GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 6.

SUPPLY.

On the resolution voting £5000 for the building of Churches in the West-Indies being read,—

MR. HUME said, that he could not permit that opportunity to pass, without protesting against the principle of the grant. The principle of that grant was highly objectionable; for it set one class of the community in array against the other on religious grounds,—it created discord, by giving to the members (a minority) of a favored religion, a monopoly of the public money. The House would scarcely believe the small proportion which the members of the religion of that society, bore to those of the other denominations in those colonies.—Nova-Scotia he would take as an example for the church establishment, of which £11,-482, was annually voted by this House;—and yet so little influence did that church possess over the pockets of the inhabitants of that colony, that the sum of their contributions to the Church of England was £1,024; the population of that colony, exclusive of Cape Breton, was 123,800; of these but 28,600 were members of the C. of England, the members of the Church of Scotland, were 37,000; and yet for the former the people of England were called upon annually to pay £11,482, while for the latter church, which the more numerous congregation, Parliament in its munificence, granted but £75 a year.—There were 20,-000 Catholics, 19,000 Baptists, 9,000 Methodists, the remaining population being Dissenters of other denominations.—He thought it not wonderful that those other sects should view with a jealous eye a church so favored, and that discord and disunion should be the consequence. The Hon. Member concluded by moving "That the further consideration of this resolution be postponed to this day month."

SIR G. MURRAY deprecated nothing more than the introduction into the new world of those religious differences which unhappily had too long prevailed in the old.—(Hear.) Those sentiments he still maintained, and he hoped he should always maintain. But he conceived that the vote now before the house was intimately connected not with the interest of one sect, or one religion, but with the interests of religion in general (hear); and that interest he conceived would be materially injured by withholding this grant. (Hear.) The hon. Gentleman must be aware that amongst those persons who left this Country, and were progressively settling in America, there were a great variety of sects, and situated as those settlements are, every man's imagination was apt to go to work to devise some mode of worship for himself, which was calculated to produce a state of things, extremely detrimental both to himself and to the State at large: and therefore he thought it was right on behalf of the Church, to send certain competent persons into these provinces to prevent such an evil. (Hear) He thought it extremely advantageous that there should be proper places for religious education and instruction in those colonies, where such an immense diversity of feeling and opinion existed. Individuals were not prevented from taking advantage of those establishments, because they did not belong to some particular sect. The intention was the general diffusion of education, and not that it should be confined to one sect only. He should not offer any further remarks on the subject, but merely declare his thorough conviction that the postponement of this grant would be attended with considerable danger.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, that if this grant were to be applied to the exclusive support of a dominant church in the colonies, it should receive as much opposition from him as from the Hon. member for Aberdeen; and if there were not a prospect of a material change in the system under which these colonies were governed, no consideration in the world (knowing as he did the evils which existed there, and the fears which were entertained of the establishment of a dominant church) could induce him to give it his support. But believing as the right hon. gentleman had told them that the grant was intended for the promulgation of christianity generally in those colonies, he did not object to it. (Hear.) With respect to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, he really did hope that in future they would be more cautious in their conduct with respect to these colonies. In the last report published by that society, he had read a statement which filled him with astonishment, as to the number of the members of the established Church in Canada. A resolution was in 1826 passed by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, which completely negatived that statement. It was resolved "That the members of the English Episcopal church in the province constitute a much smaller number than the other denominations of christians, notwithstanding the great pecuniary aid they received from the society in England. A good lesson might be learned by those who were anxious to support an exclusive church by looking to what had occurred in the Canadas.—The English church had withered and diminished under the efforts which had been made to uphold it, as compared with its progress in the neighbouring states of America. In those states, it was in a safe and flourishing condition, when compared with the aspect which it presented in our own colonies. There was no reason for this, except that the people had been so roused by the attempt which had been made to force the establishment on them, that he might say that a fair chance had not been given to the church; and in his opinion that a fair chance would never arrive, until an opportunity was afforded, by abandoning all idea of forming an exclusive establishment for the church to exert her own proper powers.

