

[Continued.]

JUNE.

2 Mr. Huskisson gives a long explanation about his resignation in the House of Commons.
3 A brutal attack is made on Lord Mountstuart at Windsor, which causes his death on 14 days.
9 Sir H. Hardinge appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Lord Palmerston.
10 The Catholic question, after two night's debate, is lost in the House of Lords.
12 Mr. V. Fitzgerald is sworn in President of the Board of Trade and Plantations, at the Privy Council.
13 The French expedition from Toulon sail for the Morea.
16 Mr. Calcraft is appointed paymaster of the forces.
— Lord F. L. Gower is appointed Secretary for Ireland.
— Mr. V. Fitzgerald is appointed Treasurer of the Navy.
17 The King of France issues two ordinances respecting secondary ecclesiastical schools, which in effect are ordinances against the Jesuits.
19 The Turkish fortress Braila surrenders to the Russians.
21 A Meeting takes place at the Freemason's Tavern, the Duke of Wellington in the Chair, for the purpose of forming the plan of the King's College.
— Mr. V. Fitzgerald starts from Dublin for Ennis. Mr. Lawless and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon also set out to have him opposed.
22 The Cortes of Portugal declare that Don Pedro has forfeited his right to the Crown, and that Don Miguel is the successor of John the Sixth.
24 Oporto announced to be in a state of blockade.
— A great sensation is produced in Dublin by Mr. O'Connell announcing his intention to stand for the representation of Clare, as Col. Macnamara declines.
25 Coimbra is evacuated by the Portuguese Constitutional Forces, and entered by the Miguelite troops.
JULY.
1 Lord Stuart de Rothesay is appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France.
3 The Constitutional forces of Portugal fly before the troops of Miguel from Oporto.
4 Lord Wm. Bentinck arrives at Calcutta.
5 Sir F. Lamb leaves Portugal for England.
— Quarter's Revenue is £13,364,726.
— Mr. O'Connell is declared duly elected for Clare.
16 Kars one of the principal fortresses of Asia is taken by the Russians.
18 Viscount Palmella, and a number of Portuguese return to Falmouth in the same vessel in which they proceeded to Oporto.
The American Tariffs are discussed in the House of Commons.
21 The Russian forces arrive before Shumla.
— Silistria is invested by the Russians.
— Dr. Manners, Archbishop of Canterbury, expires at his palace at Lambeth.
22 The Russians experience a check before Shumla.
— A Treaty of Peace between Buenos Ayres and the Brazils is signed.
25 A French expedition to the Morea is decided on by the Government of France.
31 Dr. Howley kisses hands at Court, on being appointed Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. Bloomfield, on being appointed Bishop of London.
AUGUST.
2 Col. Lumley, Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone dies.
6 The Pacha ratifies the Treaty for the evacuation of the Morea by the Turks.
8 The Emperor of Russia retires from before Shumla to Odessa, whither Lord Heytesbury proceeds to meet his Majesty.
9 A Portuguese expedition sails for Madeira.
— The Grand Vizier leaves Constantinople for the Seat of War.
10 The French Government officially announces its intention of sending an expedition to the Morea.
14 Mr. C. Dawson makes a speech at Derby on the Roman Catholic question which surprises his friends.
15 The Duke of Clarence resigns his situation of Lord High Admiral about this time.
17 The French expedition to the Morea, under General Maison, embarks at Toulon.
20 Lord Strangford sets out on a mission to the Emperor of Brazil.
22 The adjutant-general, Sir H. Torrens, suddenly expires.
— Dr. Gall, the craniologist, dies in Paris.
23 Funchal in the Island of Madeira is taken by the forces of Don Miguel.
SEPTEMBER.
1 Sir H. Taylor appointed Adjutant General of the forces.
— The Earl of Radnor discharges his gamekeepers, and gives his tenantry liberty to shoot over his estates.
2 A Brazilian frigate with the young Queen of Portugal, arrives off Gibraltar.
5 The Emperor of Russia leaves Odessa for Varna.
7 Sir John Doyle is liberated from prison. Mr. Young is also liberated; both are sent on board the Magnet packet.
22 The proclamation of Don Pedro at Brazil appears in the London papers.
23 The Queen of Portugal arrives at Falmouth.
— About this period the Russians begin to retreat from Shumla.
— The whole of the late King's library, valued at £100,000, is now on the shelves of the British Museum.
25 An unsuccessful attempt is made at Bogota to assassinate Bolivar.
26 The Catholic Association recommends to the peasantry the discontinuance of their meetings.
29 The Russians entered Varna by storm, but are repulsed with great loss.
OCTOBER.
1 The Marquis of Anglesea issues a proclamation against large and dangerous assemblies of the people in Ireland.
2 Mr. Lawless is recalled from the North by the Roman Catholic Association.
3 Ibrahim Pacha, preceded by 20,000 troops, sails from the Morea for Alexandria, in execution of the Treaty for the evacuation of the Morea.
6 The death of the Queen of Wirttemberg takes place.
— The Queen of Portugal arrives in London, at Grillon's Hotel.
7 A public dinner is given to Mr. Peel, at the Town-Hall, Manchester.
9 A dinner is given to Mr. Peel by the Corporation of Liverpool.
10 The quarter's Revenue amounts to 13,019,835.
11 Varna falls into the hands of the Russians.
13 Great rejoicings take place at Odessa and Varna for the surrender of the latter place to the Russians.
— A fever is now raging at Gibraltar.
16 Mr. Lawless is arrested in Dublin on a Judge's Warrant.
19 The Emperor of Russia arrives from Varna, at Odessa, which he leaves the same day for St. Petersburg.
20 The fever at Gibraltar is at its height. The Deaths are on an average 40 a day.
21 Lord Strangford arrives at Rio Janeiro.
23 A great meeting of the Freeholders of Kent takes place at Penenden-heath, when a petition is agreed to, against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics.
25 The opening of the St. Catharine dock takes place with great splendour.
26 The Emperor of Russia arrives at St. Petersburg from the Seat of War.
28 The castle of Morea, in which 600 men had been shut up, surrenders, and at last the Morea is completely evacuated.
— A Treaty of Peace concluded between Tripoli and Naples.
NOVEMBER.
3 A dinner is given to Mr. Peel at the London Tavern.
5 Mr. Justice Holroyd resigns his seat on the Bench, and is succeeded by Mr. James Park.
— The death of the Empress Dowager of Russia takes place.

