k Bernard, 27th July, London, do.
k Harvest Home, 3d August, Falmouth, H. Burtall.
k Prince, 2d do. London, Gillmour & Co.
r. Hypolite, 3d do Jamaica, Lesycraft, rum, &c.
Volume, 4th do. Liverpool, Froste & Co. general cargo.
Woodbridge, 8th do. London, Atkinson & Co.
r. Manly, 3d do. do. do.
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ood vessels and 1 schooner.

CLEARED—SEPTEMBER 12.

p Lady Gordon, Scour, Liverpool, H. W. Welch.
Belmont, Ford, Dublin, H. Gowen & Co.
Royalist, Ashridge, Liverpool, W. Sharples & Co.
Boyne, Abbs, Gorman, Limerick, W. Price & Co.
k Hercelus, Walker, Abepleen, Tucker, Heath & Co.

September 14.

r Ellen, Usher, London, W. Parker.
Highlander, Plucker, Perth, Pembertons.
Harmony, Treadwell, London, Patton & Co.
Pomona, Smith, Bristol, Symes & Ross.

Sept. 15

k Huskisson, Hill, London, Lassenaier & Co.
Greenhow, Morrison, Newry, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Thomas, Berwick, Berwick, Wm. Thomson & Co.
Mary, from Quebec, out 30 days, arrived last evening. ge sails in the course of today or tomorrow for Jaice.
New York, Sept. 10—Cleared for Quebec—Ship Ohama, M'Auly; bark Lady Hannah Ellice, Watts.
Ship Calumet, Shreve, arrived at Boston 7th September, spoke 14th ult. lat. 43 2, long 40 24, British ark Caledonia, from Quebec for Hull, had been in ontact about three weeks before on the edge of the nks, with British ship Columbus, of Scarboro, and of her bow stove in—supplied her with some materials to repair.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 5.—Brig CARNATION, Sheppard, from Newcastle, 1202 boxes glass, order; 230 boxes glass, Lockwood & Kinnear; 26 casks flint glass, order; 5 boxes window glass, Lemesurier & Co; 40.3 boxes glass, Budden & Vernor; 3 casks cools, 2 kegs sals brandy, C. S. Lane & Co.
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— 6. Brig
ol, 2 pipes 3 hogsheads 3 quarter casks Port wine, Lemesurier & Co; 32 bales canvass, W. Dawson; 70 ns coals, W. Patton & Co.
— Brig HORATIO, Baker, from Halifax, 7 ns rum, 291 barrels herrings, 3 barrels mackarel, Dubord; 1 cask salt, 1 trunk apparel, R. Peniston.
— Bark ATLANTIC, Seath, from Liverpool, 20 bushels salt, 4 dozen mitts, Symes & Ross.
— Brig MARY, Johnston, from Newcastle, 340 ns coals, Lemesurier, Tilsone & Co.
— Brig SIR J. NEWPORT, Nicholls, from Liverpool, 147 tons coals, T. Froste & Co.
— Brig MARINER, Collier, from Thurso, 196 ons coals, 4 barrels ale, 2 tierces beef, Cuthy & Co.
— Brig HAZELRIG, Ritzema, from Sunderland, 55 boxes crown glass, Symes & Ross; 63 crates 37 nats bottles, R. F. Mainland & Co; 79 chaldrons coals, ucker, Heath & Co.
— Bark LADY EAST, Hewitt, from Liverpool, 95 bags and 200 tons house salt, D. Venn & Co.
— Schooner ADELL, Wilson, from Arichat, 37 barrels
robin.