The original motion was carried.

The next resolution was for granting £163,000, to defray the expense of certain water communications in Canada.

LORD SANDON took that opportunity of impressing upon the right hon. gentleman, (Sir G. Murray) the propriety of removing the causes of discontent which prevailed in the colonies. He hailed a late event in this country as the commencement of a new and better system, which he hoped would be extended to the colonies. (Cries of hear.) After acknowledging the danger of allowing just causes of discontent to remain in Ireland, which was near to us, surely the Ministers must see the necessity of pacifying a justly discontented people, who were situate at so great a distance. They might expend millions on works for the defence of the Colonies, but the only garrison to be trusted to was to be found in the hearts of a free and generous people. He begged to ask of the right hon. gentleman, if he had any measure in contemplation for allaying the excitement which prevailed in some of our colonies.

Sir G. MURRAY said that the subject had never been lost sight of by him, but time and consideration were absolutely necessary. He had been for some time past—ever since the report of the Committee of the last Session, in communication with the governors, and he believed he might say, that he had well founded hopes of reconciling conflicting interests, and of bringing about to the colonies, the fullest confidence in the mother country.

The resolution was then agreed to.

SUMMARY.

From the Foreign Quarterly Review for April 1829.

FRANCE.—The last general meeting of the Society of Geography was more numerously and brilliantly attended than any of the proceeding. M. Caille, the intrerpid and fortunate explorer of Central Africa, was present and the desire of seeing him, and of hearing the recital of his perilous journey, had swelled the large assemblage. The meeting was opened by a speech from Baron Cuvier, and the report of the labours of the Society was then read by M. Jomard who gave a relation of M. Caille's journey, was listened to with the most eager and profound attention. After exposing, in detail, all the reasons which have produced conviction in the minds of the commission, and particularly the agreement which exists between the accounts of M. Caille and those of his predecessors, who are esteemed the most accurate and trustworthy; after announcing that his journal contains an itinerary, continued without interruption from Rio Nunez to Tangier, M. Jomard gave a sketch of the result of his voyage, sufficient to excite, but not to satisfy the curiosity of the auditory; he enumerated the principal places visited by M. Caille during seventeen months, over an extent of territory embracing nearly 4000 miles. The report was warmly applauded, and conformably with the resolution of the commission, M. Caille received from the hands of the president the reward offered for his generous self-devotion, namely, the produce of a subscription opened by the Society in favour of the individual who should succeed in penetrating to Timbuctoo by Senegambia, and who should furnish a description of that city.

The Duke of Leval-Montmorency has been apointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. The Duke is generally considered an amiable manbut not one possessing that strength and originality of character which is ever the discoverer or ardent promoter of a new line of politics. The Chamber of Deputies presents a strange appearance at the present moment: the Minister uncertain of a majority—the opposition split into factions, the time is frittered away without furthering the interests of the empire. A dissolution of the Chamber is generally talked of.

News from Portugal is wholly confined to the details of new atrocities by the Lusitanian Nero. The young legitimate has been exercising his powers of cruelty and oppression over children four years old. Doubtless, tired of torturing full-grown subjects, he seeks for variety in the little inmates of the nursery. The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 24; "The whole of Senhor Aranjo's family are in prison. His little girl, only four years of age, was included in the general order, but she was soon separated from the family and confined by herself, and repeatedly examined, in order to draw from her what might serve as a ground for accusation against her father and mother. Finding, however, that nothing criminatory of her parents could be collected from the prattle of the little innocent, she was restored to them. Soon after the child fell ill, and her life was in danger. After numerous applications, it was with the greatest difficulty her liberation was procured, and only on high bail being given that she should return to prison on the recovery of her health." One heartless frantic tyrant is a loathsome spectacle—but what are we to say for a whole nation of bigots and fools? Don Miguel were no tiger, were not his subjects worms.

