

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. S. RICE moved further resolutions on the remaining miscellaneous estimates, namely, for grants of £1,040 for civil establishments, Bahama Islands.

£4,240 for the Bermuda Islands. Mr. HUME said the judge had more than the islands thought was requisite.

Mr. O'CONNELL considered it very bad policy to have judges underpaid, because it obliged them to hold their situations long after they became, in point of fact, superannuated.

Mr. HUME expressed his astonishment at the doctrine of his hon. and learned friend. He would ask him whether paying highly had secured good judges in his own country?

Mr. ROEBUCK said that in the United States of America they had the example of judges who were compelled to retire at a certain age, and who, nevertheless, had no retiring allowances.

The sum of £3,120 was moved to defray the charge of the Civil Establishment for Prince Edward's Island, and agreed to after a few words.

The sum of £12,861 13s. 6d. was proposed to defray the charge of the Civil Establishment on the western coast of Africa.

Mr. ROEBUCK complained of the amount of this vote. The first charge was £3,000 for the Bishop of Quebec. Another sum of £1,000 was granted to the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Secretary STANLEY observed that reductions were taking place, and he hoped that the progressive reductions would not be further interfered with in this particular instance.

Lord SANDON made some inquiry as to the cause of these appointments.

Mr. Secretary STANLEY said that they resulted from the numerous frauds and rans that were occasioned by designing people upon the inexperienced.

Mr. RUTHVEN (we understood)—Yes. (A laugh.) Mr. RICE—Would any one say that in a country where religion and morality were to be upheld, it was necessary to continue such a gross abuse, and an institution that was an encouragement to vice?

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port of paupers, and Irish paupers ought not to be maintained out of the public purse.

Mr. S. RICE said that an inquiry upon the subject was in progress, and, therefore, it would be most unwise and unjust now to withhold the grant.

Mr. HUME objected to the vote as extravagant. He thought that the Lord Lieutenant should be withdrawn, as an impediment to the public business.

Mr. S. RICE said that greater reductions had been made in that item than had been calculated upon by the committee of 1825.

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£13,000 for public buildings and works (Ireland). On the vote that £23,000 be granted for the salaries and expenses of the offices of the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Privy Council Office (Ireland).

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. Oulton moved to have the costs in this cause referred to the taxing officer, in order to make the defendant chargeable with the amount.

Mr. Dirksen, the defendant, argued as considerable length, that as the prosecutor was not the party aggrieved by the act of which he (Dickson) was found guilty, according to the words of the statute, he could not be held accountable for the costs.

Mr. Oulton replied, and the Court postponed giving judgment.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. Moore, K. C. moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the verdict had for the defendant, at the assizes of Clonmel, be set aside.

Mr. Smith, K. C. moved to enter a nonsuit in this cause, and to set aside a verdict had at Clonmel, for the plaintiff, or to reduce it by one-third of the amount.

Mr. Bourke moved to have the verdict had for the plaintiff, at the sittings after last term, set aside, and a new trial granted.

A bill was filed in this case to set aside a conveyance of an interest in a lease for a long term of years, of lands in the county of Galway, obtained by the defendant (who was agent to the landlord) from the plaintiff, who was one of the tenants under the lease.

The four Bishops of the province of Leinster are in Carlow, and will certify their respective opinions of the relative competency, as to learning, piety, and prudence of the three candidates for the episcopal office.

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Baron Pennefather—We are now on a bear in court, and cannot allow the public time to be wasted any longer.

After this order was made, and when the Court was proceeding to call on other causes, a few minutes after 12 o'clock, Baron Smith came into court, and immediately after the cause of Smith v. Ward was called on.

When the Barons were leaving the court, Baron Pennefather stated that the Court would proceed with the cause of Smith v. Ward on the next morning.

On the following day (Saturday), after some motions were heard, the cause of Smith v. Ward was again heard, and the Court directed a trial to ascertain whether the conveyance was fairly obtained.

NEW SPECIES OF OATS.

The farinaceous areas, or true skinless oats, is the most valuable crop perhaps ever produced in this empire.

The Isabella sailed from this port with emigrants for Canada on Tuesday; there were 171 passengers on board, children, and adults.

Government have appointed Lieutenant Havelock, Royal Navy, Inspectors of emigration for this port.

Last week three vessels have left for America, with passengers, amounting in all to nearly 250.

The tide of emigration has again commenced, and numerous have been the departures from Merseyshire during the past and beginning of this week.