Sept. 3.
INGLAIS,
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ram, 1 do lump black, 4 boxes tobacco pipes, 1 box ottons, 1 bale woollens, 2 do bal sedasbery, 3 do cotons and linens, 1 bale linens and woollens, 1 bale l stationery and books, 1 hhd refined sugar, W. L. hiting & Co; 1 box cotton thread, 1 do cotons, 8 ds refined sugar, Murray, Newburging & Co; 1 le cotons, P. McVitie & Co; 1 box wearing apparel, rs. Major Macleod; 10 hhds 30 tcs. refined sugar, 5 ds brandy, Macdonell, Holmes & Co; 5 pipes 10 ads brandy, 20 hhds 10 tierces refined sugar, J. Leslie & Co; 2 bales wearing apparel, Morris & Co; 2 xes 1 parcel wearing apparel, 7 packages household niture, J. Macpherson & Co; 1 parcel wearing apparel, Col. Musgrave; 6 boxes piano fortes, Begly, nox & Co; 8 hhds 1 bale woollen bonnets, 1 bale ottons, 450 boxes glass, Robertson, Masson & Co; 2 casks 1 box shoe thread, 1 bale woollen bonnets, Jackwood & Kinnear; 1 bale slops, R. Fraser & Co; 1 boxes black lead, Strange, Adam & Co; 10 hhds 3 tierces refined sugar, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 8 hhds 15 tierces
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rtson, Masson & Co; 3 cases glass, 3 casks 1 tierce bundles 1 case hardware, 14 tons 13 cwt bar iron, 5 plough moulds, W. L. Cox & Co; 6 bales flannels, 1 bales 8 boxes woollens, 4 bales blankets, 2 bales cotton, 1 box 1 bale worsted staff, Mittleberger & Platt; 3 bales blankets, 8 bales 1 boxes cotons, 9 do woollens, Dowdall & Co; 44 kegs nails, 10 boxes black plate, Harper & Son; 7 bundles 1 box 1 tierce hardware, Brewster & Co; 3 bales earthenware, 1 bale blankets, 1 truss woollens, Kidd, Cormack & Co; 20 crates half do earthenware, 16 casks painters' colours, 50 boxes black lead, 50 kegs roll sulphur, 14 casks oil, Lemesurier, Routh & Co; 18 bales cottons, Macdonell, Holmes & Co; 9 bales woollens, 1 do cottons, Gray, Whitehead & Co; 2 cases 10 bales cotons, 6 bales woollens, A. Miller & Co; 9 bales cotons, Jean Pruneau; 9 bales blankets, Bottomly & Co; 5 cases woollens, R. Froste & Co; 1 bale 4 boxes cottons, 2 bales blankets, T. Dutton; 3 bales woollens, F. Parish; 5 crates 7 hhds earthenware, Shuter & Glennon; 2 bales blankets, 2 cases woollens & boxes cottons, Jo
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Co; 5 bales woollens, J. G. M'Kenzie & Co; 1 hardwares, Gregory & Cushing; 2 cases woollens, Pawson; 2 bales flannels, 41 bales 4 cases cotons, Burnet & Heward; 2 boxes wearing apparel, R. Clarke; 7 hhds earthenware, John M'Kay; 6 hhds 10 boxes citrous acid, order; 1 bale cotton Wm. Jardine.
— 8. Schooner HESIONE, Rodd, from Halifax, 3 boxes chocolate, Murison & Co; 15 hhds Muscovado sugar, R. Peniston; 30 casks raisins, Aylwin & Co; 100 puncheons rum, 26 hhds Muscovado sugar, Jennings, O. Bostwick; 35 hhds Muscovado sugar, Stephens; 200 barrels herrings, to Molson, Davis; 10 casks gypsum, J. Torrance & Co; 1 do the master.
— 9. Brig FAVORITE, Allan, from Greenock, 2 box linens, 2 bales cottons, 1 bale brown, Strang & Co; 1 hhd hats, J. P. Ashton & Co; 2 bales cottons, A. Laurie & Co; 5 boxes paper, 1 basil skins, 10 casks coppers, 27 bags coal, 1 bag corks, 3 bales hosiery and bonnets, 2 bales cottons, 3 do 1 box haberdashery, Patterson, Young & Co; 12 casks points, Torrance & Moir; 10 bales cottons, J. Young; 90 bales 3 boxes cotons, 4 boxes lists, 1 do collars and braid, 1 do shawls, 5 hhds refined sugar, Millar, Edmonstone & Co; 43 boxes candles, Cunningham & Co; 2 boxes haberdashery, 3 boxes stationery, 5 boxes cottons, Kerr & Co; 50 boxes pipes, 10 hhds refin 1 sugar, order; 1 bale woollens, 2 bales 1 box cottons, haberdashery, D. M'Kay; 90 tons coals, order; 1 box stationery, J. Wilson; 2 boxes thread, S. & A. Scott; 10 hhds 10 tierces refined sugar, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co; 50 hogsheads refined sugar, order; 2 bales 1 box haberdashery, Bryce, Buchanan & Co; 20 packages stoves, Richmond, Fraser & Co; 3 bales linens, 2 boxes cottons, Playfair, M'Lean & Co; 21 bales paper, 2 bales hosiery, 3 boxes shoes, 1 do pins, 1 bales linens, Thompson & Lawson; 2 bales hosiery, R. Armour & Co; 4 bales linens, 1 do hosiery, Robertson, Masson & Co; 3 bales woollens, Scott, Young & Co; 2 boxes pipes, 1 do nutpers, 4 bales 1 cask 1 box 1 bale cottons, 1 bale woollens, 1 do thread, Jamieson, 1 box paper, Ogilvie & Co; Forwarding Company, 2 bales 2 boxes paper, 5 bales 9 boxes cotons, 1 do linens and carpeting, 2 bbls. small wares, Jackson & Co; 1 bale slops, 1 do thread, A. Kerr; 2 bales British goods, A. Laurie & Co; 1 case 1 box linens, F. Parish; 63 punchions 10 hhds 1 tierce, Millar, Edmonstone & Co; 4 bales cottons, Cunningham & Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 10.—Schr. ROYAL WILLIAM, Gillespie, for Newfoundland, 298 bris flour, 2 do 2501 long pipe staves, 737 short do, 1342 hoops, 2633 W. I. staves, J. W. Dunscomb & Co.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1836.

