GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

From English Papers to the 4th July.

THE OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The post of commander-in-chief may be held by one person under a succession of governments, without any relation whatever to questions of politics, and it may also be well to add that the office, in point of military control, is secondary in every respect to that of secretary at-war. A statement has also been made public, to which some attention may be necessary. It has been announced that the Duke of Wellington has expressed a desire to retire from the office, and that her Majesty is anxious that it should be conferred on Prince Albert.—*Globe.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S POPULARITY.—On Monday evening, shortly before five o'clock, Parliament-street was crowded by well-dressed persons anxious to express their sympathy with the free trade ministers. From the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, to the entrance to the Houses of Parliament, the streets on each side were crowded, leaving merely a clear gangway for the passage of horses and carriages. The Duke of Wellington rode down Parliament-street shortly before five o'clock. His grace was greeted with enthusiastic cheering along the whole line, which he acknowledged by his usual military salute. Sir Robert Peel did not make his appearance till half-past five o'clock. The right hon. baronet came down in his state carriage; and the moment he was recognised the most enthusiastic plaudits burst forth all along the line until he reached the doorway of the House of Commons. At that moment the crowd pressed forward with raptures of applause, and his feelings were deeply affected. The sight altogether was very interesting and the feeling intense. Sir Robert Peel left the house at half-past seven o'clock, and proceeded on foot, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir George Clerk, to his residence in Privy-gardens. On leaving the members' entrance he was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause, and was accompanied to the doors of his house by upwards of 2 000 persons, who cheered him repeatedly. The right hon. baronet repeatedly acknowledged the plaudits, and appeared much affected. The crowds about the two Houses of Parliament did not separate until the house had adjourned.—*Sun.*

NEW BARONETS.—In the Gazette of Tuesday evening, the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following gentlemen, and the respective male heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—The right Hon. Thos. Frankland Lewis, of Harpton-court, in the county of Radnor; John Somerset Pakington, of Westwood-park in the county of Worcester, Esq.; John Gladstone, of Fasque and Balfour, in the county of Kincardine, Esq.; James Weir Hogg, of Upper Grosvenor-street, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., Wm. Fielden, of Feniscowles, in the county-palatine of Lancaster, Esq.; Wm. Verner, of Verner's-bridge, in the county of Armagh, and of Inismagh, in the county of Tyrone, Esq.: and Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliff-lodge, in the Isle of Thanet, and county of Kent, Knight.

The *Times* says:—We believe we may say that Lord John Russell has spared no pains to increase its strength by the addition of new elements. On receiving Her Majesty's commands to form a Ministry he sought an interview with Sir Robert Peel. The ex-Premier received him with every sign of cordiality, gave him a general promise of assistance, and undertook that he would not oppose any measures Lord John might bring forward, simply because they proceeded from that quarter. To this he added expressions, the force of which may have been overrated, but which implied the absence of all wish for a return to power. On this, it is said, Lord John ventured to ask for what he considered a fair pledge of Sir Robert's sincerity. He requested that the ex-Minister would acquiesce in three of his late colleagues, whose names our readers will probably anticipate,—Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, accepting seats in the new Cabinet. To this Sir Robert is said to have replied, that he felt unwilling to interfere in so delicate a matter, that he would offer no opposition, but could certainly not recommend a step which would be liable to unfavourable comment, as indicating a too great tenacity of office on the part of those youthful statesmen.

As we yesterday intimated to our readers, Lord John Russell returned on Wednesday from Osborne-house, charged with an expression of Her Majesty's wishes that the Duke of Wellington would still continue in command of the army. To this request his Grace yielded a dutiful compliance, in conformity with his views under somewhat similar circumstances in 1827. At the same time he said that he considered his political life now ended, and that he should never open his lips in parliament, except on subjects connected with his office. Lord John Russell hereupon felt himself encouraged to make the same request he had previously made with imperfect success to Sir Robert Peel. The Duke at first returned much the same answer as his late colleague. He was subsequently, however, induced to give his consent in a letter, of which Lord John sent copies to the above-mentioned three members of the retiring Cabinet. Their replies left Lord John Russell no hope of their assistance as members of his government—for the present at least.

The *Daily News* exults at seeing Earl Grey in the Cabinet, adding:—"To those who desire to see union in the Liberal party; to the friends of peace; and, above all, to an immense majority of the colonial interests; the intelligence will be most gratifying. Lord Grey has made the colonial branch of the administration the subject of long, independent, and careful study. All parties connected with the colonies who had occasion to transact business with his lordship, during his former term of office, allow him the praise of a sincere love of justice, of unwearied application in search of the truth, and of great courage and firmness in acting upon conviction. If he should remain any length of time in the Colonial-office, we may confidently anticipate important reforms in what has hitherto been the most neglected and mismanaged department of English government."

