gradation or of injustice which would not be sanctioned by the principles of which they can the and disporters. It may be that their more disporters of the their more disporters of the their own stupidity and ignorance would occasion, if fully carried out; but noting can be more apparent than that it the public mind were to take its direction from the year inculcated by such Journals; if the conditions of the Liberal pournals; if the conditions of the liberal pournals; if the condition the constitutional rights the people, Canada would soon lose every restige of that freedom which is her right y colony of the British empire. There would still be mourners in secret at such a state of deradation; but from the Kingston News, the Montreal Gazette, and such other worshippers power, we should hear no other sound but that of adulation, and no cry but that of, "Greet is Diana of the Ephesians."

Happly we are not in that condition. The false and insolent charges raised against the Liberal Journals, receive every day less countenance from the community. Beaten in argument, such miserable tools as the Kingston News, have no weapons in their armory except those of traduction, which they freely use to support their worthless cause. In an article entitled "Loyal-ty of Radicalism," this sage informs bis readers that the "spirit" of the articles in the Globe and other Liberal papers is to diffuse "dissatisfaction among the people of this country." It is be mounted the propose of the sealer of the people of the country of the articles and leave the country to Judge whether the slightest leaven of disloyalty or dissaffection is to be found in them, it would be fair, and we

this malicions Journal will quote any of our articles and leave the country to Judge whether the slightest leaven of disloyalty or disaffection is to be found in them, it would be fair, and we should not complain. We never attack the opinions of any Journal, without quoting what we object to, and any paper, which pursues a different course is entitled only to the contempt of the community. It is impossible to make a defence when the grounds of accusation are not even stated. As to the "spirit" of the articles in any paper, that is matter of opinion, but the News withholds all means of judging from its readers, by not even giving a single specimen of the grounds on which his alleged impressions are formed. But the true reason of all is this:

The wretched tools, of which the News is one, dread nothing so much as stripping from their

The wretched tools, of which the News is one, dread nothing so much as stripping from their shoulders that cloak of exclusive loyalty in which they wrap themselves, to hide the deformity which lurks beneath it. Nothing fills them with such alarm, as to find those who support the constitutional rights of Canada, express feelings of ardient and sincere attachment to the British conardent and sincere attachment to the British con word or deed. Instantly they find themselves powerless. Is it not by the "craft" of exclusive boyalty that they gain their daily bread? And are they to be deprived of that, and have their loyalty weighed by their acts like others? That would weighed by their acts like others: I hat would never do. Mave they not tent the Heavens for a whole generation with the cry of the worsbippers of Diana? Have they not the cloak yet floating on their shoulders? Examine it: In every loop and button you will find engraved in small bieroglyphics, the words, "official benefits," "advertising"—" Government patronage." Remove "Government patronage." vertising — "Government patronage." Remove these, which by a sympathetic connexion keep the cloak upon their shoulders, and it instantly drops off, and leaves exposed to the world in burning letters, the words, "Self luterest," stamped on them on every side.

When Sir Charles Bagot ruled constitutionally, and preferred the goodes of the Province to the

When Sir Charles Bagot ruled constitutionally, and preferred the good of the Province to that obtices pretenders to loyalty, the cloak fastenings suddenly gave way, the garments dropt from their shoulders, and were carefully laid up, to be used when required. Was it expected that they would support any system which did not bring exclusive benefit to themselves—that they would stand by a government, which was discouraging Grange Bodges, and all party demonstrations which broke the public peace, that they would join with those who wished to confer equal rights and privileges on all classes of the community? Ridiculous! Was not the power and patronage of Government heirs by right of conquest? Had they not given their solemn assurance that all the boyalty and all the patriotism were theirs, and that all the rest of the community were Rebels, and had the Government not always been a first rate Government so long as it bestowed all its favours on themselves? What although Lord Sydenham had thought it a wretched Government, and wondered how the poor people should have turned out to defend it. His Lordship was no Judge of such matters: the News and Montreal Gazette were alone qualified to pronounce. The former oracle says that the loyalty of the straining the straining of the straining

name of Briton. The contrary doctrine of divine right of Kings, and of passive obedience, is to be found no where but in the attempts of modern High Churchmen to coax the civil power into an alliance which would lay forever in the dust the privileges for which our ancestors shed their heart's blood. The priestly organs of that faction are raising up to the astonishment of the world claims which every man of common sense must see to be as groundless as they are insolent and

