The state of the s HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, 22d April. After the presentation of a number of petitions for

the Repeat of the Irish Union. Mr. O'Connell rose to bring forward the motion power over Ireland. The Irish were an independent by English laws, they placed themselves under the reign of James I. the inhabitants were amalgamated strong against the weak. Ireland continued to be the vict.: a of English injustice and oppression until 1778, when several of her people were admitted within the pale of the constitution: but 1782 was the epoch of her regeneration-from then the principle of legislative and judicial independence was first unequivocally recognised. The rights which she gained at this epoch, and the possession of which gave a powerful impulse to the prosperity of the country, were interfered with by the English Parliament, which domineered over the Irish legislature in the most corrupt, unconstitutional, and despotic manner. Mr. O'Connell next went on to show that the Irish Parliament was not liable to the reproaches that were so unsparingly heaped upon it. He admitted that it was a boroughmongering parliament; that forty boroughs had been created in one day in order to swamp opposition; but he challenged a comparison between its acts and those of the English Parliament of the same period. He quoted the eulogistic terms bestowed on it by Lord Chancellor Clare, by the present Lord Chancellor Plunkett, and by Earl (then Mr.) Grey. He then argued at great longth, that the Irish Parliament had no right, real or implied, to deprive the people of their legislature; they could make laws, but they could not transfer to other hands the prerogative of a legislative assembly. He quoted the strong protest recorded by Lord Plunkett against the right assumed by the then Irish parliament, and adverted to the style in which Mr. Grattan had bewailed the extinction of the native parliament. "He had watched over its cradle, and followed it to its grave." Mr. O'-Connell argued that the union could not be supported on the ground of a contract; because the records of the period showed that it was brought about by tyranny, bloodshed, treachery and oppression. He believed that the object of the union was to obtain the revenues of Ireland for English purposes-at least the event showed that cupidity had given the keenest edge to the bayonet. The rebellion, he contended, originated with the Jacobins in the north Canadas their ultimate destination, they could get talion reached Toulon this morning, and emarked of Ireland; but it was fomented and encouraged to establish the union. "The ark of union," said he, "had then been floated into the temple of the constitution by the blood of the Irish which was spilled in the rebellion thus fomented." Mr. O'Connell next maintained that the grossest bribery had been practised to overcome all opposition to the union. Of the 162 members of the Irish Parliament who voted in its favor, 116 were placemen who held their pensions and offices at the will of the dominant power. Peerages were conferred upon the union voters, seats on the judicial bench were conferred upon them; and the proprietors of rotten boroughs were paid out of the public purse. The financial terms upon which the union was based also teemed with injustice. The proportions of taxes, &c. were 2-17 to Ireland, and 15-17ths to England. The increase of Irish imports and exports had been referred to as a proof of prosperity; but this statement was irreconcileable with the fact, that the revenue collected at the custom-houses was so small that in many places they did not cover the expense, and government had been obliged to consolidate the boards, because Ireland could not pay her share. Ireland could not pay her taxes; five millions of new taxes had been imposed; and the revenue became less than it was before these were laid on. The absence rents were also sent to England, whose revenue they improved: In the reduction of taxes, too, whatever advantage might accrue to England, was completely lost to Ireland. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to contend that the legislative were as unjust as the financial terms; that instead of one hundred members, the just proportion, as had been shown by Newenham's table, was 165. Since the union, the insurrection act had existed from 1800 to 1805, again from 1807 to 1810, from 1814 to 1818, from 1822 to 1825, and the first "Algerine act," from 1825 to 1828, which was followed by another "Algerine act" and then came the coercion bill, which was in force | fall to pieces of themselves. even at the present moment. Thus for more than a quarter of a century after the union were penal statutes successfully passed to oppress the Irish people. In reference to the immediate effect, the hon, member endeavored to show that, since the union, absenteeism had greatly increased—that the scale of taxation had been augmented-that the relief from this burden had not been awarded in equal proportion with the relief given to England and that whatever diminution of expenditure took place went solely to the credit of the British exchequer. In order to show the effects the union had upon the great bulk of the Irish people, he referred to the following table, as exhibiting the ratio of con-

