

A meeting was held in Dublin on Tuesday, and an extensive plan of agitation organized. Mr Shiel, in an eloquent and much applauded speech, reminded the people that the millions had the power of redress in their own hands. "All hope of compromise," he said, "is at an end; deep and deadly warfare has been declared; and it has become clear that by Lord Lyndhurst we are to be ruled, or upon Lord Lyndhurst we must trample. Either he will put us down, or we must put him down; and we must at once put into action the machinery by which this salutary suppression may be effected." In every quarter of Ireland the appeal will be warmly responded to. That it is safer to injure a nation's solid interests than to hurt its pride, is a truth which all history attests, and which will soon be brought home to the apprehensions of those who have been moved by faction or misled by ignorance, to make this ill-judged experiment on the feelings of the Irish people.

Ireland will not have to fight her battle in this cause single handed. Nine-tenths of the people of Britain sympathize with her in her just resentment, and will aid her from motives of common interest. They see clearly that the authors of her wrongs are the enemies of their liberties, and the upholders of corruption and abuse all over the empire; and they are well aware that one reason why these persons are hostile to Corporate reform in Ireland, is, that it would strengthen the people's cause, and operate against bad government in Britain. It augurs well, for Ireland, that in spite of all the malignant efforts of hypocrites, bigots, and Tory factionists, to sow religious dissension between the two countries, the men of liberal sentiments in Britain, embracing a vast majority of high and low, are at one with the people of Ireland, on all the great questions agitated in Parliament.

We strongly suspect, however, that there is more than meets the eye in the proceedings of the leading Tory peers touching this bill. A few of them, including the prime mover, Lord Lyndhurst, are persons of much sagacity, and must have been conscious not only that they were preparing a measure which could not possibly pass the House of Commons, but that they were conjuring up a storm which must be injurious to themselves and the empire, far beyond what could be compensated, by any amount of contingent good which the bill could yield. Grant that the Irish corporations were reformed, what would Conservatism lose? One third of the corporate burghs return no members to Parliament; and of the 39 returned by the other two-thirds, five-sixths are Liberal at present. Municipal reform could not make a difference on the return of more than 3 or 4 members at the most. Now to our eyes the bill looks as if it had been framed for the express purpose of provoking the Commons to reject it. But we will not do Lord Lyndhurst and his coadjutors the injustice to suppose that they are reckless and shortsighted enough to throw the country into turmoil, and expose the peerage to odium, for such a trifling advantage as this. They must have some ulterior object. What can it be? To produce a ministerial crisis, from which in the chapter of accidents; something may arise to help them back into power. They may reason thus:—We shall make this bill so bad that the Ministers cannot swallow it—or if, by any possibility, they do swallow it, they ruin their popularity, and may then be safely dismissed. If they reject the bill, three courses are open to them, all beset with difficulties: they may call for a creation of peers, and on a refusal tender their resignation, which would most probably be accepted—they may propose a dissolution, which his Majesty would probably grant; but it would subject their supporters to a great expense, and not perhaps return a house greatly better than the present—they may bring the whole machinery of government to a dead stand, by stopping the supplies, and refusing to pass the mutiny bill, till either the peers

become reasonable, or the King subdue their stubbornness by adding largely to their number. This is the plan suggested by the *Globe*, but it presupposes a dissolution; for so strong a measure could not succeed with the present Parliament, and even with a new one, would occasion a dangerous schism in the Liberal party, the result of which might be to bring in a Coalition Ministry of Conservative Whigs and Moderate Tories. The country we fear is not yet ripe for coercing the Lords by so bold an expedient; but a few sessions more spent under the leadership of Mephistophiles Lyndhurst, will banish all doubts and scruples. As matters stand, we should think Ministers will find it necessary to dissolve before the opening of next session. The Lords do not hold their legislative powers in fee-simple. They are, like the commons, only trustees for the people, and when the two sets of Trustees differ, the first legitimate step towards an adjustment is an appeal to the constituents for whom both act, and from whom both derive their power.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, June 29.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE, 1836.—The weather during this month has been unusually dry, with a prevalence of easterly winds and generally a low temperature for the season, particularly at night. There has been no rain, of any consequence since the 28th May. On the 5th, 14th 18th and 27th instant, there were light showers; on the morning of the 14th, there was a slight hoar frost: on the 5th the thermometer was at 86°, and on the 27th, 90° of Fahrenheit.