" Calculating loyalty" indeed! The Canadian public must be in a state, to which we can scarcely give a name, when readers can be found to listen to an opposite doctrine. The Divine right men would separate Government from the people, as if a class had been born with Legislator stamped on their forehead. We hold that Goetamped on their forehead. We hold that Go-ernment is merely the management of the peo-ple's business. It is a trust it is power delegated, so be withdrawn if abused. It was abused by the Stuarts, and the nation changed the family. It may be abused again, and the nation may charge them anew. These are our views. If they be wrong, the British Constitution is wrong, and has misled us—and to that constitution Bri-tain owes all her greatness. Take away that constitution, and what is ic?—arbitrary power alone.

The Tory press of this Province has steadily The Tory press of this Province has steadily resisted every approach to the full and complete establishment of our rights in local affairs, which was carried out by Sir Charles Bagot, and violently resisted by the present Governor-General. In the chance of a struggle occurring with the neighbouring Republic, we have strenously advocated that, as a new reason for making a full acknowledgment of these rights and incorporating them into the practice of the colony. We reason in this way. During almost the whole of 1844, the Governor-General of Canada ruled without a Canadian Councillors, and the Home Government approved of his conduct. We hold that this was unconstitutional. A majority of the electors of Canada hold the same opinion, and a wast majority of all who are capable or wilthe electors of Canada hold the same opinion, and a vast majority of all who are capable or willing to think on the subject hold it. The opinion may be wrong, but still it is held. Sir Charles Metcalle is here still, not withstanding a course of action which is regarded as so unconstitutional. What has happened may happen again, and nuless we are to have a guarantee that it will not happen again, but that in future Responsible Government will be fairly carried out, there must be strong discontent in the two Provinces.

Who are the true friends of the British Government, they who advise a redress of griswances

vernment, they who advise a redress of griswances or they who would suffer the wound to rankle and fester within the Body Politic, till it breaks out into an incurable sore? Wno can doubt the answer! If war were to break out between Great Britain and the States, there could not be a more disastrous sight to our Republican ene-mies, than the arrival of a new and liberal Go-vernor holding out the Olive branch to Canada,

proclaiming that the Metcalfe dynasty was at an end; that government had been cheated and de-ceived by the base calumniators of the Back stairs

The public will do well to be upon their guard against forged notes. On Monday we were shown a \$5 bill purporting to be issued by the Branch Bank of Montreal, which in the hurry of business might easily escape detection, though its worthlessness becomes obvious on the slightest examination. It is about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine bill, and bears the signature of "B. Thorne," in a cramped hand, instead of the usual free flowing hand. It was made payable to J. Baker, and all the written part of it was very badly done.—[Niagara Chronicle.

ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred at the River Trent on Sunday last, which terminated in the loss of three lives, Mary Moore, widow of William Moore, of the English settlement, in Murray, James Burns and James Madigan, single men from Amehasburg, Prince Edward District, who accompanied by three children belonging to one Halleren, a farmer, had merely come to the Trent to attend the Church of Mr. Brennan, Roman Catholic Pastor of Belleville, who performed service at the Trent on of Mr. Brennan, Roman Catholic Pastor of Belleville, who performed service at the Trent on that day; they had, it seems, come in a skiff a part of the way, and while returning in the same manner, the skiff was by some means upset, when melancholy to relate, the three former persons were instantly drowned, the children were saved by sticking to the skiff and were in a few minutes picked up by boats from the shore; the body of Mrs. Moore was recovered in a very short time but life was already extinct; the bodies of the two men were also found the same dies of the two men were also found the same evening. An inquest was held on the bodies by J. Ford, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict was returned accordingly.—[Communicated for the Cobourg Star.