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 3d July, on motion of Mr. Tufnell, new writs were ordered for the following places, in the room of some of the newly-appointed Ministers:—

London—in the room of Lord John Russell; Tiverton—in the room of Lord Palmerston; Devonport—in the room of Sir George Gray; Halifax—in the room of Mr. Charles Wood; West Riding of Yorkshire—in the room of Lord Morpeth; Taunton—in the room of the Right Hon. H. Labouchere; Nottingham—in the room of the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse; City of Edinburgh—in the room of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay; Worcester—in the room of Sir T. Wilde; Dungarvan—in the room of the Right Hon. R. L. Shiel; Perth—in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule.

Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool, an eminent merchant, in business largely connected with this country, was to stand for the seat in the House of Commons, representing South Lancashire, vacated by the elevation of Lord Francis Egerton to the Peerage. Mr. Brown has been a strenuous advocate of free trade, and would, it was said, be elected without opposition.

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 3d inst. says, "Parliament will, in all probability, be again adjourned from this day to the 13th, by which time all the elections rendered necessary by the acceptance of office will be completed."

The Atlas, of the 27th ult. has the following remarks—"The funds have been on the decline in the absence of all speculation, and solely through the more nearly approaching disruption of the Government, which it has been long known could not survive the Corn Law abolition, and the Coercion Bill, or, in default of these, the Sugar Duties question." "The Consol market is the barometer for indicating political influences, and Consols have been on the decline in nearly exact keeping with the approaching downfall of the Minister. The fall consequent on the fate of the Ministry was, therefore, anticipated before the day; the worst has been foreseen and acted upon."

June 29th.—The news received this morning relative to the settlement of the Oregon question had a beneficial effect upon the value of the public securities, which advanced nearly one-half per cent. in the course of the day. The market was very good at the close of business, and the highest price was well supported. Consols for the opening left off at 95⅝.—[Times.

June 30th.—The funds have further advanced to-day on the prospect of peace with America and extended commerce. There was not much business done, but prices were nevertheless decidedly better. Consols for the opening left off 95 5-8.—[Ib

THE DISCOUNT MARKET.—The London Chronicle, of the 3d inst. says—"Money has been more scarce than for several days past, and bankers showed an indisposition to make advances. Full Bank rates have been demanded from Brokers on first class bills. The large sum required for the payment of the Corn duties is supposed to have affected the market. It is stated to have been fully half a million in London yesterday."

THE HOME TRADE.—The month which has just closed has, according to all our letters from the manufacturing districts, been marked by extreme dulness in business with a general tendency to lower prices and accumulating stocks. Business has, no doubt, been constantly interfered with by political causes, but beyond this, there is undoubtedly a stagnation for both foreign and home demand, which bespeaks more prominent causes. The retail trade complain very much of the want of business, and in several of the foreign markets complaints are made of excessive stocks.

THE CORN AND CUSTOMS ACTS.—These two Acts of Parliament (9th and 10th Vic. cap. 22 and 23) were yesterday distributed to the several departments of the Customs in London, and to the collectors and comptrollers of the revenue at the various outports of the United Kingdom. They are, therefore, now in full operation.—*Times, 30th ult.*

RELEASE OF BONDED CORN.—Yesterday, being the first of the operation of the new measures, was a busy day at our Custom-house. We understand that the duty received up to the close of the day was about £35,000 above the daily average receipts from this source. A very large quantity of grain of all sorts—say upwards of 200,000 quarters, must therefore have come at once into the market in this town alone. The London Gazette, of Friday night, gave the quantity of wheat in bond, on the 5th of June, at 1,477,922 quarters, and of wheat flour at 1,298,683 cwt. This quantity has been increased by the importations during the month. The average of the six weeks, ending the 20th of June, which determines the duty to be paid up to Wednesday (to morrow,) is 53s. 8d. on wheat, which will let in the whole stock at the lowest rate of duty, which is 4s.—*Liverpool Standard, 30th.*