The extraordinary rise in the price of breadstuffs in the United States markets, which has in a proportionate degree been experienced in the Canadas, has elicited the following observations from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which are well worth an attentive perusal:—

"We would not needlessly interrupt the enjoyment of those who look forward to the winter as a time of general starvation. But their dreams should be too suddenly broken to must call their attention to the facts contained in the last news from Europe, respecting the price of breadstuffs there. We happen to know of an operation at Liverpool, by which thousand bushels of wheat are to be immediately warded to this country; and by the packets which are published, there is little doubt a sufficient supplies will be soon forthcoming. The long continuance of high prices, the doubtful issue of the recent importations, are all well ascertained, that our domestic supply is inadequate to our wants, will give new force in future operations. Let us see what prices we can be supplied.

"In Paris the price of bread is about 2 cents in London 3 cents a lb. We found a 1 lb loaf in New York yesterday to weigh 2 oz., which is near six cents a lb. The price of wheat in Paris is 112 cents a bushel, and price of flour $5 a barrel. In London it is $8 per barrel. In the ports of the Mediterranean and of the Baltic, bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The price of good wheat at Naples is 2s 10d sterling a bushel, or 67 cents. From any of these places freight might be obtained at 7 cents per barrel on flour, and 12½ cents a bushel on wheat, or about half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of Corn have lately been received here from Ohio by one house, at a freight of 49 cents. The duty on flour is $1 a barrel, and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore, can be imported at Naples and laid down in New York at 125 a bushel, all charges paid, and from the Baltic and other places at the same or a less price. Corn and rye are not burdened with a duty, and may be imported to great advantage. The famine of Europe and Asia afford stores of breadstuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supply for this country, if they should run to the full possible quantity, could only affect prices in a very slight degree. Flour trade will supply our wants, and the cost, with a little moderate profit, will not carry prices above 150 cents a bushel, 100 cents for rye and Indian corn, 50 cents for oats per bushel, and $7,50 for flour per bbl. So let the desponding cheer up, no one who is industrious and frugal need suffer in 1836 or 1837.

The best Newcastle coals were sold at auction, at Montreal, on Saturday last for $5,25 per chaldron, while the same article is selling in New York at $10 @ $11 per chaldron. And the Pennsylvania anthracite, which is mined within a hundred miles of New York, cannot be had for less than ten dollars the ton. So much for duties and monopolies.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 15.*

If our worthy contemporary will refer to the *Morning Courier* of the 12th instant, he will find that he has made a trifling mistake of $3 $ chaldron in the price at which coals referred were sold: $8 @ $8,25 is the quotation. We can further assure the *Commercial* that without any monopolies or merely nominal duty, coals are now delivered at Montreal than for many years past.

From the following, taken from a New York paper, it appears that the celebrated Colonel Burr is dead:—

"At last the eventful and long-protracted life of this remarkable man has reached its termination. He died yesterday, at Staten Island, in the 81st year of his age. For some years past it has been said and believed, that after his death the veil that has so long shrouded his recollections of events and times which are known to most of those now living only as matters of historical narration, and but imperfectly even as such, would be withdrawn; and high anticipations have been formed of the nature and extent of the revelations thus to be made. We fear these anticipations will be realized or not, as we are without the power to decide; but there will be no doubt that if Aaron Burr has indeed played the last three or four years of his life in preparing the materials for a full and unreserved disclosure of his own history, in connexion with the history of the years through which he was a prominent actor on the stage of public events, a work of almost unprecedented interest and great value, may be expected."

The proposed ship and steamboat Canal round the falls of Niagara, will have to be 200 feet large, 50 wide, and 10 deep, with a lift of not generally more than 10 feet each. The elevation to be overcome is a little more than 300 feet, and the expense is estimated at from 2½ to 5 millions of dollars.

The *Toronto Albion* states that Captain Macaulay has been appointed by the Home Government to the office of Surveyor General. No changes are to take place in the offices of Receiver or Inspector Generals.

We should be very glad to see the subject that our correspondent "Delta" mentions, taken up with spirit by the class alluded to by him.