At an inquest held recently in Montreal, the At an inquest held recently in Montreal, the jury feeling deeply the responsibility which ought to attach to Apothecaries and Druggists, in selling or sending a poisonous substance to non-medical persons, recommended that the word "poison," along with the name of the poison, should be distinctly written upon every wrapper or envelope, and especially on the outer one, in addition to the address of the party for whom it is intended. This is a recommendation which, we tended. This is a recommendation which, we trust, will be carefully followed by every vendor of such substances.

anything to threats. "Not," he says, "if another Napoleon had pitched his camp at Boulogne, and a French fleet were riding in St. George's Channel, should England yield one jot to Ireland, which Ireland cannot rightly claim." And he denies most earnestly her right to claim repeal. "Not till England has fought her last battle shall it be granted." This sentiment coming thus boldly from a leader of opposition, and echoed immediately after by Sir James Graham on ed immediately after by Sir James Graham on the part of the Ministry, has, as you will readily suppose, excited a stir among the conciliators of Dublin. Some evidence of it I send in the authentic report of the meeting of last evening at Conciliation Hall. The boldness of the speakers has on no former occasion been greater, or their earnestness more apparent. Repeal, and it alone, was claimed in a tone of defiance, and the determination stoutly avowed to yield it up only with

There are many moderately disposed men among the conciliators, who wish only full re-dress of grievances, and whose cry is repeal or redress. But the vast majority are so thoroughdress of grievances, and whose cry is repeal or redress. But the vast majority are so thoroughly inbued with O'Connell's sentiments that, not if the whole wealth of the Irish Church establishment were poured into the lap of the Papal hierarchy—not if the representation of the country were quadrupled, and negotiation were opened with the Pope in all the pomp of the time of the Henrys, would shey cease to shout for repeal! Should this obstinacy continue, (for in view of offered redress it would be obstinacy.) blood must inevitably be shed. The repealers speak with confidence. But the English are equally determined, and far more generally opposed to the measure than the Irish are general in its favor. Whether the result of a bloody trial would result more favorably than the Irish revolts of former years, it is impossible to say.

I think that the proposals of Sir Robert Peel, though vain to effect general cencilation, if all of them carried out, would yet, by showing to the peaceably disposed that regard is had for their interests, draw them off from their allegiance to the liberator. Indeed, by several of the speeches of last evening this effect is foreshadowed. The mere suspicion of it will of course drive such men as O'Brien to greater audacity; and if the arm of the English law again fastens upon the chief of the agitators, depend upon it, its decision will be final, and it will be fatal.

Agitation in Ireland is by no means without reason on its side. Indeed the wonder of a stranger, who looks for the first time upon the

most desirable of capture, in the hope of diverting attention from the mine secretly approaching its foundations. One thing is certain; wise and tolerant legislation for Ireland is the great thing needed; it alone, by removing the occasions of discontent, will effectually weaken the storm of clamor. And if O'Connell holds by his determination for repeal, he will find himself, in the event of such legislation, subject to the most humilitating defeat—for he will be rendered harmless, by being disarmed.

A great gathering of the discontented is advertised for the first of June at the town of Dundalk. Attention has already been called to it in

vertised for the first of June at the town of Dundalk. Attention has already been called to it in the House; and it is possible another proclamation may forbid its assemblage. Force for such an action is not wanting. Every town has its garrison and on the most distant country roads in the North I have passed troops of soldiers—have been crowded out of my quarters in the country inns by staff officers, and see muster of regiments every day in Phenix Park.

The return of the Western is looked for with interest. The most hopeful are anxious to learn how the vaunts of Sir Robert Peel are received in America. I say anxious, though with the

in America. I say anxious, though with the mass it is matter of mere curiosity. With the wayside talker it is a subject of most casual and rare mention; and with the press the relative condition of the countries serves only to point a colitical squib, or to add an air of importance to

political squib, or to add an air of importance to editorial acumen.

Little matter of importance has transpired in the House of late. Lord John Russell has given notice that he will introduce a number of resolutions at an early day, relating to landlords and tenants, to low rates of wages and to the corn laws, which will without doubt furnish ample subjects for discussion. Whether their issue will be practical is very doubtful. The dry weather which had continued for an unusual time during April, and had begun to excite the fears of the farmers for their upland crops, has been succeeded by most bountiful showers, and the fields are full of promise.