WORSE AND WORSE.—Another railway case of considerable importance, was, on Tuesday, decided in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the principles that decided the case of Walstab *v.* Spottiswoode were confirmed and extended. The present case of Wontner *v.* Sharp differs in some respect from the former, and will be found to govern a vast number of cases which, it was asserted, did not fall within the rule adopted in that case. In Walstab *v.* Spottiswoode no scrip had ever been issued to the plaintiff, nor had she signed the parliamentary contract nor subscribers agreement, both of which were actually signed, and the scrip received by the plaintiff, in the present case. The evidence will show what has been the cause of the failure of a vast number of railway undertakings, viz., the improper retention of a large proportion of the shares by the managing committee, although there were abundant applications from solvent and respectable persons, more than sufficient to warrant the allocation of the entire number of shares of which the project was to consist. The plaintiff applied for sixty shares, which were granted to him on the 15th day of October; and advertisments appeared on the 17th of October, stating that the allotment had been completed. In fact, there had actually been applications for more than 400,000 shares, and yet the allotment committee, of which the defendant was the chairman, only distributed 58,000 shares, retaining no less than 62,000 shares, or more than half the number, for the use of the managing committee. On the 21st October the plaintiff paid up his deposit, and on the 4th November signed his contract and subscriber's agreement and received his scrip. On the 15th December a meeting was called, when it appeared that £32,395 only had been paid for deposits, but of which £31,990 had actually been expended, leaving a balance of £402 to pay the parliamentary deposit and all future expenses, and that no less than 44 of the provisional committeemen had neglected to pay any deposit whatsoever on the shares agreed to be held by them: of course they were unable to go before Parliament. The learned judge left two questions to the jury—first, was the statement that all the shares had been allotted false to the knowledge of the defendant; if they thought it was, and that it was a material inducement to the plaintiff to pay his deposit, and that he would not have done so had he known the real facts of the case, they should find for the plaintiff; and secondly, if they thought the scheme an abortive one, and at an end, they should also find for the plaintiff. He also desired them to say whether the deed was executed by the plaintiff on the same understanding. The jury found for the plaintiff on both grounds. The law may now be looked on as fully and entirely settled; that which a short time since was doubtful is now perfectly clear. The committeemen must bear the entire expenses of every undertaking which has not been proceeded with, and must return the full deposit, without deduction, to such parties as paid on their shares. The sooner they make provision for this purpose the better.

Mrs. Magee, of Dublin, lately deceased, has bequeathed the sum of £20,000 to trustees, for the erection of a Presbyterian College in Ireland. The deceased was relict of the Rev. Mr. Magee, Presbyterian minister of Lurgan, and sister of Major-General Stewart, of the Royal Irish Artillery.

The late Miss Lucy Harmer has bequeathed £1,000 to the Philanthropic Association for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.

Mr. Robert M'Neale, distiller to Mr. M'Kibben, of Londonderry, died of hydrophobia, on Monday last. He had been slightly bitten by a dog in April.

As the object for which the *League* newspaper was instituted has been gained, that publication ceases to exist on Monday next.

The floating Island on Derwent lake, which was last seen in Sept. 1842, is now above water, although the lake has risen upwards of a foot higher than it was a few days ago, at which time the island was entirely under water, so that boats rowed over it without interruption.

Viscount Hardinge, who is expected home, is likely to be succeeded by the Earl of Elgin as Governor-general of India.

Mr. R. B. Haydon, the well known historical painter, committed suicide at his residence at Brixton, last week. There can be no doubt that the melancholy termination of his life must be attributed to a series of disappointments, and so to speak, persecutions, of which he has, perhaps unfairly, imagined himself the object for many years past, and not to any one isolated circumstance.—He had previously written to Sir Robert Peel, and other gentlemen, stating his difficulties, but the only answer he received was one from Sir Robert Peel, enclosing a check for £50. After the melancholy occurrence, Sir Robert also forwarded a check for £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund, as a temporary relief for his family.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on the 29th ult. Mr. M. O'Connell read a very long letter from his father, upon Ireland's grievances.—In speaking of the coercion bill, he says:—"To the Repealers who left Ireland to oppose this atrocious bill—so unsuited even to its pretended purposes, the triumph is complete. It is true, and we acknowledge it with the gratitude of Irish hearts, that we have been most powerfully aided by the English parties, by Lord John Russell at the head of the Whigs and Liberals, and by Lord George Bentinck, at the head of the Protectionist party.—Yet it is but justice to the Irish Repealers to declare that we had, one and all, determined to perish on the floor of the house rather than allow so useless and so insulting a bill to pass. We were sufficiently numerous to avail ourselves effectually of the forms of Parliament to carry out our purpose.

Under twelve distinct heads Mr. O'Connell tells the new Russell Ministry what will be required of it by Ireland. He says: We complain of—

1. A scandalously defective representation.
2. A grievously limited and defective franchise.
3. Miserably defective corporate reform.
4. The monstrously oppressive church establishment for the use of the few.

We require the redress of these grievances, and in addition—

5. A literary and religious education for each persuasion, free from the power of any other. Justice to all. Ascendancy to none.
6. An absentee tax sufficient to secure the residence or to compensate for the absence of the landed proprietors.
7. The establishment of the "tenant right."
8. Compensation for valuable improvements made by the occupying tenant.
9. Abolition of ejectment for non-payment of rent, unless under a lease of 31 years at the least.
10. Abolition of the power of distraint, unless there be a lease of 21 years at the least.
11. Total abolition of the power of distraining growing crops.
12. The institution of county boards, instead of the present inadequate and blundering county grand-jury system.