7 Sir Edward Codrington receives the ribbon of the order of the Legion of Honour conferred on him by the King of France.
9 Don Miguel meets with a serious accident whilst taking an excursion with his sisters in a carriage drawn by mules.
10 The Siege of Silistria is raised.
15 The death of the Dowager Queen of Saxony takes place at Dresden. She was in her 77th year.
17 A Meeting takes place at the London Tavern, for the relief of the Spanish Refugees.
25 A public meeting takes place in the City, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, for promoting measures for the relief of the Italian and Spanish Refugees.

DECEMBER.

1 The Fever at Gibraltar has very much abated.
4 The Council of the Bank of France appoint a committee to examine into the propriety of reducing the rate of discount to three per cent.
5 The death of the E. of Liverpool takes place.
6 Mr. Denman takes his seat within the Bar of the different Courts having received a silk gown.
9 The King takes up his residence at W. Castle.
11 De Beranger, a French Poet, is sentenced to be imprisoned nine months, and pay a fine of £400, for a seditious libel on the King of France.
— The Duke of Wellington writes a Letter to Dr. Curtis, respecting the Catholic question.
17 Lord Dudley is elected representative peer of Ireland.
18 In consequence of an earthquake in that part of Germany, the waters of Wisbaden had lost their medicinal virtues. The famous waters of Selters have, from the same cause, not only lost their virtue, but they have also diminished in quantity.
22 This being St. Thomas's day, the wardmoths of the City are held. Messrs. Hunt and Cobbett offer themselves as candidates for the office of common councilmen to the ward of Farrington, without, but without success.
The young Queen of Portugal is received by His Majesty at Windsor Castle.
24 William Burke and Helen McDougal are tried in Edinburgh for a horrible murder committed on the body of an aged woman, for the purpose of afterwards selling it to the surgeons. Burke is found guilty; McDougal is acquitted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Early this morning the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced; and were proceeded with till nearly two o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.

