GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 27.

IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL—AMENDMENTS BY THE COMMONS.

Lord Melbourne brought forward the Commons' alterations of their Lordships' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, for the purpose of inducing the adoption of these alterations. He did not regret the time that had intervened, as he hoped it had tended to allay angry feeling, and to induce all to come to a dispassionate consideration of the subject.—He grieved that their Lordships should have made such extensive changes in the Bill, actually altering its principle as well as its details; and he could not but think that, had the Commons made any similarly extensive and vital alterations in a Bill originating in their Lordships' House, their Lordships would have rejected them. The Commons, in the desire of maintaining a good understanding with their Lordships, had not insisted on their restoration of the whole of their Bill, but they had named some of the Corporations of Ireland, declaring that they could not consent to the entire destruction of the principles of the bill by the annihilation of Corporations in Ireland—a sentiment in the justness of which he concurred. He moved that the amendments of the Commons be taken into consideration.

Lord Lyndhurst, it will be seen, entered into a very full, clear and eloquent explanation and vindication of his political career, especially as regarded his conduct on the Catholic claims, and his subsequent proceedings towards Ireland. He confessed that he had acquiesced in the full concession of the Catholic claims; but he must also avow that he had been grievously disappointed by the results. Instead of peace and satisfaction being the effects, the concessions had only given rise to new and extensive agitations, to the undermining and assaulting of all authority, and to the advancing of the most extravagant and threatening demands. His Lordship, it will be perceived, also pourtrayed his three most conspicuous opponents, Mr. O'Connell, Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell. For those likenesses we refer to the report. His Lordship likewise entered into a very full explanation of the sense in which he had used the term 'aliens,'—declaring that he had only adopted the language heretofore uttered by those who were now the loudest to condemn him. With respect to the amendments to the Bill, sanctioned by so large a majority of their Lordships, he for one must adhere to them as requisite to the tranquility and security of our Protestant Establishments. His Lordship resisted the motion.

After Lords Clanricade, &c. had spoken,

Earl Grey addressed their Lordships, and in a very moderate tone. He thought that their Lordships had been rather severe towards Ireland. He was most anxious to promote a compromise, and proposed a plan allowing Corporations to continue, and the voters to have limited influence in returning to the Corporations.

The Duke of Wellington resisted the Commons' alterations; he should adhere to the Bill as amended by their Lordships.

Lord Melbourne replied, stating that he could not consent to defer this measure, and that he must press forward the Bill, believing it to be just and right.

The House then divided. The numbers were—for the motion 78; against it 142; majority 64.

Thursday, June 30.

Irish Municipal Bill.—*Lord Ellenborough* brought up the report of the select committee appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting from the Commons' amendments to the Irish Municipal bill. The noble lord read the reasons, which are in substance as follows—their lordships deeply regretted any occasion in which they could not concur with the views taken by the House of Commons on any important question. They were earnestly desirous of removing all just grounds of complaint on the part of Ireland, and of promoting well-considered measures for the improvement of that country, but it did not appear to them that the present bill was one of that nature; on the contrary, they thought if it were passed into a law in its present shape, it would be calculated only to give a present triumph to religious and party dissension. They were prepared to do equal justice to all, but it could not be assumed that the grant of similar institutions to countries differing in their circumstances, would ensure equal justice. The Lords anxiously desired the tranquillity of Ireland, but they could not agree to institutions which would raise in cities and towns a Catholic ascendancy.

Viscount Melbourne said he could not concur in the reasons drawn up by the committee—they were altogether insufficient to justify the steps that had been taken; and he begged that he might be distinctly understood by their lordships and by the country, that neither he nor any of his colleagues, had been a party to this proceeding—a proceeding that they decidedly disclaimed, condemned, and disapproved of.

A message was then sent to the Commons to demand an instant conference on the subject of this bill. The following Peers were appointed to manage the conference:—Duke of Wellington, Earl of Devon, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lords Wharncliffe, Ellenborough, and Abinger.

[A conference was accordingly held, and these reasons were submitted to the Commons: in that House they were ordered to be taken into consideration this day three months—thereby rejecting them altogether.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 29.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

Sir G. Grey brought up papers connected with Canada, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether there would be any objection, in addition to those papers, to lay on the table of the House the address of the Assembly to Sir Francis Head, respecting the Orange lodges, and his answer, stating that he had no intention to interfere in the matter ?

Mr. Roebuck inquired whether Government had received any official copy of the address reported to have been delivered by Sir Francis Head, expressive of his determination to dissolve the present Upper Canada Assembly, in reply to an address from the electors of Toronto, ending with these remarkable words—"In the name of every regiment of militia in Upper Canada, I publicly promulgate—let them come if they dare!" He also wished to know whether any and what reports had been received from the Canada commissioners, and whether they would also be laid on the table ?

Sir G. Grey said, that no additional reports had been received from the Canada Commissioners; and with regard to the document stated to be the answer by Sir F. Head to an address from the electors of Toronto, Government had received no official information. They only knew of it through the columns of the public newspapers. He had the same answer to give to the question of the hon. member for Middlesex; Government had received no copy of an answer to an address, refusing to interfere on the subject of Orange Lodges, and he had no reason to believe that such an answer ever had been given.

Mr. Hume said he had seen a printed copy of the address, and it certainly appeared strange that Government should be the last to receive it.

Monday, July 4.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions, the House went into committee on the Church of Ireland bill. Upon the appropriation clause being read, Lord Mahon moved as an amendment, that the clause be omitted, upon which a long debate ensued. The amendment was supported by Mr. Plumptre, Sir F. Trench, Mr. E. Tennent, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, and Lord Stanley, and the appropriation clause was defended by Mr. Poulter, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Dr. Baldwin, Lord Morpeth, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shiel, and Lord John Russell. A division then took place, when there appeared for the appropriation clause, 290; against it, 264; leaving a majority of 26 in favour of Ministers.

