

N. NEWS.

Further Extracts from late English papers by the Britannia.

THE UNION.

From a Speech by Mr. O'Connell.

Lord Ebrington has told us what the Union is. I will tell you what he did not state. He did not tell you how the Union was carried. The Union was carried by the basest means. He did not deny but that we have described it accurately. I suppose he reads some of my speeches occasionally, and I can only say that he would show very bad taste if he did not. He must then have seen the means by which I said the Union was carried. The Union was carried by fomenting the embers of an expiring rebellion. Who said that?—the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench—Charles Kendal Bushe. To be sure I stated it myself; but when I am counsel in any cause, I am glad to have a good witness, and I have the testimony of Lord Chief Justice Bushe, and of Lord Chancellor Plunket for the assertion, that the Union was carried by the fomenting of a rebellion. The Union was carried by the means of an army which was poured upon the country at an expense of four millions. When the people thought to meet to petition against the Union, the army was poured in upon them to prevent it. When a meeting of the King's County was convened by the high sheriff, Colonel Connor, of the Cork militia, a fellow who afterwards robbed the Custom-house, poured in his militia artillery, and dragoons, and turned out the sheriff, magistrates, and gentry of the county, who had collected to petition against the Union. The people could not meet for the purpose of petitioning. In Clonmel the same thing occurred; the people of Tipperary were prevented from petitioning. The troops filled the whole country—they crowded every village—and every house. The first year there were some meetings here and there against the Union; but the second year they were totally prevented from meeting. Will Lord Ebrington deny that? But what was the state of the country at that time? Was there the protection of the law? No. If an honest man was in gaol for an unjust cause, could he obtain the protection of the habeas corpus act? No. If a man were in gaol on a false charge, could he have a fair trial? No. Military law was in full operation, and if a man was in prison he was subject to a military tribunal—to be tied up to the wall, the flesh torn off his back, and be hurried to execution, on the charge of being suspected of being a pious man. It could not be denied that the army was put in requisition to prevent the people from petitioning against the Union. Kerry was perfectly peaceable at that time—there was not a soldier nor a yeoman within 25 miles of my father's house; and yet, when Mr. St. John Mason, a barrister, proposed to assemble the county, to consider the question of the Union, Mr. ex-Judge Day issued letters for his arrest, and he was hunted like a mad dog from the county. But that was not the half of what was done. The parliamentary papers showed that there were £1,250,000 expended in bribery, and one man, Lord Shannon, got £15,000 of that sum; but there was still more than that, for Lord Castlereagh acknowledged that he expended £3,000,000 to procure the passing of that measure; and yet, in spite of all that, in the next year those who were assumed to betray their country openly were base enough to resign their seats for money, and their places were filled with others from other parts of the kingdom. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant met the Apostles of Temperance at the fair of Ballymaloe, and most cordially saluted that truly great benefactor of his country. The Duke of de Rohan, son of the celebrated French field-marshal of that name, who recently united himself to the wealthy French heiress, Miss Stanger, daughter of the late Colonel Stanger, of Connelly, has resigned his commission of captain of hussars in the French army, and intends to reside henceforth in the United Kingdom. Protestant Liberty.—John Fitzgerald, Esq. of the Island, late high sheriff of the County of Waterford, has kindly presented to the Right Rev. Dr. Poran, a beautifully executed painting for his lordship's chapel at Ballygunner, and also the fee of an acre of ground on which the chapel is built, being part of his estate. Those instances of liberality in addition to £220 a year with which Mr. Fitzgerald has endowed the poor schools of that parish, are highly creditable, and evince the interest he takes in the concerns of his happy thriving country. The Jews.—Sir Moses Montefiore has at length obtained from the Pasha of Egypt the unconditional release of all the Jewish prisoners at Damascus, and full leave for the return to their homes of those who had left that place on account of the persecutions there. The Albert Gate.—Mr. Cubitt has submitted his plan to the Board of Works for the new improvements at Knightsbridge, communicating with Hyde Park by the removal of Godfrey's brewery. A grand pile of buildings will be erected, with a lodge and a gate, to be called the "Albert Gate." Grace Darling.—Many inquiries having been made respecting the money raised for Grace Darling and others, who assisted at the wreck of the Forfarshire steam-boat, we have authority to state that £742 10s. 6d. stock have been invested in the funds for Grace; £240 13s. 7d. has been paid to Wm. Darling; and £27 to each of the sea boatmen.—*Newcastle Journal.* The Queen.—Lord Frederick Fitzclarence related the other day at a public meeting on the Scottish borders, the following anecdote. "Some time ago I was entrusted to present two addresses to her Majesty, in order to lay them at her Majesty's feet. I waited one day at Buckingham House, where I represented the situation in which this part of the country

