a parliament entertaining the same feelings, and a people who feel that they have no separate interests from their Protestant fellow subjects? [Hear.] Or are we to afford that protection best by having a divided government—a parliament holding opinions diametrically opposite—and a disunited and discontented people? My Lords, I agree with the noble Lord who, on a former evening stated that it is for the interests of the church as well as of the people at large that this measure should be carried, as it will bring permanent strength into the government, and will bring permanent strength into the government, and security to every department of the state. [Hear, hear.] Having now, my Lords, shortly stated the views which induced me to advise the introduction of this measure, I shall trouble your Lordships while I explain the nature and provisions of the bill. [Here his Grace entered into an explanation of the provisions of the bill, similar to that given by Mr. Peel in the House of Commons.] I agree with the noble Lord who has said he has a right to ask me upon what grounds I expect that this measure will be attended with success? To that question I mean to answer, that my expectations arise from what I have seen take place in all parts of Europe—from what has taken place, in a part of this kingdom at the time of the revolution. At that period, when it was proposed to establish the Presbyterian religion, the episcopal church petitioned Parliament against the measure. I hold in my hand one of these petitions,

which was sent to me to-day. This petition I will read to your Lordships, and I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that it has formed a model for many that have been presented to both houses during the present session. It expresses alarms and prognosticates dangers which never took place; and I have great hopes, that after this bill has passed, and when the public mind is reduced to a quiet state, such as that which prevailed in Scotland during the last century, it will be seen that the fears and alarms now entertained will prove equally unfounded. [Hear, hear.] The noble Duke proceeded to read the petition. It stated that "to grant power to those persons must shake the foundation of our happy constitution—would overthrow the law, and destroy the peace and tranquillity of the country." [Hear, hear, and laughter.] The petition goes on to say, that the measure contemplated by the legislature created disgust in the minds of the people, as it would lead to the encouragement and final re-establishment of Popery. "We humbly hope, and, in the name of our holy church, do entreat your honorable house, that you will not allow any such violation of our holy religion, as it will bring about that which your petitioners humbly hope, God in his mercy, will avert. It will establish iniquity by law, and bring upon the country all those miseries and disasters, from which we pray that God will preserve your honorable house." [Hear, hear, and laughter.] My Lords, I do sincerely hope, that as this prophecy has not been fulfilled with respect to Scotland, we shall not have reason to fear the fulfilment of the recent prophecies with respect to the effects of this bill either in England or Ireland. [Hear, hear.] But, my Lords, there are still more reasons which afford ample ground for its success. After the bill shall have passed into a law, the Roman Catholic will see that he has no separate interest from his brother Protestant, either in or out of Parliament. Members of the established Church will of course look to the conduct of the Roman Catholics in Parliament with respect to Ireland in the same manner that they watched the Scotch members when first introduced with respect to Scotland. I call upon your Lordships to judge what will be the result of this measure as it affects Ireland, from what you have seen of the results of another measure as it affected Scotland. I do assure your Lordships, that if I should be disappointed as to the results of this bill, I shall not feel the slightest scruple in coming down to your Lordships, stating the case, and calling upon your Lordships to enable His Majesty to allay the danger to which it has given rise. [Hear, hear.] And this I should do with as firm a reliance upon the confidence and support of your Lordships, as I now entertain with reference to the measure before you. [Hear.] My Lords, having shortly explained to you the ground upon which I propose the measure—namely, the present state of Ireland; the state of the Irish church; the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of devising any other remedy for existing as well as prospective evils in the country; the state of public opinion;—having, I say, stated these to you as the grounds upon which I act, I shall not trouble your Lordships further than to entreat that you will take the measure into your consideration with all that coolness and deliberation which a subject so important deserves. [The noble Duke sat down amidst loud applause.]

Provincial.

SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 25.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL!!