During the course of the debate a scene of uproar ensued, in consequence of Mr. O'Connell pronouncing one of Lord Stanley's assertions to be untrue. Mr. O'Connell having been pronounced out of order by the chairman, he retracted his expression.

Lord Stanley having taunted the Ministers with being urged against their inclinations to support the appropriation clause, Lord J. Russell said "the noble lord who now charges us with being driven along into this opinion, and who countenances and abets in this house the charge that we are basely endeavouring to retain office by means of upholding an opinion which was not ours, but which was pointed out to us by others, *that noble lord has heard from me, as his colleague, sentiments as decided—if possible, more decided—than those which I have ever uttered in this House upon the subject.* I committed these opinions and sentiments to writing in the form of a letter to Lord Grey, with which I intended to accompany my resignation of office; but I found that that resignation would have brought on, in a very short time, as he assured me, the resignation of Lord Althorp, who was then the leader of the ministerial party in this house."

July 5.

Irish Church Bill.—On the motion for reading the order of the day for the committee on the Irish Church bill, Mr. Plumptre moved an address praying his Majesty that his subjects in the civil and military services abroad may be relieved from assisting in religious ceremonies to which their own tenets are opposed.—This motion was supported by several liberal members, and was opposed by the ministers. It related chiefly to the case of Capt. Aitcheson, which has been so often before the public. It was lost on a division of 44 to 38.

On the question being again put, Mr. W. S. O'Brien rose to move his resolutions relative to the Irish Corporation bill and the conduct of the Peers, but withdrew them at the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell. The Irish Church bill then went through a committee.

In the House of Commons on the 29th June, many petitions were presented on the subject of the Irish Corporations' Bill, and for the abolition of tithes. Mr. S. Crawford represented that one of them implored the House to assist in promoting the views of the universal liberator of mankind, "Daniel O'Connell"—language that produced an extraordinary excitement.

London, June 30.—Letters from Tunis are quoted, which show the possibility of a collision between the French and Turkish fleets in that quarter, "unless that Russia shall intimate to the Porte the danger that would attend such an imprudence as a naval engagement, even though undertaken with a numerical superiority over the French." The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived on the 18th at Roverdo.

Advices were received in Paris from Constantinople, of the 9th instant, stating that the differences between Lord Ponsonby and the Porte had assumed such an angry appearance as to lead to the cessation of all intercourse. The Turkish fleet which had passed the Bosphorus, was in consequence of some vague fears that the British ships would make a descent upon some part of Turkey, recalled.

The Polar Expedition.—Capt. Back sailed on Tuesday se'nnight from Chatham, in command of His Majesty's ship Terror, on his expedition to Wager River, on the south-west of Sir Thomas Ross's Welcome, with a crew of 60 men. His return may either be expected next November, or the same month in the next year.

London, July 7.—The metropolis and neighbourhood were yesterday morning visited by a thunder-storm accompanied by hail, of extraordinary and unusual severity, which lasted for about an hour. Several persons were struck by lightning—one or two fatally. At Fulham, Chiswick, Hammersmith, and Kensington, immense injury has been sustained by breaking of glass &c. In many parts of the above district pieces of transparent ice, of the size of a large walnut, became so embeded in the earth as to remain undissolved upwards of three hours.

The Revenue.—The accounts of the revenue for the quarter ending 5th July, 1836, exhibit large increase on every one of the branches, except the miscellaneous.—The increase on the income of the quarter, after deducting the decrease, is no less than 1,306,648*l.*; on the income of the year 2,045,456*l.*—The increase on the quarter's Custom's is 381,260*l.*, Excise 713,121*l.*, Taxes 110,096*l.*, Post-office 70,757*l.*—There is, however, a decrease in the Post-office for the year, of 196,611*l.*

Mr. O'Connell's motion on Peerage Reform was dropped on Thursday; partly because business which came before it on the notice-paper was not concluded till a late hour, but chiefly because the friends of the cause felt that the debate on the Irish Municipal Bill had, in effect, tended to the same end.

Letters from Scotland contain very disheartening intelligence on the subject of the potatoe crop, which seems in many places to have completely failed. It is not only on the heavy unpulverised clay soils that this has happened, but on the finest soils even on the banks of the Clyde.

The Rev. Mr. O'Freill, of West Tullaghbegley, county Donegal, in a letter to the editor of an Irish paper, states that at present (June 25) nine-tenths of the people of that district are starving.

A general order has been issued by Lord Hill, from the Horse Guards, dated June 20, under which the soldier of good character is indulged with permission to purchase his discharge, upon the recommendation of his commanding officer.

The period for the reduction of the stamp duty on Newspapers is not yet definitively fixed. It will depend upon the time taken in passing the bill through the two houses of Parliament.

The prospects from Ireland, in the event of a general election, are highly encourgaging to the liberal cause.

A bill for the abolition of personal tithes, brought into the House of Commons on the 30th ult. by Lord John Russell, enacts, from the passing of the act all personal tithes, except the tithes of mills and fishing, shall cease to be payable; and with respect to the latter, the tithe Commissioners are empowered to cause an enquiry to be made into their nature, extent and value.

Lieut. Vickers, of the Royal Engineers, with 20 Sappers and Miners, are ordered to San Sebastian, and will take passage in the Pluto steamer.

The King has appointed Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyle to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Grenada.

In consequence of the length of service, and consequent inefficiency of several officers in the highest grades in the corps of Engineers and Artillery, His Majesty has, it appears, on the recommendation of the Master General of the Ordnance, graciously permitted four officers from each arm of the service to retire on the full pay of their rank.

Orders have been received here to continue recruiting for the British Legion, at San Sebastian, and also to ship one hundred thousand rounds of ball cartridge in the Royal Tar.

