

tithes in Ireland. The committee also recommend a new valuation of all benefices in Ireland, for the purpose of the first fruits, found with a view to charging it with all church cess, for the building and repairing of churches, and for the due celebration of divine worship.

The Scotch Reform Bill went through the committee last night, and the report is to be received on Monday.

We have already mentioned with satisfaction the extensive and beneficial change which the measure must effect in the constituency and representation of that part of Great Britain which lies north of the Tweed. It will create a real constituency in counties and boroughs where only a nominal constituency previously existed. It will give to the exercise of the elective franchise 70,000 independent voters instead of 2,000 jobbers; and it will give to public opinion an organization and force which must directly control the local executive, instead of being obliged, as at present, to rely for its indirect effect on precarious and uncertain support from this more free and independent portion of the empire.

One of the chief and most striking advantages of the bill will consist in its tendency to bring into closer contact the different ranks of Society, by creating a more dependence on each other, and to excite attention of the inferior classes to the political conduct of their rulers, by showing them that they can by their votes exercise some control over their despotism or extravagance. Hitherto a country or borough election, in that part of the empire, was no affair of the people or of the middle classes. These classes had no more influence, and felt no more interest, in the choice of a member of Parliament, than in that of an East India Director. Now the case will be changed and those who have a stake in the country, will be able to assert their right of superintending and controlling the political game which affects their fortunes.

Death.

July 26th. At Mr. Joseph Palmer's residence, Mrs. Mary Ferris, aged 69.

MARRIAGE.

Married on the 2nd Instant by the Rector of Charlotte-Town, Mr. JOHN INMAN of Crapaud to Miss JANE WEBSTER of the East River.

The Weather.—The last few days have been exceedingly hot, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 107°.

LEATHER FOR SALE.
A. H. WHITE, offers for Sale the following different sorts of Leather—

Russia
English Morocco, a variety of colours,
Ditto Roan, Ditto,
Ditto Smooth Calf Ditto.
Ditto Rough Calf.
Ditto Sheep.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

DANIEL BRENNAN has just opened an extensive and elegant supply of BRITISH and other MERCHANTS, which together with his usual Stock of Teas, Wines, Spirits, Groceries, &c. &c. form

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT, suitable for the season, all of which he offers for Sale at unusually low prices, for cash only.

D. B. intends making some alteration in his business by the first of October next—and will feel obliged to those who stand indebted to him to settle their respective accounts within that period.

August 4th, 1832.

T O B E S O L D

TWO TOWN LOTS in Charlotte-Town, and an unfurnished DWELLING HOUSE thereon. Apply to MR. PALMER, who requests that any Person, who may have borrowed BOOKS of him, will have the goodness to return them, particularly the 10th vol. of *Shakespeare's Plays*, by Read, containing Hamlet among others.

They will; let them keep their houses in darkness if they so wish, so as to avoid any public display of arms, for the purpose of seducing the people into angry feelings, what we hope and trust, from the good sense of the latter, is that they will disappoint them of their object. In short, so far from expecting any disorder or mischief, less "bloodshed," on the occasion, we look forward to a well-arranged, joyous, simultaneous jubilee, and in which all angry feelings will be forgotten, in which each man will vie with his neighbour in commencing the new era of our liberties, this or much more, from henceforth, in the pure spirit of brotherly love and good fellowship.

From the Times of June 16.

There is now no doubt that a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne to Paris, has announced the landing of Don Pedro on the coast of Portugal. Letters which arrived yesterday from Paris state that the French Queen sent a note to the Empress of Brazil to inform her of the fact; but nothing is known, either as to the means by which the intelligence was conveyed to Bayonne, or as to the place at which the landing was effected. The credibility of this announcement depends, of course, entirely on the nature of the channel by which it was conveyed to Bayonne; and in the absence of all information on that point, we shall content ourselves with observing, that it is by no means improbable that the news is true.

Let, however, the expedition arrive when it may, it can hardly fail to seal the doom of the Portuguese usurper. By all accounts the expeditionary troops amount to about 10,000 men, and the naval force to about 100 vessels, as we have already observed, greater than any that Don Miguel can command. This army consists of the chosen soldiers of Portugal, led by her best officers. They return to claim their country, from which they had been exiled by the usurper for adhering to their constitutional rights, and supporting the lawful Sovereign. With them success is the restoration of every thing which men hold dear, and failure is massacre on the field, or death on the scaffold. They must, therefore, be prepared to stake their lives in the cause,—to encounter every danger or difficulty, and to fight as long a drop of blood remains in their veins. On the other hand the troops of Don Miguel though more numerous possess fewer motives for extreme exertion, and have given fewer proofs of valour. They are not likely to be induced to revisit their country with an amnesty ready made, and his object will be to prevent a re-action of vengeance. Should the troops of his brother be induced to desert their colours, they will be sure not only of pardon but of reward. And that they are not very firm in their fidelity to their present master is evident, from the number of conspiracies in his army, which he has been obliged to check, and from the massacre of whole companies, which he has been obliged to order though under the forms of a court-martial.