SINCE THE UNION. In England. In Ireland. Decrease in Ireland Coffee 1800 400 Sugar 16 Tobacco 27

sumption in comparison to that of England:

Wine 27 In Ireland, before the union, consumption wa increasing during the independence of her parlia-

	Ireland.	England.
Tea	84	45
Coffee	600	95
Sugar	57	26
Tobacco	100	61
Wine	74	62

Mr. O'Connell dwelt upon the injury which the poverty of Ireland had inflicted upon English laborers and artizans, and contended that the union had Times of the 15th remarks: not bestowed happiness, comfort, or tranquility upon Ireland. We had been unable, he said, to go- ment, has been one in the minds of constitutional vern Ireland to our own satisfaction; for during two reasoners held to be of more than doubtful legality; thirds of the period since the union we had set the unless it be admitted that by virtue of the same power, law at defiance, and had ruled Ireland by a despotism; we had not made Ireland prosperous, and in | Commons, elected for seven years, could become a the name of Ireland he called for the restoration of her national legislature. He had referred to the the lives of its existing members. We can conceive emigration returns to Canada for the last three no two cases more strictly and precisely parallel. years, and from those returns it would appear how infinitely more miserable was the state of the Irish | the Septennial Act (a Whig measure, as our readers than that of the English peasantry. The emigration are aware) prevented the election of a Jacobite maduring that time, was

From Scotland, 10,314 England, 43,106 Ireland, 90,000

it given Ireland tranquility? Had it given her Bri- tant succession in the House of Brunswick. Howtish freedom? Had it given her prosperity? It ever, all such knots for political casuistry have long had given none of these. There had been no in- since been united by death and other instruments. crease in her matiufactures. He was prepared to There is at this moment too little danger of a revoshow in committee that if a foreign fee had despoil- luttonary triumph on the Septennial Act, on grounds ed and desolated Ireland from the period of the like those which were originally pleaded in its deunion, its manufactures could not have been more fence. The danger is the other way. The real deeply injured, nor its prosperity more diminished. danger is, that the Whig Government may have There had not been any increase of valuable trade. lagged so far behind the feeling of the nation, as to

but what were they? Its exports were of raw mate- who affect a revolution at the opposite extreme to who instantly bent his body, received the animal's sons went aboard to honor her with additional cheers! rial, and its imports of manufactured goods. The Toryism, and would pluage us into a democracy paws upon his shield, dashed the knife into his body, the weight of whom, scarcely sunk her 1 of an inch. He did not. He was for repeal, because repeal thement of the country in the interval between sucrelative to the effects of the Legislative Union, and would prevent separation. He could tell the ad- cessive elections, now at this early stage in the the probable consequences of continuing it. As the vantages to be derived from a parliament in Ireland; working of the Reform bill. Four years perhaps, learned gentleman's speech occupied five hours in but he knew of no advantages to be derived from the delivery, we can, of course only give a brief sum- a dissolution of the connexion with England; but mary of the principal topics. Mr. O'Connell first he saw great advantages to be derived from the conwent into the history of the connexion between the linuance. Why, then, was the taunt of seeking a two countries, in order to shew that England had ac- separation thrown out against them? The only followed by an attack on the Police Barracks, took lah. The gash in the animal's body was terrific.— The greatest glee and hilarity, prevailed through out the heart had been wounded. quired no right by conquest or otherwise to supreme thing that could endanger a separation was the refusat of repeal. He concluded by moving for a select three men and one woman, and wounding seven. people, and although they wished to be governed committee to enquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of In-land control of a separate and distinct parliament. In the was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland, and upon the laborers in husbandry and under our government; but this object was effected operatives in manufactures in England; and on the mob. It was with the greatest difficulty that the tained from two to three pagoadas, which he consiby the most inhuman cruelties, and by setting the | the probable consequences of continuing the legisla- military could prevent the people from tearing the | dered a most liberal reward for his bravery. tive union between both countries.

