abandoning his post when his presence was most needed, was a predisposing cause to others to follow such a laudable example. Few people are so fortunate as to have such an instructive lesson read to them by such high authority.

From this sketch my Lord, you will perceive that the Church, which enjoins on its members "to be obedient to those in authority," to "honour the King," and to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," could not by any possibility be a predisposing cause to rebellion. I think also that your Lordship will concur in opinion with me, that, if the statement I have just submitted to you be true, both those men who were "the predisposing cause" of the first, and the man who was "the predisposing cause" of the second rebellion, ought to be impeached, and that whatever a reformed Parliament may do, no doubt can exist that an unreformed Parliament, such as once existed in this country, would have lost no time in visiting these men with that punishment which such serious offences so justly merited.

Having now set your Lordship right, I am anxious to give you some directions that will enable you to avoid a similar mistake in future.* Should your Lordship unfortunately hear of a third insurrectionary movement, you will find "the predisposing cause" in a certain Report, which certain persons unknown have recently compiled, and very properly addressed to the Queen, in which they, the said compilers, "not having the fear of God before their eyes, but listening to the instigations of the Devil, have wickedly, craftily, and of malice aforethought," deceived your Lordship's unsuspecting confidence "misstated facts" and misrepresented motives, and to divert attention from the real offenders, who travel under the assumed name of "discontented gentlemen," have raised "a hue and cry" against the Government of the Queen and the Church of God.

By following these directions, your Lordship will be able to extricate yourself from the labyrinth of crooked paths into which your compilers have so insidiously and designedly conducted you, and to arrive at the object of your anxious search—"the predisposing cause of the rebellion."

Confiscation of property was once a consequence of treason, before a reform of our criminal code reduced the offence in the scale of guilt, and applied to that crime the mitigated name of "discontent," but I am not aware that it was ever resorted to in any age as a punishment for loyalty. To pardon the guilty and punish the innocent is a modern theory, and being first promulgated in this Report is doubtless one of those discoveries so loudly proclaimed at Devenport as likely to create universal astonishment. Your compilers make you to say, "I know of no mode of giving satisfaction but by repealing all provisions in Imperial Acts that relate to the application of the Clergy reserves and the funds arising from them." Ignorant of the world, and holding the antiquated notions of Colonial simplicity, I should have thought, my Lord, it was your duty to have inquired into the right of the Church to this property, and if you found upon such investigation that it belonged to the Church, to state with that frankness and manliness that becomes a Peer of the Realm, and "*without shrinking*," that the first duty of a Government being to protect [illegible] in the enjoyment of their property, these re[illegible] must be held sacred from all interference, [illegible] far from countenancing such sacrilegi[illegible] [illegible] you would resist it to the utmost of [illegible]; and on the other hand, if it did not [illegible] the Church, that it was equally your duty [illegible] upon the mode of its distribution that [illegible] be best calculated to promote the cause of true religion. I should have thought, that instead of embodying rumours as facts, and pretensions as [illegible], your Lordship, from the illegality of your first measures, distrustful of your own judgement on matters of law, would have called for legal opinions, and especially would have requested a perusal of that given by so distinguished a man as Mr. Justice Patteson on this subject. I should have thought it your duty to have stated to those claimants, among other proofs of the Clergy of the Church of England being the parties to whom this property belonged, these remarkable words of this learned judge—"I have no doubt that the Clergy of the Church of England are that body: I am also of opinion that the Governors of the Provinces, acting under Her Majesty's direction, cannot legally make any appropriation to others;" and thus allayed irritation by showing its injustice, and suppressed agitation by exhibiting its folly as well as its inutility. But such opinions I find are long since exploded as too primitive for this enlightened age, when Reform has enlarged our ideas as well as extended our Suffrage. I shall not here enter into any particulars of this title—it is not the place for such discussions. They would distract more attention and occupy more space than a public journal can devote to them; nor shall I enquire whether this provision was a wise one, or a convenient one, or whether an arrangement could not be made satisfactory to all and injurious to none. It is the principle to which I object, that the property of any individual or any body of men should be forcibly taken from them, and distributed among others to appease their turbulent clamours. Your Lordship is entitled to the credit of great liberality, but has no pretension to the honour of originality in propounding this doctrine. History is full of instruction on this subject, and he who will not draw the moral deserves to suffer for his obstinate refusal. In this country it has already been announced as an article of the political creed of a certain party, and will doubtless receive additional weight from the sanction of your Lordship's name. But, my Lord, in the eventful changes that are in progress, and which I fear a chastening Providence has in store for us, the division of the Lambton Estates may awaken your Lordship when too late to a knowledge of this truth, that the principles of justice are uniform, universal, and immutable, and that that which is right in Canada cannot by any possibility be wrong in England.