Such are the measures of relief for Ireland which the new Ministry will be required to carry out.

THREE STAGES OF LIFE.—A Limerick (Ireland) paper recently announced the death, on the same day, of Mary Mackey, aged 105, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Ellen Broman, aged 40. A little daughter of Mrs. Broman, two years old, died a few days afterward. Here death made a simultaneous conquest of humanity in its three stages—infancy, maturity, and extreme old age.

On the occasion of Prince Waldemar of Prussia's visit to Vienna, on the 16th, *en route* to Berlin, the British ambassador presented him with the insignia of the order of the Bath. It is supposed to be a mark of esteem from Queen Victoria for his services on the Sutlej.

The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Pius IX. took place on the 21st ult. His holiness went in great state from Monte Cavallo to the church of St. Peter. In his carriage were seated Cardinal Pignatelli, Archbishop of Palermo, and Cardinal Monico, the Patriarch of Venice, and everywhere on his passage he was saluted with the loudest acclamations.

The Dutch fleet, stationed at Flushing, formed into three divisions and sailed on the 1st of July; the first for North America and the Gulf of Mexico; for the protection of the national interest during the war between the United States and Mexico; the second for Batavia and the Indian Seas; and the third for the Mediterranean (the coast of Egypt and Syria.)

The projected constitution for Prussia is at length framed, and will shortly be published. The States-General are to meet every three years.—They will have a right to vote the budget of expenditures and receipts, and to control all financial matters. They are not, however to possess the legislative power properly speaking. The eight provincial assemblies are to retain the right of examining every legislative proposition respecting persons and property. "Thus," observes the Paris *Constitutionell*, "the new project, if our information be correct, would tend to bestow on Prussia a sort of federal constitution, with deliberating assemblies, called upon to give advice, but not to legislate. Among the prerogatives, however, which it is contemplated to confer on the States, there is one which will lead, with time, to the conquest of all the others; we mean the right of voting the budget."

WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—Another arrival from the Cape of Good Hope has put us in possession of news from the frontier, of several days later date, at which period the Kaffirs and the British continued hostilities, without the most remote appearance of their termination, unless military succour were promptly rendered. The colony is in a most deplorable condition, left as it is to a handful of troops, against hordes of daring barbarians. Indeed if we may place reliance upon the statement of a Fingoe, who had escaped from the bush, it was the fixed intention of the Kaffirs to make an attack upon Graham's Town. Several engagements had taken place, in the most of which the Kaffirs had been successful. A little gallant affair, however, occurred at Salem, where the enemy, (300 in number) were soundly beaten by the inhabitants, consisting of a few young men, who exhibited the most determined bravery.

FRANCE.—The increased grant for the navy was voted in the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday week, by a majority of 122 to 2. In the course of the discussion, the Minister of Marine stated, that henceforth, on board every ship in commission, it was the intention of the Government to appoint one midshipman for every ten men. The report of the Committee approving of the extraordinary grant of ninety-three millions of francs for naval stores was drawn up by Mr. Charles Dupin, who had long been one of the most ardent advocates for an increased navy. The report gives the fullest approbation to the increase of the steam navy proposed by the Government, and expresses a hope that, as the Chamber of Deputies has been unanimous in granting the money to meet the expense, the Chamber of Peers will be so also "in order that France may learn that the three great powers of the state are unanimous in insuring to the kingdom a naval force which will place our country in the first rank of maritime powers." On Friday, the Chamber passed the Budget of Expenditure. In the course of the discussion, the Minister of Marine stated, in answer to the Marquis de Boissy, that the consideration of the Pritchard indemnity had been adjourned by the arbitrators for the production of certain documents. The Minister further stated, that it was the intention of the Government to make Otaheite a strong maritime position, and to concentrate their stores there in place of scattering them over various points.

The Paris papers are filled with comments upon the change of Ministry in England. Most of them warmly eulogize Sir R. Peel,—some express regret at his retirement, and expect it to be followed by that of M. Guizot, but none seem to apprehend any change in the friendly relations now existing between the two countries, as necessarily consequent on a change of Government in either.

Accounts from Martinique, of the 17th of May, represents the Colonial Council of the island as being in a most agitated and disturbed state, in consequence of the law of July, 1845, for ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate slave population of the island. The council vehemently protests against the law, which they denounce as being neither more nor less than disguised emancipation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR,—The accompanying communication I intended should have been inserted in the *Chronicle*, wherein the controversy has been carried on; but the Editors of that paper, after inserting all my detractors had to say, refuse to publish my reply. You will, therefore, be pleased to give the following remarks a place in your columns, as I intend making no further reply to those gentlemen unless they appear in their own names.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

"Good name, in man or woman,
"Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
"Who steals my purse, steals trash;
"But he that filches from me my good name,
"Robs me of that which not enriches him,
"And makes me poor indeed."