London, Tuesday, April 39, 1834. The Committee on Canadian affairs to which public attention is a good deal directed, have as yet made little progress in their labors, and although so much interest is felt by a very influential portion of the mercantile work, in every proceeding relative to the Canadas, I believe, I may safely say, that no satisfactory conclusion is anticipated from the laborers of the present committee. Many rumours are circulated as to the intentions of ministers, but several of them deserve little notice, as cipation in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Mr. M'Kan they are founded upon slight authority. The idea, however, which I mentioned to you was entertained, of uniting the two Legislatures of the Canadas, is still talked of; and one of the best informed individ- flicts between the students who frequent the tea garuals in Canada affairs informed me to-day, that it is understood government have it in contemplation | Police, and between the populace and some soldiers to take the control of the money matters of Lower of the 35th regiment, bad taken place outside the Canada into their own hands, as far as regards payment of the Judges and other public servants. This Great number of arrests and domiciliary visits conpower was, I believe, vested in the legislature of tinue in Paris and throughout France. On the the Lower Province by act of Parliament, and, of other hand, the Chambers of Peers daily dischage course before government can carry into effect the scores of prisoners against whom no evidence apchange contemplated, that act must be repealed. - pears on the investigation of the cases. Dr. Ger-The opinion is, that so far from such a measure on vair and the Editor of the Messager having refused the part of the ministry removing the causes of dis- to go to trial on the 10th May, they were condemncontent which at present exist, it would, on the con- ed respectively to fines of 1000 francs, and to imtrary, greatly add to the flame; and great anxiety prisonment for an alwged libel on the police. A must therefore be felt for the decision which may be new trial will be the consequence of this curious come to by the cabinet.

In mercantile matters the greatest stagnation prevails, and I need not enter any quotations of prices as I have nothing new to advise. In fact nothing is doing. Emigration continues still to a great extent; and a large portion of the emigrants, as I have already advised, sail for the States. The intention of many of them is said to be to take their chance of finding employment in New-York, &c.; and in this streets of La Segne, singing the Marsellaise and way manage to work their way into the Canadas. the Parisienne, upon which the authorities gave I believe, however, if they intended to make the orders for their immediate embarkation. The batout direct from the ports here much cheaper than on board the sloops Agatha and Oise, which sailed they can proceed to the United States.

You will see by the public journals that the House of Commons has been almost entirely occupied this week past with the debate on the repeal of the the Irish Union. To-night the 6th adjourned debate will be taken up; and I think by no means unlikey that another asijournment will be carried. No doubt is entertained that the majority against repeal will be very large, but there is a great mistake promulgated by most of the public papers of this comtry, either intentionally or otherwise, as to the progress which the repeal question has made in Ireland. believe, however positively the contrary assertion may be made, that a great proportion of the Irish people are resolutely bent upon making use of every constitutional privilege to push the question forward. the Second as Queen of Spain. Those Ministers The simple fact that so many members have been returned from Ireland pledge to support the repeal of the Union, is a tolerably convincing proof of what I state. I am of opinion that the question will now liveld. be brought forward regularly every session.

The most important item of foreign news is the fact, officially announced, of the entrance of the Spanish troops into Portugal. There seems now no country and France, with Spain and Portugal, will appear. be to terminate very speedily the contest throughout

"Unions," but nobody is notwithstanding very active; and this week there has been a general "strike" among the Tailors (who are a numerous body) throughout the metropolis. From the comments Madrid in consequence of the late conspiracies, yet which have been made in Parliament regarding the "Unions," it is not unlikely that some legislative measure will be proposed. The impression, however, among many, is that such interference would be impolite, as, in a short time, the "Unions" will upon

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Gaptain Bursley, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 15th of May and Liverpool to the I6.h, both inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

By the annexed extracts from the procedings of neral. Parliament, it will be seen that the Lord Chancellor will range himself on the side of the Beuch of Bishops, in opposition to the project of sundering the connexion between Church and State. Cobbett has avowed his determination to introduce a motion upon this subject, before the close of the present

The House of Commons is engaged upon a bil for the amendment of the Poor Laws. We have not seen the bill itself; but the depates theron are warm and distinguished by great ability. Some of its provisions are denounced, both in and out of Parliament, as "tyrannical," "unconstitutional," and unlimitedly despotic." Among other things, it enacts that after the 1st of June, 1835, that pernicious and degrading system of paying laborers, wages partly out of the poor rates, shall cease. The first section of the bill was carried on the 14th of May, after every motion of its opponents to defeat it by amendment or delay, had been negatived.

A motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, was to come on for discussion on the night of the 15th. The repeal of that act, without further legislation, would limit the duration of a parliament to three, instead of seven years. Upon this subject the London

" The Septennial Act, though an act of Parliaviz., an act of Parliament, the present House of lawful representaive of the people of England, for

"However, it is pretty extensively admitted that jority in the ensuing Parliament, and by probable consequence a revolution on behalf of the House of Stuart. A usurpation of their elective rights, by their representative, was the price which their ances-What then had the union done for Ireland? Had tors paid down for the maintenance of the Proteswould be a temperate and prudent medium."

police to pieces.

At Carlow fair a riot likewise occurred in consequence of the farmers refusing to pay tolls at the gates for the passing of the cattle. A regular battle followed the refusal, in which the farmers were triumphant, but some of their cattle were nearly beaten to death.

The Northern Herald states-"We learn that a free pardon is to be granted to Mr. M'Kan, one of the individuals who was compelled to exile himself from these dominions, in consequence of his partihas for many years been resident in Germay. FRANCE.

It could not be said that Paris was tranquil. Condens, in the quarter of Mont Paranasse, and the barriers, and appear, to be of hourly occurrence. proceeding. Very senous apprehensions are entertained for the consequences of the first public discussion of the late melancholy events in Paris.

A letter from Toulom of May 6th, says-"The soldiers of a battalion of the 13th Regiment of the Line, about 800 strong, who had arrived in the envirous of Toulon in order to embark the first opportunity, mok the liberty to traverse the for Algiers immediately.

ONE DAY LATER FROM SPAIN.

The Morning Herald of May 15th, contains a postscript dated at half-past 6 o'clock in the more selves of the opportunity, and obviate the necessiing, containing Madrid advices of the 6th, of not ty of a visit to Europe, even if they were in a posionly an interesting, but an important character. It tion to afford it; and thus, for much less than a was announced in the Spanish capital on the 6th, journey to Europe would cost, they would visit the

"The Government of the Queen had at length determined on an energetic course in respect of the Egypt, Damascus, Palmyra, Dafbec, Jerusalem, Northern Powers. A notification has been made by M. Marlinez de la Rosa to the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers at Madrid, that they must be withdrawn from Spain, unless the powers they rehave replied that they have forwarded to their several Courts the Estadudo Real; and that it was probable the desired recognition would not be with-

It is thought that M. Martinez de la Rosa and the Marquis de las Amarillas intend to delay as much as possible the convening of the Cortes, and to cajole the public by giving them continually to doubt that the effect of the late treaty, between this understand that the decree to that effect is ready to

The Queen has decreed that the recruits who should main themselves or extract ther teeth, for We have had no farther processions of the the purpose of eluding he law of conscription shall that mutilation ..

We no longer hear of the individuals taken up in they were to be immediately tried; but the hidden power which still pervates its influence in the very councels of the Queen, has succeeded in stopping the proceedings that lad been already entered

The Queen handed to M. Burgos, on the 27th, in the presence of the Court assembled at Aranjuez, the insignia of the Grand Cross of Charles III.

Since Quesada's defeat the Government has thought of recalling General Mina. Several memmeasure. Quesada's cleck is insignificant, as respects the cause, but it is dishonorable for the Ge-

Spain will cre long be blessed with the institution

Miscellancous.

THE TIGER SLAYER.

The morning after our arrival it was signified to us that there was a large royal tiger in a nullah near the town. This was soor confirmed by the appearcompactly made, sinewy and active, having a countenance remarkable for its expression of calin determination. He was emrely naked about the hips, below which he simply were coarse trowsers reaching about half way down his thigh. He was armed with a ponderous knife, he blade of which was exwith hide and studded will brass, having a point of the same metal projecting from the boss.

My companions and nyself walked with this intrepid little Hindoo to the lair of the sleeping foe. We were the less apprehnisive of any personal danger, knowing that the tigir is a very cowardly anithat it always prefers attacking a native to a European. We soon reached the nullah, and discovered the beautiful beast at the extremity basking in the sun. Its proportions wer: prodigious. I had never seen one larger. The millah was narrow, but the bottom tolerably free fron inequalities, so that the area was more than usualy favorable for the operations of the undauntless tiger-slayer. As soon as we reached the spot, the nan boldly leaped into the nullah, at the same time attering a shrill cry in order to arouse his enemy from his slumber.

