## ENGLAND.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 9.

PORTUGAL.—LORD BERESFORD.

*Lord Dundas* said, that in consequence of certain rumours which had been circulated elsewhere, he wished to ask a noble lord opposite (Lord Beresford) whether or not there was any foundation for those rumours. It was not necessary for him (Lord Dundas) to explain more particularly to what he alluded, as the noble lord, he was satisfied, knew what he meant. He wished to be understood as entertaining no feeling of hostility to the noble lord in putting this question, which he was quite sure would be answered quite satisfactorily, convinced as he was that that noble lord was incapable of carrying on any correspondence hostile to the views and interests of the Government of this country.

*Lord Beresford* said, that in answer to the question put by the noble lord, he must claim the indulgence of the house for a short time. He would say nothing of the manner in which the rumours to which the noble lord referred had arisen, save that, from the time and place which were chosen to instil the poison, he was prevented from administering the antidote. Every one must be aware, that during his long residence in Portugal, he must have formed several connections. He had been twenty one years residing in that country, and had been constantly in the habit of corresponding with the late King and many of his Ministers. He had corresponded with them on business, and in the course of private friendship. He had been occasionally consulted, as an individual, on subjects of policy, and had stated his opinions in reply. But whatever might be the opinion of the advice which he was likely to give, he could assure the house that no danger had resulted from it, for in no one instance had his advice been followed. He confessed that he had and would continue to have correspondence with several individuals in Portugal—he admitted that fact—he admitted that he had correspondence with one Minister in particular, and his lordship named the Duke of Cardaval, who, during his residence in Portugal, had honoured him with his friendship. It was said, that in a correspondence with the Portuguese Minister, he had encouraged Don Miguel to pursue the course he had adopted, of subverting the constitution and overthrowing the two chambers of deputies, and had further promised that that course would meet with the approbation of his Majesty's Ministers. Before he went further, he begged to state one fact. Of his correspondence with the late King of Portugal, he had made no secret. It was known to Lord Liverpool, and afterwards to Mr. Canning, with whom he had some difference of opinion on the subject of some of his letters, but the propriety of his correspondence was never for a moment doubted. This was the first time he was ever given to understand that there was the slightest objection to it. He had shewn the letters he had received to his Majesty's Ministers. The answers he would admit he had not shewn. He had all the letters at present in his possession, and he could assure the house that one letter only which he had written alluded to the sentiments of his Majesty's Ministers, and that in a manner directly opposite to what had been stated in another house.

*The Duke of Wellington* said, that his noble friend had shewn him the letters which he had received from Portugal, and he could assure their lordships they were all letters of private friendship. With the exception of the last, which his noble friend had told him he would not answer for, they were altogether private, and as immaterial as any he had ever seen. As for authorizing his noble friend to write to Portugal the opinions of this Government, he never had authorized his noble friend to do any such thing; and he hoped their lordships had too much confidence in his knowledge of what was due to his colleagues, what was due to the public, and what was due to his Majesty's representative at the Court of Lisbon, to suppose that he would authorize any communication to be made to the Government of Portugal, except through our ambassador, with the knowledge of his colleagues.—(Hear, hear!)—Every man must use his own discretion respecting his private correspondence; and he did not suppose that any man living, like his noble friend, twenty years in a country, should not have an extensive correspondence with it, and be anxious to keep up the connection and the friendship. At the same time, it was to be expected, that in conducting such a correspondence, a man would use discretion, and not continue it when it was supposed that his correspondence had considerable influence on the circumstances of that country from his situation in this.

*Lord Beresford* repeated, that he did not for a moment pretend to transmit the sentiments of his Majesty's Ministers.