MR. EDITOR.—You are, by this time, convinced that it was not without good reason that I called on my accuser to come forth in his own, instead of a feigned, name. The days are long gone by in which men disdained, or the country is far distant in which men yet disdain, to take any unfair advantages of each other, and we have now arrived at a period, and in a country, wherein the more expedient and business-like practice of the Italian bravo, who stabs in the dark, is all but universally adopted. Those chivalrous and gentleman-like feelings of other days and other climes, which forbade unequal advantages, have not reached us, and we have chosen instead, the reckless and business-like habits of this trading age. These correspondents of your's, the "Poor Man's Friend" and "An Episcopalian," prove these reflections to be just; for, not only do they attack me anonymously, but do so two against one. They know me and I cannot, with certainty, know them. They attack my character and standing in society, (apart from the subject at issue) while, if I desired to do so, I cannot retaliate upon them with effect. If it be not one and the same person under different signatures, which is very probable, I may, notwithstanding the incognito, judge from the bigotry displayed that one of them at least is a new convert to the faith of the Anglican, and of course an apostate from some other Church, for such are ever more boisterous in their new-born zeal than most of their more consistent brethren. Let this, however, be as it may, one thing is certain, viz. that, in these papers, the rancour, and consequent personalities, and badgering, are less directed against me as a Commissioner of the Alms-house, than as being a member of the much-abused, because much-hated, Evangelical Union. It is here the shoe really pinches. I am made the channel through which their bitter invectives may reach the public mind in order to prejudice it against a body who, whatever may be their future conduct, have certainly not yet done anything to call forth such unmitigated condemnation, or to merit such a vindictive spirit as has been displayed in these communications, and in others emanating, probably, from the same source, and this by parties professing to be members of a church, or, rather, The Church. Well would it be for these writers if they could apply to themselves their own Scriptural quotations, and while they see so clearly the mote that is in my eye, should pull out the beam that is in their own eyes; for it is evident that the mind that thinketh no evil is not their mind, the temper that is not easily provoked is not their temper, nor the disposition that vaunteth not itself, their disposition. They have conjured up a distorted and party-colored phantom which they call the Union, and against this, the creation of their own imaginations, they have directed their poisoned shafts with a malignity and a virulence which might become the adherents of Mahomet, but sits but ill on the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. But the Union, of which I certainly profess myself an humble, perhaps an unworthy member, know how to defend themselves, and, therefore, in their hands I leave it. I will now proceed to my own defence, as best I may, against the unwarranted imputations thrown upon me as one of the Commissioners of the Alms-house,—an office, bye the bye, of neither honor nor profit—in which, if I have not acted so as to please those gentlemen, I have, I flatter myself, at least contributed somewhat to render that House an efficient and comfortable asylum for the poor, the old, the infirm and the diseased. To proceed.—These writers assume that I throw blame on the clergy of the Church of England in my communication of the 19th; this is a misconception, and I fear an intentional misconception, of the meaning of my words. I had previously been attacked as being the cause, First, of the want of worship in the Alms-house; Secondly, of preventing the curate from conducting worship there; Thirdly, that the voluntary services of the other clergy had failed.—In confutation of these charges, equally false as base, I brought forward the resolutions from the books, and stated the simple facts of the case, leaving the public to draw their own inferences. I had voted for the Alms-house being thrown open to all regularly-ordained ministers of the place,—I knew not of either a Universalist or a Unitarian sect being in the City or neighbourhood, much less ministers of these denominations, and I still know of none,—certainly, no minister of either ever attended in the Alms-house. I considered it, conscientiously, a more efficient system than that of conducting public worship restricted to one denomination only, and a denomination, moreover, of whose communion not more than one in ten are inmates of the said establishment. When the majority decided against Mr. Keltie (then a Commissioner) and myself on this question, I acquiesced, but, at the same time, left in the hands of the majority (as I believe is always the practice in such cases) the future direction of that portion of the Commissioners' duty. How they did this was for them to shew, not me. As, when I wrote on the 19th June, I did not know whether the Commissioners had neglected, or not, to give the Episcopal clergy notice of their exclusive privilege to conduct the worship in future, nor did I know whether it might not be a clergyman or a Commissioner that was writing against me, and I therefore carefully avoided leaving the blame on one more than the other, but merely stated the facts to shew that I was not to be blamed. I ever found the Rectors, both of Portland and St. John, anxious that the duty should be performed, and I found them both, also, always courteous and polite when I had occasion to call on them; but they complained of their inability personally to attend on the Sabbath, because of their numerous other engagements. They declined, it is true, taking any part in the spiritual management in conjunction with other denominational clergy, and, of course, while that system was in progress, no clergyman of the Episcopal church attended. I still think, notwithstanding all that has been said, that it would be much better that all denominations in the Alms-house should have the privilege, common to all Christians in this age, to hear and be guided by their own clergy within the walls of the Alms-house, (should some expense even be gone into, so as to provide an apartment with fixtures suited to the forms of any that might attend) rather than to come out, and, as will ever happen with both Churchmen and Dissenters, notwithstanding the sneer of "Poor Man's Friend," be guilty of breaches of the rules of the Institution. "Poor Man's Friend" hints that two of the Commissioners declined acting on my account. The gentlemen alluded to, if I am not badly informed, gave His Excellency their reasons for resigning, and the County Sessions, I believe, are likewise aware of these reasons, and it could not, therefore, be on my account; but if they are dissatisfied with me, and are inclined to come forward honestly and re-state their reasons, I will be happy to meet them, and let the public be the judges. In conclusion: These writers criticise my very style, as if their own slip-slop lucubrations had either force or elegance. Some friendly writer should whisper to them that vaunting and presumption are but sorry guides in public controversy. They have exhibited, hitherto, more malice than good sense, and more gall than correct composition, more wandering from one imputation to another, and from one calumny to another, than correct logic in proving their case. Your's, respectfully,