is placed, and the desire which prevails to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the lower orders. I only mentioned this at two o'clock in the day, and when I proceeded home I found on the table a draft for 100 guineas for the benefit of the poor." Conduct of the French.—The Jersey paper says:—"One day last week a party of English ladies and gentlemen, who are now here, were at a table d'hôte at Granville, and such were the insults lavished on them, that they found it necessary to leave the room. English families continue pouring out of France in immense numbers: the influx here is very great." Of thirty-four steam-boats belonging to the port of Havre, the machinery in five are French; in all the rest it is of English manufacture. A private letter from Paris states that the English were quitting that city—that the hotel-keepers were pulling long faces—that English bank notes were at a discount of four sous per one pound—and that the funds were expected to be lower. We are sorry to hear that Marshal Soult is still very unwell at his chateau of St. Amand, beyond Toulouse, and that he is not entirely recovered from the effects of the fall from his horse some time ago. A Reform banquet has lately been given to M. Arago at Perpignan. No impediment was offered at Alexandria to the passage of the Indian mail, which has just arrived in London. The intelligence from North-western India is very contradictory. It seems certain, however, that a son of Mohrab Khan, who was killed last year at the taking of Khelat, still kept the territory round that place in a state of disturbance. At a charity dinner at Cork on Monday evening, Mr. O'Connell proposed as a toast "the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland"—as an old and steady friend to constitutional rights, he ought to know that a people can never be turned from their purposes by place or pension, nor deterred by coercion from legal and peaceable exertions for their regeneration." In relation to the Lord-Lieutenant's late declaration with regard to repeal, Mr. O'Connell thus expressed himself:—"Repealers are disappointed; they can have no hope of Government patronage. Anti-Repealers are looking for something. The peace-hunters avoid us; but the effect will be most beneficial; the worthless and inutile chaff will be separated from the sound and nutritious corn; while that which cannot feed will float on the wind of court favour; the sound corn will be turned to good purposes—it will feed and relieve the mental indigence of the nation, and ultimately be conducive to national regeneration." UNITED STATES. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The late elections have been the most warmly contested throughout the country of any election since the formation of our constitution. There may have been less bitterness and passion, people may have become more considerate than to let their angry passions rise, and allow their hands to tear each other's eyes; and as those who are the most zealous partisans usually have the softest heads, they have been cautious about coming to blows. Yet never before have parties contended with such determination, and resolution, and probably never with so much confidence of success on either side and with such consciousness of being completely beaten without extraordinary exertion. Never before was there so great a waste of time and of millions of money in one election in which there was so much "wear and tear of conscience," though some may reckon this last item of little account. MAINE.—The result in Maine is still doubtful, and it will not be known till the official account be published. The Whigs claim a small majority, a few hundreds, or nearly a thousand, but this is not conceded by their opponents. New Hampshire has gone for Van Buren, by majority of about 5000. Connecticut has given a handsome majority for Harrison. Rhode Island gives in all but a small number of votes, yet it is said by the Whigs that they have a great majority. Massachusetts has given a majority of about 15,000 for Harrison. Vermont. The election in this state took place on Tuesday and we have not full returns. It gave a majority of about 10,000 for the Harrison ticket at the late election of State Officers. New York has a majority for Harrison of about 12,000 votes. New Jersey has gone for Harrison. Maryland has gone for Harrison. Maryland. In Maryland the majority for Harrison is 4 and 5222. Virginia. We have not full returns from this State. The result is doubtful. Most likely to go for Van Buren. Michigan. Both parties claim the State, and this pretence is peculiar to them. Kentucky has gone for Harrison with a majority. South Carolina has given a large majority for Van Buren. Georgia. From partial returns, it is supposed that this State has gone for Harrison by a large majority. Delaware voted on the 10th. North Carolina and Tennessee voted on the 19th. It is rumored that by official returns Pennsylvania has given a majority of 2000 votes for Harrison. It now appears evident that Harrison will

