

From the same. IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

The Irish Corporation Bill was read a third time on Monday, in the House of Commons, and the Ministers had a majority of 61. We heartily congratulate the country upon this triumph of justice and liberal feeling over bigotry and intolerance. Notwithstanding that the utmost assiduity was exerted by the Tories, that every expedient was resorted to, to bring up their forces on this occasion, yet they have sustained a most signal and memorable defeat. Verily, now it may be said that Toryism is at a discount; this was an expiring effort of their restless ambition, labouring to recover their lost level. Truth, Liberty, Justice, all the great principles that should govern nations, have now achieved a momentous victory. Sir Robert Peel made but a lame business, and we should think wished himself back on the shelly shore of the Arno. The speeches of Mr Shiel and the Irish Attorney General were mainly, judicious, and convincing; and it is only lamentable that so many members of a senate can be brought together, blinded by party spirit, to oppose the extension of a benefit, felt and valued by England and Scotland, to the inhabitants of Ireland. These men who talk so energetically about the union, and who anathematize all who differ from them, would fain tell the Irish nation that they are too degraded, too low in the scale of intelligence, to be admitted to a participation in the privileges of the English and Scotch people. But can these men suppose that the Irish will tamely submit to such insult and debasement? Can they fancy that Orange ascendancy has exerted its baneful influence with sufficient success to break down their spirits? Blind, indeed, must these fanatics be, if such is their opinion. But we tell them that the Irish have been taught in a hard school, the value of liberty, and they are now ready to make every sacrifice to obtain it. 'The men of Ireland,' as Grattan said, 'act upon sudden impulse, but that impulse is the result of a warm heart, a strong head, and great personal determination; the errors incidental to such a principle of action must be their errors; but the virtues belonging to such a principle must be their virtues also.—Such errors may give a pretence to their enemies, but such virtues afford salvation to their country.'

When nations unite under one government, freedom in each must be enjoyed to the same extent. It will not tend to the permanency of the union to withhold civil liberties from Ireland for the purpose of sustaining a class of men and fostering as the ally of a corrupt influence in England. It will not do to govern one country with force, with fraud, and with fetters, and cherish in the other the progress of wealth, industry, and improvement. An union pre-supposes a community of privileges, an amalgamation of all the laws that regulate taxes, trade, the administration of justice, and the representative system. The laws should be framed and dispensed in the same spirit in each country, or the union is a mockery and an imposture. But unfortunately the union has hitherto been a source of uneasiness and oppression to the Irish. A Tory faction have usurped the immunities of government, and drained the national industry; a brave people have been impoverished on a fertile soil, and a privileged faction has enslaved the body of the people. Ignorance, poverty, and crime, have run their murky race, and engendered confusion and disorder. But the period of her disenthralment approaches; the decline of Tory power in England has paved the way for the improvement of Ireland; and although peers, prelates, and profligates, may rant and utter their savage threats,—although the 'illustrious' and his illegal hordes may whet their weapons, and excite the turbulent to acts of mischief and bloodshed,—although meek divines may tell the evil-disposed to 'trust in God, but keep their powder dry,' yet the steady march of moral influence, directed by the talents of Mr O'Connell, will now gradually proceed to regenerate that great country, and elevate it to its proper degree in the scale of national power and prosperity. The Municipal Reform Bill, a revision of the Tithe System, and a removal of the abuses of the Irish Church are essential preliminaries to Ireland's happiness. The People of England are now sensible of her grievances, and anxiously solicitous to see her grievances redressed. The Winchelsea and the Rodens may stammer their senseless jargon, but the sober good sense and judgment of the British public will now be arrayed in favour of the great national object of doing Justice to Ireland.

We hail the majority of Monday night as an auspicious event for the prosperity of Ireland, and the tranquility of the whole empire. The miserable sophistry of Peel and his party will be recorded to their lasting disgrace.

Nothing liberal, nothing tolerant, the system of the Tamworth Baretet drags on to the last 'weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable.' They seemed to have exhausted language in their vituperations against Mr O'Connell, too much blinded by party spirit to perceive that he is a creature of their own forming; they have cherished his growth, nurtured him to maturity, and now continue him in existence. When he ceases to be what he now is, his extinction will not be brought about by the Tories, it will be accomplished by the exertions of himself and his friends. Mr O'Connell is not the cause he is only the effect of agitation. The moral power he exercises among Irishmen arises from the misery and oppression which bears them down; they look to him as a liberator, and, in the hope of redress, they sustain him in his labours. No man could agitate Cornwall, because the inhabitants are not pressed to the earth, as the Irish are; they are not in need of powerful advocacy at the bar of public opinion to procure them equal justice, equal privileges, equal liberty, and therefore agitation is unknown. The only mode to extinguish O'Connell as an agitator is, to cure the ills of his country. 'Do justice to Ireland,' and his occupation is gone. The longer this consummation is delayed, the longer will he retain and exercise that extraordinary share of power, which the wrongs and injuries of Ireland have placed in his possession.