The reports still prevail of the intention of Ministers to have an early prorogation of Parliament. Although this will be an open admission of the inability of Government to carry through the business of the nation, and the Session will close with literally no Bills but Railroad Acts passed, it will be no ordinary relief to members who have been now five months, without intermission, confined in London.—*Belfast Tim.*

Merchant Shipping.—It gives us great pleasure to learn that the select committee, lately appointed to inquire into the causes of the increased number of shipwrecks, have commenced their labours. Mr. Ballingall, the well-known and skilful surveyor of shipping of Kircaldy, whose perserving exertions to open the eyes of the public on this subject have been most meritorious, was the first witness examined, and his testimony, so far as already given, is, we are led to believe, of the most important description, and obviously made a powerful impression on the committee. Mr. Buckingham is chairman of the committee, and the members who were present, are exceedingly well qualified for the duties committed to them. Sir E. Codrington, Sir Thos. Trowbridge, Lord Sandon, (the member for Liverpool,) Mr. Chapman, (for Whitby,) Colonel Thompson, (for Hull,) Mr. Barnard, (for Greenwich,) and Mr. G. F. Young, were present. There is thus a great preponderance of fair unexceptionable individuals on the committee who will pay no more attention to the evidence which they may receive from interested persons or from Lloyd's books than it deserves. The most deplorable loss of life will, if we are not egregiously informed, be proved annually to be owing to the pasteboard construction of our merchant-ships, and to the utter worthless classification or official character given to vessels in this country. It is absolutely disgraceful to our character as a nation that no precautions have been taken for the security of human life even in relation to ships built for the conveyance of passengers. We heartily wish success to Mr. Buckingham and his committee in the praiseworthy work which they have undertaken. We know no subject which more imperatively demands the interposition of the legislature.—*Courier*

The O'Connell Subscription.—The following letter from the Duke of Cleveland to Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, inclosed a bank note for £50 in aid of the O'Connell fund:—

"My dear Sir,—From the decision last night of the House of Lords, which has for the second time rendered nugatory the objects of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, that was intended to distribute equal justice to our Irish fellow-subjects, as had already been granted by acts of the Legislature to those of England and Scotland, I must consider it desirable for every well-wisher to the prosperity and tranquillity of that part of the United Empire to afford support to those who possess the ability, the energy, and the power to assert the rights and liberties of that unhappy country, which have been so ably advocated by Mr. O'Connell, as to entitle him to the humble aid which I now beg leave to inclose you, towards defraying the expenses he has incurred in defending his seat for Dublin. Believe me, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours.

"Cleveland."

"Cleveland House, June 28, 1836.

Colonel Mackinnon.—We mentioned on Tuesday the death of this gallant officer. The following particulars of the life and death of this worthy man we borrow from the *Hants Advertiser*:—"Colonel Mackinnon was the second son of the late W. Mackinnon, the chief of a very old clan and family in the Highlands of Scotland; he entered the army at an early age, and served in the Peninsular campaigns, was present at the battles of Copenhagen, Vittoria, Salamanca, &c. &c., and at the age of twenty-three was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards. He was wounded at Waterloo, where he defended and kept the farm of Hougonet against all the efforts of the French troops. Col. M. was one of the most powerful and active men in the army, and was remarkable for his coolness, bravery and good temper.—On one occasion, when part of the British army was ordered to advance against the enemy, and on turning a ravine, became exposed to a heavy and destructive fire the column began to slacken, when they saw Colonel (then Captain) M. coolly shaving himself, with a glass, in the middle of the fire; the men, delighted and encouraged with this act of bravery, advanced with cheers, and drove the enemy before them. Col. M's. temper was so good that he was never known to have a personal difference with any one, and was, perhaps, the most popular man in the army. About three years since, at the desire of his Majesty, he wrote an account of the Coldstream Guards, in which he began as an Ensign, and continued till his decease. He died of a fit of apoplexy, his health having suffered from want of exercise, arising from the shot in his knee, which he received at Waterloo. To a person of his active habits this was severely felt, and though he recovered from the effects of his wound, his constitution was injured by the confinement. Being born in 1792, he was in his forty-fifth year. He had one brother, the present M. P. for Lymington, and one sister, Mrs. Molesworth, wife of the Rev. Mr. Molesworth, Prebend of Canterbury."

The following are the real facts respecting the course adopted by Lord Ponsonby in the late affair between Mr. Churchill and the officers of the Porte: After investigating the entire transaction, Lord Ponsonby represented the circumstances to the Sultan, leaving it to him to offer reparation for the injury inflicted upon a British subject. Lord Ponsonby did not make any specific demand such as he is represented to have done. The Sultan did offer reparation, but not such as Lord Ponsonby felt himself justified in accepting, without referring the entire matter to this Government. The most ample details have been received from Constantinople; but his Majesty's ministers have not yet come to any determination upon the subject.

At Vienna, on the 23d of June, the cholera was raging with great violence, although the people had now grown so used to the visitation, that they ceased to dread it as formerly. The Emperor was to leave the capital at the beginning of August, and proceed by slow journeys to Prague, where his coronation as King of Bohemia will take place on the 3d of September.

The plague has broken out at Adrianople.

There is no intelligence of any new movement from the seat of war in Spain. Cordova, however, has at length left Madrid, and a telegraphic dispatch published in the *Moniteur*, of Friday, reports his arrival on the 19th at Vittoria. Letters of the 15th from that place further state that a reinforcement of three battallions of the Guards, two squadrons of horse, and several pieces of artillery, had just arrived there. Cordova was to have brought with him from the capital a force of about 2000 guards; and his army was expected on the whole to be increased shortly by twelve or fifteen thousand—Brigadier-General Evans will embark from London in the Royal Tar when it is ready, for Spain. One hundred and fifty recruits go out in that ship to join the Legion—an amount of force with which, added to that which he already possessed, and to the French legion under General Bernelle, with the co-operation of General Evans, it must be supposed that he means at length to drive the Carlists into the sea, or to make some impression at least on their already dwindling and disorganised forces.