I am now about to take my leave of you, my Lord, for ever; circumstances over which I can exercise no control, but which at this juncture I deeply deplore, render it necessary that I should close these remarks upon your Lordship's Report. There are other subjects of great importance that require explanation, but I must leave that task to others. Having done my duty, I will await the result as becomes a good subject, with a full reliance upon the justice of that tribunal to which the matter is referred. If there are any parts of these letters calculated to give your Lordship pain, believe me, the infliction has been mutual. If I have expressed myself strongly, it is because I feel deeply, and not because I harbour any of those base propensities, now so common in Great Britain, to impair the respect that is due to rank and station. Such a motive would be as unworthy as the servile adulation you have received is mean and contemptible. The nobility of this country give stability to the Government, splendour to the Throne, dignity to the Legislature, and character to the people, and are at once its brightest ornament and its best support. When your Lordship shall have occupied the high station a few years longer to which you have been so recently elevated, and the pride of rank shall have departed with its novelty, and when the exercise of new duties shall have superseded former habits of agitation, I make no doubt that better, calmer, and juster notions will prevail in your Lordship's mind.

The Crown and the People have an equal claim upon the protection of the Peers against any encroachments on their rights, and they best consult their own safety in a vigilant restraint of both within their legitimate spheres. An undue preponderance given to the one endangers the liberty of the subject; an opposite inclination of power perils the safety of the Sovereign; but vibration affects the harmonious action of each, and, disturbing the balance of the constitution, produces a cessation of its powers. This crisis, my Lord, is called a revolution. Similar causes produce similar effects. The Report of La Fayette, on his return from the States, subverted monarchy in France; the Report of your Lordship, equally laudatory of that Republic and its institutions is no less dangerous from its democratic tendencies to the Monarchy of England. Let us hope, that as your Lordship is as much superior to that man in principle as you are fortunately inferior to him in talent, there may be no resemblance in the result, and that the crude and undigested theories of a few visionary men will not be substituted for the experience of age.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
A COLONIST.

* As most of the misstatements exposed in these letters refer to matters in the Colonies, it may be as well to select a few immediately within the knowledge of the people of this country, that they may see how little dependence is to be placed on the accuracy of any part of the Report. His Lordship inserts a complaint that, although the proper height according to law is preserved between the decks of emigrant ships, the officers do not enforce the measurement between the beams. Now, it appears that the power of the officers extends to the height between the *decks* but not between the *beams*, of which the complaint is made. He next points out the ignorance of the surgeons of emigrant ships, when the ignorance consist in supposing surgeons are required by law in vessels sailing to America. He also inserts a remark relative to selecting ships which are scarcely seaworthy, when in fact, the officers are not empowered by law to select the ships at all; yet upon such grounds as these was his Lordship made by his compilers to prefer a sweeping charge of neglect of duty, upon the worthy superintendant of this department, and eleven or twelve meritorious officers of the navy who honestly discharge their functions at their respective stations. Almost every part of the Report teems with similar errors, betraying deplorable ignorance and most inexcusable carelessness in the compilers.

BY THE "LIVERPOOL."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, April 15.

Thirteen petitions against any alteration in the corn laws; four for the protection of the church in Canada; several from places in Scotland and England against any system of education not founded on the principles of the Established Church; three in favour of Mr. R. Hill's plan of postage reform; several against the Irish system of education.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, April 12.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that he would state the exact terms of the amendment he should propose on Monday next. He should move as follows:—"Resolved, that on the 13th of March a motion was made for the production of certain documents relating to crime and outrages, and to offences connected with Ribbonism in Ireland; that the periods included in such returns were from the year 1835 to the present time; that her Majesty's ministers did not oppose the motion. That on the 21st March the House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the state of crime and outrage, in Ireland, which rendered life and property insecure; that in consequence of the appointment of such Committee, this House had been called upon to agree to a resolution, expressing confidence in the government of Ireland and of the policy adopted of late years in the government of that country. Resolved, that it appears to this House, that the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry by the House of Lords, under the circumstances above-mentioned does not justify her Majesty's Ministers to call upon this House to withold previous inquiry into the state of Ireland, and to make a declaration respecting the policy of one branch of the Legislature, and still less to object to that policy; that it is not expedient to call in question the undoubted right of the House of Lords to appoint this committee, especially as this inquiry does not interfere with any resolution of the House of Commons, or with any measure in contemplation in that House." (Hear.)

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE said, that as there were two great parties in that House, he wished to place upon record on behalf of that party to which he belonged, an expression of their opinion. He should therefore move, that in the event of Lord John Russell's resolution being adopted, that the following words should be added.—"That it is also expedient to effect such reform as may conduce to their contentment, and to the welfare of the people at large." (Hear.)

MONDAY.

