

Saturday, August 20th, 1831.

By the Packet Ship, Sheffield we have English dates to the 5th July.

Little additional intelligence has transpired in regard to Poland, and of that little we scarcely know what to decide. The London Courier asserts that the war is unpopular in Russia, and that many of the Nobility have left the armies and retired to their estates.

The sailing, from England, of the Experimental Squadron (as it is called) under Sir E. Cochrane, the largest armament since Lord Exmouth's expedition against Algiers has been connected with the present political difficulties.

So far we have stated the external sources of hope for Poland, added to what we will still cherish the belief of—its own firmness and resolution. An obstinate and increasing enthusiasm is, we know, a rare and accidental national occurrence; but there has been something in the proceedings of Russia since the commencement of the war which would tend to prove, that the Emperor feels there is a general oppugnancy throughout Europe to his views; and this must aid the spirit liberty in the Poles, and give that degree of hope without which "the scorn of life would be but wild despair."

All accounts seem to agree in the belief that some extraordinary measures are necessary to restore France to any degree of union or tranquility. That the king can "march with the Revolution," as the phrase goes, may be possible, but he must march blindfolded. Yet what must not he do who has admitted the majesty of the People, in the Parisian sense of that expression? There is no turning—King Philip must either mould the Leviathan or abdicate. He may perhaps find a less mercurial Monarchy in Belgium should Prince Leopold decline it, or in Poland in the event of its emancipation.

After three nights debate, the second reading of the Reform Bill passed by a majority of 136. This may be held the last tug in the House of Commons; and we suppose may be called, in French fashion, the three great days.

It is incredible that the Peers will seriously resist or hope a successful resistance. We have no objection that, like Caesar, they should wish to fall gracefully. It may do well enough in heroic verse to tell us that errors are dignified by constancy; but the day is past in Politics when wrong is extenuated in any man's opinion by persisting in it.

I would not wish a drop of Trojan blood Spent more in their defence.

We will not anticipate such a mischievous determination on the part of the Peers. Sir James Mackintosh ("that once again spoke Nestor to the Grecks") entreated those who talked of the danger of the Bill, to reflect what would be the danger from refusing to pass it? As to the idea of the King creating a sufficient number of Consorts to accomplish this measure, it is too unconstitutional and monstrous to be entertained.

Lord Howick has announced in the House of Commons that Government would take no steps in regard to West India slavery this session. A general wish prevails not to occupy its labors on foreign affairs.

Prince Leopold has accepted the Crown of Belgium—but conditions and stipulations still intervene. This Belgic sceptre is surrounded with all the labyrinths of policy. Indeed Europe at present is all a puzzle; and as the public are neither supplied with facts nor intentions, they may well be in the dark. Although on the eve of great events and decisions, scarcely a glimpse of the future appears. The unsettled state of France—the war in Poland—the Belgian question, and the expected attempt to restore the young Queen of Portugal, contain matter enough for half a dozen of wars, and yet, it might be thought, would require only the united will of the leading powers to bid all these difficulties cease. At one moment it augurs as if all Nations were seeking to preserve peace, and the next one would imagine they seek "greatly to find quarrel for a straw." Policy, with all its arts, cannot prolong this state much longer.

EMIGRANTS.—We had an opportunity some time ago, to speak of the benefits likely to arise from a systematic and judicious employment of the Emigrants to the Canadas; and on the probability it offered of giving more information and steadiness to the views of this deservedly interesting class of our country people. Immediate employment and comfort place men in a condition to observe and reflect; and a short time would suffice to create a desire and resolution to obtain a continuation of these comforts. Man is a creature of accident and circumstance—a thing of "is and changes"—and it is the duty of those who can command these to

offer such influencing motives. Such would be the infallible result in the opening of new roads through desirable tracts of country; and it is not overrating probability to expect that two-thirds of a given number so employed, for a season or two, would become settlers on the very spots which they had thus accommodated to present occupation and comfort, by the removal of the great obstacle, want of roads.

