

assess; but passed in such haste, and with such want of attention, that we are even now to this day...
The Secretary himself appears freely to confess that the proposition made by His Majesty's Ministers is surrounded with many and great difficulties, and it is recommended, more as a measure of expediency, than as being a Constitutional one. One of these difficulties is stated to be the prevalent opinion, that it would operate against the interests of the Protestant Religion. He would assure the House, however, that this opinion was incorrect—that the question was purely political, and involved nothing inconsistent with the maintenance of the Protestant Religion. The second difficulty, or general objection, was the Coronation Oath—on this point he seems to be explicit. He could not, on reading the Oath, find any thing in it to prevent His Majesty from conscientiously giving his sanction to the removal of those political disabilities, which Ireland is still suffering under. He had made up his mind regarding its meaning, eighteen years ago, (though then unfavorable to reconciliation) and his sentiments are still the same.

Mr. PEEL seemed to be entirely anxious to impress upon the mind of the House, that the measure was about to propose, was entirely a Government measure, none but Ministers had been consulted;—by them not only the substance but the details had been agreed upon, and they alone were responsible for the consequences that might ensue.

The Secretary then refers to the civil disabilities of the English and Scotch Catholics, and insists on the propriety of placing them all on the same footing in a political point of view—leaving them to the free exercise of their judgments as to religious creeds, so long as they leave intact and inviolable, the doctrine, discipline, and government of the Protestant Religion. Had such an idea as this been proposed a century ago, it would have been considered chimerical and absurd. It would not then have been believed that men who differed in Religious sentiment, could be coadjutors in such a measure, or unite in the mutual support of the Government under which they lived. Such, however, we imagine are Mr. Peel's expectations, and should they be realized, the event will form a new era in the history of the country.

Mr. Peel on reading the Oath which he proposes should be taken by those who profess the Roman Catholic Religion in lieu of the Oaths of allegiance and supremacy, with the view of combining in the former the substance of the two latter, proposes also to relieve Protestants from the declarations against Transubstantiation; but still to retain the Oath of Supremacy. This would surely be a great relief to many persons, who we believe are not altogether prepared to swear that the religious sentiments are superstitious and damnable. We believe that is the expression in the declaration;—but even if a Protestant thought transubstantiation to be what is stated;—still it is a hard matter that he should be deprived of office because he will not make affidavit to that effect.

Our limits will not this week allow of our going through the rest of this excellent speech, calculated, as it is, to promote Political equality among His Majesty's subjects, and the peace and security of the True Religion established among us. The Attorney-General's Speech against the concession, in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Bill, is worthy of notice. His expressions are violent in the extreme, epigrammatic and we should say, Ultra-Loyal. He said he had intended to draw the bill which on the table, but he seems the Attorney-General is not to frame to Mr. Peel which does not coincide with his views of the subject. This is surely no doctrine. It is enough a fortunate thing that the King has about him, some persons, who can draw up a Bill without the aid of his Attorney-General;—besides, had he drawn the Bill, and the passing of it had been attended with injurious effects;—would he have been blamed. The world knows his power does not extend to the passing of enactments of himself.

Mr. PEEL addressed the House in a paper in reply to what had fallen from the Attorney-General. His apparent self-command, and coolness of temper in his retort, is worthy of imitation. The principal accusation which he brings against him is the disclosing, at an improper time, the secrets of the Cabinet, confidentially entrusted to him;—thus it might almost be said "betraying is master." As to the personal invective and sarcastic remarks thrown out by the Attorney-General, he seems to view them with contempt, and so far from being intimidated by them, they appear to give a fresh impetus to those strenuous exertions which he had already made in the cause.

We have been politely favored with the Liverpool Times of the 24th ultimo—containing an account of the proceedings of the Upper House of Parliament, from the 16th to the 20th inclusive, a detail of those in the Lower House, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th. But as the debates contain nothing of the nature of what we have commented on both sides, we think no comment would be unnecessary after what we have remarked on the proceedings of the 5th.

LORD KENYON expressed himself in strong language against further concession, his arguments, however, appear to be rather the dictates of a spirit of prophesy than the results of matter of fact. He said he was surprised that Ministers did not advise His Majesty to summon a new Parliament, specially elected for the purpose of considering the question. We apprehend His Majesty considered that the public had been taken into an unwarrantable confidence in the last election, fairly rebuffed this statement. Those who took Lord K.'s side of the question say, no;—Catholic Emancipation had heretofore been a Parliamentary measure, and we did not think we have seen it originate, this Session, in the Cabinet—a united Cabinet.