The intended union of Kilmalsham and Chelsea Hospital induced me to consider the nature of the terms upon which Ireland and England have been in respect to the army.

On Wednesday forenoon, a colour sergeant of the 68th, at present in Edinburgh Castle, being under confinement, put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

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Published on the morning of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Advertisement for 'THE HOUSE' and 'TWO THOUSAND' with various notices and dates.

AND THE UNITED STATES.

debate on the revolutionary aspect of the... Mr. Stanley make as truly that the state of Canada is such as it has...

GREAT MEETING IN COPENHAGEN FIELDS, LONDON, ON MONDAY.

(FROM THE FREE PRESS OF MONDAY.) THE DORCHESTER UNIONISTS. INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. OWEN AND LORD MELBOURNE.

COPENHAGEN FIELDS, MONDAY.

The whole of the Union is now on the ground, and have been arranged in most admirable order. The banners were placed in the most judicious manner...

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY CORK.

By this time—we (Cork Herald) think we are safe in saying so—Mr. Barry, the member for the County, following the suggestions of the principal persons who favoured his return to Parliament...

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Wm Fitzgibbon has arrived at Paris, and alighted at the Hotel de Clugny. He is expected to return from Italy sooner than he intended...

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE and CONCERN on the QUAY, lately occupied by Mr. TANKARD, all joining the Establishment of Messrs. RICHARD and EDWARD KENON.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Show of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables yesterday, at the large room in... which for beauty and excellence surpassed by any similar society in number and respectability of those...

THE SIGNAL FOR STARTING.

Within a minute after the car had been brought out, the signal rocket was fired off, amid shouts of applause, and the arrangements were immediately commenced for putting the mighty mass of people into orderly motion.

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BISHOPS' LANDS (IRELAND).

On the notice of Mr. French, returned has been ordered of the names of the several persons who have served notices on the Ecclesiastical Board in Ireland...

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

Monday, at half-past eleven o'clock, an express arrived at the Castle, ordering two infantry regiments and the 5th Dragoon Guards to be ready for departure...

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY APRIL 23.

Table with columns: Butter, per cwt., Wheat, per bushel, etc. Market prices for various goods.

THE SOLDIERS.

Yesterday four troops of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards arrived from Windsor at Kenilworth, and were afterwards billeted at Hammarham. Four other troops were stationed in the vicinity of Plympton and Chelsea.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING.

Scarcely had day dawned this morning before the metropolis, in all its principal streets, began to present the appearance of preparation for the impending great meeting in Copenhagen-fields.

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THE ARMY.

13th Light Dragoons—Colonel W. M. J. Jones, April 18. Lieutenant, by purchase, Vice Hackett, who retires; 1st Burett, gent. to be Colonel, by purchase, vice Julius...

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

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WATERFORD PORT NEWS—APRIL 23.

ARRIVED.—William and Thomas, Rummer, Swansea, coal; Euterpe, Green, Cardiff, coals; George, the Fourth, Gates, Swansea, coal; Mantor, Lewis, Newport, iron; Richard and Ann, Hergen, Wick, herrings; 224—Norfolk, Henry, Cardiff, coals.