We copy with pleasure from the Montreal Herald the following letter, furnishing an agreeable illustration of these views:

Extract of a letter dated Ristigouche, 31st May 1831.—"On the 21st the new road from hence to Metis was commenced by the party who came hither from Quebec for that purpose. The Commissioners, Messrs. Ferguson and Crawford, were present with some of the inhabitants, and, by way of setting the example, took in hand the spades and shovels, and broke the ground. The work proceeds rapidly, and does so far do much credit to the foreman, Mr. Guillet, whose industry is indubitable; he has the men at work from sun to sun; and some of them are so well pleased with the country as to talk of settling in it, and they intend to apply to His Excellency on his visit to see this road in July next, for land on it. The inhabitants are delighted with the prospect of an open road to the St. Lawrence, and to the Quebec markets. The price of labour there is very high, and the Commissioners have done well to procure labourers from Quebec, by which they will save hundreds of pounds of expense to the Province and have the work better done."

The Nova Scotia Journals give another painful relation of shipwreck to add to the series of tragic events on that coast. The want of a light-house on St. Paul's Island has been long felt. The Legislatures of that Province and of Lower Canada have this measure in contemplation. May we ask has Upper Canada no interest or duty on this subject? Are we, or should we be indifferent to the general good as regards the great maritime entrance of this Province?

CANADA TRADE ACT.—The communication inserted below from the Montreal Gazette we very readily assist in giving circulation to. It aids in showing the willfully false and erroneous views and statements by which our distinguished Demagogue THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE, endeavours to keep up the sale of his Newspaper and keep his seat.

If the Americans send their produce here, is it not an evidence that our markets are better than those of New York? The rates of our markets depend on the demand in England and the West Indies: how can these be affected by the inconsiderable produce sent via Canada?

The truth is, by a singular good fortune, the Canadas are placed at this moment in such a situation, that they have a choice of advantages not of evils. If the timber trade is partially affected by any alteration in the duties, our attention and efforts will be the more necessitated towards agriculture, and the encouragement of a very dubiously desirable class of population in some measure lessened: if there is a protecting duty in favour of Canadian wheat it is a direct but partial boon of the Imperial Government—if the Free Trade Act is followed up with spirit and energy in this Province, and the activity of the Province aided by the judicious establishment of Banks and branches of these, every species of improvement and all kinds of business must necessarily receive a prodigious stimulus.

The riches and prosperity of a country are not estimated by the mere sum of inert capital, but the rate of its circulation. Of two countries of equal capital, in one that capital may circulate twice during one series of reciprocal exchange in the other, and is to be considered consequently as possessing a double stock, and more than double the principle of excitement and prosperity.

In contrast to the brilliant assurance of our future progress from the Legislative measures and munificence of the Imperial Government—all that Mr. MacKenzie has to exhibit in his Yankee phantasmagoria, is the prospect of being admitted as one of the back States or settlements of that tottering system adjoining us (against whose present policy and even its very continuance, on its past basis, one half of the Union is all but in arms,) and to become the feeble prey of the intriguers and speculators of New York, and our Farmers sink into a helpless dependence on the manufacturers of New England and the Factors of that emporium of schemes.

We would beg also to draw the Haroscope of the Colonial Advocate, as a lesson to those who vainly seek to betray the interests and content of a people for their own miserable and temporary profit. Its low and base insinuating schemery should be stunned and swallowed up in the mature discord and anarchy of the United States factions, where, as an old and classic writer expresses it, "clamour with a hoarse voice and a hundred tongues—confusion with a mislappan body and a thousand heads—Impudence with a forehead of brass, and Rapine with hands of iron," must reign till the world is sick of the imposture, or they avail themselves of the privilege of self-destruction.

THE COLONIAL TRADE ACT. To the Farmers of Upper Canada.