JAMES DUNN.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—Boston papers of Thursday last and New-York of Wednesday, received by Gunnison's Express, and from passengers in the Steamer "North America," this morning, furnish us with dates from England to the 7th July. The following extracts are hastily made from the New-York Tribune of Wednesday:—

The steamship Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, arrived at an early hour on Tuesday morning, with three days' later advices from Europe.—Though not of special importance, the news is interesting.

The Great Britain passed through Cobrey dock gates at 9 in the evening of the 7th inst.; from noon on the 8th to noon on the 9th, made 280 miles, sails at part of the time only; the remainder of the passage wind westerly, or so light as to be of no use, at times strong from the westward; the last week continuous thick fogs, obliged to sound and go slow during that time; reached Sandy Hook at 12 midnight of the 20th, making the passage in 13 days 3 hours running time, and deducting 16 hours for stoppages leaves 12 days 11 hours—the best passage to New-York on record; the Great Western's shortest being 12 days 18 hours running time.

The new British Ministry goes on swimmingly as yet. It is supposed that no member of the new Cabinet will be opposed in his re-election to Parliament, except possibly Mr. Macaulay in Edinburgh, where his support of the Maynooth Grant and his want of sympathy with the Free Church have made him adversaries.

The retiring Ministers have had their audiences with the Queen, to surrender the Seals, &c.—All is as yet harmony and good feeling between them and their successors.

The following appointments are announced as having been made by the New Ministry: H. G. Ward, Secretary of the Board of Admiralty; Lord Ebrington, one of the Lords of the Treasury; Sir Wm. Somerville, Under Secretary for the Home Department; Right Hon. E. J. Stanley, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. M. Gibson, Vice President of the Board of Trade; Mr. J. Jervis, Solicitor General; Hon. W. Cowper, a Lord of the Admiralty (instead of Sir F. Troubridge, before named,); Mr. J. Pakenham and Mr. H. Tuffnell, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury; Hon. G.S. Byng and Mr. T. Wyse, Secretaries of the Board of Control; Hon. Col. Anson, Clerk to the Board of Ordnance; Col. C. Fox, Surveyor to the Board of Ordnance; Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to Board of Ordnance; Mr. Redington, Under Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Hawes, Under Secretary for the Colonies.

In the Household, the following appointments are announced:—The Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Fortescue, Lord High Steward; Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes.

The British Revenue (actual) for the year ending July 5, 1845, was £49,682,140; do. year ending July 5, '46, £48,394,420—decrease over Six Million Dollars.

There was a falling-off of Ten Millions of Dollars in the Customs, owing to changes in the Tariff; on other items generally an improvement.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—We have little farther to add to the gratifying report which appeared on this subject in our last publication. From all quarters of these Kingdoms the accounts are of a pleasing and satisfactory character. Wheat promises to be early and abundant. Oats, rye and barley look well, and are equally encouraging, the former having nearly recovered from the effects of the late drough, by the copious rains which have fallen during the last week or two. As we mentioned in our last paper, there is not any farther intelligence respecting the failure of the potato crop—partial failures, it is true, have taken place, but we believe we are warranted in asserting that there is just reason to expect, during the next season, a plentiful supply of this most valuable and necessary esculent.

London Corn Exchange, July 6th.—The aspect of the growing wheat is almost universally well spoken of, and it is the general belief that, with a continuance of fine weather, harvest will be in full operation on this day fortnight. As to the probable yield, the accounts vary considerably; we consider, however, that there is more reason to calculate on a large produce than the contrary, and that the quality will be fine if the crop is tolerably well harvested there can be no doubt. The first effect of the liberation of bonded corn having passed away, the grain trade has again assumed a somewhat firm tone.

