LATEST NEWS.

MR. O'CONNELL'S PLAN FOR ABOLISHING TITHES IN IRELAND.

House of Commons, May 6.—Mr. O'Connell entreated the Government to re-consider their measure. He referred to the history of the tithe agitation, which had continued for the last seventy-four years with little intermission, and had deluged the country with crime and blood. All the measures adopted by Parliament to put a stop to the crimes engendered by this system had made matters worse; and this tithe bill would have no better success. "He was sincerely anxious to come to some satisfactory understanding on the subject; and he would willingly give up all his darling pursuits, and retire into private life, if the Ministry would only bring forward some plan to do justice to Ireland by relieving the people from the obligation of paying the clergy of a different religion from that which they themselves professed. Let them do that, and then see what gratitude they would get." [Cheers.] He had no wish that any of the tithes should go into the pockets of the landlord. "On the contrary, he thought that they ought to be prepared to make a sacrifice for the pacification of Ireland. The Government had agreed to give one-fifth of the tithe to the landlord. That was already admitted in the bill. Were they prepared to make a sacrifice of one-fifth, and lay out a sum of £150,000 a-year as a dead weight to purchase the pacification of Ireland? Would not the experiment be worth trying? Even on the score of economy he was sure the plan would have the sanction of his Hon. Friend the Member for Middlesex." (Mr. Hume.) England had given twenty millions for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves: he was not so presumptuous as to ask any thing like that amount. "He would take the one-fifth which was to be given by the Clergy, one-fifth by the landlord, and one-fifth by the Government. This would leave two-fifths to be levied on the land-tax, which might be purchased by the landlord at twenty years' purchase. This would secure the assent of all parties." In his arrangement he was for attending to vested interests. "He would give to every present incumbent the full amount of his present tithes for life. That was a proposition which he was sure would not be objected to by any man in Ireland; but in the future arrangement he would suggest that no Protestant clergyman should receive tithe in any parish where there was no Protestant inhabitant, and of course where there was no duty to perform. Was that a fair proposition—was it asking too much? He would say further, that in any parish where one-fourth of the inhabitants were Protestants, the clergyman should continue to receive his tithes to their present full amount." As each incumbent dropped off in parishes where there were no Protestants, he should propose that the tithes should go to a general fund to be applied to the support of charities, and perhaps a small portion for the purchase of glebes for the support of the Catholic clergy. He concluded by declaring that "If he had said any thing in haste or in anger at the commencement of his speech, he regretted and apologized for it. [Cheers.] He would recall every expression he had ever used—he would make every sacrifice of his own personal feelings—if he could succeed in persuading the Government to reconsider and remodel this measure. Let him and all connected with him be forgotten, and let the Government take all the credit and enjoy all the praise of being the pacificators of Ireland." Mr. O'Connell sat down amidst loud cheers from all sides of the house, and was highly complimented by Mr. Stanley, Lord John Russell, and others.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

LONDON, May 17.—* * * I cannot conclude without congratulating the people of Ireland on the good sense and steadiness with which they are awaiting the experiment which our Repealers are making on the sincerity—I might, and indeed I should say the VERACITY of the Ministers. They have solemnly pledged the Parliament to remove "the just complaints" of the people of Ireland. A cabinet minister—one of the first in rank, and one of the highest in talent—has publicly and unequivocally declared that the tithe system in Ireland, as it relates to the Established Church in its present form, is a "just complaint." Shall it be redressed? Alas! I fear not. But why should I fear either alternative? If this just complaint be redressed, then the people of Ireland will have obtained a great, a solid, and a permanent advantage. If it be not redressed, then, the honest, the undisguised Repealers will, with me, point to the falsifiers of the address, and, exclaiming against "the living lie," feel more deeply how impossible it will be to expect justice from any other than a domestic legislature.

This experiment is *being made*—as the phrase is—It is in progress. The people of Ireland are showing their readiness to receive, with heart-binding gratitude, the act of justice which they require in fulfilment of a most solemn promise. For my part, I am ready to make every sacrifice to obtain the fulfilment of that promise. What will the Ministers do—promise and perform? Oh, I fear not—promise, and falsify their own promise? Oh, I potently believe they will. Who then, when their promise is thus trampled on by themselves—who, at least, that is honest, will presume to accuse the Irish people of being precipitous in seeking by legal means for relief, from the only remaining source of having justice done to Ireland?