Henry Black, Esq., of Quebec, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

By the *St. George* steamer, on Saturday evening, we received the *Quebec Gazette* of Friday afternoon, from which we have taken the ship news, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—I am no blind adherent of the Whigs—neither am I one of those calculating politicians whose end is self interest—who have grown old in the habitual flattery of the Tories, and in that common practice of self delusion which speculates on place and preferment, as the unmerited reward to be purchased by a life of insincere and degrading approbation. I neither am, nor wish to be considered, the champion of the present Ministers of Great Britain, and I shall not eulogise their efforts from the prejudice of party, nor extol their measures, merely because I approve the source from whence they emanated. But, because I have not entered the lists as a partizan of the Ministry, because I have not pinned my confidence to their political faith, or chained myself to the car of the Whigs, as some of your contemporaries are chained to that of the *Tories*, I am not, on that account, the less sensible of the manifold advantages which the country has derived from their services, nor shall my humble testimony of approbation be considered of less value than the hackneyed strains of those time-serving and servile journalists.

The Duke of Wellington removed himself from power by the sound and monstrous assertion, that "the people wanted no reform," when he declared that if he had to form a constitution for any nation, he should frame one the counterpart of that specimen of excellence under which he became Prime Minister. At that time, I say, Great Britain was in a most distracted and unhappy condition. The situation of the peasantry was truly pitiable, they were without labour, and subsisting on the miserable pittance of the parish. Incendiarism, or, as Cobbett called it, the "Rural War," was common in most of the counties. The mechanic had no scope to exercise his skill, and could give no more than mere bread to his family. In Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Manchester, the operatives were strolling about, with a longing eye cast on the closed doors of the tenantless workshops, unable to suppress the fear which arose when they thought of their starving wives and children. The absence of mind, and the careless dress of the masters, implied their distressed circumstances, which fact was corroborated by the laying down of the carriage, and the withdrawal of their own names, and those of their wives, from the subscription lists of the benevolent institutions, in the town or village where they resided. The shopkeepers complained, lamenting that their profits would scarcely cover their expenses. The landowner railed against his farmer for not paying up his rent, and the farmer, in his turn, deprecated the "badness of the times" and the utter impossibility of obtaining a return for his produce. The mighty population of Birmingham had organized themselves into a powerful body, and were able to turn out *eighty thousand* men "capable of bearing arms." Glasgow had its myriads, equally organized and ready—and so for Ireland, there were *several hundred thousand* men, who, as Mr. O'Connell emphatically declared, were only waiting "*for leave* to fight." The merchants' ships were rotting in the docks—no trade, profession or calling flourished, except the pensioned profligate who drew his income from the oppressed public, the pawnbroker who fattened on the miseries of his fellow creatures, and the landlords of gin-shops, who supplied the stimulant to every vice and crime.

This picture is not overcharged, it is a faithful copy, the original of which is furnished by the British press of the period, and on both sides of politics. Yet how pleasingly does it contrast with the present moment.

Let any one enquire, what is the situation of the country now? and let him confess how things have changed! Order reigns in the agricultural districts, and the peasant is no longer left to starve upon a paltry allowance, or turned out to choose whether he will die on the highway, or in the ditch by its side. Look to the manufacturing towns, where he prosperous, the happy condition both of master and of men, is one on which every philanthropist will delight to dwell. The one is employing his surplus capital in extending his establishments, erecting new factories, engaging more hands, giving greater wages. The other is expending his increased wages in rearing up his progeny with those habits, which he is satisfied are calculated to advance civilization, and the happiness of those who are so near and dear to him. Take a glance at the merchant, as he is, and as he was, and draw a fair conclusion, as to his comparative prosperity, now, and then. If such a view be made, without prejudice, it will be difficult not to adhere to that policy, and to those men, who have done so much for the honor of the country, and the happiness of her people. Remember the immense amount by which taxation has been reduced; that while twenty millions have been paid for the slave compensation, the removal of taxes has still been going on; and be not surprised that many of those, who were startled and alarmed by the first cry of reform, have been compelled to admit, that these have been its happy effects, and are themselves become its advocates. The great body of the nation have become satisfied, that under a reform Government they have nothing to fear; and while they contemplate the national prosperity which is now the subject of wonder to foreigners, and the source of real happiness to the country, they fervently wish, that the reign of reform may continue. Yours,

Sept. 17. A Subscriber.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

Sir,—Now that the winter evenings are approaching, when the young men (in offices) of Montreal have much leisure time, could not a Debating Club be formed, the effect of which would be, to improve our minds, as well as amuse us in our idle hours?

I will not attempt to point out the many advantages that might accrue to the attendants of such a Club, as they are, I believe, very generally known. In our sister city of Quebec, one has been formed for some time, some member of which might kindly assist us in organizing one here, in case this project were carried into execution.

Trusting that this subject may be taken up by some more able person than myself, I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Sept. 16 Delta.

From the East Indies.

The editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received, *via* St. Helena, files of Calcutta papers to the 1st of April, from which they have been able to cull some items of interest.