There could not have been a more favourable season for working the ground, and clearing and preparing it for drill crops. All the potatoes were planted in good season, but the seed has failed in several places. This is a complaint which has existed for several years in Europe, and the cause of failure has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. Where the seed has come up well, the young plants are in good condition, and are now ready for ploughing off.

The wheat, oats, and peas have stood the drought, and although short, are yet healthy, excepting on very light and dry lands. All are backward about a week or ten days.

The upland meadows and the fields laid down in clover and timothy with the last year's grain crop, are dried up, past recovery. The grass in the old and low meadows is thin and short, and will be but an inferior crop. The pastures are dried up, particularly those left to the natural growth of grass swards, without cleaning, manuring, and sowing down after a grain crop. In many places the cattle have had to be fed with hay to keep them alive. The effect on the produce of the dairy is of course very injurious.

The orchards and gardens will be unproductive. Wild fruit trees, which come in blossom early, will have an abundant supply.

The markets have kept high, owing to the great influx of shipping and persons bringing timber to the port of Quebec for exportation. Day labor has also been high from the same cause. This trade is indeed the only one that produces any great circulation of money; every other business is dull.

The prospects of the year, up to the present time, are unfavourable, and accounts from the United States generally agree in saying, that the harvest there, particularly in the middle States, will be inferior, the wheat throughout having greatly suffered by the Hessian fly. Rumours of an unfavourable appearance of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland prevailed at the latest dates, but it was too early to form any certain opinion.

In Upper and Lower Canada, as yet, there

is nothing to excite alarm as to the grain and potato crops.—*Gazette*.

QUEBEC, July 4

The drought still continues. There has been no rain at Quebec, excepting some light showers, since the 28th of May. Vegetation is now suffering severely. The fires made on new lands for clearing have never been altogether extinguished, and are now spreading in vegetable mould which covers the surface, and in the woods. The country is enveloped in smoke, and the roads and fields are covered with dust, which rises in clouds with every breath of wind. The springs, wells, and streams are dry, and the rivers, notwithstanding the melting of four or five feet of snow a month and a half since, are uncommonly low. The grain crops although short are still healthy, excepting on very light land.

We are sorry to see it announced by Mr. Evans of Montreal, that the wheat fly, which deposits its eggs in the young wheat, and breeds the worm which has been so destructive, has again made its appearance.—*Ib*.

We have received Upper Canada Papers on this side of Kingston to the 30th ult. The elections yet heard from, have gone against the late majority of the Assembly. Nine Constitutionalists had been elected instead of nine of the former majority, and fifteen other Constitutionalists were at the head of the polls in Counties, where the anti-Constitutional party had before prevailed. Messrs Bidwell (late Speaker), Perry, and McKenzie, were at the foot of the poll in their respective Counties.

The character of the new House is, we conceive, decided. It will approve of the King's instructions to Sir Francis Head, and aid him in carrying them into effect, by a great majority.—*Ib*.

The steamer "St George," arrived on Saturday, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on her way from Montreal; the wood-work covering the larboard engine and surrounding the funnel, having ignited. Fortunately, however, the fire was discovered in time for its being arrested, by which the boat and most probably a number of lives were saved.—*Ib*.

HYDROPHOBIA.—We regret to state that a fatal case of Hydrophobia has occurred in St. Lewis Suburbs. A fine boy of seven years of age, son of Mr Barnes, grocer, was bitten about a month ago by a dog belonging to a butcher who keeps *cleven* running at large through this city, and died last night in frightful agony.

We understand that the Magistrates have issued a notice requiring the confinement or muzzling of all dogs.—*Ib*.

ST. JOHN, June 29.

THE STAGE COACH COMPANY have commenced active operations; their first coach left here last Monday morning to stop at several intermediate places, and arrive at Amherst, N. S. on Tuesday evening. Thus bringing the Eastern parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia within two days travel of each other. The scenery of the country through which the coach passes, is in various places highly picturesque, and beautiful, and most; at this season of the year present peculiar attractions.—*Gazette*.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Lady Campbell, arrived in this city from the seat of Government on the 22d inst. On the 24th His Excellency inspected the troops in this Garrison, and left here for Fredericton, by the Nerepis road, on the 25th.—*Ib*.

MIRAMICHI, July 12.

CHATHAM STEAM MILL.—Among the numerous improvements which have taken place in Chatham, and the buildings erected during the last twelve months, the most conspicuous and