A tremendous thunder-storm passed over Devonshire, Birmingham, Windsor and Liverpool on the 5th, doing much damage.

Lord John Russell's Address to his Constituents.

Gentlemen:—The administration of Sir R. Peel having been dissolved, her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me the office of First Lord of the Treasury; my seat in Parliament has therefore become vacant, and is again at your disposal.

When you did me the honor to ask me to represent you, I consented to become a candidate, not merely or chiefly because the distinction of representing the City of London was a just object of ambition, but because I wished to obtain for the principles of commercial freedom the sanction of your approbation.

Although I was elected by a very small majority, and the elections of 1841 were adverse to my hopes, and favourable to the doctrines of Protection, every year that has since elapsed has witnessed some relaxation of restriction, and some advance toward the establishment of the principle for which I contended.

Finally, we have this year seen Sir R. Peel propose and carry a measure for a total repeal of the duties upon foreign corn.

You may be assured that I shall not desert, in office, the principles to which I adhered when they were less favourably received. I cannot, indeed, claim the merit either of having carried measures of Free-Trade as a Minister, or of having so prepared the public mind by any exertions of mine as to convert what would have an impracticable attempt into a certain victory. To others belong those distinctions. But I have endeavoured to do my part in this great work, according to my means and convictions; first, by proposing a temperate relaxation of the corn laws, and afterward, when that measure had been repeatedly rejected, by declaring in favour of a total repeal, and using any influence I could exert to prevent the continuance of the struggle for an object not worth the cost of a conflict.

I trust that the measures of commercial freedom which still remain to be accomplished will not occasion the renewal of angry conflict. The Government of this country ought to behold with an impartial eye the various portions of the community engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and in commerce. The feeling that any one of them is treated with injustice provokes ill will, disturbs legislation, and diverts attention from many useful and necessary reforms. Great social improvements are required; public education is lamentably imperfect; the treatment of criminals is a problem yet undecided; the sanatory condition of our towns and villages has been grossly neglected; the administration of our colonies demands the most earnest and deliberate attention. Our recent discussions have laid bare the misery, the discontent, and outrages of Ireland: they are too clearly authenticated to be denied, too extensive to be treated by any but the most comprehensive measures.

Should you again elect me your member, it will be my duty to consider all these important matters in conjunction with those whom Her Majesty has been pleased to call to her councils.

At the present moment, any further explanation of my views would be unauthorized and imperfect. I have the honor to be, your most faithful and obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.

The London Times of the 6th inst. in an article on Affairs in Mexico, says:

"For the protection of British interests in the Gulf of Mexico, the Endymion frigate and the Alarm have been ordered down from Bermuda.—Com. Pring will probably be able to increase the squadron from Jamaica, where he hoists his broad pennant on the Imaum; and the Albion has been sent out, we believe, from this country.—In the Pacific, the British and American squadrons were both at Mazatlen; but no news has yet arrived of any operations on the Western coast.

"We trust, however, that without any farther effusion of blood, and without a prolongation of those risks which are inseparable from active hostilities, we may look forward to the termination of this deplorable strife. It cannot be doubted that the extreme repugnance of the Mexican Government to come to terms with the United States upon the subject of the boundary of Texas, and the pertinacity with which these delicate questions have been kept open until they have led to positive hostilities, are attributable in great part to a vague expectation that the differences between England and the United States would eventually secure to Mexico a powerful diversion, if not a powerful ally. The intelligence of the settlement of the Oregon question, and the happy removal of the last of those subjects of discussion which have for so many years endangered the amicable relations of the American and British Governments, will, therefore, probably produce as much effect upon the present heads of the Mexican Republic as the news of another victory gained by the Yankee rifles on the banks of the Rio Grande. We sincerely trust that the influence of the pacific termination of our own controversy will be felt in the speedy restoration of peace between Mexico and the United States; and at this time the mediation of British agents has been offered with peculiar propriety, to complete between other States the triumph of that policy which has been so successfully maintained by our own Government."

After speaking of the ill-timed and ridiculous scruples of the Mexican Government, which have invariably led to a condition of things a step worse than that which has preceded it—their insane refusal to recognize the Independence of Texas until Annexation had transferred the quarrel from a revolted province to an ambitious and powerful rival, &c., the Times continues:

"If, therefore, it be possible that the mediation of England should be exerted with any effect, not only to restore peace at this time between the United States and Mexico, but to remove the causes of future discord and the pretexts of future aggression, it can only be by endeavouring to encourage the Mexican Government to undertake, with rather more vigor and intelligence than it has yet displayed, the task of governing the country. British interests, arising out of the Mexican loans secured upon the soil of some of the provinces, are directly involved in these questions; and that security is perfectly illusory if we are not prepared to assert the claims which will at no distant period accrue under it."