Continue, therefore, I would entreat, my loved countrymen, continue your present attitude of perfect readiness of conciliation. Let another act of treachery be Ireland—if we are to endure it—be attributed solely to the folly of the spirit of hostility of Lord Grey and his Cabinet towards Ireland. His administration has hitherto been the most ungrateful rule Ireland has ever felt. Let us see whether there be even a hope of amendment. Believe me to be yours very sincerely,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

MR. STANLEY'S *BREACH* OF DECORUM.

Mr. Stanley has made it "his custom always in the afternoon" to indulge his ease, at the expense of good taste and propriety, by lolling on the Treasury bench with his heels "cocked up on the table,"* to the great scandal of the House, and the particular annoyance of Hon. Gentlemen opposite. This free and easy style of Mr. Stanley has hurt the feelings of Members more than his snappish tone and somewhat overbearing manner. It is not a very gentlemanlike habit, certainly; and, in a less privileged person, would have been deemed offensive to the Speaker if not to the House. What will Mrs. Trollope say? Had she, who could not tolerate such a posture in a Yankee at a coffee-house, witnessed such a sight as a high-bred scion of the English Aristocracy, and a Minister of State, making a footstool of the table of the House of Commons, flinging up his feet among law-books and despatch-boxes, kicking aside the mace, trampling on a petition, thrusting his toes under the nose of the Clerks, and exhibiting his lower extremities to the view of the Opposition benches—absolutely *ramping* "his Majesty's Opposition"—she would have swooned away, and perchance have fallen through the ventilator into the Speaker's lap. [Will not the old Vixen say, that he learnt to do so in America?]

It was only the other night that this piece of ill-breeding, which has been complained of privately by sensitive Members any time these two years, was noticed publicly; and then Mr. Rosayne was provoked to it by one of Mr. Stanley's sarcastic smiles. This is accounted for, not by any feeling of fear or deference to Mr. Stanley, but to the knowledge that so many greater nuisances and more flagrant breaches of decorum have been nightly committed. Yawning and snoring may be unavoidable under the narcotic influence of some drowsy orators; but Members need not settle themselves to sleep on the benches as on a camp-bed, nor yawn so ostentatiously; any more than they are compelled to manifest their asinine natures by braying, or their dunghill valourous contempt for decency by cock-crowing.

Mr. Rosayne might have done better than notice Mr. Stanley's offence angrily. Instead of making a serious matter of it, he should have moved that the Right Honourable Gentleman "do lie upon the table;" which being carried as a matter of course, the officers of the House would have gravely proceeded to place the *corpus delicti* of the Colonial Secretary on the floor underneath—that being the place where petitions are deposited; and then the Irish Agitators would have had their implacable foe at their feet.

A *reform* in a bear-garden, beginning with the bear-leader, is pretty sure of being carried into effect with the whole ursine community. We hope, therefore that the House of Commons is in fair way to learn manners.

* So reported in the *Morning Post*. The other reports differ in the wording of Mr. Rosayne's complaint.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time by a majority of 123 to 32. On the same day, Mr. Poulter's Sabbath observance bill was read a second time,—yeas 52, nays 12. It consists of only two clauses,—one to prevent shops being kept open on Sunday, and the other to prevent wages being paid on Sunday.

On the 22d, Mr. E. L. Bulwer moved a resolution "That it is expedient to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers at the earliest possible period." After a debate the resolution was negatived by 90 to 53.

