House of Commons May, 7.

General Gascoyne, pursuant to notice, rose to move for a select committee to enquire into the present distressed state of the British ship wners. The gallant member entered into a long statement on the subject. Mr. Liddle seconded the motion for a committee of inquiry. Mr. P. Thomson replied to General Gascoyne, Mr. Huskisson rose a midst great cheering, and defended his character, with warmth, from some attacks which had been made upon it in the other house of Parliament. He then entered into an able exposition of the principles by which he had been guided in commercial policy which he had the honor to propose to Parliament. He clearly established, that the difficulties of the shipping interest were not created by that system, but where the unavoidable result of the termination of a war during which that system, but where the unavoidable result of the termination of a war during which we had been the carriers of the whole trade of the world, and that they would have been unquestionably greater but for the liberal policy which had been adopted. With regard to the silk trade, the right honorable gentleman gave the most satisfactory proofs of its prosperity, and exposed the idle predictions which had been made regarding it, as well as incapsistancy of the shipowners. as well as inconsistency of the shipowners' petitions from different parts of the Kingthe assertion so broadly made, that our shipping must be decreasing, because the amount of foreign tunnage is greater. "I admit," said the right Hon. Gent. "that there has been an increase in foreign shipping also, but is it not in the nature of things that such should be the case? and we are to allow ourselves to be carried away by a feeling of jealousy, because, while our own shipping is increasing, we see that of foreigners doing so likewise? Sir, in my view of the case—and I have been in the habit of looking with considerable care and anxiety at all the great interests of the state, not separately, but in connexion with one another—it is impossible that what directly tends to increase possible that what directly tends to increase our trade, to give activity to our manufactures, and to augment our commerce, should not have a direct tendency to increase our navigation, and, in that way, support our naritime superiority. Impede the progress of these great interests; clog your trade with restrictions; throw difficulties in the way of manufactures, by means of discriminating duties on the raw materials of which they are duties on the raw materials of which they are composed, paralyze your commerce by a gain introducing your old obstructions, and you will not only destroy the prosperity of all those branches, but you will undermine your shipping interest, and with it will be destroyed the naval power of England.— Cheers. Sir, I believe, that the system of free trade is much misunderstood, and I wish that some honorable members of this house, who think it a sufficient evidence of their patriostism that they are opposed to the poli-cy of Government in this respect, would have goodness to tell me what they mean by the expression, frequently used, of the misapplied, and, I do believe, very little understood ed, and, I do believe, very little understood phrase—the system of free trade. I should feel particularly gratified, if honorable members who oppose me, when they have answered this simple question, would further tell me what system they are prepared to recommend, as contradistinguished from, and in opposition to, that of free trade, to which they are so opposed? Would they recommend a monoply? Would they have a commerce conducted by chartered parties, or sanctioned by bills, or regulated by prohibitions? Will they be pleased to declare, whether they would have the house to revive the 1,500 statutes which I have, with in these few years, had the good fortune to persuade Parliament to reveal?—(Hear!) Would they have that complex, and oppres-Would they have that complex, and oppressive, and vexations code of laws re-enacted that formerly regulated the customs and the navigation of this country? laws so absurd and intricate, and it has been well said, that the most acute and experienced merchant always required to have his lawyer at his elbow, for fear of contravening them; and that, and the helief was, that the Ministry felt are the strong enough to dispense with any such extensive creation of new peers was to take place, which appears to have originated with the enemies of Mr Canning, with a design to injure him. Mr. Canning characterized it as being "most mischievous, and circulated, as he well know, to create that very mischief." It has been denied—and the helief was, that the Ministry felt are the contravening them; and that the complex of the contravening them; and that the place, which appears to have originated with the enemies of Mr Canning, with a design to injure him. Mr. Canning characterized it as being "most mischievous, and circulated, as he well know, to create that very mischief." It has been denied—and the helief was, that the Ministry felt are the contravening them; and the place, which appears to have originated with the enemies of Mr Canning. bow, for fear of contravening them; and that, even with that assistance, he could not get on without feeing the custom house officer; not so much with any sinister views in exercising that species of bribery, as with the view of preserving himself from those diffi-culties and embarrasments into which, under such a system, he must have been every moment in danger of being unwittingly en-trapped. Now, Sir, again I ask, is the re-establishment of that system what these gentlemen call 'free trade?'—(Loud cheers) But whether, sir, they may be dispused to oblige us or not, I would entreat them at all