The Duke of Cumberland delivered his sentiments on the same side of the question, considering emancipation as a precursor of the ruin of the Constitution.

The Bishop of Rochester presented a Petition on behalf of the Catholics, against Catholic claims; but at the same time intimated that he himself was favorably disposed towards the measure.

Up to the latest date, Petitions for and against proposed Relief Bill were pouring in.

Re-commencement of the War in the East.—Another column will be found an account of the actual hostilities, for this season, which have taken place between His Imperial Majesty and the Porte. By land, they have been only skirmishes, some of the Posts—the Turks however, had some success. Before Nicopolis were all burnt, except one, and the crews put to the sword. This sanguinary work; but it is just what might have been expected, considering that there has been an amelioration of the disposition of either party towards the other, nor the smallest inclination to concede one single iota on either side;—besides, all accounts, both have been occupying the attention in strenuous exertions for being prepared to enter the field with renewed ardour, and with increasingly extensive means to carry on the war.

Portugal.—The latest advices from Lisbon beyond description distressing. It is enough to read the blood run chill to read of the commission of such tyrannical, atrocious cruelties, in part of Christendom in the nineteenth century. They will bear a full comparison with the most atrocious massacres which preceded the French Revolution. No penalty on punishment will satisfy the Usurper—but Blood.

It must be the earnest prayer of every one pos-

essed of the smallest spark of humanity, that the Emperor of Brazil may speedily be able to obtain the means of fighting, with success, for the rights of his injured daughter, so that the page of Europe's History may no longer be blotted by the blood of thousands of its inhabitants wantonly and cruelly slain.

We have inserted some particulars relative to the meeting of honor which took place between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchester. It was occasioned by an expression in a letter from the latter nobleman to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary of King's College, which threw out some insinuations against the Noble Duke, respecting his motives for having become a subscriber; and which was published in the Standard newspaper.—A number of notes passed between the parties previous to their meeting.—The noble Earl however, refused making any apology until after the affair was over, which we are happy to find was not fatal to either.—The Earl of W. having fired his pistol in the air—and the Duke having missed his mark—which by the use not to be the case when fighting on a much more extensive scale. The Noble Earl afterwards made satisfactory apology.

The admirers of the Drama will observe in another column, Mr. HOPLEY's announcement of having engaged a company of Theatricals, part of whom have arrived, and that he intends shortly to re-open the Theatre, which is now undergoing alterations, for the purpose of adding materially to its former accommodations, and for the better preventing of disorderly persons from intruding on the occupying the space directly under the Boxes.—There was much much of this improvement; for that Section of the Theatre could be but partially lighted; thereby affording an opportunity of roving without the possibility of detecting the disturbers. Mr. H. assures us, that nothing in his power shall be left undone to keep good order.—We trust he will be as good as his word—in which case, he may depend upon respectable patronage.

Public Confidence misplaced.—A glaring instance of this occurred lately in our Common Council, the particulars of which we shall endeavor to explain, as the circumstance has excited much bad feeling even among those who were not personally interested in the result of the question;—those who are interested, have a good right to inform the public, whose ministers the Members of that Body are, when through mismanagement (whether it be wilful or negligent, it is all the same, in this point of view,) they are made the sufferers, and if such persons, in addition to a natural care for their own private interest entertain a desire to promote that of the public also, they will freely come forward to assert the rights of the community both in a separate and collective point of view.—We are therefore impelled by motives connected with both these interests, to lay before our readers, a statement of the case to which we refer.

During the course of last summer, almost all work proposed to be done for the Corporation, was executed under the superintendence of a Committee of the Common Council who were authorized to receive Tenders for its due performance.—We believe this was not the general way of laying out Corporation Money previous to that period, but it is now acknowledged even by the Members of the Common Council, to be the best mode of expending the public funds, both as to maintaining a system of public economy, and as affording every one, who has his living to procure, a fair chance of earning a livelihood. Yes! the Common Council acknowledge all this, until they found that there was no use for economy, and were under the necessity of adding to the previous year's debt £2900 this last year—but more of this anon, to the narrative itself.