Mr. Fleetwood's bill for the better Observance of the Sabbath, has been thrown out by the House of Commons—that of Mr. Poulter,—which is less complex, will probably pass.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expedition to the Arctic Seas, merely recommends that a sum of £3000 be voted to Captain Ross.—It thus describes the rewards which the other parties have received:—"It appears from a memorandum delivered in to your Committee by the Admiralty, that 'all the men have received double full pay until they finally abandoned their ships, and full pay after that until their arrival in England, amounting to the gross sum of £4,380; that they have besides been employed in eligible situations in the dock-yards, or placed in others that will lead to promotion;' that Mr. Abernethy, the gunner, 'has been promoted, and appointed to the Seringapatam;' that Mr. Thom, the purser, 'has been appointed to the lucrative situation of purser of the Canopus, of 84 guns;' that Mr. M'Diarmid, the medical Officer of the expedition, 'has been appointed assistant-surgeon of the Navy, and, when qualified to pass his examination, will be promoted to the rank of surgeon;' that Commander Ross, to whom it appears that the greater part of the scientific results of the expedition are due, 'has been placed on full pay, and appointed Commander of the Victory for twelve months, that he may by that length of service be enabled to receive the rank of Post Captain, which is by a special minute of the Admiralty ensured to him at the expiration of that time;' and that Captain J. Humphreys, of the Isabella, to whose persevering humanity alone Capt. Ross and his party, under Providence, in all probability, owe their lives, has received that remuneration for the expense of bringing them home, which, upon consideration, has been thought proper by the Admiralty, and which appears to your committee to be a reasonable compensation. Captain Ross alone, the Commander of the expedition, who had the anxious and painful responsibility of the health and discipline of the party for above four years, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty and hardship, and who had the merit of maintaining both health and discipline in a remarkable degree (for only one man in twenty-three was lost in consequence of the expedition,) is, owing to his rank, not in a situation to receive any reward from the Admiralty in the way of promotion. Having incurred expenses and losses to the amount of nearly £3000, and received no more than the half-pay which had accumulated during the expedition, he remains with the same rank with which he went out. Under these circumstances, and looking to the advantages to science and the honour to his country which have resulted from the expedition under his command; looking to the expense which the country has been willing to incur on all former occasions for similar expeditions, and to the rewards which it has voted even for less important and honourable objects, your committee hope they are not transgressing the bounds of a due regard to public economy in recommending that a sum of £3000 be voted to Capt. John Ross."

Dreadful Explosion at Birmingham.—At twenty minutes before two this afternoon, May 2, a very dreadful shock was experienced in the neighborhood of St. Philip's church, in Birmingham. It appears that the landlord of the Rocket Tavern, in Little Charles street, is a firework maker, and at present absent at Worcester, where a large assortment of pyrotechnical devices were to have been forwarded to him this evening. The alleged cause of this catastrophe is stated to be the sudden explosion of some detonating powder which communicated with a large heap of touch paper. An immense quantity of gunpowder was on the premises (300 weight was added to it only yesterday.) The prepared fireworks had occupied several artisans during the whole of Saturday, Sunday, and the consecutive days. Three houses are completely destroyed; two were blown in the air; a girl at the moment frying beef steaks miraculously escaped; she was in the house adjoining the tavern. A company of the 8th Hussars arrived about half past three to clear the street of the multitude who beset it, and active search commenced and yet continues after the bodies. It is impossible to calculate on the probable loss of life. Twelve tradesmen were dining together in one room—no account has yet been received of any one of them; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital, and two more are discovered dead; five were living a few minutes since. The fire was as short as it was destructive. Three quarters of an hour witnessed its commencement and end. Immense masses fell in the neighboring streets. Furniture, &c. was blown in the air, yet few passengers were injured. One woman, from the shock, was actually lifted in the air, from the one side of the street to the other, and is unhurt.—*English paper.*

Trades' Unions.—A very general prejudice is entertained by the upper and middle classes against trades' unions. We do not partake in it. These formidable bodies are, as yet, equally ingnorant of the extent of their power, and of the objects to which it can be properly applied. They have as yet done nothing but make mistakes. They have done little good, and some mischief. But good will come of it. A little more experience, a little more of that collision of mind with mind, which large associations are sure to occasion, will convince the unionists, that their attempts to raise and keep up wages, by a succession of strikes, are vain, and worse than useless. They will find that their employers do not make those extravagant gains which they suppose; and, in fact, have no more power to depress and keep down wages, than the operatives to produce the contrary effect. When there is a brisk trade, and consequently a large demand for labour, wages will rise and cannot be kept down. In some rare cases, strikes may be useful in hastening a rise of wages. Were the trade in the hands of a few employers, and were these to combine to keep wages at the existing rates, a strike, of even a small number of the operatives, would instantly make wages rise. But when trade is dull, or when by the competition of foreign artizans, whose bread is not taxed, only a certain price can be obtained by the British employer, no advance of wages can be procured by a strike, however well conducted. In such a case the ill-judging operatives may inflict an injury on their employer as well as on themselves; but force him to raise their wages they cannot, because he can neither get a corresponding price in the market which he supplies, nor can he afford to reduce his rate of profit. Competition prevents a trader from gaining more than the ordinary rate of profit; and that rate in our times, is too low to suffer any abatement.—*Tait's Magazine.*