*Lord Rosebery* moved that the report on the Scotch lunatic asylum bill be brought up and agreed to. Also that the bill should be read a third time on Monday next.—Adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 4.—Committee of Supply.—On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, *Sir H. Hardinge* called for a vote of 1,567,196*l.* for the Ordnance; being a decrease in the year 1827, of 82,776*l.* In 1815, the last year of the war, it was 2,835,425*l.*, being a reduction of nearly three millions, or more than three fourths of the whole.—(*Hear*)—On the Ordnance Branch the expenditure for 1826 was 201,000*l.* less than in 1820, and a million had been saved in less than nine years. If the comparison were taken in the departments consolidated into the Ordnance, it would be —Expenditure in 1820, 2,220,149*l.*; in 1828, 1,785,196*l.*—giving a reduction of 434,951*l.*; between the years 1820 and 1828, and on the average of the five last years, 1,940,000*l.*—He now came to that part of the subject in which he felt some difficulty—he alluded to the recommendations of the Finance Committee. He gave every credit to the honourable intentions of that respectable body of Gentlemen, and his Majesty's Government had instructed him to say, that their recommendations would be carried into effect as to the reduction of salaries, although they regretted to differ from them as to the discontinuance of the office of Lieut. General of the Ordnance. The salary of the Surveyor-General would be reduced to 1500*l.* the Clerk of the Ordnance to 1200*l.* and the Chief Storekeeper to 1600*l.* This he thought a little hard, after the praises bestowed on the Board by the Committee; but nevertheless these Gentlemen were satisfied to make any reasonable pecuniary sacrifice which the good of the country might require. On public grounds, however, the Government thought it necessary to retain the office of Lieut.-General of the Ordnance. He begged leave to add, that the reductions recommended by the Committee had taken place since the 1st of the present month—(*hear*)—and that while the Finance Committee was sitting the Master-General had made reductions to the amount of 9000*l.* a year.—(*Hear*)—He further begged to assure the House that every practicable reduction would be made by the present Master-General of the Ordnance. He claimed respect for the sincerity of the Duke of Wellington—courtesy for so humble an individual as himself, and he assured the House, that he would not say the office ought to be kept up, if he did not conscientiously believe it to be necessary—(*hear, hear.*)—On the motion that the sum of 24,935*l.* be granted for the salaries of the principal officers at the Tower and Pall Mall.

*Sir Henry Parnell* said that the Committee had not recommended doing away the office of Lieut.-General without very full consideration. There was a decided majority in favour of its abolition, after hearing the evidence of the Duke of Wellington and the Hon. Gentleman. He considered the Artillery establishment much too large, and that the number of Engineers employed was too great. For the present, however, he should confine himself to moving, "that the salary of the Lieut.-General of the Ordnance should be reduced from 1,200*l.* to 600*l.* a year."

*Sir E. Owen* maintained that the Lieut.-General was an Officer who had many duties, such as that of communicating between the Master-General and the Board and the superintendance of the Military Department. Having once belonged to the Board, he could state to the House that he was never able to discharge his duties without devoting three hours of every night after his daily exertions, not excepting Sundays.

*Sir James Graham* observed that the country demanded rigid economy. Some had waited for the results of the Committee of Finance—others had clamoured before that Committee had made any report; but the whole of the country called for retrenchment, and if they that night disregarded the recommendation and threw it overboard, they would impair the confidence of the Country and weaken their own respect.

*Mr. Brougham, Mr. Baring*, and others contended for the Abolition of the Office of the Lieut.-General. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Murray* and *Mr. Secretary Peel* argued for the maintenance of it. The Committee then divided—For the Resolution 204, for the Amendment 95; Majority for the Resolution 109. The chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

Monday, July 7.—*Supply*—Sir H. Hardinge moved that 18,900*l.* should be granted for the salaries of the civil establishment of the Ordnance.

Mr. Hume suggested the placing of the Ordnance and Store Department under the superintendence of the Commander-in-Chief.

The vote was afterwards agreed to; as was also 1846*l.* for master gunners, and 37,409*l.* for the Royal Engineers, and the Sappers and Miners.