It is understood that the whole of the laws relating to the Militia force will be repealed, and the mode that was adopted during war, of raising the men by beat of drum instead of ballot, will be restored to, and a portion of the militia allowed annually to extend their services to the line, which will effect a great saving, by doing away with the present recruiting establishment of the army. A general inspection of the serjeants and drummers of the militia staff is to take place, it being intended in future to retain on constant pay only such as can be useful, and to place those at all times under military control.

A regulation is about to be adopted by Government, by which all pensioners and half-pay officers residing on the continent will be required to spend their money in England. A non-compliance with the order will subject them to a penalty of £30 per cent on their respective incomes.

CARICATURES ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The present state of political affairs has given rise to the following caricatures, published by Fores, at the corner of Sackville-street, Piccadilly:

No. 1. The duke of Wellington, in a very pensive attitude, sits at a table, on which "the Crown" is placed. His Grace's drawn sword lies on the Crown; the hilt towards his Grace, resting on the open Life of Oliver Cromwell. A triangle, with the figure of Britannia, inscribed, "King, Lords, and Commons" and encircled by the Garter, with the motto of "Tria juncia in meo," hangs on the table; behind the Duke, partly concealed by a green curtain, is a picture of the Ruins of the House of Brunswick, two scrawls are pending from the table—one is inscribed, "Depend upon every assistance from the *Holy See*; also from France, Spain, Italy, &c." And the other, "We have had but 7s. 6d. in the pound; we shall shortly demand the remaining 12s. 6d. in the pound. Signed D. O'C-nn-l." The inkstand of Downing-street stands with one leg upon it; the head of Eldon lies on the ground, at the King's feet.

No. 2. "The blessed Effects of a United Cabinet; or, the glorious March of Intellect." Wellington and Peel winding wreaths of roses and new shamrocks round the King's head. Pat and John Bull dance a reel before the Throne. John sings out—

> Together reared—together grown—
> Oh, let us now unite in one;
> Let friendship rivet the decree,
> Nor bigot sever Pat and me.

Lord Eldon and a mitred Bishop, in the back ground, exclaim "It is time for us to be off."

No. 3. John Bull and his new Doctor. "John Bull," says Doctor Wellington, feeling his pulse, "has a great deal of fever remaining, considerable irritation; to be got rid of when the pill will work well. Take plenty of punch by way of alterative." "Oh, doctor," exclaims the patient, "your *remedies* are worse than the disease—they are *undermining the Constitution*."

No. 4. *King's College to wit—a Practical Essay—Duel* between Wellington and Winchelsea. "*Send them to Battersea, to be cut for the simples.*"

No. 5. *An attempt to choke John Bull with Irish-made Dishes.* John sits in the arm-chair—the Duke crams down his throat a dish-full of Bills for Catholic emancipation—Indulgences, Crucifixes, Rosaries, Wafers, Incense, and Poignards—crying, "*Swallow this, Jonny and the Catholics will soon have another dish for you.*" And Mr. Secretary Peel who leaves no stone unturned, rams it down with the Monument blazing—"Ay, and then this the last memento of their former exploits." John whines; "In deed my *prime* fellow, I shall never be able to get this down,—my Constitution is very much impaired, and I fear that this will destroy it!!!" Lord Eldon whispers, "Don't take it, Johnny—it will bring on the cholera morbus."

No. 6. The Irish Catholic Jubilee at Dublin, or the Bulletin express of the Majority—De Cat'lic claims against the Globe—Frank Burditt and fair play. Opposite *old Noddle*—he is a pine-apple to a chany' orange Peel. Hurrah, my darlings—by de powers, ould Ireland for ever.

Long lif to ugly Broom, Bromoiton, Macintosh, Husky, and last of all, de least expected young Phersivall; and de devil fly away with the top of the House dat shuts them out.