At two o'clock Parliament was opened by His Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough.

There were very few Peers in the House; amongst them, we observed the Dukes of Clarence and Richmond, and Lords Goderich, Bexley, Hill and Torrington.—There were five Bishops present, among whom were those of London and Llandaff. The opposition benches were filled with an unusual number of Peers and elegantly attired Ladies.

The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Commission having been read,

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, His Majesty commands us to inform you, that he continues to receive from His Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with His Majesty."

"Under the Mediation of His Majesty the Preliminary of a Treaty of Peace between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified."

"His Majesty has concluded a convention with the King of Spain, for the final Settlement of the Claims of British and Spanish subjects preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th of March, 1823."

"His Majesty has directed a copy of this Convention to be before you, and His Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions."

"His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended. Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Monarchy, His Majesty has entered into negotiations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal."

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece."

"The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces. This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the naval Forces of His Majesty, and of His Allies, which led to a Convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally by the skillful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French Army, acting by the command of His Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the Allies."

"The troops of his most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France. It is with great satisfaction that His Majesty informs you, that during the whole of these operations the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three Powers by sea and land."

"His Majesty deprecates the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte."

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles."

"From the operation of this blockade, those commercial enterprises of His Majesty's Subjects have been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of His Majesty's declaration to His Parliament, respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea."

"Although it has become indispensable for His Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of His Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his Belligerent Rights, the best understanding prevails between the three powers in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you."

"His Majesty relies upon your readiness to grant the necessary supplies with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which His Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the state."

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to His Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of Ireland has been the object of His Majesty's continued solicitude."

"His Majesty laments that, in that part of the U. Kingdom, an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the Public Peace, and inconsistent with the Spirit of the Constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill will amongst His Majesty's Subjects, and which must if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland."

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and aid on the support of His Parliament, and His Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable His Majesty to maintain his just authority."

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the Laws which impose Civil Disabilities on His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects."

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishments in Church and State, and with the maintenance of the reformed religion established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergymen of this Realm, and of the churches committed to their charge."

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of His Majesty to preserve inviolate."

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best insure the successful issue of your deliberations."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

The Duke of Newcastle begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of His Majesty's Government, after what had this day transpired, whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving for a Committee to take into consideration the disabilities that had been thrown on the Roman Catholics, or whether it was his intention to bring in a bill for the removal of those disabilities."

The Duke of Wellington, in answer, had the honor of informing their Lordships that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government according to the course proposed in His Majesty's Speech, to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question, not going through a committee. That measure would tend to the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics labored, with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds; it would be accompanied also by other measures, rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 4.

By the Packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Captain Allen, which arrived last evening, we have received Liverpool dates to Feb. 14, inclusive, and London to the evening of the 12th.

The following is an account of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain in the respective years, according to the Official value: 1826, £16,453,021; 1827, £14,033,854; 1828, £21,276,448.

It is reported that the Government are about to take the Excise duty off candles and soap, and lay an additional tax upon foreign tallow."

Further particulars of the burning of York Minister.—The Leeds Mercury of the 7th, recommends that subscriptions should be made throughout the County, for the rebuilding of York Minister. As there are upwards of a million of us, say the Editors, "one shilling a head would nearly produce the requisite funds to re-erect that part of the building whose confounding name, in its pristine beauty and grandeur."