Affairs of Switzerland are still lowering darkly and no one pretends to forsee the result of dis-

y and no one pretends to forsee the result of dis-urbances. M. Guizot has retired temporarily rom the duties of his office, which gives great occasion for chaffering to the quid mines. A long letter from Thomas Clarkson to the inhabitants of the Northern states, upon annexation, published in the Times, will be read with curiosity.

IN PARLIAMENT.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The record of Parliamentary proceedings is almost confined to the one subject of the Maynooth grant. The vote of April 18 was on the second reading of the bill, after which the House adjourned till Monday. On Wednesday Mr. Ward, offered an amendment, declaring the opinion of the House to be that the money ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland; and on this the battle was fought over again.

Mr. Ward contended that the Catholics in Ireland had as good right to their established Church

land had as good right to their established Church as the Episcopalians in England or the Presby-terians in Scotland; and he insisted upon the

that all the rest of the community were Rebels, and had the Government not always been a first rate Government not always been a first rate Government not always been a first rate government to long on its bestowed all its favours on themselves? What although Lord Sydenham had thought it a wetched Government where he were alone qualified to pronounce. The former oracle may that he were alone qualified to pronounce. The former oracle may that the loyalty of the series of the community. We have avowed that, and wonder it again; and he is not the sex ministerialists is a "calculating" loyalty. We have avowed that, and wonder it again; and he is not the sex ministerialists is a "calculating" loyalty. We have avowed that, and worder it again; and he is not the sex ministerialists is a "calculating" loyalty. We have avowed that, and wowded that, and wowded that, and worder it again; and he is not true Briton, but a mere slave who denies it. "Calculating loyalty" has been an essential element of the creed of every enlightened British ubject since the Revolution of 1688. Been and the lower Horse, and but little doubt is a matabilished and to have the principle, and he insisted upon the principle, and he will person be the sex ministerialists is a "calculating" loyalty. We have avowed that, and worder it again; and he is not the proposition of the Maynouth grant; it has continued the proposition of the Maynouth grant; it has continued the proposition between hereditary power and popular rights—now it is not a sexual and the coronation onth, in Law authorities, and in decisions of Judges and of juries. Take away that principle, and we would be ashamed of the mane of Briton. The contarry detrine of diverse and in the coronation onth. The contarry detrine of the convention of the mane of Briton. The contarry detrine of the convention of the mane of Briton. The contarry detrine of the convention of the mane of Briton. The contarry detrine of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convent

ality of the statesman, it displays not less strikingly the adroit tactics of the politician. Though
he gives all the weight of his authority to the
measure of the Premier, he is yet careful to
throw upon him the odium which his apparent
inconsistencies justify; indeed so bitterly does
he mingle his taunts with rational support of the
grant, that admiration and comment are divided
between his sagramman, his argument. he mingle his taunts with rational part of the mingle his taunts with rational part, that admiration and comment are divided between his sarcasm and his argument.

He alludes to the turbulence in Breland as the occasion of the proposal of the increased grant, that adherence in Breland as the occasion of the proposal of the increased grant, and the probable incentive to future concession of Sir Robert Peel, while approving the policy to which they led:—Sir Robert Peel had yielded, not to the claims of justice but to the monster meetings of 1843 and the state of the relations with America; he had made soncessions because the minute of the proposal of the increase of the proposal of the increase of sir Robert Peel, while approving the policy to which they led:—Sir Robert Peel had yielded, not to the claims of justice but to the monster meetings of 1843 and the state of the relations with America; he had made soncessions because the proposal of the proposal of the increased grant, and the probable incentive to future concession of Sir Robert Peel, while approving the policy to which they led:—Sir Robert Peel had yielded, not to the claims of justice but to the monster meetings of 1843 and the probable increased grant, and the probable incentive to future concession of Sir Robert Peel, while approving the policy to which they led:—Sir Robert Peel had yielded, not to the claims of justice but to the monster meetings of 1843 and the probable increased grant, and the probable incentive to future concession of Sir Robert Peel, while approving the policy to which they led:—Sir Robert Peel had yielded, not to the claims of justice but to the monster meetings of 1843 and the probable increased grant, and the probable incentive to future concession of Sir Robert Peel, while approving the policy to a supplied the probable increased grant and the probable increase weakness, which would be taken advantage o

hereafter to wring from him new concessions. Sir James Graham denied that either the agi-tation in Ireland, or the threatening aspect of af-fairs with the United States, had influenced the Sovernment; and cated in proof the fact that the daynooth grant was determined on in Nov.