I have confidence in your good sense that you will weigh well the arguments and opinions presented to you from whatever quarter they may come. I am led to address you from having observed statements and conclusions substituted to you by Mr. MacKenzie, Editor of the Advocate, arising from the late measures of the King and Parliament in bringing open the Colonial Trade to the United States, which Mr. MacKenzie wondrously should have been doing without consulting all the various interests in the Colonies, and by a sweeping assertion would lead you to conclude this truly liberal and enlightened policy of free trade is to be prejudicial to your interests. I beg you to reflect that all he offers are bold assertions, some of which are truly unfounded. He observes that the Canadian millers and merchants have been led to give you the high price for your grain during the past season, as they were not aware of the measure; now bear in mind that previous to the change of Ministry, the act had been introduced into Parliament, and the terms of admission of grain into Canada for the supply of the Colonies were published in all the papers, so that here Mr. MacKenzie fails completely. If I mistake not, Mr. M. always appeared the advocate for free trade, firmly convinced that no state nor indivi-

dual ever rose to eminence by high prices or a monopoly, and in the present state of the commercial world, such cannot be sustained. I appeal to you as reasonable men, is it right or is it possible to oblige the people of Newfoundland to come and buy pork at Montreal, at three or four dollars a barrel more than at New York, and can any man be so truly ignorant as to say, we in Canada will not suffer the people of Ohio to bring their pork and wheat to Montreal, to enable Canada to supply the West Indies and the fisheries of Newfoundland, but we will oblige them to take it to New York and sell there.

The increase of the circulating medium, whereby a number of competitors could come into the market with the ready cash to buy your produce is what is most wanted; the want of Bank, to enable men of activity and enterprise to carry your produce to market, keeps down the value of lands, as Banks are the great cause of the activity which prevails in the State of New York over Canada. It is truly short-sighted and most injurious policy, that Montreal should have but one Bank, and Upper Canada but one Bank. Montreal, with the prospects now opening, should have three or four, Kingston two, York two, St. Catharines, Prescott, Bytown, Niagara, Dundas, and other places, a Bank each, for until Banks are multiplied, the great advantages which abound in Canada cannot be reaped. Truly short-sighted are the gentlemen at York and Montreal, in respect to the increase of Banks, they greatly stand in their own light. Did they but examine the prosperity of New York, they would find that there, as in all new countries, capital is all essential, and in a new state, capital must be the result of combination, as individuals do not possess it. Pardon my urging you to cast aside all abuse and party feeling, and alone uphold the man who pursues such measures as will bring a market to your door. The good feeling of the best of Kings and an enlightened Ministry are all with you, show yourselves worthy of your great privileges, and do not suffer petty jealousies and the intemperate language of Mr. MacKenzie, or any other, to lead you to stand opposed to your present Governor, who truly and sincerely wishes to promote the best interests of the Province. Do not identify His Excellency with persons and motives he cannot controul or withstand unless you stand by him.

Your friend, ANTI-MANOPOLIST. I address you through a distant paper to avoid party feeling. August 5, 1831.

Lithographic Press.—Mr. Tazewell, of this Town, as will be seen by his Advertisement to-day, has established a Press in this new department of Art. The stone used is of the Province, and considered not inferior to any imported.

The HERALD states that some specimens were presented to His Excellency Sir J. Colborne when last in Kingston. Sir John expressed much gratification at the circumstance, and was pleased to accept the original specimen discovered.

In addition to our good wishes for Mr. Tazewell's success, we would beg to mention that some cheap and plain Maps of the Province or its Districts, separately, would be a very useful and agreeable present to this country, and would sell, we are convinced, well. Nothing is more adapted to lead to knowledge and enquiry; gives a clearness to our ideas to examine the situation and relation of places. We remember hearing a French Geographer say, that a man could not have a complete idea of his own farm, unless he had studied a Map.

Office of Ordnance, June 31. CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.—First Lieutenant HENRY BRISCOE to be second Captain, vice Covey, deceased; and second Lieutenant Edward T. Lloyd, to be first Lieutenant, vice Briscoe promoted.