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mistress whom they had used, but to abuse when their object was attained. The Trades Unions they cannot reduce or abuse—they cannot gain them to them, and, therefore, cannot have an opportunity of casting them off. (Cheers.) No, no; the mechanics and the working classes of England were an intelligent and enlightened body, they were morally and physically powerful. (Cheers.) They sought not to interfere with the property or the rights of other classes, and they well knew that to be powerful, they should be morally right as well as physically strong. Knowing that such was the feeling he should support them. Knowing that their intention was to be guided by moral influence he should go to the utmost with them. (Great cheering.) He came here this night for the sole purpose of supporting a petition to the King, praying His Majesty to administer justice and mercy to the convicts, and sure he was that His Majesty would grant the prayer of the petition. Those men were tried and convicted under an act which emanated from William Pitt, as great a tyrant as ever stood on English ground, and those poor ignorant people were unconscious that such an act existed, and few lawyers there were who were not equally unconscious of its existence. His Majesty would, however, extend his royal prerogative, and have those men restored to liberty and their country. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. Ferguson O'Connor, M.P. amid great cheering, rose to give the second reading. He was proud, he said, to have the honor to propose to this vast assembly of Englishmen the resolution put into his hand. He congratulated the people on the just and humane course they were pursuing—he congratulated them on the just estimate they had formed of the conduct of the Whig ministry on this case of the poor 'Dorchester convicts'—he congratulated them on their strength and unanimity on their moral and physical power, and he congratulated himself on being the first to denounce the ministry within the walls of the Reformed Parliament. (Cheers.) Yes, he had denounced them as base, truckling, cowardly, and treacherous. (Cheers, and cries of "The are!") He had, in that house, yesterday, told them that their conduct in this affair of the Dorchester men was grossly unjust and illegal. He (Mr. O'Connor) had studiously looked into the Act of Parliament under which they were tried, and, as a lawyer, he asserted that those men were illegally convicted. (Hear, hear.) But he had taken another view of the matter. He had assumed that they might be unconsciously guilty of having infringed a law, and if they had so infringed an Act which had sunk into oblivion, and which was raked out of the polluted mass of every forgotten Tory act of despotic law for the occasion, to answer the purposes of the more despotic Whigs, then he asserted, were those men innocent? Yes, innocent, both morally and legally. (Loud cheers and cries of "hear, hear.") In his place in the house he had asserted it, and he told the house that Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, the noble paymaster of the Forces, and three others of his Majesty's ministers, should exchange places with those men as criminals, in fact, as violators of public justice, in the case of these unfortunate victims. (Great cheering, and cries of "they ought.") At those hands, he would ask, had the Unionists suffered this injustice? Why, from the very Whigs, he called the Unionists into life, and gave them vigor and strength, who infused into them that spirit of liberty, with which they professed themselves to be inspired, and which, nourished by the people and fanned with a flag, gave a mighty moral power to the latter—(Cheers)—and enabled them to elevate to political power those very Whigs whom they confided, but who now in power basely turned upon the Unionists with the despotism of the Tories, and a malignity and treachery which belonged to the Whigs alone. (Cheers.) He was himself a member of a Trades' Union. (Tremendous cheering.) He was proud of it, and he would support to the death the Trades' Union, as long as their aim and object was the attainment of their just rights. The patent of the people was not like the patent of a rotten borough. It was not the written parchment lodged in the hearts of the people—the mighty moral power of liberty which no despotism could destroy, though it might attempt to crush it. The ministry have now done their worst. They have demonstrated their daring intent to put down the Union by glaring injustice. They have sent these unfortunate men on their voyage of expatriation branded as criminals—herded with felons—manacled as slaves—torn from the bosoms of their unfortunate families, and destined to future misery and slavery; and all this indecent haste in sending them off lest the people of England should have justice done—should have the mercy of the crown extended to them. (Loud cries of "Shame, shame.") But the voice of the people of England must be attended to; those innocent men must be restored to their country and to their families. Aye! they must be brought back. Justice must be done, the people will have it so; and who can resist the universal people roused in the cause of justice and humanity? (Cheers.) What I were we, what intrepid reform, going to wear it as a badge about the neck, to admire as a pretty but a useless ornament?—Were the ministers about to wear it as a badge round their necks, for the people to gaze at and admire? No! the people require a substantial benefit from it, and that benefit must have—Will the Whigs grant it—will they promote it?—No! The Whigs, to help him God, were greater enemies to the people than the Tories. (Loud cries of "They are, they are.") The principles of the radicals were day by day, and hourly, gaining strength, and expanding amongst the followers of Whigs and Tories. Those principles must triumph. The Trades' Unions had only to follow a moral and virtuous course, and they must triumph. (Cheers.) Quasbrood and fair wages for their labour must be attained for them in the end—and England will be once more a happy and a contented nation. But to return to the case of the Dorchester convicts, will the ministry, he asked, dare to interpose between the King and his people? Will they prevent his Majesty from exercising the lofty principles of justice and mercy? (Hear, hear.) Will they dare to tell their sovereign that the cries of his people are not to be attended to? ("No, no.") They dare not—they are not so recklessly rash. They know that if they were, they would certainly sink under it—for the majesty of the power of the people is irresistible. Will they, when the people are making rapid strides into the temple of liberty, the portals of which they have forced open—will they dare to tell them—