Upon the vote of 130,920*l.* for the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Mr. Hume said that these troops were more than could be necessary; but, despairing of support from the committee, it was useless for him to oppose the vote.—The vote was agreed to; as were also the following grants:—

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| For the brigade of Horse Artillery and the Rocket Troop | £14,793 |
| For the Director General of the Field Train Department | 614 |
| For the Medical Department of the Ordnance, | 4,559 |
| Royal Military Academy at Woolwich | 2,023 |
| Ordnance Extraordinaries | 70,849 |
| Defraying the Ordnance Expenses, not provided for in 1827 | 4,359 |
| For the charges of the Office of Ordnance in Ireland | 58,354 |
| For the Office of Ordnance for Pensions, Superannuations, &c. | 150,241 |
| For the charge of Retired Allowances, Office of Ordnance, and Widows' Pensions | [illegible],683 |
| For the charge of the Barrack Department | 50,237 |
| Irish Barrack Department, | 42,640 |
| Military Store Branch | 52,658 |
| For defraying the expense of Military Works and Barracks in the Colonies | 80,612 |
| For the expense of Ordnance Fees | 1,000 |

*Sir H. Hardinge*, in proposing a grant of £30,000 for the expense of military works in Canada, said that in 1819, the Duke of Wellington desired to report on the defence of the Canadas. His Grace then considered that a back water communication should be formed between Montreal and Kingston. In 1824, the Duke sent a commission to report on the military works and the water communication, and it was then reported to Government the importance of water communication, and of establishing places of defence along the line, so as to secure Lake Ontario. The consequence was, that a determination was come to upon the necessity of defending Kingston and other points.

*Mr. Stanley* opposed the grant, as being merely preliminary to a charge of £1,900,000, for the total expense of the works.

*Mr. Robinson* said, he would not concur in the vote of £30,000, if he should thereby be considered as pledged to an expenditure of between 2,000,000*l.* & 3,000,000*l.*

*Sir H. Hardinge* said, this vote was quite a distinct one, and did not pledge any Hon. Gent. beyond the sum of 330,647*l.*

After some further discussion, the House divided, when the grant was carried by a majority of 75.

The Chairman proposed that the sum of £135,000 should be granted for the Kingston Canal.—After some observations from Sir H. Hardinge, Sir Henry Parnell, Lord Howick, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Hume, the grant was agreed to.

The House then resumed, and the report was brought up and agreed to.—Adjourned.

London, July 5—*Warfare in the East.*—An official bulletin of the Russian army has been received, dated from the ramparts of Tragan, 20th June, brought in fourteen days from the Russian head-quarters by an extraordinary courier. This bulletin contains, at great length, the details of the siege of Brailow, which surrendered after an assault which cost the Russians a great many men. The breaches having been deemed practicable, it was resolved to take the place by storm on the 15th. All the mines were to be sprung at once, and immediately after the explosion the troops were to mount the breaches. One of the mines, however, blew up too soon; its explosion buried the officer who was to fire the second mine, which did not blow up; the third did blow up; but amidst the clouds of dust and smoke which arose on all sides it was impossible to distinguish the state of the breaches. The bulletin says—"The columns rushed forward to the assault. All the officers and generals were at their head, with the volunteers who had offered to be the first to scale the enemy's rampart. Those on the right, to the number of 120, succeeded in scaling the walls, but as they could not be supported, they were all killed except a subaltern officer, who threw himself into the Danube. On the left the same obstacles appeared, and after a most desperate action, it was necessary to sound a retreat, which was effected in good order, but with considerable loss; for the fire of the Turks, which was equally heavy and well directed, redoubled when they saw our troops retreat, and desirous of profiting by their success to destroy our works, they made six sallies against the regiment of Cazan, which repulsed them all and killed many of the enemy. At half past eleven our troops occupied the same position as before the attack, and the enemy had not been able to carry or damage any of our works. On the 16th the mine which could not explode the day before, was blown up by order of the Grand Duke Michael, and on the 17th, Turkish Envoys came to ask an armistice for ten days, promising that the place should be surrendered if not relieved by that time. The Grand Duke granted them a truce of only twenty-four hours, which they accepted. The 15th saw our Generals and troops rival each other in bravery, but our loss was severe. Major-General Wolf and Major-General Timroth were killed, and 640 men. Among the wounded are 1 General, 3 Colonels, 16 superior Officers, and 75 other officers, and 1340 subalterns and privates, many of whom, however, will be able to return to the ranks in a few days. The Turks defended themselves with a courage worthy of the highest praise. Their loss in killed was however most sensible in the sallies which they made. Colonel Bidikoff Aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Michael, has this moment brought the keys of Brailow, which surrendered at the expiration of the truce. At the same time news arrived of the surrender of the fortress of Matchim."