The complete exhaustion of all the revenue which he could bring from an oppressed people, and the necessity of resorting to fiscal robbery of a forced loan, sufficiently show the economy of his civil government, and the extent of his private property. They, at the same time, may be taken as evidence of the manner in which the arrival of a professed deliverer will be hailed by the general body of the people.

Our Desires as to the result of this contest, as well as those of the civilized world, cannot be for a moment misapprehended. Wherever there has been four years of external peace without a tendency to the consolidation of internal tranquillity—wherever the force of the Government has been extended to a people, and maintains itself only by atrocities and bloodshed—wherever the supreme power reigns only by a faction, and keeps the most enlightened members of the commonwealth in prison, in chains, or in exile, wherever the people are degraded and oppressed by a national army, and to recover their long denied rights, there a civil war against tyranny is the most sacred of all duties, and victory the first of all blessings to both parties.

The second report of the House of Commons committee on the Irish title question has been printed. The committee recommend that measures should, with as little delay as possible, be submitted to Parliament.—1. A bill to amend the provision of the title deed, in order to render the same more effectually compulsory. 2. A bill to constitute ecclesiastical corporations in Ireland. 3. A bill for the commutation of

Division, has issued an ordinance whereby all permissions to reside in Paris granted to fugitives and refugees are to be null and void, and fugitives and refugees must apply at the Prefecture of Police for new permissions. Such of the refugees as shall not have obtained a new permission by the 15th instant, must proceed to the Prefecture of Police to assign to the agents of their respective nations, the passports to quit France. In case of neglect, they will be conducted beyond the frontiers by the gendarmerie. By another ordinance of the Commandant, every armorer, or manufacturer of arms, within the city of Paris, is directed to make up a list of the arms in his possession, and of the respective arrangements of all the military arms in their warehouses and manufactories, and afterwards convey them to the place occupied by the committee for the reception of arms, at 5, Rue de Valenciennes, where they will be examined and duly valued. Also every person upon the rolls of the National Guard is to make the same declaration within 24 hours, and immediately afterwards to convey them to the same committee.

M. La Boissiere, Deputy for the Yaucluse, and M. Garnier Pags, for the Isere, have published a joint declaration corresponding in substance to that which has appeared from M. Cabet, stating that they have withdrawn themselves from the reach of the law directed against them, but declaring themselves to justice when the ordinary laws of the kingdom are again in force.

The following letter has been addressed to several of the French papers, in answer to an article that appeared in the *Journal des Debats* yesterday.

Sir,—In a journal which is the usual organ of the 13th March, an article has been replete with the odious accusations against the Opposition taken collectively. We expected that a *coleris*, which has already done so much injury to the Government of July, would seek to take advantage in order to gratify its vanity and hatred, of the deplorable events which have stained the capital with blood, and which we lament in conjunction with all good citizens. We only reply by pledging ourselves for our own conduct, to continue to struggle and perseverance the struggle we have maintained against the doctrines of the *quakers*, legitimacy; but we cannot suffer our application to the King to be misrepresented and calumniated, as our honour is thereby compromised. The principal aim of our application, was to prevent the means of re-action which we then anticipated, and to warn the King against the danger of violent counsels that might be given him. Let those who blame it obtain for us leave to break that silence which respect imposes upon us, and we will be ready to show that we have been unfaithful to our duties towards the King and country.

"J. LAFFITE,
"ODILON BARROT,
"ARAGO.

(From the Morning Herald of June 15.)

Our contemporary, the Standard, throws away great deal of its wonted ability in conjuring up imaginary alarms at the frightful results which are likely to issue from the passing of the Reform Bill. He states that "the proposed illumination will not pass over without great damage to property, probably not without blood." It then alludes to the probability of the recent scenes Bristol being acted over again to a frightful extent in the metropolis; and suggests as a preventive, that persons who entertain the same fears should immediately make affidavits and send them to Lord Melbourne, who, upon receipt of them, is bound "to issue a note to forbid it."

Our contemporary, who has throughout acted in the most able and consistent part in defence of the principles which he has espoused, seems inclined, we must say, rather to over-act his part at the close of the scene. Our contemporary, who has throughout been the first actor who has married in the dying scene its effect and brilliancy of his previous efforts. We do not readily suspect the anti-reformers of any thing so flagitious; but, after all, we know but one way in which they could be so stupid as to be so grossly misled, and that is by those birds of ill-omen they selves bringing about some catastrophe to realize their own inventions. To suppose that the population that they have gained their object, will mar their triumph by a return to the path which has already been preposterous in the extreme. No; let the disappointed losers of the same vote be and disappointed!