The House and all its galleries and avenues were crowded at an early hour, and at a quarter before six Lord J. RUSSELL rose to address the House. He pointed out the unprecedented course adopted by the Lords in setting themselves up as tribunal to sit in judgment on the mode in which the prerogative is exercised. To add to the offensiveness of the proceedings of the Lords, he showed that the committee of inquiry was shamefully packed. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland said his lordship, would be unable in any one case to make a decision, without those to whom that decision may not be palatable, saying, "you have decided by virtue of the prerogative of the crown; but we know that there is another tribunal—there is a committee of the House of Lords—(loud cheers)—there is a committee sitting, moved for by Lord Roden, with a majority of more than two to one,—(Cheers.) In that committee we know we have a majority. We have chosen a jury to try the cause; or, as the petition presented by my noble friend (Lord Stanley) from Rochedale, says, 'appointed a jury to try the cause'—(cheers)—a committee having a majority in the proportion of 13 to 5; the Lord Lieutenant may say what he likes as to the remission of sentences, but we will appeal from the prerogative of the crown to the committee of the House of Lords." This, said his Lordship, was saying that the prerogatives of the crown should be submitted to the party decision of one House of Parliament. The House of Lords having adopted the unprecedent course of thus erecting itself into a tribunal to sit in judgment on the executive, it became necessary to take the opinion of the House of Commons. He next enterd on the important consideration, when there is a collision between the two houses, which of them ought to give way. Where the House of Commons speaks the sense of the country, the Lords must be made to adopt the sense of the House of Commons, or the consequence must be anarchy and confusion. "It is quite true," said his lordship, "that for a long period of time, owing to the corruption of this House, to the influence exercised over it by the crown and by individual members of the House of Lords, there was no positive difference of opinions. But in former days there have been differences of opinion." Having described some of those differences his lordship proceeded to observe—

"For a considerable time, however, as I have said, owing to defects in the representation, the House of Lords and the House of Commons acted with very little difference of opinion; but immediately after Lord Grey and a reform government were entrusted by his late Majesty with the administration of affairs, it very soon happened that with respect to a question of executive government, the policy of the government with respect to Portugal, a difference of opinion did arise. The House of Lords assented to an address to his Majesty, in fact, disputing and disapproving of the conduct of this House. What was the result? An honourable member, an honourable and gallant friend of mine, immediately asked the opinion of this House—he asked whether this House agreed with the House of Lords, or whether it did not agree with him in supporting the policy of the administration.—(Hear, hear.) You cannot have the policy of the executive carried on according to the opinion of the House of Commons and also according to the opinion of the House of Lords, when they differ you must take the opinion of one or the other. I say the opinion of the House of Commons ought to be expressed on the subject; and I say if the opinion of the House of Commons differ from the opinion of the House of Lords, according to the practice of the constitution of this country—according to the power vested in the House of Commons—the opinion of the House of Commons on this subject ought to prevail."—(Loud and continued cheering.) The constitutional course, where it is believed the Commons did not speak the sense of the country, is to have recourse to a dissolution; but the way of managing the Lords is very different, and Lord J. Russell proceeded to describe it:—

"At one time," said his lordship, "Lord Grey's government, with the consent, I believe, of every member of the cabinet but one, did advise so large a creation of peers as would overwelm the independent voice of the House of Lords." And this is the way in which it would again be necessary to proceed with regard to them, were they to be so ill advised as to differ in opinion with a House of Commons really representing the people. The exercise of patronage had been censured. "I am ready," said the noble lord, "to say that I think—as my noble friend near me (Lord Morpeth) stated last year—that the favour and patronage of the government should be given rather to their friends and supporters than to their decided and inveterate enemies.—(Loud cheers.) I know no policy or wisdom in pursuing any other course," He was aware that the extreme Reformers were unfavourably disposed to the government. Their arguments he would deal with when the hon. member for Finsbury should move his amendment; and then, too, he would restate his own declarations—not as they had been carelessly, or perhaps carefully, misrepresented by others, but as he himself had uttered them. They might be made a ground for expelling the government, but he was not prepared to unsay them, either as to Ireland or as to the rest of the empire. "Our dismission (said he) may be an evil for Ireland, but for ourselves we have nothing to regret—for ourselves we have nothing to repent." The noble lord concluded by moving his resolution.