Portugal.—Despatches have been received from Sir Frederick Lamb, dated Lisbon, 28th June. They announce that the Cortes met on the 23d, at the Royal Palace of Ajuda, when Don Miguel was formally recognised as King of Portugal. The Foreign Ambassadors have either left Lisbon, or will leave it immediately. The Galatea frigate has been sent out to bring home Sir Frederick Lamb.

Departure of Mr. Stratford Canning.—Mr. Canning left Town on Saturday evening, for the purpose of proceeding on a special mission respecting the Greeks. It is rumoured that Mr. Canning is gone to meet the French and Russian Ambassadors at Otranto, in Italy.

The French papers of Thursday arrived last night. The *Gazette de France* furnishes the following, dated Constantinople, May 30. "A statement proceeding from the office of the Grand Vizir, gives the number of 177,000 men as the total amount of the paid and unpaid troops that will be sent into the field to oppose the Russians. The amount of the paid and disciplined troops are 80,000 men. Those not paid and levied by the Pachas amount to 97,050. Among this number there are 30,000 men for the defence of the frontier of Erzeroum, 7,550 for Gallipoli and the plains of Troy, 17,000 for the fortresses in Asia and Romelia, 15,000 for the defence of Constantinople, as many for the Bosphorus, 25,000 on the Danube and in the fortresses on that river, 15,000 at Silistria, and 10,000 at Adrianople.

London, July 9.—The Funds continue heavy, and Consols may be quoted lower to-day than yesterday, which is attributed to the Market being rather plentifully supplied with Money Stock.

The Quarter's Revenue will be made up this afternoon; an excess, in the corresponding quarter of last year, is looked for, of nearly half a million; in the Customs alone it is known to be £180,000.

*Parliament.*—It is said, in a morning paper, to be the intention of Mr. Goulburn, to bring forward the budget on Friday. By Wednesday next, it is supposed the House will be able to adjourn until the remainder of the business is passed through the Lords, in which case the prorogation will probably take place on the succeeding Monday or Tuesday.

It is now strongly rumoured that Sir John Leach is about to retire from the Rolls, and that he is to be appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords.

In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, both the town of Liverpool and the University of Cambridge will, it is supposed, undergo a change in their representation.

*Manning the Navy.*—To facilitate the fitting out of men of war that may be ordered for commission, or to obviate the difficulty of obtaining seamen in cases of emergency, the flag-ships at the several ports are, in future, to enter, as supernumeraries, seamen who are desirous of serving indefinitely, as well as such whose object may be to join a particular ship. The latter are to be transferred to such respective vessels, as occasion may offer.

Earl Fitzwilliam is the only surviving Peer who enjoyed his titles at the accession of George III.

At a Missionary meeting held at Manchester on Monday, the extraordinary sum of £1048 9s. was collected in the room. Several individuals gave £100 each

The Hon. James Stuart, Chairman of the Commissioners of Stamps, is appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

At the meeting held to-day on the affairs of the Thames Tunnel, at the Freemasons' Tavern, upwards of £5000 was subscribed towards carrying on that undertaking. The Dukes of Cambridge, Wellington and Somerset, Earls Aberdeen, St. Vincent, and Powis, are amongst the contributors.

Amongst the petitions lately presented to Parliament, is one from Moses Levy, praying that the Jews might be admitted to the enjoyment of their civil rights, upon the same footing with the Protestant Dissenters.

London, July 10.—The accounts from Vienna, this morning, are to the 29th ult. There had been no affair of any consequence between the Russian and Turkish armies.

The French troops are to be withdrawn immediately from Cadiz. Transports have sailed to convey them to Toulon and Brest. Wallachia has been ordered by the Russian Governor General to furnish a contribution of three millions of piastres, and requisitions in kind for an army of 80,000 men.

It is supposed that the Sheriff of Clare has transmitted to the Crown Office the return of Mr. O'Connell, and that it would be presented to the House of Commons either this evening or to-morrow. On Monday two letters were received in Dublin, franked by Mr. O'Connell—one was addressed to an eminent Catholic Merchant, and the other to Mrs. O'Connell.