Dissolution of the Trades' Union at Derby.—We may this week announce the total dissolution of the Trades' Union in Derby, the funds of which have for the last few weeks rapidly declined. On Saturday evening the orders from the different lodges, we understand, were that the women and young persons should immediately renounce all connexion with the union, and seek to obtain employment; and accordingly on Monday morning last several hundred persons made application at the various manufactories for work. Not a fourth part, however, of the number were able to accomplish their wishes, in consequence of so many fresh hands, as well as those persons who had previously left the union and subscribed to the master's declaration, having been engaged. All the mills are now at full work. By an estimate which we have seen, emanating from a perfectly competent authority, it appears that, as far as can be ascertained at the present moment, there were upwards of 600 operatives in this town out of employment, from the circumstance of their having rashly attached themselves as members to the trades' union. These it is evident, must for the most part be compelled to seek work in other places.—*Derby Mercury.*

Recall of the Russian Ambassador.—Prince Lieven, for nineteen years the Russian Ambassador to the Court of London, has been recalled to assume the tuition of the heir apparent to the throne of the Czars.—Count Orloff is to be the new Ambassador.

The departure of her Majesty for Saxe Meinengen will take place about the 5th of July. The Royal George yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, is ordered to be in readiness for the conveyance of her Majesty.

Reported Royal Visit to Scotland.—Within these few weeks, the newspapers generally have been echoing a paragraph from the *Glasgow Free Press*, which stated, on what that journal deemed "good authority," that it was the intention of the King and Queen to visit Scotland this summer, and that preparations were making for the reception of their Majesties at the Palace of Holyrood. We regret to contradict the first part of this statement; but we can state, on very good authority, that the King has no such intention at present. It is quite true that preparations have been for some time making at Holyrood. These, however, are not for the King, but for his Majesty's representative in the General Assembly, Lord Belhaven, who is to hold his levees and give his dinners in the royal apartments there. This, we think, is as it should be.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The late Marquis of Breadalbane.—We have peculiar pleasure in making known, that the late Marquis of Breadalbane has bequeathed the following donations to religious and charitable institutions:—

To the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Western Isles,	£1000
To the Caledonian Asylum, London,	500
To the charities at Edinburgh, to be selected by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson, of Cliftonhall, Bart., and Harry Davidson, Esq., W. S.,	2000
To the charities at Perth, to be selected by the same persons, along with the Hon. Mrs. Willison,	3000

We understand that the noble Marquis has also bequeathed to each of the tenants, crofters and cottars on the estates of Breadalbane, in the counties of Perth and Argyle, whose yearly rents are £45 and under, a sum equal to one whole year's rent, to be paid out of his Lordship's personal property.—*Perthshire Adv.*

A coffin has been discovered at Elgin, Scotland, supposed to contain the remains of Duncan, the victim of Macbeth.

There is a woman living in Stockport, (Eng.) who has reached her 90th year, and is cutting an entire new set of teeth.

The Missionary, Joseph Wolff, has arrived at Malta from India. In a letter dated April 29th, he says—"I am going to publish my journals and then set out for Abyssinia, and Timbucton, Cape of Good Hope, Largu Rankpoor, Calcutta, America, Kamtschatka, Moscow, Berlin, Malta, and then to England."

Died, on the 6th May, at Kirkdale, in the 53d year of his age, Captain and Adjutant WILLIAM ANDERSON, half pay 71st Highlanders. In him the British service has to lament the loss of a gallant soldier and excellent officer; one who for more than 20 years, previous to and at Waterloo, zealously contributed to earn that fame and achieve that glory for which his regiment was eminently distinguished, and to which 12 wounds (the severest at Buenos Ayres, under Whitelocke,) bore silent but honourable testimony.—By those to whom he was best known, in his family and amongst his friends, he was beloved, respected, and honoured.