Sir R. PEEL, in proposing his amendment, laid down two propositions: that it is not expedient, except under peculiar circumstance, to pass abstract resolutions; and that the inexpediency is aggravated when such resolutions tend to place the Commons in unjust conflict with the Lords. A vote of confidence, or want of confidence, on a single point of policy is a dangerous resource. A good government may be attacked and beaten on some one weak point; and on some one strong point a bad government may be propped and furnished with a general but false credit. A vote on a single point may, indeed, have the advantage of particular explicitness; but if, as here, you venture not to specify your men, your period, nor your principles, you only involve the house in embarrassment. Again, you cannot separate the individual minister from the entire government, and a compliment, to Lord Normanby imports a compliment to the whole Cabinet under whom he acted: just as, when Lord Glenelg's policy was attacked last year, Lord Palmerston, hastening to the rescue with the affectionate warmth of Nisus in Euryalus's peril, told the house that an attack on Lord Glenelg was an attack on his colleagues and that no ministry deserved to stand which could vouchsafe to make one of its body a scape-goat for the rest.—(Great laughter.) No period is limited in this resolution of approval. Do you mean to include the days of Lord Wellesley and Lord Melbourne, when the former was Lord-Lieutenant, or when the latter was Chief Secretary? In that case, you will vote, what I am sure you don't mean an approval of *my* public policy, for I was Secretary for the Home Department when they held those offices. No; you mean only the days which have succeeded Lord Normanby's appointment in 1835. He came, in the last place, to consider the averments of the ministerial resolution. The principles, he said, for governing Ireland ought to be the impartial administration of law and the equally impartial distribution of mercy, without attempt at display. As to patronage, religious creeds ought not to be made a ground of selection, though political opinions might properly be so, but this should be to the exclusion of all persons belonging to any association which tend to the disturbance of the public peace; and all should be done with a never-failing regard to the maintenance of the Established Church in Ireland. This might be offensive to some who heard him, but if power were attainable only by a sacrifice of the church, he was prepared to abandon the prospect of power for ever. He took a brief review of various culpable measures of the Irish administration, particularly the indiscriminate system of pardon for effect, the appointment of Mr. Pigot, a member of the association, to be, first the legal adviser of the castle, and now Solicitor-General; and the continuance of Lord Headfort in a household office about her Majesty, after his having moved a resolution at a public meeting in Ireland, that peace could not be expected while the present church establishment should subsist. The right hon. baronet again most solemnly warned the House, especially with reference to the present state of foreign affairs, and of the population in our northern counties, against the mischief of any misunderstanding between the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. E. TENNENT rose to address the house in opposition to the motion of the noble lord (Lord John Russell.) The simple question at issue was, had the government of Lord Normanby tended to the suppression of crime in Ireland? It appeared from one return alone that 14,000 offences of a serious character had been committed, and although other returns showed that as many as 27,000 committals had taken place, that the whole number of offences was 100,000, still the hon. and learned member for Dublin had declared that crime was diminishing, and that the country was improving in tranquillity. He maintained that the conduct of Lord Normanby with respect to the liberation of criminals was unwise and ill-timed. In considering the present subject, he thought that the conduct of government, with respect to the Irish church, ought not to be disregarded, and certainly no one could say they were entitled to the confidence of the Protestants of Ireland on that ground. Their conduct to the Irish clergy had been cruel and unfeeling. The hon. gentleman then referred to the course pursued by government with respect to the appropriation clause, and read passages from the speeches of Lord John Russell to show that the government was hostile to the established church, and said this was further indicated by their having sent Lord Ebrington to Ireland.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN said that the allegations of the hon. gentleman, with regard to criminal trials in Ireland being nothing more than a mockery under the administration of Lord Normanby, were effectually disproved by the return of convictions which had been read on the previous night. According to the speech of the hon. gentleman, he ought not to vote for the amendment of the right hon. baronet, his leader, who had not introduced that amendment as a vote of censure upon the Irish policy of the government, whereas the speech of the hon. gentleman who spoke last was all through its extent inculpatory of the Irish government. The people of Ireland had reason to be deeply grateful to the noble lord who brought forward the motion before the house, for it would call forth the opinion of that house as to what line of policy should be adopted in future towards Ireland. Since the appointment of Lord Normanby to the administration of Irish affairs Roman Catholics had been promoted to the judicial bench and the office of assistant barrister, to an extent which indicated an inclination to do justice to the people. Formerly the constabulary were principally Protestants; but now there was an equal or larger number of Roman Catholics; and this was another proof of the change of policy which had taken place. Another instance was furnished by the county which he represented. For a period of one hundred and fifty years there had not been a Roman Catholic appointed to the office of high sheriff until the last year. The hon. member concluded by calling on members, however much they might feel dissatisfied with the general conduct of government, to support them in their policy towards Ireland.

Col. PERCEVAL opposed the motion, and complained of the exaggerations that had distinguished the speech of the hon. member. It would be perfect mockery in him to vote confidence in the present government, seeing that he and his family had suffered so much from its mismanagement of the interests of Ireland.—(Hear.)

Mr. LASCELLES said he reverted with pleasure to the speech made by the right hon. baronet last night, for in that speech there was no statement attributing the crime in Ireland to the existing government.—(Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman had certainly lamented the deplorable state of society which existed in Ireland, and he (Mr. Lascelles) could not help coming to the conclusion, from all the statements he had heard respecting crime in Ireland, that it was the duty at least of those who were not mixed up, and in immediate contact with, the conflicting parties in Ireland, to do their utmost to allay the unhappy irritation prevailing there, and cordially to co-operate in the measures brought forward by the government for improving the condition of the country.—(Cheers from the ministerial benches.) The hon. gentleman proceeded to contend that the motion of the noble lord (Russell) was irrelevant—it was extraordinary for a government to ask a vote of confidence on a part of its policy. Regarding the amendment of Sir Robert Peel in the light of moving the previous question, he would give it his support.—(Hear, hear.) If the government regarded the present state of affairs as a 'crisis' it had been brought on, not by the conservatives but by themselves.