A letter from Lisbon, states that Sir John Doyle has been removed to a more comfortable prison. A scroll had been received by some of his friends, telling them not to be uneasy, and that he knew that every effort was making to effect his release. Sir John's writing materials were a piece of paper, a little water and charcoal.

Letters from Oporto to the 27th ult. state that the Usurper's blockade, by an understanding between the British and Portuguese men-of-war, was not to be enforced against British vessels, either in their ingress or egress.

Devonport, July 12—The Catholic Association has triumphed, Mr. O'Connell was on Saturday returned for Clare by a majority of 1,075; the total numbers polled being, for Mr. O'Connell, 2,057, for Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald, 982. Men who observed the arts of the agitators were prepared for the result of this struggle. The Priests, dressed in their robes and with crucifixes in their hands, led on the freeholders of Clare in droves to the poll. They have returned a man who cannot sit in Parliament, and excluded one who had always been their friend, and had invariably supported their cause by his vote. They hear Mr. O'Connell talk of sitting in Parliament without taking the oaths, one would suppose that some unaccountable error had been discovered in the laws affecting the Catholics, but no error or ambiguity exists save in the imaginations of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Butler. In truth we do not believe that Mr. O'Connell entertains the least hope of sitting in the British House of Commons, but his object is accomplished without enduring the weight of such an honour. He will present himself—be rejected—return to Ireland, and find, in his situation, new food for exciting the fury of the zealots and the passions of the mob. He will present himself to the Irish as a martyr to their cause, and he will sit in the Association (or Mock Parliament) wearing an additional dignity in his own eyes, and persuading his infatuated followers that he is the most injured of men; others equally ambitious of notoriety will seek a similar fate, and these being excluded from the Imperial Parliament will collect together in Ireland, hold themselves out to the people as their only true representatives, and, in all probability, sit, vote, and legislate to the further destruction of their unhappy country. Such a prospect is fearful to look on, but we have the greatest confidence in the nerve and decision of the Duke of Wellington. We may be assured that he will not be frightened into impolitic and humiliating concessions, extorted by all but absolute rebellion; but if means can be found to dissolve the Association, and circumscribe the Elective Franchise in Ireland, they will be adopted.—*Telegraph.*

Portsmouth, July 5.

His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, it is expected, will embark to-morrow on board the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, attended by the *Lightning* steam-vessel, to commence his tour of inspection at the several ports in the Kingdom. His Royal Highness will muster the crew and examine the ships in Ordinary at Greenhithe on Monday, and will proceed thence to visit the Dockyards and Ships in Ordinary at Sheerness, Chatham and the Medway.—The Lord High Admiral intends to gratify the delight he derives from Naval society, by giving a series of splendid entertainments on board the yacht, at each port His Royal Highness will visit.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the Victory of Waterloo—a victory not more beneficial to this country than to every other part of Europe: for whilst it consummated the triumph of our Arms, and the glory of our Hero, it put down a system and a ruler who was alien and hostile to all solid peace, to all freedom, to all those studies and pursuits which enlarge the sphere of human knowledge, and dignify and exalt the character of man. Long may we continue to possess the Hero who was mainly instrumental in bringing about this great benefit! May he be as successful at the head of our Councils as he was at the head of our Armies! and leave it doubtful for History to decide whether he rendered greater services to the nation in the Field or in the Cabinet—whether he more deserved the gratitude of his country for the abilities with which he conducted her armies in war, or the talent with which he administered her affairs in peace.—*Morning Post.*

The Charter of the East Indian Company will expire in the year 1834, and before that period arrives the most important and complicated questions must of necessity be decided by the Legislature, with respect to the mode in which the immense Indian Empire of Great Britain, with its eighty millions of subjects, is for the future to be governed.—*Ib.*

His Majesty's ships Britannia, 120, Capt. E. Hawker, at Plymouth, and Prince Regent, 120, Hon. Capt. Poulett, at Chatham, are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to take on board the corps of Royal Marine Artillery, at this port, and proceed with them to sea. These orders embrace two objects, one, to try the respective qualities of these ships, which have never been to sea, and to exercise the crew,—the other, to afford the corps of Royal Marine Artillery practical experience in gunnery afloat, and to ascertain the full utility of the round sterns. The Lightning, steam-vessel, will take one wing, with the head quarters on Wednesday next, to Chatham, and a transport will take the remainder to Plymouth, on Thursday; it is expected the Melville, 74, Capt. H. Hill, will accompany these ships.