The *Calcutta Courier* says that Mr. Tudor's ice and apple speculation (from Boston) has turned out better this year than it did the last. The apples especially were in very great demand. The sales (including the ice and apples) during twelve days amounted to more that 5000 rupees. Mr. Tudor has succeeded in contriving an ice-house in which the loss by melting was only fifth of a ton per diem.

The *Gazette* of March 28th, publishes a report of the annual distribution of prizes among the students of the Hindoo college. The recitations were all in English, such as Alexander's Feast, Collins's Ode on the Passions, The Man of Ross, &c. &c., and the speakers were Govind Chunder Dutt, Muthy Lall Byaack, Cally Kisto Ghose, Anund Kishen Bose, and other lads with names equally harmonious.

Sir Frederick Adam has resigned the government of Madras.

The following announcement may possibly be interesting to somebody.

Married at Torgul, on the bank of the Ghuta, prabha river on the 7th of March, the younger rajah of Akuleote, to the daughter of Luxoomun Rao Sinday of Torgul.

Mr. Dashow's plan of boring for water has been adopted, it seems, in Calcutta. In one boring, at the fort, the rods had been carried to the depth of 120 feet, and the water had risen to within fourteen feet of the surface. A similar experiment was in progress at Delhi.

A steamboat called the *Banian* is plying between Calcutta and Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and other places near the straits of Malacca.

A man named Robertson has been making a balloon ascension from Calcutta. Being the first ever attempted there, it excited immense wonder among the natives, who came in some instances forty and fifty miles to see it. The public were very eager for another, which Mr. Robertson professed his willingness to make, provided he were paid 10,000 rupees, in advance.

Lord Auckland is endeavouring to introduce the culture of the cochineal insect into India.

The subject of steam communication with Europe appears to excite great interest in every part of British India. Petitions to the British government for measures to promote it were in circulation, and obtaining vast numbers of signatures.

The Calcutta papers are discussing the various systems of penitentiary discipline pursued in the United States, and urging the adoption of the best among them in India.

Lower Canada.

The Catholic Chapel in the Marine Hospital was consecrated on Wednesday last. The Protestant Chapel will be in the wing which is yet to be built, but in the interim the Commissioners have assigned an apartment over the Catholic Chapel for the use of the Protestant clergy.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The late Fire.—The *Canadien* of Wednesday last says that the origin of the late fire is attributed to the sparks from the chimney of a steamboat having ignited the store on the south side of the wharf.—*Ib.*

To the list of losses incurred at the late fire, we have to add, that Mr. Dasilva had property destroyed to the amount of £461, it having been contained in one of the stores on the Queen's wharf.—*Ib.*

At the ensuing session of the Legislature, three new seats will be required for the election of members to serve in the House of Assembly. One of these writs will be for the county of Bonaventure, in consequence of the demise of Mr. Thibaudeau: the other two are for the counties of Montmorency and Drummond, heretofore sending but one member each to the Assembly. A census lately taken of those counties, shows that each is entitled to send two members. With this addition, the number of members of the Assembly will be 91.—*Ib.*

It with sincere regret that we have learnt that Major Paré, of St François, was found drowned in the Riviere du Sud yesterday. Major Paré was a gentleman of character and respectability. He served with credit in the embodied militia during the late war, and was for some time one of the representatives in the House of Assembly.—*Ib.*

The Irish Church Bill.

We have already mentioned that this important bill was on the 2d Aug. rejected by the House of Commons, (majority 22), on account of the amendments which had been made to it in the House of Lords. We subjoin the closing part of Lord John Russell's speech on moving the rejection of the bill,—or in other words, that the amendments of the Lords should be taken into consideration three months hence:—