We have great pleasure in inserting the above. Captain Briscoe has been a resident amongst us for the last thirteen years, and his promotion will afford general satisfaction.—U. C. Herald.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

MR. CHRONICLE.—I beg leave to direct your attention to another fact illustrative of the "free country" of gaining a political ascendancy, and of their making religion the ladder of their ambition. It appears that they have hit upon the auxiliary expedient of removing the remains of the mother of General Washington from "the family burying-ground of her son-in-law, Colonel Fielding Lewis," to a Presbyterian Church Edifice to be erected in this town (Fredericksburg) and therein to raise a monument to her memory. These quotations are taken from a letter dated "Fredericksburgh, May 10th, 1831," and directed "To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer," by George Washington Bassett, the husband of Mrs. Washington's great grand daughter. The writer remarks: "If there is, however, an obvious propriety in this mode of effecting the object, it is certainly difficult to discern the fitness of a single religious denomination not constituting a very large proportion even of this small community," (meaning probably at Fredericksburgh.) "taking this thing into their own hands as a matter of particular advantage, and making it the ground of appeal for funds, &c. &c. The writer it appears has the penetration to see that this projected "tribute of respect to the memory of this modern Sempronias, such as grateful nations and communities have in all ages been wont to do towards their illustrious citizens," is nothing more than a jesuitical trick of the Presbyterians to seize this national means of taxing the people of the United States for the purpose of serving the interests of their own particular sect. But there is another point of view in which this project carries the front of the basest impudence. "It is in another light, (says this George Washington Bassett) that this business seems to him chiefly objectionable. Mrs. Washington was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church (as are almost without exception) the great mass of her surviving relatives and connections. In the communion of that Church she lived and died. Her mortal remains were deposited by her own particular request in the family burying ground of her son-in-law, Colonel Fielding Lewis, where they now rest by the side of her descendants, relatives, &c. Under these circumstances it is respectfully asked, whether it is fit that her ashes should now be disinterred and forced into a situation which it is known she would not have chosen had she been consulted while living."

That this project has exercised the rights and

dictates of the consciences and the religious liberty of the Presbyterians of the city of New York appears from the first sentence in Mr. Bassett's Letter—"I observe with some surprise an article in the papers of your city touching the erection of a monument," &c.; and from the first of the last paragraph: "My respect for the enterprising spirit of the citizens of New York," &c.

These extracts, Mr. Chronicle, taken in connexion with the other facts to which through your columns I have called the attention of your readers, speak a language too plain to be mistaken. They show that beyond all doubt the Presbyterians in the United States are, as a religious body, and professing to hold Church and State in utter abhorrence, using every possible means to hold Church and State in utter abhorrence, using every possible means of engrossing all political power and influence to themselves. STERLING EZRA, I suppose will give me the cut direct, as he is a scribe of the same hypocritical school, and as he has declared for one Dr Ely that he would fight till knee deep in blood before he would submit to profess a state religion. But all these squibby protestations must go for their real value when facts proclaim the contrary upon the house tops.

Have observed with some degree of surprise a "Copy of a dispatch from Sir George Murray to His Excellency Sir J. Colborne," in answer to an application from the no-church and state Presbyterians of this Province for a "share of the allowance granted to the ministers of the Church of Scotland, from the funds of the Canada Company," which appears in our national no-church and state Watchman of July 29. What I wish to remark upon is, taking for granted the professions of these people against Church and State to be sincere, their extreme impudence to ask the Home Government to take them into its PAY, (not Service, for our High Church Popery, if their official Ezra is to be credited as speaking their sentiments, being a part of the British Constitution, is their utter abhorrence,) and expend on their anti-constitutional and anti-social labours, that which the government ought to bestow in strengthening the ranks of its own friends. I cannot imagine what our rulers mean by such singular conduct. It appears as if the demand is only to be made, and they must surrender with the utmost complacency every principle that has heretofore been held sacred by the friends of the Constitution. Can they think to secure the affections of the constitution by such a treacherous surrender of the vitals of British liberty on the one hand, or guard affectually against the deteriorating influence of sectarian politico-religious factions on the other? I ask again, with what face could these men, professing their utter abhorrence of Church and State, call upon the government "to give their faith a worldly lurch," as their evangetic port-laureate has it, by portioning out the public revenues among them?