The name of the supposed incendiary is Jonathan Martin, a tanner by trade, who resided at Darlington, and is according to his own account, brother to Mr. Martin, the celebrated historical painter. A reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension, but he has not yet been taken."

For some time past (says the same paper,) he appears to have been wandering about the country, selling a history of his own life, written by himself, and embellished by a frontispiece of a colossal figure, brandishing a flaming torch! No one can read this publication without being convinced that the author is insane, and indeed, he has been twice confined in a mad house. In order to show his state of mind, we give the title of his work, and a number of extracts from it:—

Third edition, considerably improved, with engravings by the author: the life of Jonathan Martin, of Darlington, tanner, written by himself, containing an account of the extraordinary interposition of Divine Providence on his behalf, during a period of six years service in the Navy, including his wonderful escapes in the action of Copenhagen, and in many affairs on the coasts of Spain and Egypt, &c. Also an account of the embarkation of the British army after the battle of Corunna. Likewise an account of his subsequent conversion and Christian experience, with persecutions suffered for conscience's sake, being locked up in an asylum and ironed, describing his miraculous escape through the roof of the house, having first ground off his fetters with a sandy stone. His singular Dreams of the destruction of London, and the host of armed men overrunning England, also of the son of Buonaparte taking England, &c. &c. To which is added—A letter from Mr. Fletcher, on the Prophecies concerning the latter times."

"Mark! my kind readers, the hand of God in a poor humble cot—God has raised up of our brothers, my oldest brother he has made a natural philosopher, my youngest, an historical painter, his drawings and engravings has made Kings and Emperors to wonder. The Emperor of Russia at this time has made him a present of a diamond ring, but I, the unworthiest, God has given to me the gift of prophecy, which is the best of all, for I feel that God is with me."

The work itself is just what might have been expected from such a title. It contains a history of Mr. Martin's adventures by sea and land, written in the wildest and most incoherent manner. He seems to have had a particular abhorrence of any person whose lives and opinions appeared to him to be inconsistent with their profession and his book is full of denunciations of vengeance against them."

The damage of the building is estimated at 80 to £100,000. The portion of the roof which has fallen in, was 222 feet in length. The eaves of the monarchs of England (15 in number) were fortunately preserved. Several of the monuments were injured or destroyed, among which are those of Archbishop Sterne, Francis Cecil, (the Countess of Cumberland) Arch-Bishops Scrope, Freyn, Kotherham, Matthews, Sharpe, Bowett, and Sewall. It is said, that the Dean and Chapter possess about £20,000 per annum for the use of the Minister."

On one of the lessons (Isaiah, chap. lxxv. 11) for the ensuing Sunday evening's service, (the 5th Sunday after Epiphany,) and which had not come in course to be read on a Sunday for some time past, there occurs the affecting passage—"Our holy and our beautiful House, where our Fathers prayed, is burnt with fire: and all our pleasant things are laid waste."

The following is a particular statement of the damage, as furnished by Mr. Chantrell, the Architect:—

LADY CHAPEL, East of the Choir," says he, "has sustained great injury; the splendid East window, however, has escaped almost miraculously, and very little glass is broken in it. The windows of the Clerestory, above the Aisles, are only partially injured, being protected by the thick walls. The roof burning above them, when it fell, would pass so instantaneously, that the heat would be trifling—and, when on the ground the fire would be at least 50 feet below them."

"The pillars are very partially injured about 4 or 5 yards high."

"All the Monuments in this Chapel are nearly destroyed—but those in the side Aisles are very little injured. The one next Sir G. Saville's was broken down unnecessarily, as these Aisles throughout the building, are covered with Stone Groined Ceilings, or Vaults, whereas all the Middle Roofs, or Ceilings, are of timber plastered. The timber roof over these Stone Groins is very little injured."