Two inimitable caricatures have just appeared, the one entitled "The Man wot drives the Sovereign"—the other, "The Cad to the Man wot drives the Sovereign—in which two distinguished Statesmen are represented to the life in those novel characters. There is also a third, in which a venerable Earl is represented as "The Man wot drives the Opposition."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 25th anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen street. The meeting was most numerously and respectfully attended. Among the persons on the platform there were Lord Teignmouth (the President of the Society), Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lorton, Lords Valentia, the Bishops of Litchfield and Coventry; Winchester, Chester and Calcutta, Mr. Wilberforce, Hon. C. J. Shore, and a considerable number of clergymen of all denominations.

At 11 o'clock Lord Teignmouth took the chair, The noble lord briefly adverted to the motives and objects of the society, and congratulated the meeting on the progress it had made within the last few years.

The Secretary then read the report, which was of a most gratifying character. It appeared that the net receipts of the society up to the 1st of April were 86,295*l.* 10s 6d. being 7,315*l.* 12s 7d. over last year's receipts. The number of Bibles and testaments issued during the year amounted to 365,424, being an excess of 2,154 over that of any one year since the commencement of the Society.

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in moving that the report be received, dwelt with great force and feeling upon the incalculable advantages which had been derived from the operation of the Society, not merely by the Christian world, but to nations which had hitherto remained in darkness.

The Bishops of Chester and Winchester, the Rt. Rev. Doctor Turner, the Rev. Mr. Hands, the Rev. Dr. Singer, and Mr. Wilberforce addressed the meeting, when the motion of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry was agreed to, and Lord Teignmouth returned thanks.

The Rev. Mr. Jowett, in proposing the next resolution, mentioned a circumstance which had occurred in the Patriarchate of Lebanon. A little colony of Missionaries from America had established themselves at the foot of Mount Lebanon, and commenced the formation of schools. They had succeeded in establishing seven male and two female schools, when they attracted the notice of the Patriarch, who directed his secretary, an ingenious and able young ecclesiastic, to draw up a statement against them. In order to do this, the young man felt it necessary to look out in the Scriptures for some text which might be brought to bear against the missionaries. In doing this he met, in the 29th chapter of Isaiah, the following passage—"And it is yet a very little while and Lebanon should be turned into a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall be esteemed as a forest." He was so struck with the application of the text to the particular employment of the missionaries, that he read the whole Scriptures over with more attention than before; and the result was, that he renounced the errors in which he had been brought up, and became a zealous advocate for the missionaries. However he was made to suffer for his faith. He was imprisoned, and bound, and otherwise persecuted, for his change of creed; but he persevered.

Several other excellent speeches were delivered in the course of the day, amongst which that of the Rev. Mr. Burnett, (of Cork,) who was loudly called for by the meeting, produced a powerful impression. The Rev. gentleman described, with great force, the very happy union which existed between the clergymen of the established Church and those of the Dissenting persuasion in Ireland, in promoting the objects of the society.

After several other resolutions, thanking the several officers of the society, and appointing these for the ensuing year, the meeting separated.—*London paper.*

From the Gazette de Petersburgh.—During an engagement under the walls of Silistria a bomb with a burning mach, thrown by the enemy fell into a redoubt. A bombardier, of the name of Rudnitschenke, belonging to the first battery-company of the 16th Brigade of Artillery, being aware of the danger which the accident threatened, seized hold of the bomb, and threw it so cleverly over the parapet that it did not explode until it fell into the ditch where it could occasion no damage. The Commander-in-Chief rewarded this gallant and daring action with a military decoration. A few days afterwards, Rudnitshcenke found another opportunity to give a striking proof of his presence of mind, by pitching an enemy's grenade, of 20 pounds weight, out of the redoubt. On a report of this being made, the emperor condescended to promote him to the rank of a Pyrotechnist, and to order a reward of 1,000 roubles to be paid to him, with double pay hereafter. Pyrotechnist, of the name of Kirila Tschernowanow, of the 11th Brigade of Artillery, manifested a similar degree of intrepidity before Shumla, when, seeing a grenade falling into the midst of a redoubt, picked it up instantly, and hurled it over the breastwork, after which it burst harmlessly in the fosse.