IRELAND.—There is not any news of importance from Ireland since the sailing of the Cambria. Some of those horrid murders, which have hitherto made that country a kind of Acaldema, have been lately perpetrated in the county of Cavan. A man named Thomas Burns, who resided on the lands of Denny Goghan, near Belturbet, was dragged out of his bed on the 20th ult., in which were his wife and three children, one carrying him by the feet, the other two by his arms, and murdered him in a most cold-blooded manner.

Two of the ruffians held Burns by his arms against a table at his own door, while a third deliberately groped for his short ribs, and discharged a pistol filled with duck shot. The shot spread upward, and took effect in his lungs and heart. Poor Burns lived until the following day; and on the police being sent for, he gave information against the three men, neighbors whom he knew and identified. They are now in Cavan jail. Their names are Smith, Farrelly, and Reilly, who fired the shot. Burns had ceased to worship as a Roman Catholic, attended the Church of England, and had given information respecting Ribbonism, for which he has been murdered.

We learn that a popular outbreak took place at Banagher on the 29th ult., and that an attack on the Government provision depot was meditated, but owing to the salutary influence of a Roman Catholic clergyman, Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Lusmagh, the peasantry were induced to return quietly to their homes.

The new Ministry is regarded by the Radical Press of Ireland as being doomed to a short existence. In the immediate shape of many of that party, it is thought that the late Premier's farewell speech has destroyed the last shred of popularity which Whiggery could lay claim to in this country; and Liberals of all shades now seem to regard Sir Robert Peel's return to power as merely a question of time—confident that, whatever measures of reform his present successor may promise, he alone is the man destined to hereafter carry them into effect.

The reports respecting the state and prospects of the crops are highly encouraging. The weather is all that the agriculturist could wish for; the splendid appearance of the wheat crop is particularly spoken of as being most abundant.

The Harvest in France.—A great many fields of barley have been already cut down in the environs of Paris. The crop is not heavy in the ear, and the straw is very short, as was to be expected from the long drought, but the quantity of grain appears to be equal to what is called an average crop. The late rains have had so beneficial an effect upon the artificial grasses, that they were in full flower, and quite ready for the scythe. It is very rare for the second crop to be fit for mowing so early in July. If the weather should be favourable the third crop will be fit to cut in August.

ITALY.—The London Times has letters from Rome to the 28th ult., in which it is stated that the new Pope's Cabinet was formed in the most satisfactory manner, Cardinal Gizzi, a moderate Liberal, being named Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or Prime Minister, and Cardinal Amati as Minister of the Interior. These nominations may be hailed as the first step toward temperate reform in the Roman States.

ICELAND.—The eruption of Mount Hecla still continued, according to the latest accounts, of the 15th April. The pillars of fire rose from three new craters to the height of 14,000 English feet, and were broader than the largest river in the island, the Pierrsen. The lava has already formed several high hills. Pieces of pummice-stone, or scoræ, weighing two cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half. The ice and snow which covered the mountain for many centuries are wholly melted, and the river Rangen has, in consequence, frequently overflowed its banks.

RAILWAY SURVEY.—We learn, that the Survey of the line of Railway from the Atlantic to Quebec, is to commence at Canseau, whither Capt. Owen has proceeded with Her Majesty's Surveying Steamer "Columbia," for the purpose of surveying the Harbours there. Lieut. Henderson, R.E. with a party is now on the line, and it is said will be at the Bend of Petitcodiac in a fortnight. Thence the party will proceed by the Salmon River to Boies Town, crossing the Tobique at or near the Wapskehagan, and so northwardly to the St. Lawrence.

After running this Line, we understand that several other routes will be explored, with the view of ascertaining that which is most eligible.

POTATO DISEASE.—We have been shewn stalks taken from a potato field in the neighbourhood of this City, yesterday, which exhibit the commencement of disease, similar, we are informed, to that with which the potato crop was affected last year in this Province, and we are now too fearful that we shall have accounts from other parts of the Province bringing us tidings of symptoms of the blight in various other districts. Recourse was last year had to a number of remedies with a view of arresting the progress of the disease, and the most effectual one, we are assured, was the covering the stalks as far up as possible with earth. A farmer, who had adopted this plan, secured his crop in a healthy state, and although a laborious one, it is therefore recommended for more general adoption this year wherever symptoms of blight may be detected. The weather, however, having now become cool, the progress of the disease may be slow, if not altogether arrested, as its rapid progress last year was generally thought to have been accelerated by great heat after heavy falls of rain.

We understand that in the United States the disease assumed a less virulent form the second year, and hope that the same will occur with us. We would suggest to our country friends that White Turnips may be sown any time before the first of August.

ADDITIONAL CONVICTIONS UNDER THE PASSENGERS' ACT.—Capt