Some sensation appears to have been excited in Madrid by despatches from Gen. Evans to the Prime Minister, a portion of which, it is said, has bene thought unfit to be published in the *Gazette.* Gen. Evans begins by reminding M. Isturitz that the term of service of the British Legion is soon to expire; and proceeds to demand that the victualling and commissariat departments may be more amply supplied; that the amount of pay due to his troops may be forthwith transmitted, and funds forwarded to the house of Carbonell to meet the bills drawn on it. He then, it is stated, proceeds to express, in his own name and in that of the legion, some regret at the recent change of the ministry. Gen. Evans' main topic of complaint, however, is the recent withdrawal of Cordova to the capital, after the publication of an order of the day declaring that *his army stood in need of repose.* Such a declaration is justly said to amount to little more than an invitation to the Carlists to attack the Anglo-Spanish force during the period of inaction proclaimed to the army, which should have been prepared to support them. The effect of these remonstrances remains to be seen. It is thought they will prove effectual since means have already been taken to withhold Gen. Evans from his threatened purpose of instantly returning to England, and some fancied slights which he supposed to have been afforded him by the Queen Regent, are now explained away.

France.—The trial of Alibeau is fixed for Thursday, the 7th; he has not as yet selected an advocate to conduct his defence.

Moscow, June 13.—Preparations are making in the Kremlin to raise the celebrated great bell, which has been lying on the ground for these 100 years past.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER II.

"Justice—Justice for Ireland."

There is an old proverb which says, "One fact is worth a ship-load of arguments." I will give you the fact of value. It is my own case.

I have a residence in Ireland—it is in a parish called Kilcrohane, in the county of Kerry. The Parish is in length about seventeen miles, the breadth from three to four. The present population is 10,154. Of these there are Catholics, 9,990; Protestants, 164. Of these Protestants there are 87 consisting of "coast guards" and police, with their families. These persons are not, properly speaking, parishioners. They are employed in the public service, removeable at pleasure, and always removed at stated periods; in short, strangers, being in the parish only for a particular purpose and for a limited time. The Protestant parishioners, therefore, are only 77.

But reckon them all, and the case stands thus:

Catholics, ... 9,990
Protestants, ... 164

The Rector of this Parish is the Rev. Mr. Longfield. He has been Rector for the last ten or twelve years—I believe he has not been as many days in the parish. I never saw him, and the only *service* he ever did me was leaving his usual residence at Bath or Cheltenham, and coming to an election in Kerry for the purpose of voting against me—that is all.

His composition for Tithes out of the Parish amounts to £500 per annum, or thereabouts. He has also three or four glebes. There are two parishes according to the Catholic division. We, the Catholics, cheerfully support the Catholic Clergymen of both.

The case, then, is this—I, as a Catholic, have to support my own clergymen, to build my own church, and keep it in repair. The parish is poor, and the principal burden of all these falls on me; and now the Rev. Mr. Longfield insists that in addition I shall pay him £50 a year for tithes; and because I deem this demand, as it manifestly is, most unjust and unreasonable, he causes a bill to be filed against me in the Court of Exchequer, hands me over to a voracious attorney to mulct me in heavy costs, and then forsooth, tells me that the religion which stimulates him to and sanctions this gross and palpable injustice is better than my religion.

I do not believe it, Englishmen, I do not believe it!—I think my religion better than his; and, therefore, I never will pay him one shilling—no, not one farthing. He and his attorney may seize my cattle, my corn, my furniture—they may distrain my tenants—they may sell, carry away, or destroy—I never will pay one penny. It is an unjust demand. I will not pay; I will not resist the law, because, like so many other monstrous iniquities, there is law for this also; but I repeat, I never will pay him one shilling—to him, or to his use, not one farthing. Come what may, I never will pay him one single farthing.

This is my statement of fact. Here we are, in round numbers, ten thousand Catholics, called upon by our religious principles to support our own Clergymen—called upon by law to support the clergyman of say two hundred Protestants, which clergyman goes off from them altogether, and leaves them a curate at £70 a year, badly paid.

Is this justice ?—Is this honesty ? I ask every right-thinking Englishman to make it his own case. I address each Englishman individually; I say to him—

"Sir—suppose in your parish the case to be this—that there are ten thousand Protestants, of whom you are one—that there are also two hundred Catholics, with whom, of course, you have no community of religion. There is a priest appointed by or for these Catholics—the Protestants are called on, you are called on, to give that Priest three or four glebes, and all your tithes.t What would be your answer ? I will tell you. It would be a denial—a refusal—the terms of that refusal more harsh probably than it is necessary to express; but it would be the refusal of honest indignation."

Let me add, however, that in the case of the Catholic there is a feature of greater strength and more distinctness. It is this: These tithes were instituted, these glebes were set apart, not by Protestants for Protestant worship, but by Catholics for Catholic worship. They were ours; we assigned them for our purposes—the purposes of the ten thousand. The force of law, or rather the law of force, has unjustly torn them from the Catholics, whose property they were, and given them to the two hundred Protestants, whose property they are not.

Take, then, this gigantic injustice as you find it—this multitudinous injustice—and tell me, Englishmen!—Britons!—are you surprised that Ireland is not tranquil, whilst this gross, glaring, monstrous injustice prevails?—an injustice the more insufferable because it is sustained by cant and hypocrisy in the name of religion.

Englishmen!—Would you bear with patience a similar injustice, if the case were yours? I tell you what—the Scotchmen did not bear it; they turned out on the mountain's side, and never allowed the sword to rust in the scabbard until they banished this iniquity from Scotland, and until they succeeded in directing the payments made by the people into the hands of the Clergy who administered to the spiritual wants of that people.