When the enemy suddenly attacked our intrenchments before Shumla during the night between August 27 and 28, and had already owing to the superiority of his forces, penetrated into the ditches, the Pyrotechnist, Fedor Wedernikiff, of the 11th brigade of artillery, took by order of Sub Lieutenant Merters, a grenade, with the utmost sang froid, lighted it and hurled it into the ditch, where it caused the greatest havoc and destruction amongst the storming party of the Turks. This daring soldier was rewarded by the Commander-in-Chief with a military decoration.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH FOR FOUR HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS.—The long talked-of trotting match between Rarttler, the American horse, and Miss Turner, the Welsh mare, was decided on Saturday over ten miles of ground, between Cambridge and Godmanchester, commencing at the second mile stone from Cambridge. This was the first occasion on which the merits of Rattler had been brought into action in this country, although he had won all his matches in America. The fame of Tom Thumb, his brother traveller from New-York, who recently trotted 100 miles in little more than ten hours, had placed Rattler so high in the scale of excellence, however, that few persons could be found to bet against him. By the articles it was stipulated that the mare should have a minute's start, which, upon calculation, was estimated at about 600 yards in distance. Both Rattler and Tob Thumb were at Six-mile Bottom near Newmarket, from Sunday last. A meeting between the proprietors of each horse took place at the Hoop, in Cambridge, on Friday evening, when the time, place of trotting, and some other necessary preliminaries, were adjusted: but betting was still shy, and two to one on Rattler would be accepted only to a trifling amount. Some small bets were made on time, the American being backed to do the ten miles in 32 minutes. Twelve o'clock being the time appointed for starting, long previous to that hour the whole line of road to the 12th mile stone was more or less thronged. Ac-

side of her. The mare was now urged to increased swiftness, and in consequence broke, and was turned twice. The accident gave Rattler, who kept on steadily to his work, an additional advantage, and by the 4th mile he headed her in grand style. Still the mare proceeded with unabated vigour, while Rattler continued to stretch farther ahead. Shortly before she reached the fifth mile, the mare again broke twice and was turned, while Rattler, on passing the fifth mile-stone, was full sixty yards in advance, and the proprietor, as well as Harry England, called to the groom to keep steady—an order which he obeyed and kept pulling the horse with all his strength.—Both horse and man were now in a complete lath of sweat; and in the course of the sixth mile, in which there was a slight descent, the mare broke and was turned no less than four times—a circumstance, in our opinion, attributable to one of her friends riding to close to her quarter, and urging her to increased exertion. In passing through the village of Fenny Stanton, the horse was full two hundred yards in front, when a sharp trotter was laid along side of him, and produced such a degree of irritation, that it required all the physical strength of the groom to hold him in to prevent his breaking. The interferences and remonstrance of Harry England at last prevented the continuance of this unfair conduct; but the effect of it was, that the mare, who had been going in admirable style, although she broke four times afterwards, was fast gaining on the horse, and had approached within ninety yards of him at the commencement of the ninth mile. From the short distance which was yet to be completed, and from the difficulty of checking the progress of the horse, it was now clear that the mare had not a chance; and in fact, at the close of the tenth mile, the horse was full sixty yards in front, having completed the distance in THIRTY MINUTES AND FORTY SECONDS! a feat unparalleled in the history of horse-flesh in this country. The time of the mare was 31 minutes 42 seconds; and making allowances for breaking and turning, the credit due to her was scarcely inferiour to that given to the horse.—There was some talk of a fresh match, for a longer distance—but this was met by the owner of rattler offering to back him against any living, for any distance, in or out of harness, for any sum from £200 to £5000!

Model of the Inquisition.—The English papers give an account of a curious model of the prison and officers of the Inquisition, formerly situated at Coimbra, in Portugal. It is exhibited in Pall Mall. It was constructed by Mr. Young, a British Officer, lately confined for several months as a state prisoner of Don Miguel. The following is a description of it from a London paper.