Upon seeing its resolute aggressor slowly advance, the animal raised iself upon its fore legs with a terrific howl. As the little Hindoo continued to approach, which he did slowly, and with his dark keen eyes fixed upon the face of his formidable foe, his sides furiously with his tail, yet it evidently apman advanced deliberately but undauntedly; the man suddenly stopped, when the tiger, attering a

remembrance of the means by which the union was from which there was no redemption. To be frank, and fell under, but almost entirely beyond the exproduced must ever rankle in the breasts of Irish- we deem seven years too long for the duration of a tremities of his wounded enemy. The creature turnmen. He highly prized the connexion with Great free Parliament; and three, curtailed in practice as ed upon its back, the little Hindoo regained his feet beautiful model, strong as iron and timber could Britain. It was said that he sought separation .-- they would be to two, but long enough for the set-Considerable disturbance had taken place in the that it was past doing any more mischief--for it had take. A number of loyal and appropriate toasts county of Limerick. At the fair of Croom, a riot done much in its time-we descended into the nulplace, when the police fired in self defence, killing The lower region of the heart had been wounded, out the day; no accident of any kind, or disturand the intestines cut through. By way of trophy, bance of any nature took place. This certainly was An investigation into the unfortunate affray had the victor deliberately skinned his dead enemy, a very singular circumstance, considering that there commenced before the Solicitor General, and on which he soon accomplished, and with great dextethat evening a desperate attack was made on Mr. vity, and then returned, in the pride of power, with sent. The middle of July is the time appointed, for Vokes, chief const: ble of police, and his men by the token of victory upon his shoulders. He ob- her trial trip. Great praise is unquestionably due

Oriental Annual.

Steam Communication with India .- An arrival from Bombay of the 29th of May has brought a detailed account of proceedings there relative to this broke her shaft on Sunday morning, on her return

The native as well as the European inhabitants towed her back into port. We are informed that of that presidency have, it appears, been long desirous of opening a steam communication with Europe, and have held several meetings on the subject, the result of which was the appointment of a committee to ascertain the best mode of putting such a plan into operation, by establishing in the first instance steam conveyance between Bombay and Suez.

At a general meeting of the supporters of the plan the committee reported the success of their labors, and recommended an appeal to the British community of India particularly, to raise by subscription a sum sufficient for the cost of one vessel, and that until a constant communication with Suez had been fairly established, any expectation of forming a connecting link between Alexandria and Malta would be premature; but, at the same time they were enabled to say, from their correspondence with parties in England, that this measure would speedily follow the success of the first part of the plans.

The total estimate for three voyages each year to and from Suez, including pay to men, &c. and in fact every expenditure, would not, the report stated, exceed 165 thousand rupees; while the receipts estimating only 25 passengers each double trip, at 1,000 rupees each; postage of 15,000 letters annually; (the export and import of the European correspondence of Bombay alone amounting to more than 70,000 annually, and the whole Indian correspondence to and from Europe to above 500,000) Government despatches, &c. would, on a low average, amount to a sum equal to the expenditure, 165,000 rupees.

The estimate of receipts the committee considered extremely low, when it was considered what facilities it would offer to the pilgrims to and from Judda; and the Red Sea ports being within the limits prescribed by the absentee regulations, would offer such an economical, and at the same time beneficial change of climate, that numbers of officers both civil and military, would readily avail themwhole of the country from the borders of Abyssinia to Aleppo, as well as the antiquities of Syria, Cairo, Dendera, Thebes, Phile, and Mount Si-

To avoid delay, the committee recommended, that as soon as the subscriptions in India reached present acknowledge within a given time Isabella the sum of one lac of rupees, orders should be forwarded to England for the purchased of a vessel, or of the necessary engines, &c. should it be thought advisable to build the vessel in India. As an inducement for the public to assist the object in view the proposed that subscribers of 100 rupees and upwards should be considered proprietors, and far ther, that all subscribers in India of 1,000 rupees, or upwards, before the 1st of September and within three months after the publication of the report in England, should have a claim of free passage to and from Sucz. All subscriptions to be invested in Company's paper, and to be repaid to the subscribers if the plan proved impracticable.