Well, the Irish are *at present* more moderate—less would *now* content us—we desire to have tithes totally abolished; or if any part remains to be levied that it shall be applied to the purposes of giving education to all classes of the people. We do not *at present* demand the glebes for the residence of the pastors whom the people prefer. But I candidly acknowledge, that, as the contest continues and grows warmer—as the Protestant clergy identify themselves with the wholesale slaughterers in the field, and with the more vexatious and exasperating villainy of the Exchequer Attornies—as the ideas they excite are of the Rathcormac red with the blood of the sons of widows, or of the odious Exchequer rebellious writs—all connection with religious institutions is forgotten; and the Irish Juggernaut of plunder and massacre stands prominent, as demanding those sacrifices which we formerly thought were only made to a mere difference in religion. The time is, from these causes, fast arising when a compromise will be impossible; and those who now refuse an amicable and moderate arrangement will have to blame themselves when a similar arrangement shall be rejected indignantly and contemptuously by the people of Ireland.

Englishmen! I call upon you while there is time and opportunity, to rouse yourselves to obtain justice to Ireland. On Monday, the day in which this letter will be published, the Lords will consummate another measure of injustice and iniquity. Foolish and dishonest men will stand between Ireland and her rights, and in the madness of their absurdity, forget the near precipice down which the aroused indignation of millions of Britons must infallibly and speedily hurl them.

My next letter will be addressed to the people of Ireland, to the shrewd, sensible, intelligent, generous, and brave people of Ireland;—they deserve to be your brothers and co-equals, because your liberties have not recently been, nor ever again shall they be, in jeopardy, that you may not reckon on the ready, active and zealous co-operation in your cause of your Irish fellow countrymen.—I have the honor to be, your faithful servant, Daniel O'Connell.

Langham-place, June 25.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Chubb,—With no more delay than the periodical appearance of your paper has caused me, I reply to the statements of your correspondent, "*Spectator,*" of Saturday last.

To him *individually* I am precluded from replying, not more on account of his annonymous appellation, than from the very questionable character into which his letter to you places him—whether he be a scholar and a gentleman—if either ?

Nevertheless, as you have stood sponsor for "*Spectator's*" ebullition, I request you will, in charity, tell him, from me, that before he again favors the world with his lucubrations, it might be well for him, to study a little more the style, and practice a little more the principles conveyed in some of the *Saturday papers* of his great prototype THE Spectator of olden time, which having done, he may, indeed, find his head and his heart alike improved, and somewhat better fitted for the due observance of the following day.

To the public of New-Brunswick and myself this replication is however due, and to avoid needless prolixity, I shall not join issue with him on the matter of "*ignorance,*" which, in the abundance of his sapient modesty he pronounces upon me—but proceed at once to the points on which he writes. He says, in summing up his statement—"*I repeat that the inaccuracies I have commented on are inexcusable, because the slightest inquiry in the* PROPER QUARTER *would prevent* (would have prevented, I suppose he means) *their appearance.*"

Now mark the sequel—and ingeniously judge the principle upon which I acted in treating of Religious Statistics.

Knowing well, and regretting deeply, as I do, the conflicting circumstances and opinions which divide those who plead the Christian faith, I approached the subject, conscious of my responsibility, and sought aid and information from every proper and competent quarter within my power.

I first repaired to Fredericton, and found ready access to the numerical record in the proper official quarter, and recorded what I found duly authenticated there.—But that I might still attain, the latest information possible upon *Presbyterian* affairs, I put myself in communication with the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M. at St. John, stating my solicitude on the subject, and laid the very sheet in question before him.

"Spectator" says that only *Nine* Clergymen belong to the Kirk here—be it so; but he will see in your Almanack *eleven* recorded—and when my paper was printing Mr. Sime was not then repudiated from the Presbytery; and, indeed, I subsequently conversed with Mr. Wilson on the subject of his restoration—when, to the best of my remembrance, he stated—"that as yet he had made no concession," leaving the impression on my mind, that the event was not unlikely, and I therefore did not alter the text from twelve, as my reverend communicator had obligingly mentioned that some one or other occasionally officiated.

"Spectator" says "*he cannot conjecture,*" (I am not responsible for his incapacity,) but I will tell the public and you where the other three Presbyterian clergymen are to be found—Rev. John M'Curdy, at Chatham; James Waddell, at Bathurst or New Mills; and Anthony M'Cabe, at Bay Chaleur. These, although Presbyterians, take their ecclesiastical authority from the "United Associate Synod, Scotland,"—other Presbyterians claim connection with the Synod of Ulster—and others also have, or are about to assume, the name of the Reformed Church of that persuasion—so, that it appears there is a distinction *even here* amongst those who are clothed with the cloak of Geneva and claim the Calvinistic parity. With regard to the numerical strength of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Wilson could give me *no information whatever,* and I was therefore compelled to fall back upon the official number, which I have recorded. Was mine then the "*culpable ignorance*" ?

Again: connected with another branch of Statistics, viz. Bills of Mortality.—I addressed myself in a respectful note to the Rev. John Birkmyre, A. M. at Fredericton, (as I did to the other Clergy,) requesting, if convenient, an account of any one year—of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths within their respective missions.—With some of the Reverend Gentlemen, I had very courteous intercourse—but up to this very hour, I have heard nothing from the Rev. John Birkmyre !

Have not I, then, Sir, most faithfully discharged my duty, by applying to the most proper quarters—not indeed slightly but earnestly.—If these were not the proper quarters, pray lay my selection to account of my "ignorance."

I also beg to claim your attention to the subdivision of the various denominations, as taken from their own accounts, and you will perceive that I have given nearly six thousand to be distributed by their own "*elective voice*" to whatever party they voluntarily and by election belong—beyond what the Church of England, as by Law established, is compelled to adopt in parochial enumeration and linear bounds. If "ignorant," I stand impartially between all parties—but I cannot abrogate what the English Law in an English Colony awards, and am not therefore individually responsible for the very disproportionate enumeration which my table exhibits. Whenever every sect and denomination shall have ascertained to their own satisfaction the exactitude of their own numerical body, I will most cheerfully record them—but I humbly remain of opinion that I have followed the only legitimate course I could or ought to pursue. But still you will find, that independent of the 5857 which I left open for "*election*"; congregations of upwards of 620 were left to the different Clergy of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick throughout the Province—and it is a most vague and fallacious hypothesis for any one to indulge in, that the case of parties at St. John and its environs, is at all analogous to the general state of the Province.