"You must proceed no further, you have advanced too far, and we must now drive you back?" They may dare to attempt it, but destruction awaits them if they do. (Cheers.) He (Mr. O'Connor) was himself a democrat—a thorough Radical—(hear, hear)—and a democrat we must have. (Cheers.) In his own unfortunate country he had asserted the rights of the people. He was, at all times proclaimed himself a radical, and as long as he breathed he should advocate radical democratic principles. (Cheers.) His unfortunate country had been basely sold and betrayed, but the day of her redemption was at hand. (Hear, hear.) She should not be again sold. No, the spirit of radicalism was abroad in Ireland, and that would secure to her that freedom which she long panted after, but could not attain. The petition of this night would be borne to the foot of the throne by the hon. members who surrounded him, and by himself. They would tell the King that the only bulwark of the throne was the united people. That his power could alone be supported by the people, and that the exercise of royal clemency, when justice and mercy demanded, would also tell the people that their power was in obeying the law, in not infringing on the rights of other classes, but in constitutional and firm assertion of their own rights. (Great cheering.) They required no oaths, no secret societies for this purpose. Let them openly and manfully in the face of day assert their rights and their determination to vindicate them. (Cheers, and cries of "We will, we will.") Away then with oaths which no honest man requires, and which no bad man can be bound by. Did he require to be bound by an oath to come here this night. No, he struggled for freedom in the face of day. Were the people of England to be intimidated from the open assertion of their rights? No, Liberty was life; and with life alone would the people resign it. Here he had his great fellow countryman, whose life was one continued struggle for freedom, Daniel O'Connell, (tremendous cheering)—and the gallant Colonel Butler, the brother of a Peer—(continued cheering)—were with them, Irish Radicals, this night to offer their support to the radicals of England, and to assist in the attainment of the just rights of the working classes of England. Here they were in the sacred cause of humanity and justice, and the united efforts of the English and Irish people must prevail. If they failed in this petition there would be a petition signed by millions presented to the King, praying the dismissal of his present ministers, and the substitution of honest men who would, by the example of these men, be kept honest and just to the people. For himself, he vowed political enmity to the Whigs, and in the exercise of that enmity he would go to the death—to use their own daring phrase against liberty. The voice of the people will bring back those unfortunate victims to the Whigs. That voice will cross the Atlantic and stay them in their progress. They must be brought back, if the ministers are not insane. If they should not, the people of England must support their families. (Cheers.) A monument must be erected to commemorate the fate of these innocent men—(Cheers)—and on their return to their country, if such be their lot, the people would meet them with open arms, and hail them as victims of despotism and victims of injustice. As his great, and proudly did he say, his best friend O'Connell, had offered his valuable services in the way of legal advice to the Unionists, together with that of D. W. Harvey, so should he beg to have the honor of being associated with them as junior counsel, and he trusted his poor services would be accepted with the same readiness with which tendered it. (Cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

"That the following petition, after being duly signed, be presented to the King, and that this meeting be convinced that his Majesty will fully appreciate its object, and immediately adopt decisive measures in accordance with its most earnest prayer."

The hon. and learned gentleman sat down amidst long continued cheering.

Mr. Richard Taylor (Common Councilman of the City of London) seconded the resolution.

Petitions to the King and the House of Commons were adopted by the meeting.

Colonel Butler (M. P. for the county of Kerry, Ireland) proposed the next resolution. It had been truly said by the hon. and learned member for Cork that he was a real radical reformer. (Great cheering.) His opinion of the state of his own country was that the aristocracy, who should think of the people, thought only for themselves, and in consequence he and others who had the cause of the people at heart were compelled to take decisive measures. He was, therefore, a member of a Trades' Political Union. (Cheers.) The same course was pursued by the aristocracy in this country as was pursued in Ireland, and therefore the people in their self defence were bound to do the same. (Cheers.) From the conduct of the meeting during the night he was bound of law or right. (Cheers.) He should no longer trespass on them than to beseech them to persevere by the peaceful and legal course they had adopted, until their wrongs were redressed.

"That the following petition, after being duly signed, be presented to the House of Commons, praying that the house would address the King for remission and pardon of the six laborers at Dorchester, and that on Monday, March 17, 1834."

Mr. Rogers seconded the resolution.

Colonel P. Thompson proposed the fourth resolution.

"Resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed a deputation to wait upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and request that he will be pleased to lay it before his Majesty, the petition which has been adopted at this meeting:—Colonel Evans, M.P. for Roscommon, Mr. D. White Harvey, M.P. for Cork, Mr. Rogers, Dr. Eggar, Mr. J. Elphinstone, &c."