Mr. Roebuck followed the lead of Mr. Macauly.

He said that
If Sis Robert Peel had not descried the small cloud of war in the West, he would not yet have made the concession. This was the fair inter-pretation of the language of the right hon. Baro-net. He was afraid of a war with America; that pretation of the language of the right hon. Saro-net. He was afraid of a war with America; that was the plain English of the matter. Being frightened by a possible rebellion in Ireland, and a possible war with the United States, the right hon. Baronet had said to his colleagues, "Don't you think it better that we should give the Irish

turbing the public peace was concerned. The charitable bequests bill received the general support of the House; were Ministers to be detered from that measure by past agitation! In fact they were not then taunted with yielding to physical force. We were supported in the execution of that act by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, who opposed themselves to agitation. Did I not refer to their conduct, to the support which they met with from men who had never joined repeal, as an encouragement to proceed in the same course?

Mr. O'Connell never asked for the endowment of Maynooth; Concilation Hall never demanded it; but there was a great body of Roman Catholic clergy and laity who, seeing the temper and spirit of the Government, from passing the endowment act, and from the manner in which we executed it, were inclined to support the Government in pursuing the same course. And it was much more in deference to their opinions than to any threats or agitation, that we did proceed in this course, and brought forward this measure of Maynooth? Did I give notice of it in consequence of the threatening aspect of the United States? Did I not give notice—in order that the country might not be taken by surprise—did I not give notice during a period of calm, of suspension of agitation, during the last session, that the subject of academical education should undergo the consideration of the Government in a friendly spirit, and that the College of Maynooth should be included in that consideration.

Mr. Law's amendment was negatived, II9 to Maynooth should be included in that consideration.

The Maynooth grant bill was passed in committee—the money to come from the consolidation of discoutinuance of the following Monday, when Mr. Law moved the indefinite pest poncement of the bill. The debate and the country might not be taken by surprise—did I not give notice—in order that the country might not be taken by surprise mention and the proper surprise and the process of the bill was set down for Maynooth shou

" If I used an equivocal expression on a former Cocasion, do not the facts speak for themselves?
Have we altered this measure in the slightest degree in consequence of the message of the President? Has not my right honorable friend (Sir James Graham,) stated that the outline of this measure was prepared in November last, when we were led to believe that the discussion on the authentication of the control of the when we were led to believe that the discussion on the subject of the Oregon territory would soon be brought to a close? Did not the late President refuse to present the papers to the Senate, because he said he was of opinion that the negotiations would soon be brought to a successful termination? It was at that period that this measure was prepared. The speech of the present President did not induce us to add one shilling to the grant, or alter the measure in any way that would be likely to make it more acceptable to the people of Ireland.

ple of Ireland.

But, seeing the temper with which it was received in Ireland after it had been proposed, was
it not natural for me to say that I did rejoice, after having been compelled to use the expressions which I did in consequence of the motion of the noble Lord—was it not, I ask, natural that I should say I rejoiced to see the altered feeling which prevailed in Ireland, satisfied, as I was, that this measure was likely to prove a message of peace? But can the right honorable gentle-man infer from that that the fear of America had any reference to the proposal of this measure? Sir, this measure has not been extorted from us by agitation. We showed a resolution to contend against agitation with such means as the law of the land afforded to us, without desiring to apply to Parliament for any increased powers; and with regard to the threatenings of the President of the United States, I have but to observe that these theoreticans had a influence what that these threatenings had no influence what-ever on our conduct even in the most remote de-gree. So much for the construction that has been put upon the speech which I made the oth-er night." er night."
Mr. Ward's amendment was negatived, 148 to

There was an irregular conversation on the subject in the House of Lords, on the presentation of some petitions against the grant, but it amounted to nothing.