JOHN MULLEN, a person hired by one of the contractors, for carrying the Mail from hence to Saint John, left Saint Andrews on Monday last, at 3 p. m. with the Eastern Mail; he had two horses with him, one of them a return horse, put under his charge to be re-conveyed to St. John. MULLEN proceeded as far as Digadigwash, (12 miles distant,) when it appears he changed his course, and made for St. Stephen the same evening.—from thence he went to St. Eastport by water, as we are informed, where the Eastern Mail was found near Hatheway's Wharf, and brought to St. Andrews on Wednesday. All the Newspapers are missing, but all the Letters, except the money letters, and they were fortunately few in number, were found opened. From the best information we can obtain, the money stolen, or run away with, does not exceed £25. KELEHER, the mail contractor, is gone in pursuit of the villain, and we think it quite probable that the hand of justice will overtake him. We do not recollect of hearing of another instance of a mail carrier running away with a mail in any country. We understand that some of the wicked ones, at Eastport, took the liberty, like Paul Pry, to just peep in one or two of the letters, which proved to be what are termed love let-

ters, but the name of the fair correspondents, (for they were written by Ladies,) have been suppressed, and probably nothing further will be divulged, until it appears under our Hymeneal notice.—*Herald*.

Mullen the Mail Robber taken Prisoner.—Mr. Keleher, the mail contractor, who went in pursuit of MULLEN, returned this morning, after a very fatiguing and expensive journey of 120 miles, to the Westward without success. Mr. Keleher, on his return to Eastport, traced MULLEN to Grand Manan, but did not find him: he, however, left a description of his person, and had not returned to his house more than an hour, when MULLEN was brought here a prisoner by some of the inhabitants of Grand Manan. Mr. Keleher speaks in high terms of the zeal and activity displayed by our Western neighbours, to aid them in catching the robber. The inhabitants of Lunenburg sent a boat to Grand Manan, for that purpose: this is highly meritorious and generous on their part, and they may rest assured, that the old adage that "one good turn deserves another," will not be forgotten on this side of the lines.—*Id.*

SAINT JOHN, MAY 26.

DR. BAYARD gave a second introductory Lecture on Chemistry, at Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening last, to a respectable auditory. His illustrations were both pleasing and useful, and he was peculiarly happy in his experiments. At the conclusion of the prelection, the nitrous oxide, of which he had prepared an abundant supply, was inhaled by several young gentlemen who were thereby rendered both merry themselves and the cause of mirth in others.—*Observer*.

With pleasure, we notice an advertisement of the Saint John AGRICULTURAL and EMIGRANT SOCIETY, published in to-day's paper. We have always been of opinion, that the real interests of a country depend in a great measure in the successful development of its own resources, and in using every practical means to bring these resources into actual operation. The accounts of the large sums of money expended in foreign places for Bread Stuffs, &c., which we have frequently presented to the Public, ought certainly to influence every person, interested in our welfare, to assist in the effectual removal of this enormous tax. If all our improved as well as waste Lands were settled upon, and brought to as high a state of cultivation as is practicable, we conceive we would, in a great degree, if not altogether, be rendered, in process of time, independent of our neighbours for these articles of consumption, &c. Believing that a society similar to the one under notice, if properly managed, is calculated to effect these desirable objects, we therefore recommend this subject to the serious consideration of those "gentlemen, who feel interested in the advancement of the settlement of the country and in the promotion of its Agricultural Concerns."—*Gazette*, May 27.

We perceive that the Barque SPENCE, which lay off Partridge Island, water-logged, was yesterday afternoon towed part way up the Harbour by the Steam Boats Saint George and Saint John. It is expected she will be got entirely up the next high tide.—*Id.*

General Articles.

STATE OF TRADE.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There have been a large number of London and country buyers to the market this week, and a very considerable business has been done. Of course, trade is still by no means in a satisfactory state. Many people continue to complain, no doubt with justice, very much. On the other hand, there are others who assert that the reports of the state of trade, which have lately appeared in most of the papers, have been unwarrantably gloomy; and that for as much as six weeks past, there has been a large business doing, especially for the country trade. Within that time, some of the London houses have been in the market three or four times. The stock of goods, we believe, are generally far from being heavy. With our great facilities of production, however, we do not expect any advance in prices. The calico printers are somewhat busier than they were. Mule yarns are dull; but water twist continues in good demand.—*Manchester Guardian*.—[The *Manchester Chronicle* contains a less favourable representation of the state of trade, and states that the stocks of goods are heavy.] Nearly 600 weavers are at present employed at our door labour by the authorities of this city. The struggle to sus-