On the question being put to the meeting, Mr. Carpenter came forward, and after speaking at some length, he concluded by reading the following amendment:—

"Resolved—That this meeting, having no confidence in His Majesty's ministers, nor in any one of them, and praying for a remission of the sentence on the six laborers of Lord Melbourne, already placed in the King, and all the circumstances of the unparalleled case to which they relate made known to his Majesty, do upon Lord Melbourne's behalf a deputation to wait upon him the petition just adopted, with a request that he present it to the King at the Leves on Wednesday next."

The deputation consisted of the same gentlemen as those named in the original resolution, and it was also proposed and carried, that Mr. Carpenter and Dr. Wade be added to them.

Dr. Robertson (of Dorsetshire) seconded the amendment.

Mr. Duffy, who announced himself as a Trades Unionist and an Irishman, said that the wrong course had been adopted, and a fatal one for the accused. No ministry could concede to threats though they might be entreated.

He was not suffered to proceed, as his voice was stifled in expressions of universal disapprobation.

Mr. Parkin, of Dudley, approved of the amendment.

After a conversation, in which Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ager, Dr. Wade, and the Chairman took part, the amendment was put and carried by a very great majority.

Mr. Monte read a letter from Mr. T. Attwood, of which the following are the most important portions. The hon. gentleman regretted his non attendance, and proceeded:—

"If the people of London do their duty, the unjust and cruel sentence against the six laborers is certain to be reversed; and thus a great triumph will be obtained in the cause of liberty, humanity, and justice. The men of London ought strictly to preserve the peace; but if they would follow my advice, they should let the ministers have no peace, until these unfortunate and almost innocent men are restored to their homes."

Mr. Monte then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting separated at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—APRIL 21.
Government Consols, 3 per Cent. 88 1/2
Stock, 3 per Cent. 95 1/2
Stock, New, (1830) 95 1/2
Debtentures, (of £296 20) 88 1/2
Bank Stock 100
Grand Canal Deb., 5 per Cent. 126
Grand Canal Deb., 4 per Cent. 125 1/2
Hibernian Bank 100
National Insurance Company 25
City of Dublin Steam Company 100 1/2

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1834.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE FRANCH JOURNALS OF FRIDAY)

The Paris Journals of Friday contain ample reports of the late horrid scenes of carnage in Lyons, which now appear to have ceased. On the 17th the ill-fated city was quiet, and the authorities were engaged in disarming the inhabitants and removing the barricades which still obstructed the internal communications. Domiciliary visits and arrests were continued, and parties of cavalry were scouring the neighbouring country, with the view of seizing such of the insurgents as had escaped. The slaughter and devastation were immense. The loss of the military is rated at about one thousand six hundred men, including a large proportion of officers, amongst whom thirty-three captains are affirmed to have fallen. There are no official returns, but the number of insurgents put hors de combat is variously stated. The city has suffered dreadfully in this tremendous struggle of five days' duration, which can scarcely be wondered at if it be true, that, in addition to the orders impoyable dispatched to the authorities from Paris, General Aymard was instructed to bury himself and his troops under the ruins of the town rather than evacuate it. It appears from an official article in the Journal de Paris that the commotion in Paris has been spreading all over France.

SPAIN.

The Cortes of Spain has at length been convoked, a proclamation of the Queen Regent to that effect having been issued on the 19th inst. Intelligence of which had reached the French government by telegraph on Friday evening. Though the troops of the Queen, however, have obtained considerable advantage over the insurgents of Biscay, those of Navarre, under Zumalacaregui, laugh them to scorn.

PORTUGAL.

The most important facts contained in the news from Lisbon, which comes down to the 15th April, are the surrender of the fortress of Valencia to Admiral Napier, with a quantity of cash and other treasure; the arrival of Don Carlos at Santarem, and the repulse of the Miguelites with loss, on the 4th and 12th, south of the Tagus.

BELGIUM.

Brussels papers to the 19th instant contain further notices of precautionary measures on the part of the government against strangers and foreigners. Although there was tranquillity prevailed, patrols of infantry and cavalry were marching through the streets day and night. The Lyons news that Belgium must renounce all hope of possessing Luxembourg, as the German Confederation will never consent to the cession of any portion of it to the Belgians.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch mail to the 15th of April contains nothing new, but the army was undergoing a strict inspection, and affairs seemed to wear as threatening an aspect as ever. Their Majesty returned to the Hague on the 21st. Nothing of importance has occurred in the Chambers. Several communications had been received by ministerial from foreign countries to take shares in the loan for making the iron rail-road from Amsterdam to Cologne, amongst which was one from Berlin for the sum of 50,000 florins.