Died, on the 15th of December, 1833, at Cawnpore, in the East Indies, Lieut.-Colonel GEORGE HOME MURRAY, C. B. and Brigadier-General on the station there. Colonel Murray was in command of the distinguished regiment, the 16th or Queen's Lancers, in which he had served upwards of 30 years; he served with it throughout the Peninsular war with distinguished credit, and with the declared high approbation of the eminent leaders under whom he acted.

The latest news from Portugal is highly favorable to Don Pedro. The Duke of Terceira entered Coimbra on the 8th of May, and on the same day Admiral Napier effected a landing at Figueiras, the Miguelite garrison of 550 men deserting it at dawn of day. The Queen's government had been proclaimed at Alveiro and all along the coast.

The civil war in the north of Spain is assuming a most sanguinary character, each party shooting their prisoners.

Accounts from Paris and Dresden speak of an extended conspiracy, the object of which was the simultaneous assassination on the 4th of May of all the sovereigns of Germany. The Emperor of Russia seems also to have been on the proscribed list. Many Swiss and others had been arrested in Munich the capital of Bavaria.

The crown Prince of Belgium died on the 17th, at the Palace of Laeken, which had been, not quite ten months previous, the joyous scene of his birth.

The Pacha of Egypt has not abandoned the idea of establishing a rail road across the Isthmus of Suez, and to insure the overflowing of the Nile, he is about establishing locks at the commencement or apex of the Delta.

The French Chamber of Deputies on the 16th, *rejected* the bill granting 1,000,000 francs to the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among the innocent sufferers by the troubles at Lyons. For the bill, 109; against it 189, (great sensation.)

Paris, May 15.—The King has granted from his privy purse the sum of 10,000f. to be distributed at Lyons amongst the families of the innocent victims of the late riots.

DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

Chamber of Deputies. Paris, May 19.

The President, in the course of the day, took advantage of a pause in the public business to address himself thus to the Chamber:—"According to a wish expressed by several Deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorise me to send, in its name, to make inquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague, General Lafayette (numerous cries of 'yes, yes!') I have already, added the President, sent in my name."

After a short lapse of time, the President again addressed the Assembly, and read the answer to the inquiries made in the name of the Chamber relative to the health of General Lafayette. It was as follows:

"Mr. President—All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform the Chamber that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber,—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed) GEORGE LAFAYETTE."

SITTING OF MAY 20.

At half-past twelve o'clock, M. Dupin, the President, took the Chair.

After M. Gannneron had read the *process verbal* of the preceding sitting.

The President rose, and in a moved voice, said, "I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber the decease of the Honourable General LAFAYETTE. He died this morning at 5 o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the Members who shall attend his funeral. but I have no doubt that a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains." The President then drew the names of the deputation.

M. Francis Leckesier rose and moved that the President be invited to write a letter to the illustrious General's family, expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France had experienced. The motion was, of course, agreed to.

The Sitting was then suspended for an hour, when the Chamber resumed the discussion of the Budget of receipts.

With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, and which inspired his friends with a hope that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued until about two o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing, which announced the approach of dissolution. A blister was about to be applied to the chest, but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of seventy-seven. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a man who has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is this day called upon to deplore.—*From Galignani's Messenger of May* 20.

SPAIN.—*Sanguinary warfare—shooting of prisoners.*—It is said to be confirmed, that all the officers who fell into the hands of Zumalcarregny, have been shot. A despatch from this Carlist General, sent by him to Count Armides de Toledos, Commandant of Pampeluna, says "that according to the orders of our Lord the King, of the 24th of Jan. last, and in consequence of reprisals rendered just and necessary," he had ordered Col. Leopold O'Donnell, a captain of the Guards, three officers of the same corps, an officer of Carbineers, and four privates, to be shot, and that if the barbarities practised towards the Carlists were permitted to continue, he should act in the same manner towards the remaining 84 prisoners, who remained in his custody, as well also as others who may eventually share their fate. This state of warfare is truly horrible, and it is to be hoped will not continue. It was an example set by the General of the Queen-Regent, and dearly and fearfully has it been followed up and retaliated.