In June 1828, Tenders were advertised for, to do the Corporation Printing for the ensuing year, i. e. till April 1829.—Regular tenders were accordingly handed in from all (we believe all) the Printing Offices in the City, except that of the Gazette. The instrument laid before the Board from that office, was a non-descript, it was neither an address, a letter, a petition, nor a tender;—it was one of these, it was all the four jumbled together.—The Editor of that paper agreed to leave the matter to be decided upon at the end of the year; and finally said he would do the work for sixpence rather than be deprived of the job.

The economical liberality of our worthy City magistrates, was, or ought to be commensurate to the Editor's expectations, and he may well say, that

"—is an honorable man, So are they all, all honorable men."

Therefore no individual need be afraid of not receiving a fair remuneration, so long as the money comes out of the public purse; but we hesitate not to affirm, that if the surplus had been paid out of their own pockets, they would look at both sides of every shilling before they parted with it.—There are several ways of being generous.

We took no notice of this, last year, but we could see no prospect of the Common Council mending their roads—we beg the Honorable Body's pardon—we mean their ways, we could not refrain from giving the public a sample of some of their proceedings; for the same line of conduct has been pursued on the part of the TENDERER this year, and attended with happier results.—It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the Editor of the Gazette should, for his last year's services be allowed the sum of £20; we understand the same sum to be continued for the next year.—What intention was paid to the regular Tenders. Why were they advertised for? just that a little more money might be spent in paying for them, we suppose.

We beg leave to draw the attention of our readers to Mr. TILBE's advertisement intimating that he is now going on in finishing appropriate apparatus and buildings for the Establishment of BATHS on a respectable scale, on the shore at the East end of Britain Street, the most convenient spot for the purpose, of any along the Western side of the creek, as with but very little cutting the delicacy may be made very easy, from the water's edge to the top of the bank; and the Baths will however be somewhat difficult, particularly for sick persons, until some little repairs be done near the end of the street; that part being swampy and wet—but this may be done at small expense.

There will be three Cold Baths, constructed on the same principle as those of Bath, Margate, &c.—The machine consists of a dressing room, which is entered at the end opposite the shore; from the floor of which, at the other end the Bath may step into the water to any necessary depth while he can at the same time let fall a circular opening which covers him above and on both sides, under which he can take a comfortable wash, untroubled by the gazing of spectators. The machine is set upon wheels, which move in the grooves of a way laid on each side, so that it may be made to move backwards or forwards to suit the convenience of the person in the Bath, with regard to depth of water.—So much for the convenience and construction of the Cold Baths.—As to their general utility and real use in a great variety of diseases, little can be said here. Experience has attested to those, and we understand the Physicians of this place have expressed themselves highly pleased at the prospect which they now have of seeing our citizens furnished with such a preservative of and restorer to health.

The Shower Bath and Warm Bath are to be erected in a house built for the purpose close by Mr. T.'s dwelling directly above the bank.

From the testimonials given of Mr. T.'s conduct since he lived here, we doubt not but persons visiting his establishment will find themselves well attended to in every respect—we most heartily wish Mr. Tilbe much success in his undertaking.

COMMUNICATED.

A CHEMICAL LECTURE, introductory to the course proposed, will be given on Friday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, May 2, 1829.

ROBERT PARKER, Esq. Solicitor General, and Lady, take Passage in the Brig Woodman, to-morrow morning, for England.

Passengers in the Edwin.—Mr. W. C. SEARS, and Mrs. SEARS; Miss SNEED, Capt. JOHN HAMMOND, Messrs. THOMAS PLUMMER, and A. MOSSMAN.

In the Packet from Digby, this morning—John HOWE, Jun. Esq. Deputy Postmaster General of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

MARRIED.
On Thursday last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, Mr. IRWIN WHITE, to Miss BETSY REYNOLDS.

DIED.
On Saturday last, in the 28th year of his age, Capt JAMES HUGHSON, (late of the Brig James Lawes,) second son of Mr. Joshua Hughson, of this City.