When we visited the model, Mr. Young was in attendance, and pointed out the various departments and uses of the building. The model is on the scale of half an inch to a foot, and upon being taken to pieces exhibits the inmost recesses of the place, from the external roof down to the subterranean dungeons. The instruments of torture, and the mode of using them, are also displayed by very ingenious devices. Five varieties of treatment, as varieties in torture were mildly termed by the Holy Office, are exhibited:—The water treatment, whereby the patient whose refractory disposition would not allow him to confess all he knew to the Grand Inquisition, was bound down with cords and obliged to swallow several gallons of water, administered through a funnel, till, on the point of suffocation, he was humanely released by being placed heels uppermost, so that the superfluous liquid might run out through his mouth and nose—the fire treatment, whereby an untoward temper was warned of the deference due to the Inquisition by being placed on an iron cradle, with the soles of his feet exposed to a brisk fire, without the power of withdrawing them a single inch from its scorching influence, a treatment which may be regarded as somewhat an approach to the Mahomadan's hell, pictured as a place where men are shod with boots of red hot iron, making their brains boil like a cauldron. There are three species of the violent treatment by which men were repeatedly hauled up by ropes to the ceiling of a high room, and suddenly let drop, so as frequently to dislocate and break their limbs. By another device a man was tied down to a horse manger, with his hands fastened behind him, so as to be obliged to eat his food like a pig or an ox. This however, as Mr Young explained it, was not deemed a punishment, but only a *degradation*. The holes through which the Monks were enabled to see what every prisoner was about, the knowledge of which was often used by the Grand Inquisitors to impress their victims with the belief of their possessing supernatural powers—the secret places where the bones of those who were murdered, or reduced to death by the lingering pangs of confinement, were deposited, until the celebration of an *Auto da fe*, when they were burnt; and many other "secrets of the prison house" equally interesting and instructive, will be found fully and intelligibly displayed in Mr. Young's Model.

INUNDATION IN PRUSSIA.—The Prussia State Gazette to the 27th of April continues to give the most deplorable accounts of the effects of the late inundations in West and East Prussia. Between Thorn and Marienwarder, the dikes have given way in thirty places, and likewise in several places between Marienwarder and Elbing and Danzig. All the low grounds called Niederunger, on the Vistula and the Nogath, the most fertile parts, are under water, and only the roofs of the houses visible. A great many persons, but the number cannot be ascertained, have perished. Hundreds of houses and other buildings have been swept away, and half of the remainder in danger of falling. Besides the destruction of provisions and stores of all kinds, it is feared that the water, which falls very slowly, has wholly subsided. The greater part of this fruitful district will be found covered with sand, and rendered forever barren. The accounts from the banks of the Neruel and Pugie are of the same afflicting description.

Accounts from Egina of March 10, stated that war continued in Western Greece, where Count Aug. Capo d'Istra was engaged in inspecting the two armies. The powers entrusted to him excited great discontent among the chiefs, and it is said that this has induced Prince Ypsilanti to send in his resignation.

NATIONAL DEBT.—A Portsmouth paper gives the following curious calculation:

We some time since noticed the generous donation of £6 sterling, made by a gentleman in London, towards the reduction of the National Debt. A friend of ours has made a calculation to show how far this sum would go towards its liquidation. The debt is £900,000,000. The average interest paid is said to be about 4⅜ per cent.

The interest per annum is	£40,000,000	0	0
per day is	109,5.6	0	10
per hour is	4566	4	2
per minute is	76	0	0
per second is	1	5	4

So that the donation would not pay the interest for five seconds of time—not long enough for the Commissioner to write a receipt for the money, without allowing him barely time to say "please accept of His Majesty's thanks."