On the same page in which the no high church popery Watchman gives the above named dispatch, he gives an article headed "Establishments in Canada," and says, "in Lower Canada there are four Established Churches.—In U. C. Canada, Episcopalians, Romanists, and the Ministers connected with the Church of Scotland receive pay of Government." This appears to be spoken in contempt of the principle of Church and State, which Ezra on all occasions professes to hate so cordially. But when his own fingers came within the polar influence of money, they gain popularity, and, in the same column he trumpets forth to the world that he and his sect have made application to be exalted into an "established Church"!!! What can our rulers think of such a combination of hypocrisy and rapidity? I wonder if Saint Egerton will suffer such a dereliction of principle to pass un punished; or whether, if these should be successful, (as they probably will from that reckless and prodigal abandonment of all sound principle manifested of late at home) he will not also eat his own words and come in for a share of the people's money.

I had reason to fear when, last autumn, that strange exotic Taurine quinquipedarian argonaut, with a hind quarter turned topsy turvy, and retroversely engrafted upon his left fore shoulder, blockaded Kingston Harbour, with his flotilla from the land of Jonathan, that such awful prognostics of ungenial monstrosities were not for nothing. I am not much given to astrology; but then I confess I could not avoid the casting of a few nativities by the occult art. In particular I noticed by the assistance of a certain sidereal orb, that a certain scintillation of Star-light would make manifest the works of darkness of a certain Saint, lately become infamous as a mend-I-won't mendacious evangelical calumniator of absent persons, &c. I was also admonished to beware of a certain Senator who sometimes condescends to act the pimp for the good of the people about printing offices in order to inspect manuscripts and detect hand writings.

I request you to inform Mr. Watchman, that the "Eccentric Craw-fish" will probably go on a fiddling expedition for the amusement and edification of the Concentrick Coypish who annually concentrate their forces on the Banks of Newfoundland for the benefit of navigation and the piscatorian faculty. And though he seems to entertain serious apprehensions for the correlative contents of the Craw-fish's calvaria testa, yet I can assure him that even if his station might be at the antipodes, he would not fail to maintain his concentricity, his geocentricity, viz. his centre of gravity, & his heliocentricity. So that, if you should hear nothing from me for some time, do not imagine that they have put an extinguisher on my lumina: They cannot do it.—I may be called to attend some Ecumenical Council for settling the affairs ecclesiastical of this province, and finishing what the Council which lately met at East Guilfambury left in a very imperfect state. If such should be my destination, I should prefer it to a tour to the Banks of Newfoundland, as it would in all probability be infinitely more musical and amusing.

I think that Saint Egerton ought in common justice to favour the public with a detailed account of the famous anxious meeting at East Guilfambury, where so many interesting subjects were brought out or hopefully conveyed. Furthermore, if the said Saint does not satisfy the just demand of the Stars, his recollections will pro-

vide the world that he is one of the most impudent, malicious and shameless gluttons in it. The fellow must be a very Cataline even to muster brass enough to look an honest man in the face; and here he goes on week after week when proved a liar to his head, as unconcerned as if the world knew nothing of him. But perhaps he thinks his followers read no paper but the Guardian, and therefore will receive on implicit faith every word he utters, and refuse to hear any one else.

Yours, &c. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

PROVINCIAL.

We learn that a communication has been received by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, from Lord Goodrich, in obedience to an order of the Imperial Parliament, requesting a return to be forwarded to the Home Government, of the number of Emigrants who arrived in this Colony during the years 1790, 1791, and 1792—1800, 1801, and 1802, and from 1810 to the present year inclusive. We do not know what is the object which the Parliament have in view in requiring this return, but it strikes us that it is rather an extraordinary requisition, in as much as it must be impossible to comply with it, with any degree of accuracy—there being no public records or documents of any kind, through which the information can be obtained.

Emigrants.—About 120 Irish Emigrants arrived here on Sunday morning, in the Steamer Niagara, and 40 were left by her at Cobourg and Port Hope, the Niagara did not, upon this occasion proceed as usual to the Head of the Lake; in consequence we are told, of the merchants of that neighbourhood having determined on shipping all their produce to Montreal in Schooners, and not in Steam Boats: the charge of the former being considerably less than that of the latter.