On Friday Sir Robert Peel brought forward.

bert Peel brought forward is an extract: for the regulation of banking in

were limited to the average amount of their is-sues for the twelve weeks preceding the 27th April, 1844. He proposed to apply the princi-ples of that act to Ireland and Scotland; and he thought that he could do so without deranging the habits or shocking even the prejudices of the

He first explained a peculiarity in Irish bank- out dead. He first explained a peculiarity in Irish banking as distinct from Scottish—the existence of the National Bank of Ireland. It enjoys the exclusive privilege of issuing and paying notes (except at large amounts and long dates), with large amounts and long dates), with the property of the National Bank of Ireland. It enjoys the exclusive privilege of issuing and paying notes (except at large amounts and long dates), with the property of the number of lives lost to be forty." capital is £2,769,000; there is a debt due by Government of £2,030,000, on which 3½ per cent interest is paid. There are eight other banks of issue in Ireland—joint stock banks; those banks have 4000 shareholders, and many thous inconvenience that they cannot transact business except through the National Bank. He proposed, with the willing concurrence of its directors, to withdraw all the exclusive privileges of the National Bank; except that he would continue to it the Government data. of the National Bank; except that he would continue to it the Government business, and the present rate of interest on the Government debt, as payment for conducting the official business. He would also abolish the saths in that establishment distinguishing Roman Catholic office-bank regions Protestates. And the Bank will lishment distinguishing Roman Catholic office-bearers from Protestants. And the Bank will make a weekly return, like that of the Bank of

receded to Greenwich on their return. The Lord Mayor went down the river in his state barge, to attend upon the Queen in his capacity of Lord Mayor went down the river in his state barge, to attend upon the Queen in his capacity of Lord Mayor went down the river in his state barge, to attend upon the Queen in his capacity of Conservator of the Thames, but did not accompany Her Majesty on board the Great Britania. The seene was a very splendid one.

Saturday, Two o'Clock.—The return of the use of the small notes could be justified by argument. He would not guarantee the continuance of those notes; implying no intention any way as to the future. He would not establish any fixed proportion between the notes under £5 or above. But he would, as in the case of the English banks, restrict the future issues of the banks to the amount of the average issues for a certain time past—namely, the period since the 27th of April, 1844—thirteen lunar mouths.

He would solve the doubt in Scetland as to the question of law, whether the Bank of England and notes are a legal tender or not, by making the mot so. There is in this country a secarity in the general diffusion of gold coin, probably not less lhan £30,000,000 or £35,000,000 through every

wretchedness that throngs his path in city and country, is, not that agitation exists, but that it is not stronger and fercer. Whether it is not less effective, less popular and less likely to be attended with favorable results, from the fact that repeal of the union is made its only and unalterable aim, is matter of are less doubt. But the master spirit has declared for repeal—the vices of thousands have been taught the chime—and the fide flows ferribly on. Heaven grant it have a bloodless cheek.

Protestants generally through the country still look on doubtingly, though every effort is made to lull their jealousies, and regard is even professed for the stablished church. This cozen-gen mast miss its earl, for suely the people of Ireland labor under no greater grievance than the Irish church establishment.

That would be incautious generalship, which should direct assaults to every point save the one most desirable of capture, in the hope of diverting attention from the mine secretly approaching its foundations. One thing is certain; wise and tolerant legislation for Ireland is the great thing its foundations. One thing is certain; wise and tolerant legislation for Ireland is the great thing needed; it alone, by removing the occasions of faccontent, will effectually weaken the storm of flacontent, and in for Cronnell holds by his defermination for repeal, he will find himself, in the very even the most the notes in irreland on the capture of the captu

Mr. Law's amendment was negatived, T19 to 32. The third reading of the bill was set down for May 19.

Lord John Russell gave notice of the following

resolutions:—

1. That the present state of political tranquility, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this House a favorable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the laboring classes.

2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of committees and to impose on the people successive.

modities, and to impose on the people unnecessary 3. That the present corn law tends to check

improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure.

4. That this House will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of Her Majesty's sub-

5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the law of parochi-al settlement which now prevails in England and Wales.
6. That a systematic plan of colonization

would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been injurious to the laborers in numerous.

That a systematic plan of colomization fell in, burying the workmen in the distressing scene of grief and consensus to the laborers in numerous.