*An Earthquake.*—The effects of this awful visitation of Providence were severely felt about 10 o'clock on the 2d inst. by the inhabitants of St. Ishmael parish, about three miles from Milford. It commenced with a rumbling noise like distant thunder, and continued incessantly for about twenty minutes. A solid body of gray rock, adjacent to the Sandy Haven shore, and parallel to the sea opposite to the Stack Rock in Milford Harbour, was entirely rent asunder, and separated by the shock into a thousand pieces, throwing large masses of it to a considerable distance; the adjacent rocks, and part of the hill on which there was a thriving plantation of timber overhanging, were separated from the main land by this dreadful convulsion of nature, and several of the trees split and torn up by the roots. The noise was terrific, and was heard for many miles around. A continued cracking noise is still heard in the rocks as of the breaking of dry sticks.—*Bristol Gaz.*

*Earthquake at Sea.*—The Plymouth, (English) papers state that for eight or ten days an extraordinary motion of the sea has been felt in the Channel—so much so, that several outward bound ships could not proceed to the westward of the Lizard, and had to put back for a harbour.

*Lamentable Event.*—The *Glasgow Herald* contains a letter from the island of Coll, in which it is stated that on the 29th ult. a boat with twenty-six passengers, from the island of Tyree to Mull, struck against a rock and sunk, by which accident twenty-one persons out of the twenty-six perished; the remaining five clung to the rock, from which they were taken off on the following day.

On the 25th inst. Prince Gustavus of Sweden, was betrothed to the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, at the Palace of the Loo, in presence of the Royal Family.

## IRELAND.

Clare Election.—The Poll was finally closed on Saturday, when the Assessor declared Mr. Daniel O'Connell duly elected by a majority of 1075. Mr. O'C. addressed the electors in a conciliatory tone. If he had spoken any thing harsh of his opponent, he wished it were forgotten. He declared himself a radical reformer, thanked the people for their good behaviour during the progress of his election, which was the more creditable, as there had been 50,000 persons congregated in the streets. It was his thorough conviction that he was entitled to sit and vote in the House of Commons, without incurring any penalty or being obliged to take the oaths. One of his first acts would be, to seek a repeal of the union.

Mr. Lawless says, that when O'Connell is elected for Clare, he will be *up* for Galway, and that Shell will also start for some popular county.—*Dublin Morn. Post.*

Reformation.—*The Rev. M. Murphy.*—Mr. Murphy, who had some time ago conformed to the Protestant religion, at Christ's Church Cathedral, on Sunday made a public profession of the Catholic Faith, in St John's-street Chapel; and, in presence of a numerous and respectable congregation, was received back into that communion. The ceremony took place at half past one o'clock. The very Rev. Dr. Lube officiated on the occasion. In his declaration he says, "I beg my Catholic brethren will know and believe that my abjuration of Catholic doctrine has been the result of human passion, and that conviction, conscientious impulse, religious considerations, have in no way sanctioned nor contributed to the lamentable change wrought, or rather externally effected, in my creed. Sincerely contrite for my offence against religion and right reason, I return to the communion of that church, a particle of whose doctrine I have not for a moment doubted—to that church whose unworthy minister I am, and whose God unfolds arms of commiseration to all who repent of sin and error."—*Dublin Paper.*

On Thursday last, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam held his ordinary Visitation for the Diocese of Armagh. The attendance of the Clergy was numerous, and the congregation assembled in Longford Church was large and respectable. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George Brittaine, Rector of Kilcomick, from the 3d chap. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, and 8th verse. The language of the Rev. preacher was pure and simple, and the whole discourse a beautiful exhibition of gospel truth. After the sermon his Grace the Archbishop delivered a most enlightened and awakening charge to the Clergy, in which the awful responsibility of the Ministry was powerfully set forth, and the duties of it detailed with faithfulness and simplicity. The dignified and emphatic manner in which the charge was delivered, accompanied as it was with great affection and zeal, would not fail to make a powerful, and we trust, a lasting impression upon all who heard it. In the evening his Grace entertained his Clergy at dinner, and on Friday proceeded to Tuam.