GERMANY.

German Papers received last night contain a note addressed by the Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Russia in Switzerland to the director Cantu (Zurich), in which, after expressing decided approbation of certain measures proposed in a communication from the minister on the 27th of February last, the Emperor expresses his hope that the government of the Cantons will free the country from the foreigners who have led the Confederation into embarrassments, and that all similar attempts will be prosecuted with rigour.

AMERICA.

The packet-ship Britannia has arrived at Liverpool from the United States, bringing New York Papers to the 10th of March inclusive. Their contents are again taken up with the great question of the removal of the deposits, and memorials from all parts of the Union are in course of presentation in the Congress for the restoration of the privileges of the bank. The debates are carried on with great vehemence, and the President is not spared by the speakers. The destruction of credit, the scarcity of money, and pecuniary embarrassment are on the increase. In Albany, in Oneida County, in a hole island, &c. the failures are very extensive. Some confidence was restored in New York, by the information that Mr. Webster intended, on the 17th ult., to introduce a bill in the Senate to extend the Charter of the Bank, and compel a restoration of the deposits.

Advices from Bogota to the 28th of January, are contained in these American Journals. Columbia was tranquil and President Santander was exerting himself to re-establish order, promote the progress of education, and to introduce an economical system of finance.

BRUNOS AYRES.

According to accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 18th of January, great indignation was expressed at a decree of the government requiring all foreigners who wished to enter into matrimonial engagements to produce evidence that they were unmarried, and publish their intentions to marry for six days before it takes place in the daily papers. Official returns give the number of English vessels that

enter the port of Buenos Ayres during the year 1833 at 74 American, 91; and Brazilian, 47.

THE FUNDS—PORTUGAL.

(FROM THE CITY ARTICLES OF THE TRADES UNION.)

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—His Majesty's steam boat Salamander has arrived, bringing dispatches from Lisbon to the 14th instant. They are stated to be again of a favourable nature, the report in Lisbon being that Figueira is likewise reported, has taken place at St. Ubes, when the Miguelites were defeated. The Salamander has not brought the mail, nor do we hear of any private letters having been received. Portuguese Stock has risen to 7 1/2, at which quotation it remains firm.

In the Stock Market there has not been much business doing, and the price has been steady during the morning of 90 1/2 for Account. The meeting of the Trades' Union is the general subject of conversation here, but no fears appear to be entertained of any disturbances arising from it.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

On Monday the Speaker took the Chair at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. Fellew presented a petition from Ennisceorthy against the repeal of the Union.

Mr. Fitzsimon presented a petition from St. Mary and St. Peter's, county of Dublin, in favour of the repeal. The member said the petition was signed by 3,364 persons, of the greatest respectability, and stated his hearty concurrence.

Mr. F. O'Connor trusted that the mass and character of the names which were attached to the petitions just presented by his hon. friend would satisfy hon. members, that the wealth and respectability of Ireland was adverse to a repeal of the Legislative Union. In reality just the reverse was the fact.

Mr. Christmas said he trusted that the great mass of the property and respectability of the place which he had the honour to represent (Waterford) was adverse to the repeal.

Mr. Ruthven supported the prayer of the petition.

Doctor Baldwin said that the majority of the respectability and wealth of the south of Ireland were advocates of the measure. He had twenty-five petitions to present in its favour, one of which, from Cork, was signed by 35,000 persons. The petitions were then laid on the table.

Mr. Roebuck said he trusted the house would allow him to make an observation upon the absence of Ministers. He should have thought that on a day like this—when the whole metropolis was in a state of excitement and alarm—it would have been only decent if only one of the members of the Government had been in his place, in order that he might have informed the house what had been done at the Home Office respecting the petition which was to be presented from the trades' union.

Mr. Stanley was of opinion that the members of the Government, connected with the Home Office, were they would be here in that house, upon such an occasion as the present.

After some further conversation upon this subject, the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Stanley gave notice that on the 6th of May, he should move to introduce a measure authorizing the exchange of certain property, without an act of Parliament.

Mr. H. Gratton then presented a great number of petitions from different places in Ireland, in favour of the repeal of the Union. The hon. member gave an analysis of the petitions, and stated that they were of forty-two in number, and that there were upwards of 51,000 signatures to them. For the interest of Great Britain herself he called upon the house to accede to the prayer of the petitioners. Ireland was in such a state, from the absence of the gentry, and other causes, that ere long the matter must be governed by the military or by the mob.