He would ask hon. members to consider at what settlement of the question they could arrive by this bill? It fled been said that the bill as it now stood would tranquillize Ireland, but nothing could be more wild or extravagant than such an idea. (Hear, hear) He felt convinced that if the bill was sent back to the House of Lords, agreeing in the amendments, so far from its being a settlement of the question, it would be the beginning of a fresh contest, the commencement of new agitation. (Cheers.) Those who heretofore had opposed the payment of tithes would oppose them still—they would say (and say truly,) that the terms on which they had consented to a settlement had not been listened to, and they would point out to the people of Ireland the injuries they suffered. He would put it to the House, what would be the consequence of such a course of proceeding? He would beg the house to consider what had been the consequences of the former agitation of a question not more exciting than the present—a question on which civil right and religion were concerned, but still not more animating or coming nearer to the immediate interests of the peasantry of Ireland. He alluded to the agitation which took place on the rejection of the measure of Roman Catholic emancipation; and in respect to these consequences he would quote the authority of a noble and learned friend, of an individual for whom he had always entertained the greatest regard, he alluded to Lord Brougham. (Hear.) He would take the liberty to read as eloquent a passage as ever was uttered, from the speech of that noble personage, during the discussion on the Reform Bill. The noble and learned lord said—"The burden of the cry was—'It is no time for concession; the people are turbulent, and the association dangerous.' That summer passed, and the ferment subsided not. Autumn came, but brought not the blessed fruit of peace; on the contrary, all Ireland was convulsed with the unprecedented conflict which returned the great chief of the Catholics to sit in a Protestant Parliament. Winter bound the earth in chains, but it controlled not the popular fury, whose surges, more deafening than the tempests, lashed the frail bulwarks of law founded upon justice. Spring came, but no 'ethereal mildew' was its harbinger, or followed in its train: the Catholics became stronger by every month's delay, displayed a deadlier resolution, and proclaimed their wrongs in a tone of louder defiance than before. And what course did you, at this moment of greatest excitement, and peril, and menace, deem it most fitting to pursue?—Eight months before, you had been told how unworthy it would be to yield when men clamoured and threatened. No change had happened in the interval, save that the clamours were become far more deafening, and the threat beyond comparison more overbearing. What, nevertheless, did your lordship do? Your duty; for you despised the cuckoo-note of the season 'not to be intimidated.' You granted all that the Irish demanded, and you saved your country. Was there in April a single argument advanced which had not held good in July? None, absolutely none, except the new height to which the dangers of longer delay had risen, and the increased vehemence with which justice was demanded; and yet the appeal to your pride which had prevailed in July was made in vain in April, and you wisely and patriotically granted what was asked, and ran the risk of being supposed to yield through fear!" (Cheers.) Such were the words of Lord Brougham with respect to events of which all who now heard him had had experience.—Let it also not be forgotten that there was at that time at the head of the Government of this country a man who, by his practice in war, had acquired magnanimity. (Cheers.) In that man there appeared nothing pusillanimous, nothing base, nothing disgraceful in yielding his opposition to that great question; and he (Lord J. Russell, must say, that (many as he thought had been the political errors of that noble person) by that concession he did more to benefit his country than by all the warlike victories he had achieved. (Loud cheers.)

If the house should consent to agree to the amendments made in this bill, they would enter a contest with the people of Ireland, with whom there would be no hope or probability of coming to a settlement similar to that originally proposed; and he was afraid to say that there was any person who could so control the opponents of these Irish claims as the Duke of Wellington was enabled to do at the time he had mentioned, and he had not the same confidence or faith in those who knew not the dangers and calamities of a war, that they would yield their opposition in a similar manner. (Hear, hear.) Let the house remember, that resistance had long been carried on against the claims of the Irish church; the course of justice had become places from which mandates were issued, under which crime and outrages took place; the people of this country had been excited against the people of Ireland by declarations against their religion, imputations against their country, and reflections upon their whole race. (Loud cheers.) It has been attempted to excite against them a national feeling on the part of the English, that they were bound to resist the claims made upon them, and a national feeling on the part of the Irish, that they could not hope for justice from England. No means had been spared to excite those feelings (cheers) even for gery itself had been resorted to, and been called an ingenious device (loud cheers;) and injustice had been perpetrated under the name of law, while feelings of hatred had been inculcated under the cloak of religion. (Cheers.) He might be told that all these things may happen again, but he would say that even if this bill was rejected, and the title question left unsettled, still there was a feeling on the part of the people of Ireland, (although the whole of the Legislature was not favorable to their claims, yet from the King's representative in Ireland they would have a fair and impartial administration of the law. Even with that great question unsettled, and the measure of municipal corporation reform withheld from them, the state of the assize circuits showed a manifest improvement in the decrease of crime. (Hear, hear.) If all these excitements, all these insults, all these marks of contempt towards the people of Ireland were abetted, or supposed to be abetted, by the Government of that country, he would ask what there was in the Tithe Bill which would promote tranquillity in that country? He was not afraid of proposing that the house should not agree to the Lords' amendments, because a large majority of the other house had decided against them. (Hear, hear.) He knew full well that on the American question those who contended for justice to the colonies were not one-fourth of the whole house. He had been told by a near relation that he had divided with Lord Chatham on the question, when only four Lords divided with them. It was not because there were large majorities in favor of the system that in its nature was unjust, that he thought this house ought to yield to those majorities. (Cheers.) He was sure that if, as the house did in the American war—if by similar majorities they were to concur in measures of oppression and misrule, he felt certain that they would be compelled in the end to avow that their measures had been inefficacious, and they would endeavor to atone for their denial by a tardy and ineffectual submission.