"Choir.—The Twelve Piers are greatly injured—they were surrounded by attached columns of Cylinders, which must be removed and renewed; but this will not injure the stability of the edifice, if judiciously executed; they will be surrounded with the wood tabernacle work of the Stalls, Galleries, and Vestries, or Robing Rooms (where the fire is supposed to have originated) accounts for their being more injured than those of Lady Chapel, which were insulated."

"The Screen between this part of the Cathedral and the Lady Chapel has all the glass broken and appears greatly injured. The Road loft, Organ, and all the Ornamental Work of the Choir, is totally destroyed, except the Pulpit, which was removed."

"The arches are partially burnt—the massive pines which support the Central Tower are but superficially affected—the small cylinders, and in the other pines have suffered most. The great entrance Arch of the Tower, and the wall above, have suffered comparatively little."

"The beautiful, enriched Choir-Entrance Screen is effectually preserved, although the Organ stood upon the east or back part of it. The window's in the side Aisles are broken partially, apparently for the convenience of directing the water-pipes from the engines."

"The interior of the building presents a most dismal appearance—the floor is as black as a foundry, and with smoked, half opaque glass, the splendid nave itself appears a gloomy vault."

All the curiosities, (says a Liverpool paper of 7th,) which have long been kept and exhibited in one of the vestries, were preserved. The large Horn of Uplius, a canopy of state, and cornets of silver, 3 silver chalices, and several rings, a wooden head found near the grave of Archbishop's Rotherham and Scroope, a pastoral staff of silver, the cordwainer's bowl, the coronation chair, an iron helmet, some ancient spurs, &c."

PORTUGAL.—Sir James M'Intosh gave notice to the House of Commons, Feb. 9th, that it was his intention, on Thursday, the 19th to move for copies or extracts of the various despatches or communications concerning the relations which subsisted between the British Government and that of her Majesty Donna Maria II. Queen of Portugal and Algarve.—This is a subject, says the Liverpool Chronicle, "in which the national honor is deeply concerned, and to us it appears that our recent policy towards Portugal has been marked by the meanest duplicity.—The firing on the unarmed Portuguese emigrants, proceeding from this country to Terceira, is one of the most unjustifiable acts of aggression which we have ever had the misfortune to be concerned in."

The Catholic Question.—Petitions for and against further concessions to the Catholics, were pouring in from every quarter of the Realm. The subject was still uppermost in the deliberations of Parliament, and the universal impression, was that Catholic Emancipation would be granted. Indeed, the first words that met our eyes, on receiving our files, were these, on a three-inch hand-bill—"Catholic Emancipation is to be granted." But as a preliminary measure without which no concessions could be made, the Catholic Association must be suppressed. To this end, Mr. Secretary Peel made a long speech in the House of Commons, Feb. 10, which occupies nearly five columns in the London Courier and closes as follows:—

"The measure now recommended to the adoption of the House, proposes to place all assemblies for political purposes in Ireland under the cognizance of the Lord Lieutenant. It leaves to his discretion the power of sanctioning all assemblies, and the approving of the purposes for which they are convened. It further entrusts to his discretion the power of suppressing all such assemblies, of which notice of meeting has been given, that he may deem dangerous to the public safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the government; and that two Magistrates, for the purpose of enforcing his authority, may be empowered by the Lord Lieutenant to disperse any assembly which his Excellency may disapprove. It is further intended, by the proposed measure, to prohibit the receipt of rent money, or any sums under whatever name it may be denominated, to be placed at the disposal of individuals without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant. These are heads of the proposed enactment, and, as may be supposed, the penalties are moderate. As this is an Act investing the Executive Government with extraordinary powers, it may be scarcely necessary to add, that the Act is not one of a permanent nature.—(Cheers) It is intended that the period of its duration should be limited; satisfied that if it were necessary for the public safety that it should be continued, in the event of the measure which is to follow the present enactment not producing the hoped for tranquillity, the House would have no hesitation in renewing it. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) The last Act for the Suppression of the Association was limited to two years, and was to expire at the end of the then next Session of Parliament. I propose a shorter period for the duration of the present Act. (Hear, hear.) I propose to limit it to one year, and to the end of the next Session of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I have thus attempted to discharge the duty imposed upon me. In the first place, I have attempted, in departing from ordinary forms, to submit a measure, temporary in its nature, which, though it confers extraordinary powers, is called for by an extraordinary necessity; and secondly, in stating the objects which demonstrate the necessity of this measure and the grounds of its justification, I have endeavored to reconcile it with the objects of the Act of Legislation by which it is to be followed, and to submit it to the House in such a manner as may not in any degree obstruct the success of that greater measure. The Right Honorable Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for Suppressing Dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland. (Loud cheers from both sides of the House.)"