With regard to the general salary of £50 to all the Scotch Clergy in the Province, I regret the inadvertence, not more on my own account, than on theirs—for I was impressed with the belief that they did receive it, and am sorry it is not so—and having no Casual Revenue account at hand to disabuse my impression, I wrote as I did.—The impression was engendered from the recollection that when the talented then Pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, Dr. Burns, received (I believe on the application of the late Messrs. W. Pagan, H. Johnston, and W. Donald, and probably others,) the stipend, a hope and impression went abroad, that it was the happy prologue to a general allowance to all the Clergy of that persuasion—and I was in the belief that the liberality of Government had been consumated in this instance; and shall, without delay, add a prefatory note to my Book on the subject.

Your correspondent, Sir, seems to have written under *some* excitement, indiscreet excitement, for, forgetting his strictures on me, he has thought proper to offer, with unblushing temerity, an insult to the whole people of New-Brunswick, by calling in question the *general* character of "*heresy* and *infidelity*" being unknown in the country; in consequence of a solitary and unhappy instance of blasphemy in an inconsiderable and inconsiderate country schoolmistress. It would have been happy if I could also have said that *schism* was not also in the country. Really, Mr. Chubb, your correspondent is a hard task master. He reads me a lesson on the unquestionably attainable requisites of a statistical writer—but with Egyptian sagacity implies also that I should be an Astrologer, and tell the future acts which may arise to blurr the fair fame of the Province.

"Nihil semper suo statu manet,"

but I cannot help that.

In conclusion, Sir, I throw myself on the protection of my Friends and Patrons, the People of the Province, against the secret, dark, and uncharitable attacks of annonymous libellers, who write to deprive me of the just reward of my labour. I say for their protection, because they know the difficulty, the pains, the labour, and expence I have incurred to disseminate, for the first time, in a consolidated view, to the People and Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the prosperous state of our happy Home—New-Brunswick !

Whenever another shall build upon the foundation it has afforded me, and probably succeed more fortunately than my '*ignorance*' has allowed me to do, I shall be one of the first to vote for him the civic wreath.

"Palmam qui meruit ferat."

To those gentlemen, who, in their private and official stations afforded me much valuable information, let me now have the gratification of offering my sense of the obligation I feel towards them.

A. WEDDERBURN.

Mr. CHUBB—Sir;—The inhabitants and settlers, on the Kennebeckasis, and in the contiguous settlements, have requested me to solicit from you a small space in your publication, in order that they may return their manifest thanks to the Merchants and other Gentlemen, inhabitants of St. John, who contributed so very liberally to the erection of a Catholic Church in that part of the country. They acknowledge to have received in this City the sum of Forty three Pounds, which acknowledgment they consider it their bounden duty to make to the public. They cannot, at this crisis, omit expressing their veneration and regard for those gentlemen uniformly distinguished by the most unremitting zeal and activity—by the most incessant charity and disinterested purity, in the discharge of all their charitable duties, and in stretching out the right hand of charitable fellowship and cordial reconciliation. If the greater part of the inhabitants of this city, who are not subscribers to this building, were to take the example afforded them by these gentleman, and for a moment reflect on the thousands who have come to this country from every part of Great Britain within the last thirty years, and consider on the numbers of them that are situated so remote from places of worship as render them unable to attend Divine Service on the Sabbath, and who die without receiving the consolations of their religion for the want of a Clergyman to attend them—and that want merely to be attributed to the lack of Churches in which they could perform their ceremonious duties; and if they consider on the many of their descendants who have grown careless and indifferent, for the want of Churches and Clergymen to urge them to the attendance of their religious duties. I ask them, if they reflect thus, will they for a moment hesitate about subscribing liberally? Certainly not. They will have their names enrolled with those who are now subscribers, and thus obtain the appellation of the friends of charity. Oh, what a charming name. Oh, what a lovely—what a heavenly thing is that charity which is described by the Evangelist. Charity shall be called love—the love of the poor and the unfortunate—and as humanity is nought but an assemblage of miseries, it is the life of the whole human race. I remain, yours, &c.

St. John, August 10th, 1836. J. G.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 20, 1836.

By the arrival, on Tuesday last, of the English Mail, a Falmouth paper of the 9th July was received. We have been kindly favored with the loan of it, and have transferred the principal items of news, which it contains, to our columns.—The London dates are to the 7th.

Tea Ship, direct to New-Brunswick.—We understand that the ship *Clifton,* Captain Worrell, taken up for account of parties in this City, sailed from London on the 19th June, bound for Canton and St. John, N. B. This vessel may be expected to arrive about February next, with a cargo of Teas.

Chemical Lectures.—We would direct the attention of the Mechanics of this City to a notice in another column, respecting a course of Lectures to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, in the building in Horsfield-st. known as the *Friary.* The ability of this Rev. Gentleman to impart scientific information and instruction is well known; and the very low rate at which, we are informed, the tickets for the Course may be procured by subscribers, puts it within the reach of every mechanic among us to attend. We trust therefore, so favorable an opportunity will not be neglected by them.

The Hurdle Race came off this day at 11 o'clock—was ridden in good style, and won beautifully by Mr. Wallop. Six horses started; there were three heats—Mr. Levinge, of the 43d L. I. took the second.

Feather Dressing Machine.—Of the many useful inventions to which this age of improvement has given birth, we know of few more desirable by housekeepers than the one we are now about to notice, and which is at present in operation in a shop in the brick building, corner of King and Germain-streets. By it, "new Feathers are dried of their excessive moisture, and cleansed from all impurities, offensive odors, &c. Old beds that are heavy, matted, and apparently dead, are cleansed from the dirt and all impurities which they have imbibed from long use, and made to possess (in every important particular,) the appearance of new Feathers. Beds that are infected with moths, are cleansed and preserved from further depredation, without any waste of Feathers—nothing being removed but dampness, dirt, &c."