Mr. Grant presented several petitions, one from Kinross, against alteration in the corn laws, and in favour of the connection between church and state.

At three o'clock the House adjourned.

At the evening sitting, after some petitions were presented, Mr. Finn said he hoped that an opportunity would be afforded next day (Tuesday) to those who had petitions to present, for a repeal of the Union, to present those petitions.

Lord Althorp was understood to assent to the request. The house then resolved itself into a committee on the subject, and at the hour of part, Lord Althorp was left speaking on the subject.

DEPUTATION OF THE UNIONS.

As yet we are in ignorance what fate has attended the petition of the Unions' Deputation; there are millions at this moment breathless for the result, which, could we lift the veil of time, may be of a nature to sway the destinies of England during coming ages. The number of Unionists, who, it was supposed, would meet, was calculated by the Times at 800 or 300,000, and when such a force is congregated together, no matter for what purpose, it is full time for the rulers of a Kingdom to look sharp. They have, indeed, a difficult card to play, and it is hard to imagine how they free themselves from their critical situation, without either a compromise of their inflexibility, which will be instantly imputed to intimidation, or else continuing a course which must give a dreadful shock to their popularity, if, indeed, it does nothing more. From the Copenhagen-fields the deputations are to proceed to Lord Melbourne, and thence immediately to his Majesty. They are to implore his mercy towards the Dorchester labourers, who are already on the wide ocean; but in case their request is rejected it is not intimated what course they will pursue. We do not anticipate any infraction of the law, as Mr. O'Connell has become their legal adviser, but neither do we think that they will return home in calm contentment, forgetful of all the past. A quarter of a million of united men are not the materials for tamely enduring denials and disappointments, once shown how easy it is to meet them will be slow in repeating the lesson, and there will be those to point out what ends they are to seek and how they are to be compassed. Apprized of their strength and of the means of exerting it, they will not always confine themselves to petition, or cool remonstrance, and their numbers and capabilities are of that description, as must prevent any measure from being safe, or any ministry from being secure, against whom they think proper to manifest their disapprobation. And bled men are under the influence of discretion—how easy it is to do that in a moment of precipitate heat, which may lead to bloodshed and loss of life. The purpose of those Unions in sending forth their Deputations, is not far from intimidation, and it will speak little for the clemency or the steadiness of the Crown, if it refuses to a respectful memorial what it instantly grants to an overwhelming assembly of two or 300,000 persons. How the dilemma is to be overcome we cannot, for the life of us, discover, but we think that ministers are to blame that they have entangled themselves in the meshes of their own false policy, and that mercy might long since have been shown to the Dorchester convicts, without overstepping the bounds of strict justice, or in any way restraining the prerogative of the crown.

Since writing the above we have received the London Journals of Monday, and as the fullest report of the meeting at Copenhagen-fields, and the subsequent procession of the Trades' Unionists to Lord Melbourne's colours, appeared in the Times, we copy it into our columns day from that paper. It will be seen that Lord Melbourne did not disapprove of the language used in the petition to the King, but he would receive no deputation for the purpose, as he said, "of intimidation." It was, Phillips, (Lord Melbourne's under Secretary,) that Lord Melbourne would receive the deputation on "another day," and present accordingly by any other persons, provided they were not accompanied by any other persons. We shall not detain our readers by further comment, from a perusal of those interesting proceedings.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The late debate on the revolutionary aspect of affairs in Lower Canada, has come to a close, and the besetting arrogance and tyranny of our ex-secretary was not peculiar to his management of the Irish people. The same unhappy park pursued and sticks to him like an evil genius, taunting every cause to which he allies himself, and ruining all those who have the misfortune to fall under his control. Motives very independent of Mr. Stanley make us truly sorry to find that the state of Canada is such as it has been described—it was considered one of the most inviting settlements for emigrants, both from the cheapness of land and the facilities or clearing it—thither many of our countrymen are daily dying, and sadly they will be disappointed in discovering that they have arrived just to be in time for a revolution. For from the clear and masterly statement laid down by Mr. Roebuck it is evident that unless the home government interfere in order to prevent a crisis, and by acceding to the just demands of the colonists, remove them in some degree from the haughty domination of their imperious Secretary, it is evident, we say, that unless this be done, England cannot count for twelve months longer on the possession of her Canadian territories. It was the same line of conduct that is now pursued towards the colonies, which in 1774 goaded on America to a revolution, and lost to Britain almost the entire of her possessions in the New World. There is a point where the folly of rulers is checked by the resistance of the oppressed, and England should take care lest by not listening in time to the just complaints of her subjects, she may afford materials for the enterprise of a second Washington. The English government has much to answer for in the lawlessness, injustice, and insolence of its tenants, who have violated the rights of the Canadians—interfered with their representatives—insulted their House of Assembly, and treated with contemptuous defiance the directions and commands of the parent country. The American Colonies revolted, because they were taxed without representation; in Canada the cause of complaint is nearly as bad for every individual who has refused to publish the yearly expeditious under the civil list, and who has been supported in their determination by the English government at home. Canada well knows its importance to the British Empire, and the United States know it also. These latter, active, sleepless, and enthusiastic, would hail with transport any act which would have the effect of driving those rising colonies into her arms. The temper of the secretary for the colonies is sufficiently understood, and it is not so likely to avert by well timed conciliation the storm now lowering. He has tried his hand on one country and failed, in his second attempt he may even outdo himself, and leave no room for the labours of a successor. But will ministers be successful if they suffer him to go on—will they permit the rights of one people to be trampled on, and the interests of another to be finally sacrificed to the overweening haughtiness of the bashaw, who seems determined to carry every thing with a high hand, and to admit of no guidance beyond his own imperious will?