LORD POWERSCOURT contended that the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, however amiable in private character, had not, in the exercise of his functions, as it appeared to him, sufficiently upheld the supremacy of the law. By his excessive exercise of the prerogative of mercy, as well as by the manner in which he had exercised it, he had, it was asserted, materially loosened the obligations of the law in the eyes of the misguided peasantry of Ireland. It appeared, under all the aspects of the case, that, while outrage increased with dreadful strides in Ireland, in the same proportion increased impunity.—(Hear.) He (Lord Powerscourt) should therefore feel great pleasure in voting for the amendment of the right hon. baronet.

Mr. S. HERBERT contended that the House of Lords had a perfect right to institute an enquiry into the state of crime and outrage in Ireland; and that the fact of their doing so could not be construed into a vote of censure on the conduct of the government. He trusted the House would pause before it allowed itself, for party and selfish purposes, to be placed in a false position.—(Hear.)

Col. CONOLLY contended that an inquiry into the state of Ireland was imperatively called for. Juries were overawed, criminals were pardoned, outrages were committed with impunity, and no redress could there be obtained for the honest and peaceable among the people. Even when good prospects offered for the employment of English capital, every such enterprise was at length abandoned, from the impossibility of obtaining protection for either property or life.

WEDNESDAY.—*Adjourned Debate.*

Mr. BARRON resumed the debate, and contended that the policy of Lord Normanby had materially conduced to the improvements of Ireland, as he could prove from public documents, and from his own personal knowledge as a land owner and a magistrate. The hon. member proceeded to detail the extension of trade and manufactures in that country since 1829. If they refused their sanction to the motion of the noble lord, they would put an end to all improvement in Ireland. Its rejection would cause joy in St. Petersburg, the camp of Don Carlos would resound with "*vivas*," and every despot in Europe would rejoice, while unhappy Ireland would be plunged into discord and anarchy.

Sir R. BATESON admitted with pleasure that Ireland had improved during the last twenty years. The conduct of the Irish landlords had been severely denounced. He could say that as far as the landlords in his part of the county were concerned, it was a foul calumny to say that they acted cruelly towards their tenants. Honourable gentlemen opposite complained of the existence of orangeism in Ireland. Why, if the government continued in their present course, every Protestant in Ireland would be compelled, in self-defence, to become an orangeman. He was not an orangeman, but he must say that the orangemen of Ireland had been grossly maligned and deceived. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, had stated that if the orange society was dissolved, he would take care that all other societies of a similar character were put down, and that no partiality should be shown. How was it, then, that ribbon societies and precursor societies were allowed to be formed publicly, and no notice taken of them. The hon. member concluded by expressing his belief that if the government of Ireland discouraged agitation, and lent itself to advance the comfort of the people, that country would soon be materially improved.

Mr. SHAW said with respect to the discrepancies in the returns of the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and the inspectors of prisons, the reasons given for them, by the noble lord the secretary of state, and those offered by the hon. and learned gentleman, were as much at variance as the returns themselves. He felt bound, as officially connected with the administration of justice in Ireland for some years, to state his conviction that the principles acted upon by Lord Normanby's government did not tend to render effectual the administration of justice, or to promote the general peace of the country. There had been a tendency in the conduct of the Irish government to impress upon the minds of the Irish people that agitation was the surest passport to distinction and office. The hon. and learned gentleman next alluded to the abuse of the prerogative of mercy manifested by the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who had gone from gaol to gaol, unattended by an official adviser of the government, and pardoning criminals without any reference to the judges who tried them. This had naturally given offence to the Irish judges, who considered themselves insulted by such proceedings. The hon and learned member next alluded to the exertions made to sustain the present administration by agitation, and concluded by expressing his belief that any government, whether Whig or Tory, which administered the laws mildly but firmly, observed real and substantial justice, and sought the support of the respectable and sober-minded classes, would advance the natural and intellectual resources of the country, and promote the happiness of the people.—(Cheers.)

The debate, on the motion of Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, was then adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, April 18.

Lord Roden inquired whether it was the intention of the Marquis of Lansdowne to attend the committee on crime in Ireland.

Lord Lansdowne intimated, that both himself and the Marquis of Normanby conceived that the committee being of a criminatory nature, they felt themselves precluded from sitting on it.

Lord Brougham asked a question as to an absurd law relating to the press in Malta.

Lord Normanby said, the ordinance was still under consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, April 18.
(*Adjourned Debate.*)

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. M. J. O'Connell, who supported the motion of Lord John Russell.

Mr. John Young would vote for the amendment

Mr. David Rouche supported the motion.

Sir Wm. Roche would give the Home Secretary his grateful support.

Mr. Hume supported the motion, but denounced the general conduct of the ministry.