eblige us or not, I would entreat them at all events, not to flatter themselves with the visionary expectation, that it is in their power, or in the power of any other set of men, be they who they may, to stop the career of civil & commercial improvement.—(Cheers.) That England should be stationary in wealth That England should be stationary in wealth or greatness, while all the surrounding countries are advancing in interprise, in arts and navigation, and in all those means and resources which increase the powers of empires, and multiply the enjoyments and the happiness of mankind; that England alone happiness of things should be stationary in such a state of things should be stationary in such a state of thipgs, is impossible. I say that England cannot stand still, be the power opposed to her advance in improvement what it may, so long as there exists among us a free press, so long as we have the benefit of a free discussion in Parliament, and a logislating that in Parliament, and a legislative body influ-enced by public opinion. (Loud and conenced by public opinion. (Loud and continued cheers.) I put it to every body who hears me, as a bounden duty common to us all, to endeavour each of us, by every means within his power, to contribute to the improvement of our country. And by improvement, let me add, I mean that wise, and ra-

pers and Prices Current to the 26th of May. The Paris dates in the English papers are to the 23d of May.—American.

his opposition, unlike any other in English history, was founded, not on public principle of any kind, but on mere personal antipathy to Mr. Canning." Last night he made another plunge at the First Lord of the Treasury. The noble Marquis, after sundry observations, moved for papers tending to show the expense which the country had been not for some buildings in Doursing stress. put for some buildings in Downing-street, within the department of the Foreign office. We hope the noble lord was not much disap-We hope the noble lord was not much disappointed, when he received a private notice that his papers would be readily produced."
In the House of Commons, the opposition to Ministers is becoming more contemptible every day. "The Tory fire" says the Times "has already slackened—their ships, are, in the colloquial wit of the House of Commons, in the colloquial wit of the House of Commons,

'dropping down to St. Helen's,' where they wait for a fair wind to carry them across the House. We foretold that they would rat; and rat they will-all those who can get a

and rat they will—all those who can get a cheese-paring by the operation."

Sir Thomas Lethbridge, who seems now to stand solus as leader of the opposition—

Mr. Peel having very sensibly left him to flounder through alone, while he pushes forward his bills for the consolidation of the ward his bills for the consolidation of the criminal laws—asked some questions of Mr. Canning on the night of the 21st, as to some alleged offer by Mr. Brougham to support his administration, Mr. Canning's answer was prompt and happy—it was "No." He added, that if he were to show the hou. Baronet all the letters he had received and was mode of questioning, Mr. Canning remarked "He did also think that his Majesty's ministers ought to know who their opponents were—and if the hon. Barcnet were not alone in his opposition—if he were not allone in his opposition—if he were not himself the one great phoenix of opposition, he (Mr. Canning) challenged him to get a compeer, and bring these questions regularly before the house in the shape of motions."

Mr. Brougham followed, and concurred in

the opinion of Mr. Canning, that the ancient The House of Commons, however, was not the only place where this custom of asking questions had become common. It became him on all occasions to speak of the absent with respect, and without leaving sight to

strong enough to dispense with any such ex-We are at length able to announce the

final arrangements of the ministry, such as it will be henceforth constituted. The Marquis of Lansdown has a seat in the Ca binet, but takes no office. The Earl of Car hinet, but takes no office. The Earl of Carlisle accepts the situation of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Woods and Forests,
with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Tierney is
appointed Master of the Mint, also with a
seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Abercromby takes
the office of Judge-advocate-General; and
Sir J. Macdonald that of one of his Majesty's

Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Mr. Calcraft is talked of for some situation, but we have not heard any particular one named, at present, as likely to be offered to the Honorable Gentleman.—Courier of 24th.

On the 22d May, Mr. M. A. Taylor intro-duced a motion (which eventually carried,) that the house resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of taking into conside ration the statute of 13th Elizabeth, togeth ration the statute of 13th Elizabeth, together with the other statutes which gave the jurisdiction in cases of bankruptcy, to the Lord High Chancellor of England. The motion was opposed by the Attorney General and several other members, and supported by Mr. Brougham, who noticed an attack made on the Attorney General by Mr. Harvey, who had followed him. Mr. Brougham was very severe in his remarks on Mr. Harvey.