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Spring show of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables took place yesterday, at the large room in the Town Hall, which for beauty and excellence could not be surpassed by any similar exhibition in Ireland; the number and respectability of those who attended from this and the neighbouring counties were more than we have seen on any former occasion. The part of the room occupied with the flowers, &c., was set off to the best advantage under the tasteful superintendance of Mr. Edward Fennessy. We must also observe, that the activity and polite attention of Dr. Jones (the honorary secretary of the society) and the other stewards gave great satisfaction, and prevented anything like confusion. We noticed many gentlemen with their families from the surrounding neighbourhood, while the immediate city, as it always does on any public occasion, furnished its most distinguished array of fashion and beauty—and if we were so fastidious as to criticise our only objection could be, the space allowed for the exhibition was scarcely sufficient for the free perambulations of the crowded spectators; the reason for contracting the space was, we understand, that the farther extremity of the room was considered too dark for exhibiting the flowers. The excellent band of the 43d regiment kindly granted by Colonel Booth, was in attendance, and added fresh excitement and interest to the gay scene, by its admirable performance; and the day more usually fine contributed all that was wanting to the enjoyment of the show. From all that we witnessed we may safely say, that the exertions of the Waterford Horticultural Society are crowned with success, and that if it progresses with the rapidity it has already achieved, it will soon have all competitors at a distance, and establish for itself a widely extended reputation. Dr. Jones, the Secretary, read the list of prizes, and addressed the assemblage on the progress the Society had made since its formation; we have not room to-day for Dr. Jones's speech, but shall probably give it in our next.

GRANT TO MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The debate on the vote for the petty sum annually voted for the education of the Irish priesthood will be found in another place, and will be read with mixed feelings of disgust and astonishment.

MR. JACOB, M.P.

We are happy to perceive that the people of Cork are resolved to make common cause with the people of Glasgow, and afford them assistance. This day's subscription list was opened at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of receiving contributions to defray the expenses of defending Mr. Jacob's return. This is a noble and every man anxious for honest representation should add his name to the list.—Cork Chronicle.

CARRICK-ON-SUE, APRIL 21.—About eleven o'clock a house at the Castle Strand, in this town, which contained some furs, a few barrels of tar, boat sails, &c., on the premises of the late Mr. John Devereux, boat-builder (who was interred yesterday evening) was discovered to be on fire. On the alarm being given, the Carrickbeg Chapel bell was rung, and the inhabitants were in an instant on the spot to witness the checking the destructive element, in consequence of the inflammable materials which the house contained, until all was destroyed. The dwelling house, which is adjoining, escaped without being materially injured. During the illness of Mr. Devereux his family party lived in the house now destroyed, but fortunately for them they did not sleep in it. There are many rumours respecting the origin of the fire, but nothing certain. Committed to the goal of the County Waterford, by Henry Alcock, Esq., Maurice Corcoran, charged with the murder of James Prendergast, at Bishop's Hall, County Kilkenny.

Passengers by the City of Bristol, steamer, to Bristol, on Tuesday.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Yane, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Miss Cornac, Messrs. Noyes, Byas, Dwyer, Drew, Poyer, &c.

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