But such, he trusted, was not the course which this House was prepared to pursue. He trusted that that house, by agreeing in the motion which he was about to make, to defer the consideration of the Lords' amendments till that day three months, would give their decided assent to the proposition, that the bill which was now sent down from the Lords could not form the basis of a settlement with Ireland. (Hear hear.) If they adopted this course, they would be maintaining what they had formerly resolved—they would be doing that which, as he thought, was consistent with justice—they would be still to the people of Ireland that house of representatives to which they would look for future redress. If they were to take the other course, let them depend upon it, they would be preparing the way for great evils; let them depend upon it that that agitation which they found so strong in 1828 that they yielded to its strength, would be at least as potent and as formidable in 1836. What would they then do? Would their pride allow them, would their notions of policy and justice allow them, any longer to hesitate? (Hear hear.) Either the one course or the other they must adopt; if they took the latter, they would enter into a pertinacious struggle against the vast majority of the people of Ireland, which would have to be supported by a lavish expenditure of blood and treasure; or after having attempted in vain to force an unjust measure upon the Irish people, they would then be obliged to retract and to confess that indeed they wished to do that which was not defensible, but that the free voice of their fellow subjects had compelled them to desist from their purpose. (Cheers.) The former, and not the latter, he trusted, would be the course of that house. He was convinced, if the house pursued that course which they had hitherto adopted, that although its progress might be uncertain, although it might sometimes be interrupted, they would at length have the reward of the tranquillity and satisfaction of Ireland; that she would form a main part of their strength; that she would be a willing assistant to them in war, and an admirable part of their prosperity and force in peace. He was convinced, if they pursued this course, that they would not have to regret that they preferred what was just, that they preferred what was conciliatory, to the temptation of doing that which was neither just nor conciliatory (hear, hear); that they would maintain the character which they ought to bear as the House of Commons of England, and that come what might, finally the triumph would be their own. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

Petticoats for two.—Who wears the Petticoats?—The Vanites are doing their utmost to give publicity to some slander about a petticoat in relation to General Harrison. Have they forgotten the petticoat that was sent to General Jackson through the post office, and the one the Mobile ladies made for his adherent in Alabama?

Poetry

Ripe Hearts, Sweet Hearts.

Weary of shooting hearts, one day
Cupid lay by his bow and arrow;
And started with his spoils away,
To bark them in his little barrow—
Here, turn your eyes, the urchin cries,
Ripe hearts, sweet hearts—who buys, who buys.

I've every kind: the simple—sly—
The rebe—the prude—the grave—the wifty—
In this one rapture's pulse beats high;
This throbs with mirth, and that with pity—
I've young and old—the coy, the bold—
And some who seem, but are not cold.

See this poor little fluttering thing,
With the first touch of love 'tis throbbing:
Alas! the bee has left its sting,
While she the honey bag was robbing.
But wisdom's naught, unless 'tis bought—
Others will pay for this me thought.

To pretty Jane belongs this heart,
The veriest weather-cock of fashion;
And this to Kate, a flirt by art,
Whom nature meant alone for passion
Capricious both; yet nothing loth
To marry, I would risk an oath.

This held me many a weary day
In chase, before I overcame it;
It was so light—so joyous—gay—
So full of life, no love could tame it—
Scarcely will the mr'don smile,
I thought it was my mother's child.

Here's love enough: first love of self;
Then love of dress; of rank and station;
With some slight love for worldly pelf;
Some little too for admiration.
Beshrew my art, this loving heart
Had almost turned my sharpest dart.

Come buy, come buy; I will have less
Of ripe and rare ones, six or seven:
See this, half pure—half frail, which kept
One valve for earth, and one for heaven.
Yet if I dare the truth declare,
There's less of saint than woman there.

Thus through the streets, the urchin rolled
His weary load, still crying will you buy?
Tillevery heart he had was sold;
Nor stand to see who purchased, try them.
But at his craft he slyly laughed,
And then resumed his bow and shafts.

Editorial Waggery.

The American editors have been very facetious on the marriage of N. P. Willis, and a forthcoming production of his superlative genius. The new work anticipated, will, we have the best authority for stating, add little to his literary fame, it being at best an unlettered production, and not at all superior to the many millions of the same stamp which have been published; however much the author may consider his credit at stake in the undertaking:—

Married at Plumstead, (England) Nathaniel P. Willis, Esq. author of "First Impressions," to Mary, daughter of William Stacy, Esq. of the Royal Arsenal.