Viscount Morpeth, in a long & eloquent speech, supported the motion. The noble lord spoke for upwards of three hours.

Sir James Graham supported the amendment, after which the debate was adjourned until Friday evening (yesterday.)

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Property in *GAGETOWN*, formerly owned and occupied by JAMES BLIZZARD and at present tenanted by James Mays, as a Public Establishment.—The premises are admirably situated for business of any kind: and a Wharf having recently been erected on the property, next the public landing, will add much to its former advantageous situation.
Apply to JAS. T. HANFORD.
St. John, May 10, 1839.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from Ward-street to No. 7, End of Tilton's Wharf. Entrance from west side of Ward-street.
May 10. THOMAS HANFORD.

LONDON BROWN STOUT, And Pale Brandy.

Just Received and on sale—
25 CASKS (each 6 doz.) superior London BROWN STOUT—Quarts;
5 half pipes superior Pale BRANDY;
10 half pipes Pale Hollands GENEVA.
May 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Ladies' Boarding and Day School.

MISS KIRK respectfully announces that she will open a morning Class, on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at her residence in Union street, near the *Golden Ball*, for the instruction of Young Ladies in *Grammar, Geography and History*, and the use of the Globes—the number will be limited to twelve. Hours, from 9 till 11. ☞ Instruction on the Organ given at Miss K's. residence.
April 19.

THE CHRONICLE.
ST. JOHN, MAY 17, 1839.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Liverpool* at New York, we have Liverpool papers to the 20th of April.—The House of Commons took up the question upon Ireland on the 15th, and were engaged in adjourned debate on the 19th.

No further news respecting the Disputed Territory is given in any of the English papers, and the great question again appears to remain under the guidance of Lord Palmerston and the American Minister!!

Liverpool, April 20.

THE *LAMB*-ING SEASON.—The Ministers are good men, excellent Christians. They follow the Apostle's advice and take care of their own.—Lord Melbourne's brother, Sir F Lamb, is made a Peer and now shines forth as Baron BEAUVALE.—Had it only been VEAL instead of VALE, the change would have been more miraculous from LAMB. But we are assured by the Ministerial papers that he deserves this honour. We have no doubt that he deserves it—but we are quite sure that he never would have obtained it, had he not been Lord Melbourne's brother. It is the LAMB *connection*, not the *Austrian* treaty, which has translated him into VEAL. We say this, because when we see a Plunket pitchforked into one bishopric and the curly-wigged and dandy brother-in-law of Sir John C. Hobhouse thrust, to his own astonishment, into another, when we see all and every thing both in Church & State, carefully bestowed according to the ties of blood and relationship, and when we see that the very existence of merit is not recognized beyond the pale of cousinship to the Whig Aristocracy, and when we hear an insolent whigling, an Anson, or some such name, proclaiming in the House of Commons that high birth is a pledge of a man's superior honesty in a place of trust—when we see and hear such things, it is impossible to conceive for a single moment that any promotion or reward dealt out by the Whigs is meant as a reward for merit. The persons upon whom they bestow their favours may be deserving—but this is accidental—the favours are given to the Aristocratic connection, not to the deserts, of the fortunate individual. Thus we would not subtract one iota from the merits of Sir F. Lamb. He may be all that is said of him and more. What we maintain is this—that it is Lord Melbourne's *brother*, and not the able diplomatist, who has been promoted.—*Chronicle.*

Trial of the Earl of Stirling.—The trial of Alexander Alexander, assuming the title of the Earl of Stirling, for being accessary to the crime of forging certain English and French documents to fill up two links which the Lord Ordinary (Cockburn) found to be wanting in the evidence of his pedigree has been postponed till the 29th inst.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has granted the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom to J. Baron Ponsonby, G. C. B. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the sublime Ottoman Porte, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, &c. of Viscount Ponsonby, of Imokilly, county of Cork; and the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom to Sir Frederick Jas. Lamb, C. C. B., Ambassador Extraordinary to Vienna, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, &c., of Baron Beauvale, of Beauvale, Nottingham.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday the marriage of the Marquess of Douro, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, and the Lady Elizabeth Hay, a daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweeddale, was solemnised according to the service of the established church, at St. George's church, Hanover square. This marriage has created greater interest in the higher circles than any other that has taken place for some years past. On the arrival of the Lady Elizabeth Hay, accompanied by her bridesmaids, her ladyship was cheered by the assembled people, and on her ladyship entering the church there was an unusual anxiety to catch a glimpse of the fair betrothed. His Grace the Duke of Wellington appeared in excellent health and spirits. The ceremony was performed by the Honorable and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, dean of Durham, uncle of the noble bridegroom. A great number of the family circle were present. At the termination of the marriage the wedding party repaired to the family residence of the Marquess of Tweeddale in Belgrave-square, where a sumptuous *dejeunner* awaited their arrival. In the front drawing-room was placed the grand wedding cake. It was of very large dimensions and weighed upwards of 100 pounds. Round the cake were baskets of sugar-work, filled with orange flowers, tied tastefully with white satin; in the intervals were ornamental sugar-work; at the extreme edge were armorial bearings of the Duke of Wellington and Marquess of Tweeddale, placed alternately, bunches of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and favours being very appropriately inserted on each side. The crests of both the noble families were also introduced. On the top was a large bouquet of orange blossoms and white roses, round which were placed several small cornucopias, containing small bouquets of orange flowers; the whole was surmounted by two doves resting lightly on the flowers, the effect being very harmonious. The Marquess and Marchioness of Douro left town in the afternoon for Strathfieldsaye, to pass the honeymoon.