AFRICA.—*Murder of Lander.*—There is reason to believe that the savages who murdered Richard Lander, were set on by the more savage slave-traders. These miscreants know that the extension of civilization along the coasts of Africa, will put a stop to their abominable traffic, and therefore they evince the most deadly opposition to any and every measure which may open the way to civilization. They are very particularly hostile to the Colonization Society. Lander was killed about 100 miles above the mouth of the Niger, while on his way, in a long boat, to join the iron steamboat, which he had sent up a few weeks before; she was to proceed about three hundred miles up to a small island which he had purchased from the King, and where he had a factory. "They had proceeded about one hundred miles up, the current being strong against them; they were in good spirits, tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed and four wounded, Mr. Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground and, to save themselves, they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way; they were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men keeping up a continual fire for five hours, until it got dark, when they lost sight of them."—*J. of Com*

UNITED STATES.

Money Matters.—There appears to be more confidence in the money market within a few days, and we find the opinion prevalent among the best informed merchants, that the pecuniary affairs of the country are likely to be somewhat more stable than they have been. So far as the United States Bank is concerned, it appears to be understood that the Directors do not consider any further curtailment necessary at present, either here or elsewhere, and that it is their intention to maintain their loans where they now are, unless the condition of the money market should be such that they can be reduced without inconvenience to the community.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

INTERESTING RELIC.—We were shewn a day or two since the blanket in which the celebrated old Puritan, Rev. JOHN COTTON, was baptized. It has come by lineal descent to the lady of Wm. C. Woodbridge, Esq. the Geographer. A great number of Mr. Cotton's descendants have been baptized in it. Notwithstanding the lapse of two and a half centuries since it was first brought into use, it is in a tolerable state of preservation. John Cotton was born in Derby, Eng. A. D. 1584, and died A. D. 1652.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

We understand that Mrs. Butler has come to the determination to remain in this country, and will not, as anticipated previous to her marriage, return to England. Mr. Kemble will, however, shortly proceed to England, but intends soon to return, to settle in this country.—*N. York Gazette.*

AVALANCHE.—A very curious migration took place in this vicinity on Wednesday night last. About a quarter of an acre of land on the east or bank of the Kennebunk river, near the house of Mr. Benjamin Durrill, in Kennebunk port *slid* into the river, carrying away half of the Kennebunk bridge (a draw bridge,) and nearly filling up the channel for a rod or more. Where on Wednesday a ship of the largest size might have laid afloat, the river may now be forded without difficulty. The land moved in a solid mass, and the apple trees upon it look as flourishing and seem to be as firmly embedded in the soil in their new situation, as they did on the spot where they were reared. The slide was accompanied with a noise resembling the rumbling of an earthquake.—*Kennebunk Journal.*

A new party of 200 emigrants from Rhenish Bavaria, carrying with them about 150,000l. lately passed through Forbach on their way to some sea-port, where they intend to embark for America, as so many have done before them.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1834.

Our New-York and Boston files have put us in possession of London dates to the 23d May, and Liverpool to the 24th. General LAFAYETTE, the great friend of liberty in the New and Old Worlds, died at Paris on the 20th May, in his 77th year, and in the full possession of his faculties up to his latest hour.

In the House of Commons on the 6th May, Mr. O'Connell advanced some friendly overtures on the subject of Irish tithes, which was highly complimented by several members of the cabinet. We have elsewhere inserted his remarks.—On this subject the New-York Albion says:—

"We fervently hope that they may be the harbinger of a better understanding between the government and the Irish members. Since this debate occurred several statements have appeared, intimating that a friendly negociation is going on with Mr. O'Connell, who will be made Master of the Rolls. We cannot trace these reports to any authentic source, but we have copied a portion of the Agitator's last letter to the Dublin Pilot, in which the matter is openly and clearly alluded to. It would appear that, to secure the Agitator, some great concessions in the Tithe Bill are to be made—in fact a large portion of Mr. O'Connell's plan, as laid down in his speech before adverted to, must be adopted. Time alone will develope the result of this negotiation, but the Courier and other London papers entertain great confidence of its success and happy consequences. There can be no doubt that the government and people of England would gladly make any reasonable sacrifice to pacify Ireland."