WAR IN THE EAST.—Hostilities have recommenced, both in Asia and Europe. In the former quarter two actions have taken place, on the banks of the Kur, which have terminated to the advantage of the Muscovites. In Europe the whole line of the Danube is threatened, from Silistria to Widdin, and several serious affairs have taken place. The sortie made by the Turks on the entrenched post of Sizepolis, was quite disastrous to them.—These affairs, however, are of trivial moment, as they are casual in their nature and indecisive in their results. The plan of this campaign has not developed itself, and until that is the case, we can form no opinion of the nature and bearing of subordinate operations. The Grand Vizier is at Shumla, and the Sultan will shortly be at Adrianople. The two main armies have not yet approached each other; and whether the Russians will attempt to pass the line of the Balkan at Varna, or high up on the Danube, or whether they will endeavour to affect a landing near Constantinople from the Black Sea, is as yet uncertain. As soon as these points are known, we shall resume our analysis of the conflicting statements of the two opposing hosts.

The Lord Chancellor has brought a bill into the House of Lords for effecting certain reforms in the High Court of Chancery. The Chancellor's proposal is to separate the Equity Jurisdiction from the Common Law Jurisdiction of the Exchequer and to attach the Equity business to a new Judge to be appointed in the Court of Chancery, who will also be able to afford most material assistance to the Lord Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor, particularly in the hearing of motions. Another part of the new plan is to call upon the Rolls Court to devote a larger portion of time to the hearing of causes than has hitherto been done. It gives us pleasure to state that the Chancellor paid a high tribute to his venerable predecessor, Lord Eldon, to whom he said, no blame for delays could fairly attach.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 18.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION DINNER.—Agreeably to arrangements made by the Society of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," a dinner was yesterday given at Niblo's Saloon to celebrate the late emancipation of the Irish Catholics.

The galleries on this occasion were decorated with the Flags of G. Britain and the United States entwined together, and under them were various mottos alluding to the subject of the celebration. Over the entrance were the arms of the United States and at the opposite end of the apartment was a representation of George IV. signing the Act for the emancipation of Ireland in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. O'Connell. The festivities ended at a seasonable hour, and the guests departed in good humour with each other, and with the entertainment.

On giving the first toast, Mr. Chamberlain the President, rose and addressed the gentlemen as follows:—

Gentlemen.—We are assembled this day to celebrate a great moral victory—a victory obtained over bigotry and selfishness, after a struggle of so many ages.

You are all, gentlemen, too well acquainted with the subject, to need a development of it from me;—and it would answer no good purpose, at this moment, to go into an investigation of the causes which led to the enactment of those impolitic Laws, which deprived millions of men of all their religious and political rights.—Suffice it at the present hour, that they are torn from the Statute Book for ever,—that every man may now raise his head with the proud dignity of his nature, and that the liberal and generous minds which surround me, may exult in the consideration of having lived to see the triumph of wisdom over folly—of liberality over prejudice, and the establishment of that Christian principle, "the doing to others that which you would they should do unto you."

I shall not, gentlemen, detain you longer on a subject on which so much might be said, but proceed to announce to you our first Toast.

1. The 13th April, 1829.—The day on which the monarch of Britain did justice to millions of his subjects, by restoring to them a share of those rights, of which an erroneous policy had so long deprived them.—Tune, *St. Patrick's Day.*

2 George the IV—Who has earned a civic crown by his victory over religious and Political bigotry.—*God save the King.*

3. Daniel O'Connell, and the late Catholic Association of Ireland.—*Erin Go Brah.*

4. The Marquis of Anglesea—the uncompromising and impartial viceroy of Ireland.

5. Wellington & Peel—Wise in their relinquishment of old prejudices, patriotic in applying the remedy.—*Sprigs of Shillelagh.*