He had been told that night that a won ous change was now visible in various mem bers of Parliament—that they were all op posed to the changes in the Court of Chan posed to the changes in the Court of Chancery, which they had formerly advocated most strenuously—that they had no objection to all the arrangements of the Court, though they had formerly poured forth against them torrents of fiery indignation.—
(Loud cries of "hear, hear, hear.") Let the House mark the fairness of this attack.—
His hon, and learned friend (the Attorney General) had said only one word upon this ment, let me add, I mean that wise, and rational, and temperate, and judicious cultivation of our means; that cautious, yet intelligent, development of our resources, which is, in itself, the surest protection that can be provided for the advantages we already possess, and the best safeguard against the dangers of that innovation which gentlemen contemplate with so much alarm. Why Sir, it has been perseverance in this very course of action that England has become what she is the first and mightiest in the world.—(Cheers.) These, sir, are the principles which have actuated me in the situation I have the honor to hold; and, so long as I continue in it, I have no doubt that I shall continue to be actuated by them.

cery, which they had formerly advocated most strenuously—that they had no objection to all the arrangements of the Court, though they had formerly poured forth against them torrents of fiery indignation.—(Loud cries of "hear, hear,") Let the House mark the fairness of this attack.—His hon. and learned friend (the Attorney General) had said only one word upon this question. What torrents of fiery indignation came from his hon. and learned friend, either against the Lord Chancellor or the delays of his court, or the arrears of business, or the invoterate abuses which prevail in it, he (Mr. Brougham) was at a loss to divine. His recollection served him not on the point. He did not remember his learned friend bearing any part in those debates; but he did know who General) had said only one word upon this has been perseverance in this very course of action that England has become what she is —the first and mightiest in the world,—(Cheers.) These, sir, are the principles which have actuated me in the situation lave the honor to hold; and, so long as I continue in it, I have no doubt that I shall continue to be actuated by them.

\*\*FOREIGN EXTRACTS\*\*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.\*\*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.\*\*

The packet ship. Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, (sailed May 26th); and brought us London papers to the 25th, and Liverpool for the process of first of the said only one word upon this has been maded on the stratation I ton came from his hon. and learned friend, equation, the control of the system of his court, or the arrears of business, or the inveterate abuses which prevail, white control of the strand of March 31.

\*\*BISCRILLANEOUS.\*\*

\*\*In the feet, in the distance of 100 feet. At present, (14th April languages a tax or contains an appropriate ton come of March 31.

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certain that his opinions were changed either on that or any other subject? (Cries of "hear.") He called on the hon. member for Colchester to say on what measures of government—on what chapter of policy—on what officer of state—on what judge of the land, had his conduct, opinions, and principles changed. (Loud cries of "hear.") He demanded to know who they were that accused him of a change of principles. Let him and the house have charges—let them have no more insinuations. (Great cheering.) For if there were a vile, a mean, a have no more insinuations. (Great cheering.) For if there were a vile, a mean, a dirty, and contemptible mode in which slander could be lavished, it was that form of paltry insinuation which skulked from the day, and defied investigation. As to the charge of changing sides in this house, some of those who had changed from his (the mipisterial) to the other side, had changed from the sed different bodies.

Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy went in procession with the Protestant Bishop and Clergy, the Corporation, the Derry. Volunteers, &c. &c., to the Cathedral, where Mr. S. had been appointed to preach, and such was the general effect of his elcquence, that public addresses of thanks were presented to him from these different bodies.

In 1790, he was elected Master of the Diocesan School of Derry. In 1794, this apon no defined principles, if on any principles at all. But he would ask, whether those who had changed from the other side of the Aughanloo. In 1802, he published a Statishouse to this-a movement which he knew

his bill for the better administration of justice. After a few remarks from Mr. Wynn and Mr. Brougham, in relation to putting persons on their trial who were mute by the visitation of God, leave was given to introduce the bill.

kisson last night, in his answer to Mr. Whitmore's motion, respecting a free trade with In 1813, he published a Chart of the Coun-India, stated that he was in a condition to try of Londonderry, upon a new and intermanufacturers."

The father of Miss Turner, the young lady stolen from her parents by Wakefield, has petitioned the House of Lords for a divorce of his daughter and her husband. The Wakefields petitioned against the divorce; but a committee having reported in favour of the divorce, a bill was allowed to be intro-

On the 15th, Mr. Huskisson advocated the spirit of a resolution offered, (and afterwards withdrawn,) to enquire into the East India trade, with a view to make it more open;— but said the subject could better come up, when the character of the E. India Co. should be brought before them. He defended the West India interests and the protraction they enjoy. He made a favorable re-port of the improving condition of the cotton manufacturers; and added, that "the country was now likely to see this meritorious class of persons placed in a condition which would prevent them from being which would prevent them from being thrown into so unfortunate a condition, as that under which they had so long been laboring." He afterwards remarked, that the "productive industry of the country was be-ginning to resume its wonted energy, and trade was every where reviving;" and Mr. Canning, in another place, corroborated his

The Hon. James Abereromby has been appointed Judge-Marshall and Advocate-General, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir John Brockett, resigned; and Sir James Macdonald one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the room of Wm. Yates Peel, Fsq. resigned.—Evening Paper.
The three vacant ribbons of the Most No.

ble Order of the Garter, have been conferred on the Dukes of Lieeds and Devonshire, and the Marquis of Exeter,—and the Earl of Warwick and Lord Aboyne have been insted with the Order of the Thistle.