Extraordinary Case.—(*From the Cork Southern Reporter.*)—An event without a parallel in the annals of marine misfortune, occurred on board the brig *Mary Russell*, Captain Stewart, of this port, on her passage home from Barbadoes, which arrived in Cove this day. There were on board, besides the master and mate, eight men and four boys, in all 14 persons; and of these, six sailors, and a naval gentleman, coming passenger in her, were found dead in the cabin on Monday morning last, by Capt. Callendar, of the *Mary Stubbs*, of Belfast, (which vessel was also on her passage home from Barbadoes, and spoke the Mary Russell, on the above morning, in lat. 50 N. long. 15 W.) having been butchered on the day before by the Captain, in long. 16, according to the statement of the four boys to Captain Callendar. The cause assigned by the Master to Captain Callendar was, an attempt on the part of the crew to mutiny, (which, however, was without the least foundation) and his apprehension, in consequence, that they would take away his life; but to save himself, he succeeded in inducing them to submit to be tied in the cabin, each singly before another was called down; and when all were thus rendered powerless, that he put those seven to death with an axe and a crow-bar; the mate, named Smith, and one sailor, named Howes, having by some means extricated themselves, and escaped death, after being wounded in several places. It appears he was in the act of tying the boys also, when the Mary Stubbs hove in view, but desisted in order to hail her. Capt. Callendar continued by the Mary Russell during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and saved Capt. Stewart from being drowned, he having leaped into the sea twice for that purpose. Yesterday morning again, for a third time, he flung himself overboard off Castletown, Berehaven, and was taken up safe by a hooker then present, the Mary Stubbs being at the time before the wind, and running at the rate of six miles an hour. We are in possession of numerous additional details connected with this truly shocking and mournful occurrence, but a warrant for the apprehension of Captain Stewart having been issued by Sir Anthony Perrier, on the information of Captain Callendar, which was sent to the authorities in the west, and a Coroner's inquest being about to be held on the bodies of the seven men, we withhold, for obvious reasons, giving them for the present.

## UNITED STATES.

*Boston August* 22.—The bill which is in progress through the British House of Commons, permitting cotton to be imported in British bottoms from any of the British possessions, at a duty of only one shilling per cwt. appears to excite great interest at the South, and to inflame still more the indignation of the people, against the law which has occasioned this measure of retaliation. The cotton imported into Great Britain, in American bottoms, will have to pay, if this law goes into effect, a duty of 6 per cent equal to 67 cents on a hundred weight; about two thirds more than the same article will pay when imported in British Vessels. The effect of this will be to embarrass the cotton merchant, to carry all the business in cotton through the British Provinces, to diminish still further the business of American shipping, and to supply the English manufacturers with the staple at lower rates than they have purchased it heretofore. Insomuch that it may be doubtful whether with the aid of their superiority in skill, machinery and natural advantages, they will not be able still to compete with the American manufacturers even without the assistance of the smugglers. To attempt to change the course of business by legislative interference seems in point of wisdom much like the attempt to prevent the steam from escaping from the tea-kettle by stopping up the nose. It will find a vent somewhere, perhaps with an explosion which may cost the experimentalist a severe price for his experience.

*From the New-York Statesman, August* 13.

Sales of Real Estate.—This day at noon, the following property was sold at public auction in the Exchange, under an order in Chancery, by Thos. Franklin, for the sums annexed to the lots.

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| No. 4 Bowery, | 13 ft. 10 in. | in front, | $6,900 |
| 6 | 19 6 | | 9,900 |
| 8 | 16 9 | | 8,500 |
| 206 Chatham-street, | 20 | | 10,700 |
| 208 | 20 | | 10,900 |
| 219 corner Doyer, | 20 | | 16,250 |

Numerous Swiss emigrants remained at Havre when the Olympia sailed, waiting a passage to the United States. All the American vessels there could have a full complement. We were informed some months since, that from eight to ten thousand were arranging to emigrate, principally from the Canton of Bern.—*N.Y. Mercantile Adv.*

## COLONIAL.

*Halifax, August* 27.