Mr. N. P. Willis the poet, it is said, has a *New work* in press.—*Boston Gazette.*

The work alluded to will probably be published in *sheets.—Troy Budget.*

If published at all, small caps will no doubt be frequently used.—*Jacksonville Gazette.*

The above work will probably be followed by *Nursery Tales.—Sunday News.*

And then look out for *squalls.—Miner's Journal.*

In this case, if neither *pap* nor *pi* will do, it may be necessary to lay down the *rules* and take the *stick* in.—*Susquehannah Register.*

Probably this is the first of a *series* of *numbers*; which, when completed, are designed to make up a *family library.—Republican Herald.*

Several *new editions* are anticipated, each being *embellished* with a miniature likeness of the *author.—Baltimore Transcript.*

The *first* volume of the above work being published, neatly bound in *calf*—with what is said to be an accurate likeness of the author, as far as the *nasal* promontory is concerned—we are authorized to state, that the *second* edition carefully revised, and improved by past experience, will be issued about the middle of next year. It is to be put up in muslin, embellished with a graphic portrait of Mrs. N. P. Willis, and dedicated by permission, to the Countess of Blessington, who is said to be eminently qualified for bringing up a child in the way *she* should (*not*) go.—*Darien Telegraph.*

Cigars.—The lovers of the genuine Havanas the legitimate Woodville yellows—will be delighted by a perusal of the following extract from the notes of a travelling eye witness of the method of preparing these fragrant instruments of delight. Says the traveller:—"Under long, open sheds were seated, each at a separate table, a number of negroes, and the leaf and cut tobacco was supplied to them by young black urchins, who skipped about with incredible activity, considering the state of the atmosphere. Upon a portion of flattened leaf the cut herb was placed, and then by the application of the wet fingers of the operator, whose saliva was in constant requisition, these materials were speedily rolled into a cigar, the twist at the top being given by placing them between the back teeth. In spite of the disgust I felt at thus learning the art and mystery of their fabrication, I bought some bundles of the "best yellows," and a few of the smaller sort called pahillos, so extensively patronised by the ladies of Cuba."

A puzzling case in law has recently presented itself in France, accompanied by the following circumstances:—"A small farmer in the Ardennes was found in the act of setting fire to his own barn, when a robber, who had concealed himself in a heap of straw, rushed out and alarmed the neighbourhood, attempting at the same time to escape, but was arrested. On being confronted with the incendiary, the latter asserted that he accomitted the act because he knew the malefactor was there, while the robber maintained that he was an innocent man, and only hid himself because he suspected the farmer of evil designs. It will be difficult to decide between such contending evidence. The barn was burnt to the ground.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

By an Act of Parliament lately passed, for regulating the Customs, an officer taking a fee of any amount, is liable to be dismissed immediately; and any person offering such fees, subjects himself to a fine of £100. The act applies to the minutest sum; and even the difference of one half-penny, in giving or receiving any change, may subject the parties to the penalties contained in the act.

United States.

A Killing Frost.—There is reason to fear that the frost of last Tuesday night, has cut off the hopes which were entertained respecting Indian Corn and other fall crops. We have had opportunity to converse with persons from the interior of this state, and with others who have passed through New England, and they say every thing is killed. The market people who come in from around the city bring the same report. The *Boston Daily Advertiser* says,—"The severe frost of Tuesday night appears to have put an entire stop to the vegetation of many plants, which usually continue to grow two months later. Indian corn is killed; very little if any in this vicinity having ripened the present season. Melons, squashes, cucumbers, beans, and other garden vegetables are killed. This will occasion a serious loss throughout New England, and cause a severe deprivation to many persons."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Leave Alone!—There is a loud call for unmarried ladies in the Wisconsin Territory—and "no questions asked" as to age! An editor there says—"all who emigrate West will not be subject to a long and tedious courtship, as we do such things here by *steam.*" If our Eastern patriarchs, who have lots of such desirable articles on hand, from "fair to middling," were but to carry out to the "far West," an extra dozen or so of their "women kind," we doubt not they would find customers by scores—while the ladies, dear souls! could enjoy the privilege of choosing whom they pleased.—*Buffalo Journal.*

An Aged Printer.—In Hartford, (Conn.,) there is a printer named George Goodwing, who is the oldest printer in America. He is in his 80th year—hearty, hale and sprightly. He was setting types for the *Connecticut Courant* more than *seventy years*, and is doing the same now. He loves his profession and calculates to be a practical printer for many years to come.

Portland—"*way down east, in the State of Maine,*" is one of the queerest places in New England, if we may judge from the newspapers of that place. The Editors are quarrelling about politics, residences, and *mint juleps*, while a Dr. Ilsley of the city announces as the latest remedy for toothache, that the mouth must be filled with cream, and then you are to bump your head against a wall till it turns to butter.

Bangor approximates to Portland. Being much in want she has made a law prohibiting the protrusion of any sign over *one foot* from the front of the building—penalty $3 per week as long as it is unhinged.

The Buffalo American Hotel.—This new establishment is spoken of as one of the most splendid in the Union. It was built by Rathbun, and afterwards purchased by Col. Palmer for $100,000. Col. Palmer is furnishing it in a style of great magnificence. The *Albany Evening Journal* says, that such richness and profusion, in the way of furniture, is only to be met with in the mansions of our most fashionable and opulent citizens. The Ladies' Drawing Rooms, for example, are furnished with two candalabras, which cost $500, and with mantel ornaments of equal value. The carpeting for these rooms is