After a long debate, the question was put and leave unanimously granted. Mr. Peel afterwards brought in the Bill, and it was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for Thursday, Feb. 12th, and in the mean time it was ordered that the Bill be printed. It would seem that the Association have determined to supersede the necessity of further legislation on this point, by dissolving their organization. In the London Courier of the 11th, we find the following:—

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—A Committee of the Catholic Association have been setting all this day, and have now, (3 o'clock) come to the determination of adjourning sine die.

The day of triumph for the friends of civil and religious freedom has at length arrived. The great question of Catholic Emancipation, the concession of which was unavailingly urged on the legislature for a series of years, by the united eloquence and wisdom of Grattan and Fox, of Burke and Pitt, of Sheridan and Canning, is now about to be carried by the very men who have been all their lives its bitterest opponents. Thus affording a most useful lesson to oppressors on the folly of procrastinating justice, and to the oppressed, a wholesome example of the effects resulting from a determined and persevering resistance to oppression.—Many members of the House of Commons, among whom we ought to particularize Mr. Stanley, Lord Milton, and Mr. Huskisson, objected to the placing of arbitrary power in the hands of government, even for a session, except on the clear understanding that the second measure was to be full and satisfactory. But, if these disastrous conditions be attached to the bill about to be introduced, we can scarcely imagine any circumstance so likely to irritate and provoke the Catholic people. With such conditions emancipation would be a mockery, and at this time, when it is dangerous longer to delay concession, we cannot conceive any course so unjust and impolitic will be followed. The friends of freedom in both Houses of Parliament, seem, however, disposed to confide in the justice of the measure to be introduced by the government, and their advice has operated on members of the Catholic Association, so forcibly as to induce them, on the motion of Mr. Shiel, to consent to a dissolution of that body—thus anticipating the Act of Parliament, and meeting the first evidence of liberal feeling on the part of Government, by an act of generous confidence, which it would be dangerous and disgraceful to betray."

DEPARTURE OF MR. O'CONNELL.—The Dublin Weekly Register of Feb. 7th, says:—"Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the Member for Clare left his house in Merion square, in a carriage and four for England. His first intention was to have gone by the route of Kingstown. Not wishing that just at a period when some hopes of conciliation are held out, there should be any appearance even of triumph. Mr. O'Connell particularly requested that the people would abstain from assembling. Affection for his person in this instance, however, made the people not comply with his request. Great numbers began at an early hour to collect. When Mr. O'Connell found this, he changed his route, & proceeded to Howth, from whence he embarked in the evening for Holyhead. Mr. Dillon Bellow, Mr. O'Gorman, and several other gentlemen, accompanied our great patriot in his carriage. Numbers of gentlemen will also leave Dublin to-morrow and most of the Irish Catholic Gentry, who are so situated that they can go, will, we are assured, before a week be in London, aiding with their countenance and advice, the Member of Ireland."