*Baptist Theological and Literary Seminary.*—The Annual Report of the Baptist Association, which has just been published, contains the Prospectus of a Society, which that Body have in contemplation to establish, to be called the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, the formation and objects of which may be thus summed up:—All persons paying 20s. per an. or making a donation of £10 to be members; the funds are to be appropriated, first, to establish a suitable Seminary of Learning; and secondly, to afford pecuniary assistance to indigent young men, who may feel disposed to become Preachers. A general meeting is to be held annually, and there are to be a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and a Committee of Management. The Directors are to be chosen at the Annual Meeting, the Officers and Committee of Management to be chosen by the Directors. Of the Directors, ten at least are to be ordained Baptist Ministers, and two thirds of the whole number, at least, regular members of Baptist Churches, in connexion with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association. The Board of Directors shall hold, at least, one meeting every year, to consult on the affairs of the Society, ascertain and report its state and progress, review the proceedings and rules of the Committee, and make other necessary regulations. As soon as means are obtained, a Seminary for Education will be established and maintained at Horton, under the direction and government of the Committee; at which both the higher and subordinate parts of Education will be taught, and it is proposed that the means shall be provided for teaching the branches of English Literature, and of scientific, classical, and other studies, which usually comprise the course of Education at an Academy and College. That part of the Committee and Directors who are Members of Baptist Churches, are to have the sole regulation of the Theological Department of the Seminary; which is to be open to all classes, but to be exclusively devoted to the inculcation of the religious sentiments of the founders.

Subscriptions are to be immediately collected to promote the objects proposed.—Nova-Scotian.

*Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth—21st August* 1828.—The Schrs. Hero, Royal Oak, Enterprize, Margaret, Dolphin, Sarah and Dandy, have all arrived from Fishing Voyages. These Vessels, with many others, momently expected, obtained their supplies from New-Brunswick, and thither the Fish will be carried.—*R.G.*

*Quebec, August* 7.—The public will be gratified to learn that the Commander of the Forces has issued a General Order, granting a pension of one shilling sterling per diem to —— Simpson, aged 96, one of the surviving companions of General Wolfe on the Field of Abraham.—*O.G.*

*Commercially important.*—A Bill has been brought into Parliament, which reduces the duty on Staves, the production either of the United States, or any Foreign Country, if not above one inch thick and five inches broad (there is no limit as to length) to one third of the amount paid last year.—Star.

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Weekly Observer.

*Gentlemen.*—There is a statement going the rounds of the public Journals, regarding a division in Parliament on the subject of the usual Grant to the Missionaries of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; in the course of which, the Lord Chancellor affirms, that in Nova-Scotia there is a clear majority of the people belonging to the Church of England. Now I think it wrong that such a mis-statement should go any longer uncontradicted, seeing we have lately acquired the most fully accredited materials for making a correct statement, by means of the census of that Province, taken by order of Government, which probably by this time has found its way home to confront the Chancellor. According to that census the numbers stand thus: Church of England, 28,659; Church of Scotland, 37,225. The other denominations fewer in numbers than either.

When I have my pen in my hand, I cannot refrain from telling you of the high satisfaction with which I and others have perused the Second Report of the Colonial Society in Scotland for promoting the Religious interests of Scottish Settlers in these Provinces, a few copies of which have within these few days reached this City. It is a document which cannot fail to make a powerful impression both at home and abroad. I will not trespass on your columns, nor abuse discretion, by asking you to publish any of its interesting details, but I would beg of you just to insert the concluding paragraph, which is as follows:

"Even on the calculating policy of this world, there is much in the situation of our North American Colonies to recommend them to Christian Societies and to Christian Preachers at home, as suitable stations for Missionary enterprize. They boast not, it is true, of the gold and silver of the Indies; but they are blest with a healthful climate, and there is no want. They possess not, it may be, the romantic interest which attaches to the 'green islands' of the South Pacific, or the hoary majesty with which a venerable ancestry has invested the hateful superstitions of Hindostan, or the fascinating charms which the Christian traveller descries in the aspect of the fallen Churches of Syria, amid the mountains of Malayala. But then, there are no distant and perilous voyages to undertake—there are no strange