6. The Bishop of Norwich—May his enlightened spirit diffuse its influence throughout the world.

7. Doctor Chalmers and the liberal Protestants of the United Kingdom.

8. The memory of Grattan, Fox, and Canning—*Dirge.*

9. The best deed of Ireland's Warrior Son, Ireland's Freedom.—*Wellington's March.*

10. The President of the United States—*Jackson's March.*

11. Our adopted Country—A practical example of Civil and Religious liberty.—*Hail Columbia.*

12. The memory of De Witt Clinton.—*Grand Canal March.*

13. The Governor of the state of New-York—*Yankee Doodle.*

It has not been in our power to procure more than two or three of the volunteer toasts given on this occasion. Mr. Sampson addressed the meeting in some amusing remarks, of which we regret not being able to furnish a report. He said he was now about to do what he had not done for thirty years, namely, to give a loyal toast. He then proposed—

George the IV—the first King of all Ireland.

Dr. McNevin made some remarks, in which he alluded in a feeling and happy manner of the former sufferings of some present in the very cause the triumph of which they were now met to celebrate. Thirty years ago they had been persecuted, imprisoned and driven from their country for attempting to procure for their brethren those privileges which had now been conceded by a solemn act of the legislature of the British Empire.

Mr. Verplanck, one of our representatives in Congress, being called on by the President for a Toast, observed—That there was a good old English proverb, that enjoined on us "always to give the devil his due." There is another still older, which has I believe, come down to us from classical antiquity, enjoining on all to speak as well of the dead as we can. It is in the spirit of these two venerable and good natured precepts that I am about to offer a toast. It is this:—

'The memory of the departed penal and anti-catholic laws of Great Britain, and many thanks to them for the benefits they have conferred upon America."

They are now fairly dead and buried. *Requiescant in pace.* May they rest in peace never to rise again. But the good which they have caused, at least to us, lives after them, and merits the grateful recollection of every American citizen, whether native or adopted. Need I say, that it was the operation of that narrow and intolerant system America, during her revolution, was indebted for her Montgomery in the field, and for excellent men in legislation and diplomacy—that, both in the glorious struggle for independence, and in our more recent contests for national rights, these laws gave to the American flag the support of hundreds and thousands of brave hearts and strong arms? In later and peaceful times, we may thank them for the accession of a vast and useful amount of physical power, which has paved our streets, erected our buildings, made our roads, and dug our Canals. (Hear, hear.) And have they not too contributed at the same time an equal proportion of intellectual and moral power? We have but to look around to find cause enough to be grateful for the rich gifts which the silly intolerance of political religion has unintentionally bestowed on our country. It has given the eloquent Bishop England, and other lights of the church and of learning, to our pulpits and colleges, McNevin to our science, Sampson to our jurisprudence and literature, Wall and Ingham to our arts. (Loud cheering.) Did it not, too, give to America that illustrious citizen whose recent death we have all mourned—Emmet, the eloquent man, the man of genius, the patriot, the wise and virtuous. Allow me too, Sir, to seize this fit occasion to pay a passing tribute to another departed friend. The same system gave to the defence and the military science of the United States the late brave and learned and accomplished Tone, the worthy son of another heroic and noble minded Irishman, who toiled and died in effectual struggles for that great object, the attainment of which, we now celebrate. But a truce to melancholy recollections. Let us be thankful for all these good gifts in whatever spirit or with whatever intention they are bestowed. Let us fill to the memory of the departed Anti-Catholic Laws. (The toast was received with long and loud cheering.)

The following letter from one of the first mercantile houses in Rio Janeiro, we copy from the Gazette of yesterday. The British Government weary of the delays attending the motions of the Brazilians, in doing justice to those whose property they captured during the late war with La Plata, have sent a squadron to the port of the capital with a threat of reprisals. This is but following the example set them, a few months ago, by the French, whose success in obtaining prompt redress, seems not to have been overlooked. We shall be slow to believe, that if the demand is peremptory, the Emperor will dare to refuse compliance.

This step on the part of Great-Britain at the present moment, we view with some solicitude, on account of the bearings it may have on the concerns of Portugal. If the Emperor and the Cabinet of England maintain so friendly an understanding with each other as has been declared, it is very strange that either should choose this moment to resort to the law of force to decide a