A London correspondent of the Dublin Register mentions a rumor that the new Bill is to have for one of its objects, the un-bishoping of the Catholic Prelates, so far as their titles and the denomination of their Dioceses are concerned.—At a meeting of the Catholic Association, Feb. 3, Mr. O'Connell said, "The Herald who proclaims our freedom sounds our death-knell. On the next day I'll propose a resolution to the effect, that the moment we are emancipated this body ceases to exist. I say emancipation simply; because nothing but full, free, and unqualified, Emancipation can do, or ever shall do."

On this the London Courier of the 6th thus comments:—

The proposed Bill will, of course, be brought in without consulting Mr. O'Connell, or his Tail; but we have here an open declaration from the grand Agitator, that the Emancipation they will be contented with must be unqualified, without any conditions or securities whatever. In speaking of this man we cannot refrain from adding, that at the very Meeting in which the measure of Emancipation was announced, he could not, or would not, desist from his practice of abusing the Members of the Government. He vituperates the new Lord Lieutenant as "the paltry Duke of Northumberland." The Marquis of Anglesea had "a professional hatred of hypocrisy, fraud, and meanness, and that being the case, he was, in the jaundiced eyes of Peel and Wellington, unfit to be our ruler." "He had done his duty in the bloody fight of Waterloo, and did not come back like others with his person and clothing untouched."

We should have liked to have seen the Catholic Association put down and punished, without anything like a compromise, and before a word was spoken about the Catholic Question.

From the same.

The following is the substance of the measures to be proposed:—

1 To arm the Executive Government with sufficient powers to suppress the Catholic Association.

2 After that measure has been accomplished, Government will bring forward a bill upon its own responsibility and authority. It will be brought forward early, and the principle of it is the permanent settlement of the Question on a satisfactory basis. The object to be accomplished is the removal of all civil disabilities on account of religious distinctions—with certain exceptions and regulations, resting on special grounds. The measure is not to be regarded in the light of a compact with any party or person, or the result of any negotiation with any Foreign Potentate.

What the opinion of this part of the empire, of the Protestant majority, will be, will probably be ascertained as soon as the details of the plan have been published, or perhaps before; for in general the petitions lately drawn up have been against granting Emancipation upon any terms. The University of Oxford yesterday agreed in Convocation by a large majority, 164 to 43, that petitions should be presented to both Houses against any further concession of political power to persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and especially against the repeal of those laws whereby they are excluded from Parliament and the Privy Council."

From the Remarks of Mr. Peel in the House of Commons.—During the last twenty years that this subject has undergone discussion, there have been five general elections: in the years 1807, 1812, 1818, 1820, and 1826. Four of the Parliaments returned at these several periods, decided in favor of concession. In 1812, there was a majority in favor of the concession. The numbers in that year were—For concession, 235; against it, 100.—For concession, 120. In the year, 1813, there was a majority for the concession. For going into the committee, 261; against it, 204. In 1818 the Parliaments turned at the general election of that year, was the only one which rejected the claims of the Catholics, and that rejection was by a majority of two. The numbers in favor of it;—Against concession, 261. The Parliament returned in 1820, passed a bill through this House in favor of concession by a majority of 19. This branch of the Legislature also passed measures of relief in 1822; in 1825 a bill was again carried by a majority of 21, and in 1827 was lost by a majority of four; the numbers then being:—For the Resolution of Relief, 272; against it, 276; majority against it, 4. The principle of the measure of concession the numbers then were:—In favor of the Resolution, 272; against it, 266; majority, 6. Thus, it appears, on reference to the history of this question for the last 20 years, that four Parliaments out of five have decided in favor of concession.

The Paris papers of Monday (9th) have brought copies of the Address presented from both Chambers to the King of France, and the King's Answers, on Sunday evening.

