

Edward J. Russell and Mr. Stanley, had declared that the Americans were justified in deposing the father of the present King, and throwing off his yoke. These two ministers said so. Even while they were ministers of the King. They said that was a glorious revolution, and they who brought about were heroes and patriots worthy to be imitated. They were justified by the denial of trial by jury, and by the protection afforded to the soldiers when they had caused bloodshed among the people, by the King's attempt to make the military tribunal superior to the civil courts. Any of these justified rebellion; and they were the grounds of the great revolution by which James II. lost the crown of England. Now, this bill, combined the tyranny of James II. and George III, against Ireland, and doubly justified resistance. And the object of all this tyranny was to gather in the tithes! The people of England said, "Oh! what a pity it is to worry the poor parsons; don't worry the poor creatures and drive them out without their tithes: show some pity on the poor parsons." "Why, there were no poor parsons there to worry, and the people of England ought to know this. There were 500 parsons to 3500 parishes, and these persons had little to do with the tithes. It was not parsons: it was not religion, it was a mass of property belonging to the aristocracy, and which was in danger from resistance to the payment of tithes, which made the aristocracy so enraged and so anxious to have the bill passed. All this church property belonged to forty aristocratic families: here the gospel was, and there was the law. Did they ever see a fowl fall from the mouth of a hawk without his being in a rage? [Laughter.] And did they suppose that the aristocracy would let go their hold of this property without a struggle. Two hundred and fifty parishes were what they called inappropriate tithes, and of these seven belonged to the Earl of Shannon, and three to the Duke of Devonshire, and some to the gentry. Here was no church, there was no religion concerned. All this had nothing more to do with religion than the waves of the sea and the sharks therein. [Laughter.] The whole of this property had been grasped and grappled by the aristocracy from the church and the poor; and in order to get it from them, the first effort to be made was to resist this bill. The noble Lord opposite would find that (Mr. C.) had allies where he little expected. The noble lord would find that no small part of the clergy was for him, and would act on his side; for the noble lord ought to know that the clergy understood and felt that it was not they who kept this property, and who were allowed to enjoy it, but the aristocracy. The great tithes of twenty inappropriate parishes belonged to the Duke of Devonshire, and this was a specimen of the whole nature and distribu-

tion of property in Ireland. But notwithstanding this, the aristocracy tried to throw the whole blame upon the clergy. The clergy, therefore, found themselves between two fires, and were turning about and seeing that they must become warriors of the aristocracy; for the aristocracy were for turning the parsons overboard, and they had already begun by throwing overboard ten bishops in Ireland. [A laugh.] In England they had began an attack on the deans. Dr. Townshend, prebendary of Durham, had exposed their rapacity: he would read the pamphlet. [Here the honorable member unfolded the pamphlet with great gravity, amidst symptoms of impatience and alarm, and cries of "Question, question," from every part of the House.] Mr. Cobbett—"Question, question!" Why, this is the question, [holding out the pamphlet.] The people had as much right to heave away tyrants as Moses had to leave the taskmasters of Egypt, or as John had to order Jesabel to be thrown out of the window. (A laugh.) What was a tyrant? Not a man that would eat you, but one who would prevent your getting any thing to eat? In conclusion—[loud laughter]—in conclusion he would call on the people of England to resist this bill, and not to suffer Ireland to be destroyed, unless they were prepared to meet a similar fate.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN.

MAY 25, 1833.

The Northumbrian, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, brought London papers to the 6th ult, two days later than those previously received by the Packet. We copy from the Novascotian the following paragraphs:—

The French papers of Wednesday, are chiefly filled with discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, on that part of the War Budget which relates to the fortifications of Paris. These fortifications have been commenced for more than a year past, but have as yet made little progress. Various questions have been suggested and difficulties started respecting such an undertaking. A considerable body of the Chamber think any military defences beyond the arms of the citizens totally unnecessary, and therefore consider them only calculated to entail on the country a useless enormity of expense. Others, who think fortifications necessary to avoid a surprise, or to resist an attack similar to that of 1814, or 1815, differ about the best mode of effecting the object in view.

The plan on which the government is now proceeding is to raise powerful works for the defence of the capital in its vicinity, on the great roads leading to its boulevards. Marshal Soult declares that this was Napoleon's project during the hundred days, and that he himself was now constructing works on the positions which the Emperor pointed out as most eligible, in their rides round the metropolis, before his Majesty set out to join the army in June, 1815. A large party, on the other hand, supported by Marshal Clausel, among whom are the Republicans, affect to think that such

detached works are adapted for a despotic force to overawe the capital, rather than to defend it against foreign invaders. They, therefore, call for a continued circuit of walls, instead of 14 or 15 fortresses, which might be intrusted in case of invasion, to the citizens or National Guards. In consequence of these and other conflicting opinions and difficulties, the estimates for the fortification of Paris, are for the present withdrawn, and will be presented again to the Chamber in a separate bill, accompanied by a plan of the works.

The young Queen Donna Maria da Gloria will attain her majority on the 19th instant, on which day she will be 14, the period at which according to the laws of Portugal, she may assume the reins of government.

A bill is actually preparing, to be introduced in the House of Commons, to regulate the Post Office in the Colonies. The revenues are not to exceed the actual expenditure; the Colonial Offices to bear a part of the expenses of the Falmouth packets. Newspapers are to go by mail at a fixed rate, nearly free, leaving nothing arbitrary to the Quebec Post-masters.

Flour.—The Quebec Gazette says:—"Flour continues to arrive from Montreal in great quantities. It is computed that ten thousand barrels have arrived since the opening of the navigation. Superfine Genesee is down to six dollars per barrel. The price of bread has fallen to

The Duke of Orleans, the son of the present King of France, is about to set out for England on a visit.

By a minute of Council, published in the Halifax Gazette on Wednesday last, all vessels from Ireland to that port, are to perform quarantine.

The Hon. James Simms has been appointed Actg. Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

Shallop Harriet, Le Jeune, Arichat and Pictou.
Schr. Argyle, Kinninmont, Rouchebuqaah, N. B.
Brig Mary Jane, Pile, Carlif; coals, iron and other goods.
Schr. Jane, Burhoe, Canso.
Isabella, Fitzgerald, St. John's Nfld.
Ann, Scott; fishing voyage.
Brig Pandora, Power, Waterford; 34 passengers.
Schr. Elizabeth, Millard, Tatmagouchi.
Dapper, Matallet, do
Jauc Ann, Matallet, Tatmagouchi.
Betsey, Wood, Miramichi.

CLEAR'D.

Sloop Lady, McKenzie, Pictou; ballast and stores.
Schr. Maria, Praught, Miramichi; potatoes.
William and Mary, Haydon, Halifax; barley, oats, potatoes, butter, pearl, barley, and flour.
Boat Mina, Stowe, fishing voyage; stores.
Schr. Margaret Simpson, Afileck, Halifax; potatoes and oats.
Boat Sarah, Mullens, Wallace; potatoes, oats and wheat.
Schr. Argyle, Kinninmont, Miramichi; oats.
Despatch, Robertson, fishing voyage; stores.
Sloop George, Wood, Miramichi; potatoes, eggs, ale, barrels, kegs and barley.
Schr. Marmion, Richards, Sydney; oats and hams.