Total—13th August— In the Newcastle District 3873 York, Head of the Lake &c. 9010 Total—13th August— 12838 per Canada this Season. York Courier.

The following notices of applications to be made at the ensuing Session of the Provincial Legislature, are taken from the U. C. Gazette:

- For a Bridge across the Trent. To make an harbour at Port Burwell. To form a separate township from Maryborough and Hallowell. To amend the Statute incorporating the Midland District School Society. To make a Rail Road between Lakes Erie and Ontario, by the Niagara River. To authorise the removal of the County Town of Niagara District to a central situation. To form a Joint Stock Company, to improve the Navigation of the Grand River. For an harbour at Port Dover. To incorporate a Bank at Kingston. To increase the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada. For a Patent, for the invention of a Machine for the raising of Stumps of Trees.

We have frequently copied from the Upper Canada papers notices of the different Steam-boats proposed to be built there to increase the facilities of travelling or the transportation of freight. In one of these new Boats, in particular, we have felt a great interest, from it being the one which would first demonstrate the value of the magnificent Canal between Bytown and Kingston, which the Mother Country has so liberally constructed for the benefit of these Provinces. The Rideau Canal, which there is no reason to doubt will be finished this fall, completes the channel of intercommunication between Kingston and Montreal, and as soon as the three locks of the Greenville Canal, which were built of the smaller size, are, as has already been determined upon, taken down, and extended to the width of those on the Rideau, there will be no impediment to the new Steamboat passing from Kingston to Lachine. Entertaining therefore as we do, a high idea of the importance of the series of Canals, which forms a safe water communication between Kingston and this place, it was with much pleasure that we learned that an enterprising association at Kingston would in the spring, or as soon after as the changes in the Greenville Canal before alluded to are completed, demonstrate the practicability of passing with a Steamer through the Rideau, Greenville, and Chute a Blondeau Canals.

We learn also that a new Boat is now building at Ogdensburg by the Lake Ontario trade, which its owners intend shall exceed all the Steamers now on the Lake in speed. We are not in possession of much information concerning the proposed Boat, but believe her engine is to be of 160 horse power, on the high pressure principle.

A new Boat is also to be placed on Lake Erie by a British company; she will be the first boat owned in Canada on the Lake, those at present navigating it belonging exclusively to the American side. The engine of the Aleiope, plying on Lake Ontario, and belonging to Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Queenston, will be taken out this fall and placed, we understand in the Lake Erie Boat. A new high pressure engine of 160 horse power is now preparing in the States for the Aleiope, which will very considerably augment the speed of this fine vessel, during the next season of navigation.—Montreal Gazette.

We learn from the Gaspé and Baie Chaleur, that the catch of Codfish this season will there prove a full average. On the North Shore it is reported to have been less than usual. The catch of Mackerel has been very indifferent, and the supplies of herrings will also be small.

The American vessels continue to frequent the gulf in large numbers. They this spring for the first time we believe visited the Magdalen Islands for the herring fishery, and by taking the fish in nets before they touched the shore almost totally destroyed the fisheries of the inhabitants.

The weather this week has again been extremely variable, and we have had some heavy showers.—Old Quebec Gazette.

ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill was ordered to a second reading on the 6th ult. by a vote of 361 to 231—majority in favor 136. The Bill was to be considered in committee on the 12th.

On the subject of the squadron fitting out at Portsmouth under Admiral Codrington, Sir James Graham, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, declared in the House that it had no belligerent object in view, and in relation to the hire of transports by the government, which had created so much speculation in London, it appears that they are intended for sanitary purposes. The prospect of a joint interference of England and France in the affairs of Poland, seems thus to have entirely vanished, and judging from the observations occasionally elicited in debate from the members of the British Cabinet, we should say that, however, they may intend to direct the course of events in Europe by negotiation, there is a determination on their part to avoid a recourse to arms.