LIVERPOOL, February 14. It is with sincere satisfaction we hear of the very flattering reception which Mr. Buckingham's lectures have received in Manchester. His first Lecture in that place was delivered to an audience of the first influence and respectability, consisting of more than seven hundred persons. Deputations and letters have reached him, from several parts of the country, requesting information upon the important question of Emancipation; and, we believe, Mr. Buckingham will find ample employment during the ensuing year, in communicating to the public his interesting information, and rousing the whole country to a just sense of the importance of the question at issue, between Leadenhall-street and all England. Mr. Whitmore has given notice to a meeting for inquiry into the trade between China, India and Great-Britain, which stands for the 10th of March, and then will the struggle commence between the Directors and the Country. United and vigilant as the people will be, we have no doubt of the result. Mr. Buckingham is rapidly preparing the public mind for emancipation, and if the whole community be once excited, the monopoly of the Directors will assuredly be destroyed.

Apprehension of Martin, the Incendiary. Martin was brought to York about three o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and underwent an examination before the Magistrates between 5 and 7 o'clock. A strong case was made out against him, and a process belonging to the Minister was found on him at the time of his apprehension. After the depositions of the witnesses had been taken, he made the following voluntary confession, in the most cool and collected manner possible:—

"I set fire to the Minister in consequence of two remarkable dreams. I dreamt that one stood by me, with a bow and a sword of arrows, and he shot one through the Minister door. I said I wanted to try to shoot, and he presented me the bow. I took an arrow from the sheath, and shot, but the arrow hit the flags and I lost it. I also dreamt that a large thick cloud came down upon the Minister, and extended to my lodgings; from these things I thought that I was to set fire to the Minister. I took these things away with me for fear somebody else should be blamed. I cut off the fringe and the tassels from the pulpit and bishop's throne, or what you call it; for I do not know their names, as a witness against me, to show that I had done it by myself."

After signing this, and declaring it to be the truth, he was fully committed to the city goal, by H. J. Dickens, Esq, and the Rev. R. D. Currier, to take his trial at the Assizes.

PROVINCE LAW.

AN ACT to regulate the exportation of Lumber, and to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the same.

Passed 10th February, 1828.

WHEREAS it is expedient that some simple provision for the regulation of the Lumber Trade than hath been heretofore enacted should be made.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, that an Act made and passed in the 59th Year of his late Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to regulate the exportation of Lumber and to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the same" shall be and it shall be repealed.

II. And he it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Lumber of the descriptions hereinafter mentioned shall be shipped for exportation from this Province until the same has been surveyed and measured under a penalty for every offence not exceeding Fifty Pounds, nor less than Five Pounds Currency, to be forfeited and paid by the person or persons who knowingly shall have shipped or caused the same to be shipped for exportation without having been so surveyed and measured.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in each County, at their first General Sessions, annually, or the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, to appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be surveyors of Lumber in each County, Town or place, where such survey is necessary, which persons shall give Bonds to the sum of One Hundred Pounds, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of Fifty pounds currency each, and he shall take and subscribe the following Oath before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who is hereby authorized and required to administer the same without any fees, that is to say:—

"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability, execute, do, and perform the office and duty of a surveyor of Lumber, according to the true intent and meaning of an Act, intituled, 'An Act to regulate the exportation of Lumber, and to repeal the Act now in force relating to the same,' and that I will give a true and full account of the number, dimensions, or measurement of such Lumber as may be submitted to my inspection, and my judgment, according to the best of my knowledge, and the best of my conscience, and I will not receive any bribe, nor will I directly or indirectly be a dealer in, or be concerned in the buying or selling of any article of Lumber, or of any my own account, or on account of any person, or persons, or willfully change any article of Lumber that may be delivered or entrusted to me for the purpose of being surveyed."

Which Oath every such person shall deliver unto the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which he shall be appointed, together with a said Clerk of the Peace he shall also take, and the said Clerk of the Peace he shall also take, and the said persons shall thereupon continue in such office until an annual appointment of Parish Officers; and it shall be lawful for them to survey Lumber in any part of the County in which they are appointed; and it shall be their duty respectively, faithfully, and diligently and carefully to ascertain the