A serious accident has happened to the tunnel making under the Thames. An apertunnel making under the Thames. An aperture was made by which the tunnel and
shaft were both filled with water. Great

The suavity and simplicity of his manners,

4. Our Grecian Brethern—Having we brick work proves to be uninjured.

LORD COCHRANE'S PROCLAMA-TION.

Athens is ensured—once more will its arts flourish there. "Oh Greeks! having attained this ob-

ject, lay not aside your arms so long as the ferocious Mussulman treads the sacred land of your fathers. Let a noble emulation for glory animate your young seamen and the heroes of the Continent—let them hasten in heroes of the Continent—let them hasten in a mass to take their stations in the national fleet. Then, if independence and the possession of all your rights are sufficient to enable you to stop the passage of the Heliespont, and carry the war into the states of the enemy, the haughty Sultan—the sanguinary destroyer of your countrymen—will become the victim of his own subjects. The Mahomedan power will destroy itself! The banner of the Cross will again float on the walls of St. Sophia—Greece will again have laws—her cities will rise once more from their ruins—and her future glory will equal that of ages past. Butthink not, oh Greeks, that your country will be free, unless each that your country will be free, unless each of you hastens to her assistance and defence. "From on board the Greek vessel Hellas. The first Admiral Commander of the mari-

time forces of Greeks. (Signed) "14th April, 1827." COCHRANE!

pointment he exchanged for the Rectory of Aughanloo. In 1802, he published a Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry, would never be forgiven, whether they had which is justly esteemed a standard witness the solemnities of the occasion—ever been called upon to alter an opinion, ever been called upon to alter an opinion, and, in consequence of which, he was elected a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, ted a Member of the Geological Solid Washington street, in front of the Mason. ciety of London.

waste-the former he has left one of the the Times of the 16th says: "Mr. Husin a state of cultivation and improvement.

In 1813, he published a Chart of the Councommunicate the gratifying fact, that a great improvement had taken place in the cotton and silk trade, and that the workmen who had so long suffered a want of employ- ied with a memoir of the county, and was presented, an oration, illustrative of the who had so long suffered a want of employment in the north, were now in course of active and beneficial engagement with the lic utility for the versatile talents of Mr.

In 1820, the large estates of the Fishmonger's Company of London, situated in the ciples of morality and virtue, were delivered county of Londonderry, reverted to their by Rev. Comp. P. Morse. Rev. Br. H. Fields possession, the management and agency of which were offered to, and accepted by, Mr. S., which was permitted to resign in favor of his son, in 1824; but during this short masterly manner by Mr. Moffatt, did much space, the many territorial improvements carried into effect by Mr. Sampson, particularly the gigantic work of remodelling and reforming the whole system of tenements, and consolidating the farms with streight and perfect mearing will be a lasting proof of his judgement and genius, and of the liberality of that Company under whose suspices, and at whose expense they were executive hundred gentlemen, members of the public services the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where an excellent dinner was precisely the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where an excellent dinner was precisely the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion through the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion through the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion through the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion through the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion through the proceeded to the Man

these various acquirements, he had made a kind of zest to human life; and such an endeep research into Divinity, on which subject his conceptions were of the most sublime and beautiful description. He had prepared for publication a translation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, with copious notes, explanatory of the figurative allusions unite with which that Apostle's writings abound, and which render them peculiarly difficult.

This book has received the praise of some occas

Testament, and the best proof that, amidst all his various pursuits, he neglected not the more immediate duties of his profession, is the fact that he increased his congregation ten-fold, has left in his Parish eleven schools and services chemically and improve the heart.

3. Masonic Charity—The sons and daughter than the control of t and various charitable institutions, of most ters of affliction know hest how to appre

exertions were making to stop the leak, by and the warmth and sincerity of his heart, throwing bags of sand into the river, and Mr. Brunel, the projector, is of opinion that

Though on the most intimate terms with he will be able to overcome the accident. the late Marquis of Hastings and Chancel-The New Times of the 25th mentions, that lor Ponsonby, whose interests on trying oc-Mr. Brunel had stopped the leak, and was pumping the water from the Tunnel. The supported, yet he never asked or accepted a favor from the great, except his profes preferment, from the present Bishop of Derry.