The Ordnance, Army and Navy estimates had been introduced in the House of Commons, and it is worthy of remark that their amount does not exceed that of the peace establishment.

Fifty ships of war are now building in the various dock-yards; six of them are of 120 guns each. The transactions in the Liverpool Corn Exchange on the 5th July, were limited, at a decline of 3d. per bushel on fine Wheat, and 6d. on inferior qualities.

William Roscoe, Esq.—This elegant and enlightened historian and scholar, died at Liverpool, on the 30th of June. His declining health had, for some time past, precluded any hope that his valuable life could be prolonged to any distant date. The character of Mr. Roscoe, as a philanthropist, a patriot, and a literary man, is generally known and appreciated, not only in his own country, but throughout the civilized world.

Greenock presents at present an unusual bustle. Almost every Steamer that arrives has her deck crowded with emigrants and their luggage. The emigration from the Highlands this year is unprecedented. From three parishes in Argyleshire there are about two thousand souls preparing to embark for America, and from Islay we hear that there are 1000. It is generally supposed there will not be a sufficiency of shipping to take all out this season. We will from time to time notice the gross amount of the emigrants that sail from Greenock, but many vessels are chartered to sail from the Highlands, of which it will be probably difficult for us to obtain correct reports.—Glasgow Chronicle.

His Majesty, the King of Denmark, has forwarded, through his Ambassador, a donation of one hundred pounds to the Seamen's Floating Hospital, established off Greenwich. This is the second Foreign Potentate who has expressed his admiration of this Philanthropic Institution.

IRELAND.—We rejoice to find that the views of all parties are beginning to converge on the means necessary to benefit Ireland. We sincerely trust that its misfortunes will be found, as those visionary terrors which vanish when boldly examined and confronted. Mr. O'Connell in his speech on the Address to His Majesty furnishes us with matter of the highest gratification. The following are Extracts:

As a further proof of the return to peace and good order throughout Ireland, he was enabled to state, that in many places the walls were being rebuilt by the peasantry, and the hedges repaired which were injured during the late unhappy disturbances. Nay, further, that the peasantry in a variety of instances had compelled persons who illegally possessed themselves of arms to return them to their rightful owners. It was evident from these facts, and from the past history of the country, that the people had no desire to commit outrage so long as any hope was held out to them that something would be done to ameliorate their condition. He begged it to be distinctly understood, that in making these remarks, nothing could be further from his mind than any intention to embarrass His Majesty's government; for, on the contrary, he had his disinterested support, and he thought them entitled to the support of every independent member, for they had manifested not only an intention to reform the abuses existing in our political system, but they had practically set about the good work, and had made a beginning by their attack upon that vile boroughmongering traffic of which Ireland had for years been the prey.

In another respect he would say that they had taken a right view of the law.—(Hear.) They had considered the existing laws sufficiently strong to put down the disturbances, and the result had fully borne them out. The country was restored to peace. He had that day received information from Clare, upon authority which could not be doubted, that the outrages of the Terry Alt system had ceased. He had long been opposed to poor laws, but he now saw no other remedy for the poor of Ireland, but a compulsory provision for them.

In a late publication, Mr. Cobbett announces his approbation of the Poor Laws also. He thus proposes one of his Acts.

"Whereas, the people of Ireland form part of His Majesty's European subjects, and are therefore fully entitled to all the benefits of the laws of England; & whereas, they are now, and for ages have been, enduring great hardships in consequence of the poor laws not having been established in Ireland, as they were in England, to supply the place of the beneficent institutions co-existent with the Catholic Church; and whereas, without the application of the English law in this respect to Ireland, the cruel treatment and the half barbarism of the people must still continue, the peace of the whole kingdom be thereby incessantly disturbed, its resources diminished, and its powers weakened; he it therefore enacted, that, from and after the 25th day of September next, the act of the 33d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, entitled, an act for the relief of the poor, shall be in full and entire force in every part of the kingdom called Ireland."

The weather this week has again been extremely variable, and we have had some heavy showers.—Old Quebec Gazette.