The reading of the report being concluded Mr. be compelled to enter be service notwithstanding De Vetre, seconded by Mr. Adam, proposed that the recommendations of the committee should be adopted. This was unanimously carried, and a subscription entered into, when from among the persons present, the sum of 39,755 rupces was received.

"I WILL BY AND BYE."

Zounds! sir, you may as well say that you never will do it! I'm out of all patience with these "by and bye" folks. An hour of the present time is worth a week of the future.

Why, I know a bachelor, who is as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and acbers of the Cabinet are, however, opposed to the complishment can render him; -but he has been putting off the happy time, from one year to another, always resolving that he would marry "by and bye," till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still "resolving" and I fear he will die the same."

He that would gather the roses of matrimony must wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and the thorns, why, poor Richard says, put it off till September .- "Procrastination is the thief of time."

I made a visit last winter to see my old friend, Jeremiah Careless. When he put my horses into ance of a native, who was preparing to attack him the stable, he took me to his barn floor to see some single-handed. The man was short, not robust but | fine wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him one of the boards of the barn was near falling, and he had better nail it. "I will by and bye," said he. Things about the farm looked as though "by and bye" folks lived there. Next morning the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull had

torn off the board, and the cattle had supped and ceedingly wide, and thies, with an edge almost as breakfasted on the white wheat, and old Brindle, the seem to be the natural object of a newspaper to colkeen as a razor. On the left arm he bore a small best cow in the drove, was foundered so that she lect and discerning to that which is new. That the conical shield, about 18 inches in diameter, covered died. Now, two nails worth a penny, and five same paper should denounce the natives of Great minutes of time, would have saved the life of old Britain as mercenary, as hostile to the ancient p Brindle and the white wheat into the bargain. Passing by my neighbor Nodwell's the other day,

I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and the carly peas were shooting above the ground. looks well," said I,-"but there is a hole in the of the British nation stands confessed throughout mal, and seldom makes at open attack; and further fence, which you had better mend, or the hogs will the world, and that the very existence in its present ruin your garden." "I will by and bye," said he. Happening to go by there a few days after, I was deafened with the cry of "Who-ee, who-ee-stu-boy ality, the honor, and the friendly disposition of Britstu-boy"-a drove of hogs had come along, and while my neighbor was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence and destroyed the lab or of a week. "Never put off till to-morrow what any other, the part of his baggage which he is least you can do to-day.

Provincial.

LAUNCH.-Last Thursday, at 12 o'clock, A. M. the Rapid Steam-Boat constructed on Mr. Sanford's plan, was launched, the instant she started on her ways, the band commenced playing God save the King. As one third of her length entered the water, a part of the ways broke. And to the regret of the tiger rose to his full height, and began to lash a vast concourse of people, she suddenly stopped. The Cobourg Steamer, after making three ineffecpeared to be in a state of embarrassment. Still the tual efforts to drag her into her destined element, went away in a pet and left her to her fate. The uncasiness and rage of the excited beast increased Kingston, commanded by Capt. Ives, resumed the with every step; at length it crouched evidently with task, and on the very first attempt, took her off in a determination to make a terrific spring. The fine style. On her arrival at Mr. Norton's wharf, she was cheered by a vast concourse of spectators,horrible noise between a snarl and a howl, made appears as light as a feather, swims like a duck, and Its imports and exports, indeed, had increased - throw supernatural power into the hands of men, one step forward and sprang towards its adversary, draws but 15 inches water. Upwards of 300 per- MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

the throat, which completely severed the windpipe, saw her in the water, that she cannot fail answering at the same time springing with the quickness of the purpose for which she was made. A very sumpthought beyond the reach of the monster's claws. tuous collations was got up, for the occasion, by the The tiger died almost immediately. When assured building committee, open to all who choose to parner, in which he has executed the duties devolving on him as a superintendant, and master builder. May success attend the Rapid .- Gren. Gaz. 17 inst.

We regret to learn, that the United Kingdom trip this side of Kingston; the Sir James Kempt she will in a very short time, resume her regular

The Commissioners for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, met at Cornwall, last week, the particulars of their deliberations, we have not been able to ascertain; however, we are informed by good authority, that the contracts will be given out on the 16th July, and that opperations will commence immediately after.-ib.