How much he was beloved by the hum-"Greeks—Your most dangerous enemy, discord is overcome; what remains to perform is now rendered easy. The people on every side rush to arms—the fate of the Acropolis is no longer doubtful—the besiegers in their turn are besieged—the transport of provisions is intercepted—the passes are guarded, and retreat is become impossible. The liberty of the classic soil of Athers is ensured—once more will its arts. was the largest and most respectable ever witnessed in the country, and such was the attachment of his parishioners, that many hundreds of them walked in sad and solemn procession with his corpse to its grave.

## THAMES TUNNEL.

The following account of the Tunnel un ler the Thames is from the letter of a friend

now in Europe:

"The Tunuel is open for the admission of visiters, the distance of three hundred feet, visiters, the distance of three hundred feet, in one of the arched entrances, on paying a shilling—through the other arch way, the work is carried on without interruption to the labourers. At its entrance a Steam Engine is employed in letting down all the the labourers. At its entrance a Steam Engine is employed in letting down all the materials required in the work, and also in working a number of cars on a railway, by which the clay, gravel, &c. is brought up. Five hundred and twenty feet of the Tunnel are completed, (more than one third, and something less than half the whole distance.)

The centre of each arch is 15½ feet above the carriage way, and the width of each archway is 13½ feet, three of which is intended for a foot way. The depth of water over head is 36 feet, at the highest tide.—

The Tunnel has an inclination from the extremes to the centre of 4½ feet, in the distance of 100 feet. At present, (14th April last) they are colonies; but in the welfare of its sister colonies; but in th

sed, cost about £300,000 sterling-les than one half the amount expended on several of the bridges on the same steam. Lancaster Journal,

> ( Published by Request.) FROM THE WATERTOWN FREEMAN, Celebration of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST The nativity of that highly distinguished

member of the Masonic family, that truly eminent and worthy patron of the Institution eminent and worthy patron or the Institution of Freemasonry, St. John the Baptist, was yesterday celebrated in this village, by "Watertown R. A. Chapter," in conjunction with Watertown Lodge. Many visiting with Watertown Lodge. Many visiting companions and Bretheren from the several Chapters and Lodges in this county, and from a distance, (among whom were a number of Sir Knights from Kingston, U.C.) honored the celebration with their presence. The day was remarkable fine, and an excellent oportunity thereby afforded for ic Hall under the direction of Comp. which had been tastefully decorated for the cccasion. In the decorations of the Church the Ladies of the village, displayed much skill, and performed essential service. The Church was crowded to overflowing by a respectful audience; who listened with profound attention and great satisfaction to erepresented, an oration, illustrative of the spirit, principles and tendency of the Masonic Institution, and an address to the Frater. nity enforcing the practical illustration of their professions of attachment to the pinmasterly manner by Mr. Moffatt, did much clusion of the public services the procession again formed, and proceeded to the Mansion ted.

Mr. S. was not only a highly finished classical scholar, but also an excellent languist; to a perfect knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Italian, he added the more rare

The country has been described by the tertainment, when attended, as in the present instance, with temperance and decoru furnishes a happy illustration of those pm-ciples, by which the hearts of all good men, without regard to nation, sect or party, as united in the delightful bond of brothesty

The following toasts were drank on the

of the best Biblical Scholars in Ireland, to whom it had been submitted.

To the last, his chief delight was the Greek who gave light to them that sat in darknes,

with what fortitude they have with shocks through which the were destined to pass, we trust they will ultimately to brought to the true light and liberty effect

5. Our visiting Companions and Brithen.

We this day extend to them the hand a brotherly love and affection, may we em meet on the level and part on the square.

6. The grand Lodge of the state of New

7. The memory of our worthy Companie Washington Franklin and Warren-Het with the chisel of truth, squared with the square of equity, and plumbed with the plumbline of rectitude and righteousness, they have been received into that house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens 8. The Fair-Wherever the light of Ma

sonry has spread, there have they received that unceasing respect and untiring affection which the brave and enlightened ever pay to "Heaven's last best gift 9. The whole family of Man—Ho, all per that thirst, come and drink, not of wine merely, but of the inexhaustable cup of friendship and brotherly love.

From the Halifax Free Press of June 12th.

It is much regretted that the affairs of C-

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