In Quebec, Mr. CHARLES LEFRANCOIS, aged 54, Master Printer; he was an honest, industrious and useful citizen. Being printer of Le Canadian in 1810, when the printing office was conveyed to the Court-House by armed troops, and the newspaper suppressed, he was, with Mr. Justice Bedard, Mr. Justice Tasdeau, and Dr. Blanchet, thrown into a jail on a charge of treason, and after a long confinement, enlarged without a trial. He left the prison with the germ of disease of the liver, which has brought him to his grave.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.
Sunday, Brig Hanford, Pierce, New-York, S-W & T. Leavitt, flour and staves.
Monday, ship Rankin, Wishart, Liverpool, 32-R. Rankin, Co. goods.
Brig Ennals, McLan, Liverpool, 35-J. Ward & Sons, coals and salt.
Marathon, Courtney, Belfast, 32-J. M. Wilnot, ballast.
New Brig Agnes, Thomas, Paisboro, (N. S.) Crookshank & Walker, ballast.
Thursday, Ship Margaret, Garrison, Trinidad, 22-L. H. De Veber, sugar.
Friday, Brig Edin, Crowell, New-York, 4-Smith & Irish, flour and corn.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.
April 27th.—Ship Hope, Hunter, Greenock.
28th.—Brig Ennals, McLan, Liverpool.
Marathon, Courtney, Demerara.
29th.—Ship Spence, Murray, Great-Britain.
CLEARED.
Brig Woodman, Wollendale, Liverpool, timber.
Charles Dunn, for St. Andrews to load for W. I. Mary Ann, Dickson, Antigua, Lumber.
Hanford, Pierce, New-York, gypsum.
Schr. Esperance, Le Buffle, Quebec, rum and sugar.
Hannah, Smith, Rochford, Halifax, ass'd cargo.
Brig Billow, 50 days from hence, from Limerick, will be spoken in, 50, 48, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38, 36, 34, 32, 30, 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 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989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

PAINTING & GLAZING.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has received his

Spring Supply,

of the following articles, viz:—
PAINT and Oil; Window Glass of all sizes, from 7 x 9 inches, to 12 x 18 inches, in boxes; Sheet Glass, to cut for clocks or large pictures; also, a large assortment of Earthenware; China and Flint Glass; brown and black Ware, &c. &c.—All of which were selected by him in person from the best manufacturers in England; and arrangements entered into with them, for a constant supply, on the most reasonable terms. He is therefore enabled to hold out inducements to town and country traders in this line, to supply them with the above articles on better terms than any known in this city. Broken Dinner Sets, or China, may be matched by sending patterns, at his store in Dock-street.
May 2, 1829. RICHARD CALVERT.

FOR NEW-YORK.

(One of the Line of Packets.)

The remarkably fast sailing coppered bottom

AMERICAN BRIG

EDWIN,

R. CROWELL, Master;

WILL sail for the above Port on Wednesday next, the 6th instant.—For Freight or Passage, having elegant furnished accommodations, and for further particulars, apply to the Master on board, or

SMITH & IRISH,

South Market Wharf.

May 2, 1829.

Passage from Belfast.

The Duke of Wellington, now in this Port, is intended to return direct from Belfast, and expected to sail from thence about the 1st of July. Persons desirous of having their friends brought out by this Vessel, can secure their passages here, by giving good security.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM FLAHERTY,

Water-street.

—WHO HAS FOR SALE—

350 TONS White Pine Timber,

with Deals, Staves, & Lath-

wood, to make an assorted cargo.

7 Hhds. Jamaica Sugar, 5 Puns. Jamaica

Rum, 6 Barrels Do. Coffee—ex Brig Duke

of Wellington. ON CONSIGNMENT—

6 Bales CANVAS,

1 Ditto Red Flannel Shirts,

1 Case Table Covers, (with centres),

1 Do. Men's superior Cotton Shirts.

Apply as above. May 2.

Iron, Copper, Coal and Earthenware.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers, a

Consignment of the following articles, per

Brig Elizabeth Clarke, from Swansea—

100 TONS assorted ENGLISH IRON,

20 Tons do. Refined do.

20 Ditto of BOLT COPPER,

60 Crates EARTHENWARE,

60 Chaldrons SMITH'S COAL.

Which they offer at very low prices for Cash, or a credit of three months.

NICHOLSON & VERNON.

24 May, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing

between the Subscribers under the Firm of

Hugh M'Pherson & Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HUGH M'PHERSON.