The crowd collected was the mitirary were called in to all the mitirary were called in the mitirary were call 7. That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been seen with sat-

isfaction by this House.

3. That this House will be ready to give its support to measures founded on liberal and comprehensive principles which may be conducive to the farther extension of religious and moral some mine extending beneath it; or

9. That a humble address be presented to her is much undermined, and extended the surface are frequent. Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before Her Majesty.

The resolutions are to be offered on the 26th.

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The most awful excitement pervads this city. Scotland and Ireland:

By the measure of last year, the issues of the Bank of England were limited to £14,000,000 in promissory notes on securities: any excess over that amount to be based on bullion. The future issues of other banks in England and Wales were limited to the average amount of their issues for the twelve weeks preceding the 27th April, 1844. He proposed to apply the princibridge, when, between five and six o'clock, the bridge fell in. It is reported that 100 to 150 persons perished. The utmost constenation exists here; special trains have started; the telegraph is beset by hundreds anxious to obtain news of relatives and friends. The report is that already fifty-three persons have been nicked.

England.

In Scetland, as in Ireland, there are no private banks of issue, but all are joint-stock banks; there are nineteen banks; to which number they are restricted by the act of last essaion; three bave charters, two are incorporated under act of Parliament, the rest are not incorporated It would be better to give them all charters of incorporation; but still he would make that permissive. He would not, either in Scotland or Ireland, abolish the power of issuing notes under

of £1,491,939.

There is little business doing in pair, ities, which remain rather heavy. Can been sold for Money at 98.

ICE ON THE BANKS.

The packet ship Roscius arrived up in the 21st instant, her passage to prolonged several cays in consequent mense quantities of ice on the Grand tending one hundred and fifty sales. I having particulars are given in the The Roscius left New York or Institute 127th March, with a Southerly winds a lat day, took an observation, as also a lowing day. For the next six days a tered a succession of fogs, so deasy son on board could 600 yards before

revented the captain from making the teered the course right across the atitude 44.
On the 3d April, about midnight, ie Northward an immense island of ot judging to be North of 44, kept osk not judging to be North of 44, keytois and fell in with a number of small sing and with the assistance of a far a through them tolerably well, and is course. On the 4th April fell in set nmense field of ice, running abouth, as far as could be seen for head. This was the first clear since the 29th of March. Ran

steering Eastward, and found it a lid that it prevented the ship mai The ship was then hauled to the and ran parallel with the ice for then began to incline to the & then began to incline to the Seepa Westward. Night coming on, as a able to keep clear of this immense fait tacked and stood to the Northward as used tacking and working to the Wesn night. At this time the ship was to be ward of 46.

On the 6th April found the ship is 32 miles Western these range.

On the oth April found the ship at 3 miles Western, then ran agains to ward 30 odd miles, frequently passes wice, and eventually fell in with a sidice as before. Again tacked and saw Westward the following night, and is ship had made 28 miles Westen. The day, the 8th, made about 20 miles we ship had made 28 miles Wester. I day, the 8th, made about 20 miles som fell in with another immense field die ed again and stood down to the Westeld not meet with any more field ice, he many islands of ice. In lat. 43 50 ms last island of ice late in the afternoos. During the time the ship was min

way through the ice saw many s When the ship first tacked to the order to keep clear of the ice, it was a five days before her captain found has on his voyage to the Eastward as being Cape Clear until the Roscius arrivel yer, on the 21st of April, she encount cession of Northeasterly winds. In ship, however, made the passage to this port in 25 days.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A disastent occurred at Ashton-Under-Lym on of at least fourteen lives, the of many arches. The arches ber of men were engaged on the toduct by the River Tame, levels when, about three o'clock, the arver gave way, and immediately after fall in hyperior to be made and the second to the s

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT YAR.

MOUTH.