Lord Brougham was sufficiently recovered to leave Paris on Sunday for London. His lordships indisposition is said to have arisen from his having swallowed a needle.

Steam Navigation to India.—In the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for "fifty thousand pounds, being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expense of steam communication to India, by way of the Red Sea, for one year, to March 31, 1840."

Mr. Secretary Labouchere has sold his elegant mansion, in Hamilton-place, adjoining the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham's, to ——— Bevan, Esq., for the sum of £20,000. The right hon. gentleman, who recently succeeded to a large fortune by the demise of his father, the wealthy banker, has purchased one of the new mansions in Eaton-square.

Lord John Russell has issued a circular, calling on the lord-lieutenants of counties to keep an eye on the sale of arms within their jurisdictions, by itinerant and other venders. He states that to sell or purchase arms for the purpose of resisting the law is illegal, and that all training of armed men not authorised by the constituted authorities is also illegal, and renders those concerned in it liable to imprisonment or transportation. He therefore requests the different lord-lieutenants to be on their guard against these practices, and to procure depositions with regard to any seditious meetings held within their jurisdiction.

EXECUTION IN CARLOW.—John Nolan was executed yesterday week, at Carlow, for the murder of his aunt, and a child only seven years old.

PAGANINI.—The physicians despair of being able to prolong the days of this eminent artist, who appears to have lived for some time past by positive enchantment. It is said that Paganini will leave a fortune of ten millions of francs (£400,000,) which, according to his last intention, will be divided among his musical colleagues both in France and Italy, whose number is rated at between 700 and 800.—*France Musicale.*

Registration Barristers.—In the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates, there is an estimate of the sum required "to pay the allowances and expences of the barristers employed in revising lists of voters, &c., £13 000." And an agreeable note follows, stating that "a sum of £3792 1s. 8d has been paid from civil contingencies to make good the deficiency of the grant of last year."

It appears from the official chronicle of court news, that Sir James Clark (dismissed by the Duchess of Kent for his part in the Lady Flora Hastings scandal) has been in attendance on the Queen; but that her Majesty has "*not* suffered from the inclemency of the weather.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We regret to learn from a correspondent that the noble lord was taken suddenly ill at the close of last night's debate, but medical advice having been sent for, his lordship recovered, and was very shortly enabled to return home.

The Paris papers are perfectly free from any warlike tone, in reference to this country; but the Ministers have stated that the Bay of Fundy, it not the Atlantic, and until that is decided positively, one way or the other, it will be perfectly useless to attempt to settle the Boundary Line, by surveys of any commissioners.

The affair of the Queen and Lady Flora Hastings continued to cause much excitement; and is likely to detract much from the popularity of her Majesty.

Parliament not being in session at the time the packets sailed, there was no important official action transpiring in regard to the Boundary Question. The state of the present yearly revenue tho' it sounds well in comparison with what it was in 1838, is not so cheering when actually rated. Although it exceeds that of the past year by over two millions, yet the contrast is not fair, taking into consideration that in 1838 the national income fell nearly four millions beneath the expenditure. The expenditures have increased nearly two or three millions since Parliament met, and the revenue was declined by nearly three millions.

The Revised Pension list has made its appearance in England, and the entire sum to be annually provided out of the civil list amounts to £130,000.

The Canadian Prisoners.—Upon the motion of Lord Brougham, a return of the names of persons tried for political offences in Canada since the first of October, 1837, with the result of the trial and sentences, was ordered to be laid on the table of the House of Lords.

The British Government are putting twenty brigs of war in commission to put down the Slave trade carried on under the Portuguese flag.