The Board of Health, at a Special Meeting held on Friday last, passed a Resolution, prohibiting all persons from landing on *Partridge Island*, "except by an order from the Board, or under the direction of the Health Officer there stationed, under the penalty of *Five Pounds* for each and every offence."

We have understood that there are some cases of Small Pox among the emigrants landed on the Island, which is quite a sufficient reason for the adoption of the above mentioned resolution, and for its being fully enforced. With proper care and prudence, no danger of the introduction of the disease into the city may be apprehended.

The number of Emigrants arrived at this port this season, up to the middle of last week, was 4152—of whom a proportionate number were children under 14 years of age. Independent of this number, there are from 300 to 400 on board vessels at Quarantine.—At St. Andrews also, a large number of Emigrants have arrived this season; the total number has not been published, but we observe by the arrivals at that port last week, that three vessels from Ireland brought out 371 passengers.

Total number of square-rigged vessels arrived at Miramichi this season, 85. At Bathurst, 63.

Statement of the cargo of Mr. GEO. THOMSON's fine new Ship *Phebe*, of 813 tons Register, cleared this day for Liverpool, viz.—930 pieces Pine timber, amounting to 1280 tons; 192 pieces Birch timber, 180 tons; 219 pieces Deal, 7330 feet; 31,920 Staves; 3 cords Lathwood; 346 Oars.

The *Menagerie* of Messrs. Hopkins & Co., comprising, it is said, a greater variety of animals than has ever before been exhibited in this Province, arrived in town this morning. They were exhibited in Carleton yesterday.

Murder in Gloucester County.—A Canadian, of the name of *Jeremiah Martin*, has been committed to the Gaol of Gloucester, charged with having killed a man named James Bellair, at Belledune,—the Coroner's Jury having returned a Verdict of Wilful Murder against the said Martin.—Bellair was a blacksmith, a man of industrious habits, and has left a widow and six children in a state of indigence.

The Head Quarters division of the 83d Regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Dundas, arrived at Halifax from Cork on the 19th ult. Part of the corps had previously arrived.—The Halifax Royal Gazette says it is a fine regiment and a great acquisition to the Garrison of that town.

The New-York and other American papers made their appearance in *mourning*, on learning the news of the death of General LAFAYETTE.—It is ten years this summer, since the General landed at New-York, as the National Guest of the United States, in which country he then passed rather over a year.

MADRAS SCHOOLS.—The public semi-annual Examination of the Central Madras Schools took place on Friday morning, in presence of the Trustees and several ladies and gentlemen of the city. The children, amounting in number to between three and four hundred, exhibited such astonishing marks of cleanliness, regularity, and advancement, as were truly gratifying to the Visitors, and highly creditable to their master and mistress. The African School also passed a very satisfactory examination.—*Courier.*

NEW VESSELS.—In addition to the several new Vessels, recently built on the Bay Shore, mentioned in our Marine list, we have to notice the safe launching into our harbour of two very superior Ships.—The *Jane* of 481 tons, built for Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, was launched from Mr. John Hawes' Yard in Portland, on Saturday night last; and the *Sherbrooke*, of 508 tons, owned by Messrs. Gregg & Hall, from Messrs. Olives' Yard, in Carleton, on Thursday.—These vessels have a fine appearance, and we believe are constructed in a faithful manner.—*Ib.*

New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company.—The Commissioner of this Company, resident at Fredericton, has given notice, that he will receive tenders for opening out a road from the *Royal Road*, extending in a North-East direction to the Company's projected Town on the *Nashwaak*; tenders will also be received by Mr. Kendall for a Grist and Saw Mill, to be put in operation as soon as possible, and for Pork, Flour, Biscuit, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, dried Fish, and other requisites for surveying parties.—The *Royal Gazette* adds,—"We understand that instructions have been forwarded from the Court of Directors to commence operations on a scale that will be beneficial to all parties,—to the Company, by opening out the resources of their lands and affording employment to the industrious Emigrants, who, by their labour, will earn enough to enable them to purchase from the Company such lots of land as they may dispose of, and to the Province at large, by increasing the means of communication and the expenditure of capital among its inhabitants."—*Ib.*