This Machine has been highly recommended by some of the first medical men in the United States, and others who knew its benefit by experience; and since its introduction here, its utility has been satisfactorily tested by several of our citizens,—a certificate to that effect, with a few of the names attached, will be found among our advertisements. We would therefore recommend those who have not already done so, to take advantage of the present opportunity to secure clean and sweet beds—an object so conducive to health and comfort.

On the 3d instant, the following youths, pupils in the Humberfield Academy, received Silver Medals, which they merited at the Midsummer Examination:—Master George Leavitt, son of Mr. Francis Leavitt, of this City, for his proficiency in English Grammar—received a Medal from the St. John Literary and Gentlemen's Debating Society: presented to him by R. S. Moore, a member of the said Society.

Master S. G. Barr, son of Mr. Wm. Barr, for his proficiency in History; Master William P. Dole, son of Mr. Mark Dole, as superior Arithmetician; and his brother, Master M. P. Dole, as the best Grammar Scholar in the 2d class; Master B. D. Stevens, son of Mr. John Stevens, of Lancaster, as the second best English Grammarian in the Academy; Master George W. Travis, son of Mr. Barnes Travis, of Indian Town, as the second best Arithmetician. The five last mentioned Medals, were presented to the young gentlemen by H. N. H. Lugrin, Esq.—*Communicated.*

The Light Houses.—Augustus Norbert Morin, Esq. Commissioner on the part of Lower Canada, arrived here on Saturday last. The Commissioners from the several Provinces have met to exchange credentials at Miramichi. We understand the outline of the final arrangement to be, the erection of a Light House on Saint Paul's, ditto one on the east side of Scatarie, expenses to be borne by His Majesty's Government. The annual support and maintenance to be thus apportioned—

Lower Canada,	£500	0	0
New-Brunswick,	250	0	0
Prince Edward Island,	50	0	0
Nova Scotia,	200	0	0

The sums to be paid into our Treasury, and its expenditure under the control of our Board of Commissioners, to be accounted for to the several Provinces.—*Novascotian.*

We understand that Mr. Michael Tobin, Jr., has been appointed Vice Consul for the Brazilian Government in the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.—*Halifax Times.*

Lower Canada.—An *extraordinary Gazette* was published at Quebec on the 6th inst. calling the Provincial Legislature together, for the despatch of business, on Thursday the 22d September next.

☞ *POSTSCRIPT.—As our paper was going to press, the Packet Schooner Frances, Capt. Fields, arrived, bringing Boston papers of Tuesday last, from which we make the following extracts:*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing ship *New Jersey,* Captain Barstow, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th July.—She brought a file of English papers to the Messrs. Topliff, from which is derived the following intelligence:—

The third reading of the Established Church Bill was to come on in the House of Commons on the night of the 18th July, when two important amendments were to be moved, and it was thought the Bill would pass.

The bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt was lost in the House of Lords, but will probably be again brought forward at the next session.

The London Courier of July 9th, says, that Parliament would be prorogued on the 1st of August, and that it would also re-assemble on the 1st November. The same paper also says, in speaking of Ireland, "that Ireland must be treated with the same justice as England and Scotland."

Sir Francis Freeling, the Secretary of the General Post Office, died on the 10th, aged 72. Mr. Patterson, Consul General of the United States in Belgium, died at Antwerp on the 4th.

A strong westerly wind prevailed at Liverpool from 9th to 20th, and few if any vessels got to sea during that time.

Great preparations are making at Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The King has signified his determination to be present, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his Ministers.

King Louis Phillippe has at length consented to advance to King Leopold of Belgium, the [illegible]000 pounds sterling, agreed upon as the marriage portion of the Princess Louise of Orleans, now consort of the King of the Belgians.

The Cholera has again made its appearance in Austrian Lombardy. This disease has also again appeared in Hungary—and some cases have occurred in Saltzburg.

A dreadful calamity occurred in the town of Grosswardein in Hungary, on the 19th June. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman, which extended rapidly, and continued burning for three days, destroying 1500 houses, 4 churches, and many public edifices, as well as the fortress of the town.

The assassin Alibeau had his trial on the 8th and 9th, and was executed on the 11th. No additional facts of any consequence came to light on his trial, and there was no reason to suppose that he had any accomplices in his crime.

There is nothing in the latest papers to throw any doubt on the authenticity of Evans's General Order.

The French Chambers had been formally prorogued.

Much excitement was caused at Paris by trial and conviction of the Editor of the Gazette de France, who was sentenced for six months imprisonment and a fine of 4000 francs, for publishing an objectionable article, or, as the Gazette says, for defending a principle diametrically opposed to that for which on the morning of the same day Alibeau suffered death. The editor maintained that the celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution of July, was "an act of deep hypocrisy—an attack upon the good sense of the public, and a provocation to moral anarchy, which supports anarchy *de facto.*"

To Correspondents.—The part of our paper containing the communications of *Caius Julius* and *An Old Collegian,* was struck off before their letters of the 16th inst. came to hand.—Several other favors are unavoidably deferred.

MARRIED,

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Dunphy, Mr. Michael Keegan, to Miss Bridget O'Conner, both of this City.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Mr. William Purdy, to Susan, youngest daughter of Capt. Geo. F. Lee.

At Trinity Church, Digby, N. S. on Tuesday morning the 16th instant, by the Reverend the Rector, William F. Bonnell, Jr. Esq. of Gagetown, N. B. to Eliza S. fourth daughter of the Rev. Roger Veits, of the former place.