We have been favoured with a file of the St. Johns Newfoundland papers for May, together with a few scattered numbers of earlier date, for which we have now only time for a short summary, promising to take a second glance at them to-morrow. Among the Bills which have passed the Legis-

to establish Local Courts-to incorporate a Law Society-to provide for a registration of votes at Elections. A Bill to provide for the banishment of criminals

lature, we observe some of a highly useful charac-

ter, namely, Bills-to establish a Savings Bank-

is of doubtful utility; a bill for a penitentiary would have been a wiser measure. The Harbor of St. Johns was blocked up with ice on the 6th of May.

Temperance Societies are in successful operation

The Public Ledger, of the 6th May, says :-We have great reason to believe that an augmentation of the military force at this station will speedily take place. It is understood that besides a reinforcement of the Royal Veteran Companies there wile be an addition of two Companies of some other regiment-the whole comprising a tolerably efficient establishment .- .- Mon. Daily Advertiser.

Some days ago we mentioned that an individual named Lalanne had been apprehended on a charge of forging names on a promissory note. Since then we heard a rumour that his friends had subscribed a sum to enable him to get out on bail, in order that he might escape to the United States. We could not attach credit to so shameful a transaction, but we find it confirmed in the Saturday's Daily Advertiser and Gazette. We are equally surprised and ish merchants should lend themselves to a transaction so infamous as screening a felon from justice —a felon whose crime strikes at the root of all commercial honor, and commercial credit. Who the parties are, we know not; as we will not-we cannot, upon mere report-believe that the individuals named can have acted in such a manner, although the Daily mentions there is more than one Bank Director.

In our opinion, persons suspected of forgery are admitted to bail on too small a sum; and on conviction, the punishment if by far too lenient. It is not long ago since a young man was convicted of forging the name of a respectable house to a cheque on the Bank of Montreal, and passing it there for which a sentence was passed on him of only six months imprisonment. This may be mercy to the culprit, but it is any thing but justice to the public. We are a commercial people; and omess commercial crimes are severely punished, credit will soon perish. We understand Lalanne has committed various other forgeries .- Mon. Herald.

The messenger bearing the treaty signed by the ministers of the four powers, of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, placing the Pennsula under the protection of the two first named countries, left London on Tuesday, the 22d of April, for Plymouth, whence he was to sail on Friday the 25th for Lisbon, on board of the Countess of Pembroke steam-

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- We subjoin His Majesty's reply to the adoress moved by Mr. Spring Rice. on the question of the Repeal of the Union, which we had not received when we gave the report of the

"It is with great satisfaction I receive your Address, stating your determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union of the two countries, which, I perfectly agree with you, is essential to the safety, peace, and integrity of the British empire. I shall use the powers that are by law entrusted to me to put down and repress all attempts, by whomsoever made, to serve my dominion. I look back with satisfaction to the salutary laws which have for a series of years been passed to remedy the grievances which affected my Irish subjects, and have resolved to continue to remove, from time to time, all just causes of complaint."

That the Minerve should inform the world of their dislike to men who come from beyond the sea, is only curious because it is nothing new; and it would ulation of the country, and as so base, that where an act of injustice can increase their treasure, they are sure to stoop to its accomplishment, is indeed a lit-"It le surprising; when it is considered, that the honor from of condensation, of that ancient population of the country, is a most striking instance of the liberain and her subjects, towards the Canadians. As to their coming here to make money, it is a matter of notoriety that when a Briton leaves his country for apt to forget, is his industry. The laws of this Province are and ever have been (notwithstanding the conquest) in the hands and management of the Cauadas themselves. If the Irish, the Scotch, and the English who come to Canada, conform to those laws, and if they make money honestly, among so poor a people as the Canadians, there is no reproach to them on that account. If it is meant to insinuate that they violate the laws, and amass money dishonestly-then the reproach is with those who enact the laws, and fail to attend to their administration. A failing which, as regards the natives of Great Britain, who become obnoxious to the laws, has not been of frequent occurrence.—ib.

To His Excellency SIR John Colborne, K. C. B. Licutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces

therein, &c. &c. &c.