The Municipal Reform Bill will be to Ireland the harbinger of better times; it will be an earnest and better treatment from her conquerors, who have hitherto proved themselves very bad masters. The system is now, however, to be changed, and the intentions of the present ministers are, to extend relief to that country by every means in their power, and deal out to her those measures loudly called for by truth by reason, and by justice. The House of Commons is nobly assisting in the great effort, and we call upon the Reformers to co-operate in the work of national regeneration, and rally round the Melbourne Administration.

In the debate that took place in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, Sir Richard Vivian, in a speech fraught with the most unmeasured abuse of the government, charged Lord John Russell with corrupt conduct in the selections he made in the municipal magisterial appointments—a charge which Lord John Russell declared to be 'false and unfounded, and which, if the hon. baronet did not immediately and without loss of time bring to a decision, he should have a right to cast censure on the conduct of the honourable baronet as a calumniator.' The unhappy baronet made a most ridiculous and impotent attempt at explanation under a miserable subterfuge. Mr Poulett Thomson and Dr Lushington called on him to retract or to impeach the noble lord whom he had so foully (and falsely) stigmatised; the former gentleman stating that 'unless he took one of these courses very little care and very little attention would be paid to any thing he might say.' Sir Richard was silent—and emphatically was the silence of this Tory calumniator shown by Dr Lushington to involve a total dereliction from honourable feeling.

From the London Morning Herald. CRACOW.

The Cracow of this day is a little isolated place in the midst of the three Russian, Prussian, and Austrian territories, which in size is about as big as Marylebone, but in population not so large as a country district, containing at the outside not more than 130,000 inhabitants. Its government has been in the hands of a President and Senate, and as, from the internal position, there is but little trade, so its political importance is most trifling. Russia rules over the broad lands of Poland, of which it is a part; Prussia possesses the whole of Posen, and Galicia is Austrian. Yet this is the little place that these great powers, whose armies, perhaps, exceed a million of men, deem dangerous to their existence. The peculiarity of Cracow, however, and its importance as regards other states, is, that it exists only in treaty, and can only be tolerated as an independent state by sufferance. Its guarantee is European. The independence and integrity of the Cracovian territory is a prominent part of the treaty of Vienna, which forms the arrangement of territory in modern Europe. It is a curious fact that not only was it stipulated, upon that occasion, that no foreign troops should, 'under any pretext,' violate the territory of the little Republic, but its internal constitution, which does not usually enter into treaties was incorporated in this. The independence of Cracow is, therefore, as it was stated by Sir Stratford Canning, the most striking part of the treaty of Vienna, and therefore its violation the greater offence to all the parties to that treaty. * * * The man

ner in which this matter was treated in the House of Commons was quite satisfactory. On all sides, the conduct of the despots was condemned as unjustifiable. Lord Palmerston excused himself from expressing any Ministerial opinion, though he shared in the general deprecation, upon the ground that he had not received any official information; but he admitted that the three powers ought to have consulted England—as a party to the treaty of Vienna—as to what they proposed to do against Cracow. Lord John Russell deprecated, and, perhaps, properly, any substantive vote upon this subject; but the discussion, we have no doubt will not be without its effect in other parts of the world.

From the London Examiner. IRELAND.

The great question as to Ireland has long been, according to the illustration of Mr Moore whether the cone should stand upon its own broad base. The present government is of opinion that it will rest more firmly upon the broad base; but have a care, cry certain Tory worthies, the broad base is Catholic as six to one. Well, we might wish it otherwise; but we must take the country as we find it, and as a long course of Protestant ascendancy has left it—that is, with a vast and increasing Catholic majority; and, as the people were resolved to be something in their own land—as institutions cannot be framed for the country as if they were now existing—as it is impossible to legislate so as to make six Catholics equal to one Protestant—as, even when it came to killing at Inniscarra, it was necessary to the contentment of both parties that one should be butchered on each side, and not six Catholics for one bailiff of the Establishment—considering all these things, it does seem that in framing institutions operating for the benefit of the great body of the people, the influence of the great body of the people must be admitted without analysis of how much may be Catholic, how much of Protestant denomination.