From one hundred to one hundred and fifty lices last.—The London Sun of the evening of May 3d contains a letter from Norwich, written the previous evening, from which the following is an extract:

Which Germany has during two served the recollection, were the of 1784; nevertheless, neither was so disastrous as the inundate sent year. The entire Germany has during two served the recollection, were the of 1784; nevertheless, neither was of May 3d contains a letter from Norwich, written the previous evening, from which the following is an extract: flowed their banks, not in

merce between the United Sta ernments of the German Customs ter do not relax in their efforts to e mercial relations with the Am gociations have been opened for by treaty of commerce between the n nezula and the Zolverein. It is treaty will tend more particula direct trade between the two c

NEW YORK PACKET SHIPS. steamer sailing from Boston in April, our late arrivals have been York liners and ships. The Re-dridge, arrived on the 221, her an there were no less than Europe, Captain Furber; Capt. Skiddy; the Adiroud and the Sheffield, Capt. S ncidence the whole York on the 1st of April and arr a few minutes of each other. On received dates inclusive, by the Capt. Allen; and on the follows: new ship Waterloo, we were put of dates to the 11th, being the lat the hour of our going to press. The arrived on the 29th.

THE PRINCETON WAR STEAMER. brated vessel is hourly expected to at Mersey, from New York, to take on great gun, which has been manufactor erpool, and attracted immense attem-governor of the fort at the Rock has a from the government to give her ask come, and the thirty-two pounders, a not been fired since the acces

readiness to receive her with a sales pool Mail, May 3.

Salton's Home Liverpool.—The story premises in Bath street, at the Brook street, which were opened on the for the Laverpool and on the first the temperature of hospiness. The street was the street of the first the temperature of hospiness. for the transaction of business. In ment comprisee a registry and sav sailors, and every arrangement is for the paying off and shipping of a The Queen held a drawing room

The Queen held a drawing
The names of the nobility, foreign must
persons who were honored with in the
cupy two columns in fine type in the
Times; among them we notice the name
Everett, Mrs. Everett and Miss Evert.

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and grows propo e, renews the wi nd from East and the service of F at can be his pur-for such it real der the sun, dem like a political lies of martyrdom His astute le lite. Were Que y forget anything ed Sovereign Lad eing trade and re-st business st business going wonder that O'C

competition. Mo I toward the Brit d likes, and perhi the reflex, the I which supports the man, becaus 'Connell's coal posibing stroke to the and frighten her a pity that the r

elephant, a giraffe have been shippe ington, for New itus, and formed a

on House For Nov rerpool, has just fit Scotia. It is quit an exhibited to his

From the London Dublin demago to frighten Queed of Mr. O'Coome Conciliation Hall Mr. Measuley as ooth debates have hat now he does ris might visit Irel It is histed that r to venture—the night be insulted it means nething of Mr. O'Coom of Ardagh & I ing their best to to revive the agibe dequests not where the night their best to the proposed of the night of the night with the night being the night of the

fr. O'Connell's l who obtains mor than he used to

OREI

From the London

KINGSTON NGSTON, TUES late action for li Fazette has caused vate circles, and een pretty freely it to be quite right to wrong. The

te wrong. The
fof the trial, accoich he contrasts t
given in the actio
Morris against A
uggests that the c
licable, if not dec not state correctly st Mr. Cameron, c. was charged wit or which he had a There was a rticle laid to Mr ged libel in the and consisted in by Mr. Morris, an by Mr. Morris, an e colouring given t selves were not de l, waiving this, we are founded upon a l, whether right or ow to enquire, is at eases; so much so gave a verdict aggitte had been the li would, most prob kville Jury did, givent. We adverted to elast week. It is ce last week. It is les more or les It is the differ ds. In political att arly so. The att e, was provoked other men in one l. Now Jurors l squabbles it is h wrong; that both and that when a ur iers is attacked

fingers to his eye y school-boy, and on a Jury to give oon his character. Ig others in, perhap plitical combatant e seceive wounds; an the worst of it, he i ls will be plastered lavished on him by at plays at bowls must enters the field of at enters the field of a states. If he concludes the states of home to his moth obtainess in the he attacks upon the other services of the states upon the the states upon Mobad, as the attace other men; and we as to expect any walls.

different is the car

y different is the ca . McNaughton ag the plaintiff had given the plaintiff had given of any sort to the ver-defence of the case of the At all events he later fore the stack upo wcked,—could not wcked,—could not ainst the claim for da libelled is a Minis men, depends most the destroyed, he is self, injured throng subjusted two or thre ton was oxpected. ton was expected to it was evidently do