A Correspondent in Bathurst informs us that Dr. Bishop succeeded on Friday last, in restoring to animation, a Lumberman who unfortunately fell from a "jam" of timber, and passed through the fall of the Nepisiglit river. Too much credit, we understand, cannot be bestowed on Dr. B. for his indefatigable exertions on the occasion, as well for the skill displayed, *three hours* having elapsed before he succeeded in accomplishing his praiseworthy task.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

FRESHETS.—We learn with much satisfaction, that the late rains have produced a considerable freshet in the rivers in this as well as in the neighbouring County of Gloucester. This will be of infinite service to the Lumbermen, in enabling them to bring to market a portion of the timber which has remained in the brooks, owing to the dryness of the season.—*Ib.*

PROVINCE NOTES—are almost the only Currency now circulating in this community. At the New Bank they are refused in payment of Notes falling due at that Establishment, and the difficulty in procuring a substitute with which to meet such obligations has become very great.—This is a state of things which cannot long be endured, and will soon force itself upon the consideration of the Executive.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

We omitted to mention in our last that a Fire Engine has been made, by direction of the Firewards, for the use of the Town, by Messrs. Guthrie & Turner. It has been tried, and answers the utmost expectations. The workmanship, we understand, is in every respect highly creditable to Messrs. Guthrie & Turner.—*Ib.*

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We are indebted to an intelligent correspondent for the following account of a very singular fish pond, which bids fair to be a source of no small profit to the good folks in its immediate neighbourhood:—

"There is at Five Islands, in the township of Parrsborough, a pond, situated between two small Islands, and of considerable extent; three of its sides are formed by a small *cul de sac*, penetrating the base of one of them, and the other side has evidently been thrown up by the violence of the sea, so that an hour before low tide a perfect Basin, filled with water as clear as crystal, remains. Great numbers of fish of different kinds have been this season incarcerated in this decoy; while they are in quest of food, or depositing their ova, the tide retires and leaves them inclosed in the pond in water about two feet deep. It is curious to observe the inhabitants repairing to the spot at low water, with pitchforks and other implements of husbandry—they make a deadly charge upon the bewildered prisoners, and a great number are killed without net, hook, or bait. A few days ago 700 codfish were taken out of the pond at one tide, and a boy threw out of the water nearly a barrel of herrings with his hands; and although this kind of fishing might not afford amusement to the scientific angler, nor furnish matter for a treatise on fly-fishing, yet the fish-fakes of the inhabitants of Five Islands plainly shew that their amusement has not been unprofitable."—*Halifax Novascotian.*

FAT OX.—The Quebec papers give an account of a fat ox, the finest ever seen in Canada, raised by T. Chandler, Esq. of Nicolet, and which weighed 1554lb. nett; the hide weighed 163—the tallow 188. The gross weight when the animal was alive being 2324lbs.

The Quebec Mercury of June 12th says: The brig Constantia, from Limerick, 28th April, with 170 passengers, arrived at Grosse Isle last evening, lost 22 of her passengers during the voyage, viz. 2 of typhus fever, 3 of Asiatic cholera, 8 of common cholera, and 9 of other diseases. The Elizabeth and Sarah, from Dublin, 8th May, with 200 passengers, also lost 22 during the voyage, viz. 2 of Asiatic cholera, 11 of common cholera, 5 of diarrhœa, 1 from infirmity, and 3 children.—It is said that no case of cholera had occurred at the Quarantine station, and that not the least alarm is felt at Quebec by those well acquainted with the facts.

It is with much satisfaction we find it stated under the Miramichi head, that the passengers in the Isabella of Workington, from Drogheda, wrecked at St. Paul's Island, had been taken off. Their preservation from famine and suffering is attributed to the happy circumstance of a party being there in charge to aid shipwrecked persons. The establishment placed on that Island by New-Brunswick, reflects honor on that Province, and the prompt succour sent from Miramichi to the passengers in question, is highly creditable to the latter place.—*Cape-Breton.*

Come Passengers in the ship Kent from Liverpool—Samuel Forreath, Esq. Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Miramichi, and Mr. Samuel Wiggins.