From the London Monthly Magazine. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Trident's Triumphs.—We rejoice to perceive that our Government has assumed, with foreign powers, that imposing attitude to which Great Britain is unequivocally entitled both by her moral and physical resources. As the Queen of the empire of thought, England has a right to speak out the energetic language of the commonwealth. Let her 'frown' be like the frown of the Jupiter of Homer, the righteous avenger of injustice and tyranny. Let her diplomatists be the Drakes, the Nelsons, the Collingwoods, the Exmouths—let her 'protocols' be seventy-four gunships, and the place of diplomatic discussions the port of Sebastopol—Russian ambition must be curbed. If Lord Durham fails, our invincible navy will not. If the bar of the Dardanelles is not removed through persuasion, it must be removed by the more convincing argument of British thunder. We have had enough of foreign squibbling; we must now have English eloquence—the eloquence of the Trident. The present fratricidal contest in Spain must be speedily put an end to. Humanity, justice, religion, to say nothing of expediency, imperiously claim it.

Colonial.

NOVASCOTIA.

From the Novascotian, May 11.
A Capital Joke.—The Legislative Council of Upper Canada have so amended some Bills for the Incorporation of Banks in that Province, as to provide, that whenever their business shall enable the Stockholders to divide, from the net profits, six per cent. per annum upon the stock paid, the surplus is to be handed to the Receiver General, until it amounts to £5,000, which is to be subject to the disposal of the Legislature, for endowing an *Asylum for the Insane!* We wonder what our Legislative Council would say to that?

From the Halifax Times, May 10.
Halifax at the present moment has an appearance of business, worthy of its best times. The wharves are crowded with shipping, the streets with bales and packages of merchandise, and a stranger would almost wonder, from appearances, that so short a time since, the town laboured under extraordinary depression. Much of this briskness is caused by the number of Spring arrivals, and the vast importations which have been made, and which we hope will not disappoint the enterprise of the merchant. Emigration is still going on to a great extent, every vessel to the United States taking a full complement of passengers—a state of things which implies, that labourers and tradesmen (who form the main bulk of those who

are leaving the place) are not at all satisfied that the prospects of the country are permanently changed for the better. Provisions continue very high, and this with the scarcity of mechanics and labourers, owing to the emigration, has caused several strikes for higher wages. Among the tradesmen, carpenters and shipwrights stand out for an increase, and labourers will not work under 4s.

A paragraph in the Hampshire Telegraph of the 2d April, states, that Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon, has declined the command of the forces in North America.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

From the Saint John Courier, April 7.
Beware of Counterfeits!—This Province, we fear, is likely to be overrun by counterfeit American Notes. Several of this description were circulated at St. Andrews last week; and we are sorry to say that in one instance, at Lancaster, in the vicinity of this city, a Mr Atkinson, received from an American named Thaddeus Bartlett, to the amount of \$500 of the worthless paper; and others have also been imposed upon by the same individual. The forgeries, we understand, are principally Five Dollar Notes of the Waldo Bank, Belfast, and Lincoln Bank, Bath, both payable to C. Goodwin, and dated 1st October, 1832. A warrant was issued on Saturday last, for the apprehension of Bartlett; but we regret to learn that he has not as yet been apprehended.

As it is probable that attempts will be made by this worthy and his emissaries to circulate his forgeries to other parts of the Province and in Nova-Scotia, too much caution cannot be exercised in receiving Foreign Bank Notes, especially from strangers or suspicious characters. We trust the authorities will succeed in bringing the offenders to justice.

CANADA.

From the Quebec Gazette, April 29.
The weather is not cold, but it does not partake of the character of this season of the year; the frost last night dried up the streets and formed ice of the thickness of a dollar, over the runs of water. Still in the town much of the ice is gone. The full tides of May, which are generally very high, and attended with gales, will begin to-morrow, and be about the highest on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The weather looks rainy; but it is next to impossible that we should experience a storm sufficiently violent to carry away the great extent of ice cill fixed for the space of fifteen to eighteen miles on the Saint Lawrence, extending to about two miles below the Port of Quebec.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1836.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier, with the Southern Mails, arrived on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the early part of the week, Captain Wills, of the Alchymist, kindly handed us the London Observer of the 23th March, and the Falmouth Packet of the 2nd April; and the arrival of H. M. Packet Linnet, at Halifax, has put us in possession of London dates to the 7th of that month. The news from Great Britain is highly gratifying—trade was unusually brisk, and the country represented as being in a most peaceable and flourishing condition. Long may it continue so. Our extracts are numerous, and will be found under the proper heads.

THE WEATHER.

In our last No. we mentioned that the weather had been very unseasonable; we had, however, on Wednesday and Thursday last, two delightful days; but to our astonishment, on the following morning, we found the wind had shifted during the night to the eastward, and that Snow was falling rapidly. This state of things continued all day, and in the evening when it ceased, we feel satisfied not less than six inches, on an average, remained on the ground. A most salutary and agreeable change has since taken place, which we most heartily wish, for the benefit of the country, may continue.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

On Monday, the 2nd instant, an examination of the Pupils composing the Grammar School of the County of Gloucester, was held at Bathurst. This institution has been but eight months in