be elected President by a large majority. Salem, Oct. 23. At half past 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable connected with the Salem Hotel, and spread with dreadful fury, consuming the hotel and all of the out buildings and the session house of the Presbyterian church. Boniface & Fessenden owned the Hotel. The dwellings of Mr. Ceymour, J. A. McFarland, Elizabeth Proutt—in all eight. There were in the stables 24 or 25 horses. One of the stage agents or owners told me that they saved only four horses. The property destroyed is immense—the village in ruins—the stables were filled with furniture and the people all in confusion. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire is now nearly extinguished. The North Eastern Boundary.—A correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal writing from Bangor, says:—"Two of the young men who accompanied the Boundary Commissioners, have arrived in this city. I am informed that the whole ground has been carefully examined, and the Commissioners agree on their return. The Report will probably come to us by the way of Washington; and until we get it, we must put up with such information as may come from those connected with the expedition. I am informed that there is not a drop upon the minds of the Commissioners; the line claimed by the Americans is the right line; and that no person who makes the examination, with the intention of ascertaining the truth, can arrive at any other conclusion. This, I have no doubt, is correct; and we want to bring this irritating question to a close, is energetic and determined action on the part of the Government." The Highlands.—The Gardiner (Maine) Spectator, contains the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Gardiner, from Professor Renwick, one of the Engineers engaged in the Boundary Survey:—"I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave no other basis for the British claim than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy is the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleur, around the heads of the branches of the Saint John, to the Temiscouata Portage, so that even on the British ground the highlands are necessarily mountainous; they can be met to advantage. The height of these mountains I can only guess at, until I make up the calculations." A cast-iron Beacon Light has been erected on York Ledge, at Portland, Maine. It is 10 feet high, and contains about 25 tons. The Advertiser says that the work is massive—immense strength and will remain a thousand years. Though such Beacons are common on the coast of England, this is the first of the kind in the United States. The castings were wrought at the foundry of Staples & Barlow of Portland. CANADA. Quebec Gazette, Nov. 4. Some of the Montreal papers are expressing dissatisfaction with the appointment of the Post Office Commission. We do not wish to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown, and will not allow its officers, if we can help it, to interfere with the privileges of the people. The public will look to the result of the labours of the Commissioners, and expect to derive some of the advantages which our low subjects at home have lately obtained. Act of Parliament, extended, expeditious, a cheap communication by post. Government have decided upon building steamboats for the purpose of transporting troops and military stores between Quebec and Montreal. The tenders for mail would be received at Montreal until the instant—the boat to be ready to receive engine on the 1st of May, 1841. Important Purchase.—We understand the Government has purchased a block of land, owned by the heirs of the late Henry Murray, Esq. and lately used as a parade ground, at the south-western extremity of the town. The plot is supposed by the know ones to be been chosen as the location of Parliament buildings. The price, we learn, was £10 per acre. This looks a little like proof that Kingston is intended for the seat of Government.—*Kingston Herald.* We understand that the recent purchase property in this place, by the Government, merely for the purpose of carrying out a plan of defence, long since pointed out by that able and excellent officer, Sir R. B. Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers.—*Kingston Chronicle.* Montreal, Oct 30th. Signor Blitz's performances at the Theatre Royal continue to attract good houses in spite of the inclemency of the weather. We understand that he is to exhibit his "diablerie" at the Government House on Monday evening.—*Herald.* HEAD QUARTERS.—We understand that Sir John Harvey, has transmitted to England an estimate of the expense of erecting, at Fredericton, suitable Buildings for Government public Offices.—*Halifax Post.* Gleaner Nov. 10. PRESBYTERY OF MICHIGAN. On Wednesday, the 20th ult. this Reverend body met at Bartholomew's Mills, in the Parish of Blackville, for the purpose of inducting Rev. Mr. Turnbull, to his pastoral charge of the South West. The Rev. Mr. Souter, Newcastle, moderator of the Presbytery, preached on the occasion, from Mark 16. The discourse was solemn and impressive, and addressed to the people pointed out the practical duties of the day, and well filled by the blessing of God, to produce a salutary and lasting effect upon the mind all present. We trust that the Presbytery

population of this extensive district who have so long been especially destitute, will manifest their gratitude to Him who in His gracious Providence has now appointed unto them a Pastor, and be excited to prayerful and persevering exertions in furtherance of the good work so auspiciously commenced among them. COMMERCIAL BANK.—Mr. George C. Parlow was yesterday elected Cashier, in place of Alex. Leach, Esq.—*Chronicle.* HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, N.S., Nov. 1840. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. 1st Lt. Charlotte County Militia. Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald, having requested leave to quit from the Militia Service from advanced age and declining health: do

pleased to term it. I shall only add, that from the sentiments of the former, as expressed at the meeting of the Constitutional association lately held at Belfast, and which composed the wealth, respectability, and moral influence of Ulster, as also from these of the latter in the south—One thing is evident, that they are all actuated by the purest patriotic motives, and that they are determined, if they cannot obtain for their common country the benefits of a real, substantial, and reciprocal union, that she shall not any longer be a peopled, plundered country. Knowing from the character of your paper, that you are a lover of fair play, I am induced to send you these few remarks. Yours, Mr. Editor, HIBERNIC.