THE MINISTERIAL INDICTMENT.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Chronicle*, writing from London, in reference to the approaching trial of the ministers, says:—"I have no manner of doubt, the ministers will have a majority; but the question is whether it will not be so minute an one as to render it ludicrous for them to go on upon it. To be sure, Lord John Russell announced that he adopts the declaration of Lord Melbourne, and that the ministry will cling to office so long as they have a majority of one. *But Lord John falsified this declaration in quoting it.* What Lord Melbourne said was this—that, taking the appropriation clause as passed by the House of Commons as the basis of his government, he could continue to keep the ministry together as long as they had a majority in the commons *upon that point!* But where is the appropriation clause now? Where is this *point d'appui* and bond of union? It is a fact, that on Friday last the ministry were actually out for two hours; and that it was only on the "tearful entreaty" of the queen, that they adopted the present course in order to prolong their existence yet a *little longer*. The speaker on Friday told Sir W Gossett that the ministry were out, and that that day was the pleasantest he had ever passed in the House of Commons, as it was *the last*. He was to get his peerage. O'Connell seems to have the entire arrangement of the present crisis. At his request, Lord John Russell has postponed the trial from the 11th to the 15th in order to allow him more time for "*the simultaneous agitation of all Ireland.*"

Mr. Stanley, secretary to the treasury, has written to the parliamentary supporters of the ministry, to be at their post on the 15th April, as the debate on that night will decide the fate of the government.

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic confederation amount, according to the calculations of a Frankfort paper, to 1,400,000 men—700,000 furnished by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia, and 300,000 by the other states of the confederation.

The King of the Sandwich islands has promulgated a law, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the importation of ardent spirits of any kind into those islands, except in small quantities, for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and imposing a duty of one dollar and a half a gallon on wines.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel, who have usually passed the recess at Drayton manor, purpose this year remaining in town. The grand entertainment to be given by the right hon. bart. and his lady on the 10th instant, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Duchess of Gloucester, will be the first grand party this season. Upwards of five hundred cards have been issued for the coming party.—*Standard.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—On Saturday week, a boy about seven years of age, a son of a person named W. Solomans, of Risca, undertook for the wager of a sovereign, to run from Risca to Newport with the Tredegar coach, and to reach the post-office in this town before it. Accordingly, the child started from Risca with the coach, and kept with it until it reached the top ascent, and outstripped the coach, winning the wager, to the delight of every one who witnessed the extraordinary performance. The distance is about seven miles and it was completed in forty-five minutes. Considering the age of the boy, we think this a feat almost unprecedented.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

We are credibly informed that when the rumour of Sir Herbert Taylor's death was conveyed to the Home-office, Lord John Russell immediately sent to the clergyman of St. Katharine's demanding the charter of the foundation. His lordship's zeal, no doubt, was extremely praiseworthy in endeavouring to provide for some whig-radical friend before his proximate loss of office; but it would, perhaps, have been rather more decorous to have waited till he had ascertained whether the report of Sir Herbert's death were actually true. But the whigs are famed for selling the skin of the bear before the animal is caught,—and, whether reputation is to be won or lost, the rapacity which characterizes their acts is ever predominant.—*Morning Herald.*

IRON HOUSES.—The efficiency of iron to the application of steam vessels have been so successfully introduced, that we notice an elegant plan of a sea cottage of that description hung up in the Tontine Coffee Room, which seems so admirably adapted that we have no doubt they will soon be in very general use. The plan referred to seems to have six rooms, kitchen, and laundry, and other conveniences, for the small sum of £250, or if a double house of fourteen rooms, £500. This is not half the price of a common house with similar accommodation, and can be ready for possession in two months. The iron trade of this neighbourhood should each set down one by way of introducing them.—*Glasgow Courier.*

PORTSMOUTH, April 2.—The whole of this neighbourhood has been thrown into the greatest state of excitement and alarm within this last few days, by the most attrocious and cold blooded murder which has taken place, since that of the families of Mars and Williams, in Ratcliffe-highway. These are the circumstances which have transpired:—At two o'clock, A. M. last Saturday the 31st inst. William Jones, a shoemaker, of Gosport, returned home with his foreman and two apprentices, from some society of which they were members, William Jones being very much intoxicated. His wife imprudently (considering the state he was in), upbraided him for his conduct, and incensed him to such a degree, that he stabbed her twice or three times in the abdomen with an awl which was unfortunately within his reach, she expired this morning from the effects of this his unnatural conduct. His foreman hearing the struggle rushed in to the wife's assistance, when Jones, who is an immense powerful man, seized him by the neck and dashed his brains out. His villany was not yet finished, justly fearing that his crime would be brought to light by means of his apprentices, twins of about twelve years of age, Jones dragged both to the back door of his premises, and there hung them.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH AT OXFORD.—*Oxford March 30.*—The Conservatives of this borough have this day achieved a triumph as unexpected as it was decisive. The death of Mr. Cook caused a vacancy in the East Ward, the most Radical ward in Oxford, they (the Radicals) having always returned their candidates by large majorities at the head of the poll. In the present case, Mr. Jones, a Dissenter, the Radical Candidate, had 24 hours start of Mr. Griffith, the Conservative. The election of the latter was conducted by Mr. W. Brunner, the new Conservative agent, under whose auspices this glorious victory had been achieved, the numbers at the close of the poll being for Mr. Griffith, 147; Mr. Jones, 138; majority 9. On the numbers being announced the bells of the city church were set ringing, and carriages proceeded around the town amidst the enthusiastic congratulations of the Conservative party. A Conservative Association is about to be formed, with Mr. Brunner as agent.

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