At Woodstock, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. Ebenezer Perkins, to Miss Patty Tucker, both of the Parish of Wakefield.—Same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas C. Upham, of Houlton, State of Maine, to Miss Elizabeth Hay, of Woodstock, County of Carleton.

DIED.

On Thursday morning last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Louisa Margaret, third daughter of Mr. William Cross, aged 27 years. Funeral to-morrow, (Sunday), at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence in Charlotte street, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Daniel Reed, infant son of Peter Duff, Esq. aged 23 days.

At Carleton, on Sunday last, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Brothers, aged 72 years, leaving a wife and five children to lament their loss.—Mr. B. was one of the earliest settlers of this Province, and has resided at Carleton since the year 1784, a period of no less than 52 years. He sustained through life an irreproachable character, and was truly an honest, loyal, and respectable man.

On Monday last, after a short illness, Mr. John M'Ginnis, Tailor, in the 24th year of his age.

At Fredericton, on the 10th inst. George Henry, son of Mr. Peter Pedolin, aged 3 years and months.—Same day, John, only son of Mr. J. Humphreys, aged 2 years.—On the 13th instant, Henry, infant son of Mr. Thomas Pickard, aged 4 months.—On the 15th instant, Janet, youngest daughter of James Taylor, Esq. aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Grand Manan, on the 28th ult. Captain James Smith, aged 87 years. He was one of the earliest settlers on that Island, and through a long life has uniformly sustained the character of an honest man, and a truly good member of society.

At his seat, near Salisbury, England, aged 79 years, the Right Hon. Earl Nelson, nephew of the hero of Trafalgar. He is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Viscount Trafalgar, now in his 10th year.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Steamer Royal Tar, Reed, Portland, passengers.

Monday—Ship Branches, Huggins, Belfast, —Scovil & Summers, coals.

Albion, Brown, Liverpool, 44—J. Hammond, coals and goods.

Brig Fidelity, Mackinson, Belfast, 46—J. Kirk & Co. goods.

Saint Mungo, Mainland, Gloucester, 40—W. Mackay, salt.

Schr. Meloney, Saccalon, Quebec—R. Rankin & Co. pork, flour, &c.

Tuesday—Schr. Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, 7—Ratchford & Lugrin, assorted cargo.

Nelson, Crowell, Halifax, 12—to order, molasses, &c.

Wednesday—Ship Beverley, Lawson, Liverpool, 46—G. D. Robinson & Co. salt & coals.

Brig Union V., Vaughan, Quebec, 14—D. J. M'Laughlin, flour.

Schr. Mary Jane, Webber, Philadelphia, 16—B. Wheeler, flour and corn.

Esperance, LeBuff, Quebec, 22—J. Kirk, flour.

Thursday—Schr. Argonaut, Betts, New-York, 8—B. Tilton, flour, &c.

William Wallace, Crowell, Philadelphia, 14—Master, flour, corn, &c.

Friday—Brig Halcyon, Crowell, New York, —W. & T. Leavitt, staves.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, New York, —C. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.

This morning—Brig Freak, Smoult, Liverpool, 44—James Kirk, general cargo.—Bound to St. Andrews to load.

Socrates, Metcalf, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Clara, Longmire, Philadelphia, 12—Chas. Lauchlan, general cargo.

Schr. Frances, Fields, Boston, 3—Barlow & Ketchum, oranges, rice, &c.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

12th—Schr. Tom Cringle, Nason, Parrsborough, feet deals.

13th—Schr. Ranger, Margeson, Parrsborough, staves and 1000 feet hardwood boards; Leeds, Faulkner, Parrsborough, 120 tons plaster; Friend, Irish, Apple River, 36,000 feet deals; Liunet, Dakin, New Edinburgh, 50 tons plaster; Liunet, Dakin, New Edinburgh, 600 doz. dry fish, 2 brls. tongues and sounds, pun. molasses; Elizabeth, Fitzgerald, Cumberland, chaldrons coals; Robert Ellis, Spence, Cumberland, 27,000 feet spruce and pine lumber, and 350 lbs. butter; Chance, Reagh, Cornwallis, 10,000 staves, 20 sheep, lbs. butter, and 200 lbs. cheese; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, 30 chairs, 10 boxes cherries, 7 baskets fruit, 150 lbs. veal, passengers.

15th—Schr. Mary, Turnbull, Digby, 4000 staves, dozen eggs, 100 lbs. butter, and 20 boxes smoked herrings; Barbara, Munro, Cornwallis, 24,000 shingles, staves, 6 oxen, and 25 sheep; William IV., Bissett, mouth, 30 tons timber and 30,000 feet deals; Wilmot, Wickwire, Cornwallis, 20 cords wood.

16th—Steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, 50 sheep, 65 bushels potatoes, 2 horses, cows, 100 lbs. cheese, 15 boxes cherries, and 5 M. shingles.

17th—Schr. Hannah, Green, Parrsborough, deals; Mary Catharine, Sulis, Digby, and 12,000 feet deals; 20 quintals codfish, 500 boxes smoked herrings, 20 quintals codfish, 10 shad, 50 bushels potatoes, 5 boxes apples, 100 doz. and 1000 staves; Admiral Digby, Cousins, Windsor, tons plaster.

18th—Schr. Brothers, Holder, Annapolis, 70 sheep, oxen, 1 horse, 300 lbs. butter and 200 doz. smoked herrings; Dolphin, Chisholm, Parrsborough, 60 tons plaster; Victory, Nickerson, Cape St. Mary's, 25 tons timber, 12 feet deals, 1 cord lathwood and 50 spars; Pilgrim, ter, Cumberland, 4500 feet deals; steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, 10 oxen, 3 horses, 80 bushels potatoes, 2 brls. mackerel, and 35 doz. eggs.

19th—Schr. Chance, Pickel, Annapolis, 40 bushels potatoes, 40 sheep, 4 brls. apples, and 75 boxes smoked herrings; Dart, Tansh, Digby, 73 sheep and lambs.