partitions enail not invoice their respective con-tries in war. (Loud cheers.) Sir, if anything could have induced me to regret a decision on the part of the House prematurely terminating the existence of the Government, it would have then the wish that we should have survived the day, when intelligence might be received from the United States (loud cheers) as to the result of perhaps our last attenut to adjust these difof, perhaps, our last attempt to adjust those dif-ferences between this country and the United States, which, unless speedily terminated, might

The House will probably recollect that, after we had off-red arbitration, and that offer had been rejected, the President of the United States agat a message to the House of Congress in that country, which led to discussions with regard to the termination of that convention which provided for a temporary avoidance of quarrel—and wided for a temporary avoidance of quarrel—and enabled the two countries jointly to occupy the territory of the Oregon. Sir, the two Houses of the American Congress, although advising the President of the United States to signify to this country, as he was empowered to do, the termination of the existing convention, by giving a wear's notice, added to that advice, which, perhaps, has been considered of an unsatisfactory or hostile character, the declaration that they advised the notice for the termination of the convention to be given, in order that it might fa-cilitate an amicable adjustment of the dispute.

thought the addition of these words by We thought the addition of these words by those high authorities—the expression of a hope that the termination of the convention might the more strongly impress upon the two countries the necessity of amicable adjustment—we thought those expressions removed any barrier to a renewal by either country of the attempt to settle this difference. We did not besitate, therefore, within two days after the receipt of the title lightness of a wish expressed by the That intelligence of a wish expressed by the Blonces of Congress that efforts might be made for the peaceful termination of these disputes, although the offer of arbitration had been rejected,—we did not hesitate to do that which, in the present state of the dispute, it became essential present state of the dispute, it became essential to do,—not to propose renewed and lengthened negotiations, but to specify frankly and at once what were the terms on which we could consent to a partition of the country of the Oregon.

Sir, the President of the United States, I must say, whatever might have been the expressions betterform yeard by him and however.

must say, whatever might have been the expressions heretofore used by him, and however strongly he might have been personally committed to the adoption of a different course, wisely and patriotically determined at once to refer our proposals to the Senate—that authority of the United States whose consent is requisite for the termination of any negotiation of this kind; and the Senate, again acting in the same spirt, has, I have the heartfelt satisfaction to state, at once advised the adoption of the terms we offered them. (Loud cheers.) Sir, perhaps from the importance of the subject, and considering this is the last day I shall have to address the house as a Minister of the Crown, I may be allowed to state what are the terms of the proposals we made to the United States on the Oregon question. In order to prevent the necessity for would accept. The first article of that conven-

would accept. The first article of that convention was to this effect, that—

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Presi, Straits middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, re-

ain free and open to both parties."

Those who remember the local conformation of Those who remember the local conformation of that country will understand that we proposed the continuation of the 49th parallel of latitude till it strikes the Straits of Fuca; that it should not be continued across Vancouver's Island,—thus depriving us of any part of Vancouver's Island, but leaving us in possession of the who'e of Vancouver's Island. Sir, the second article of the convention we sent for the acceptance of the United States was to this effect, that-

From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the (Cheers.) I shall leave office, I foar, with a in stream to the ocean, with free access. understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free In navigating the said river or rivers British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being however always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from mak-ing any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

Sir, I will not occupy the attention of the

House with any more of the details of this con House with any more of the details of this convention. (Theres.) I would only state that, on this very day on my return from my mission to her Majesty to offer the resignation of her Majesty's servants, I had the satisfaction of finding an official letter from Mr. Palenham, intimating in the following terms the acceptance of our proposals, and giving an assurance of the immediate termination of our differences with the United

"Washington, June 13, 1846. "My Lord,—In conformity with what I had the honor to state in my despatch, No. 68, the 7th instant, the President sent a message on Wednesday last to the Senate, submitting for the epinion of that body the draught of a convention for the settlement of the Oregon question, which I was instructed by your lordship's despatch, No. 19, of the 18th of May, to propose for the

acceptance of the United States.

"After a few hours deliberation on each of the three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the Senate, by a majority of 38 votes to 12 adopted yesterday evening a resolution advising the President to accept the terms proposed by her Majesty's Government. The President did not Majesty's Government. The President did not hesitate to act on this advice, and Mr. Buchanan accordingly sent for me this morning, and informed me that the conditions offered by her Majes ty's Government were accepted by the Govern nt of the United States, without the addition or alteration of a single word." I have the hon-

our to be, &c. "R. PAKENHAM. "The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberace, K.
T. &c." (Loud and continued cheering.) Thus, sir, these two great nations, impelled, I believe, by the public opinion, which ought to guide and influence statesmen, have, by moderation, by the spirit of mutual compromise, averted that dreadful calamity of a war between nations of kindred race and common language,—(loud cheers)—the breaking out of which would have involved the civilized world in calamities to an extent it is difficult to foresee; not one year, probably not one month of such a war, but would have been more expensive than the whole territory that had calbelieve consistently with their true interests—consistently with perfect honor on the part of the American Government and or the

partizans shall not involve their respective coun-tries in war. (Loud cheers.) Sir, if anything his Government, being aware of the occurrence English population, it would have inevitably Lord Campbell as Chancelor of the Duchy of previous eight months, 21.852 tons, making the of these hostilities, having a discretionary power in certain cases, if he had thought this offer would have been likely to prolong negotiations, or diminish the chance of a successful issue, yet wisely thought the occurrence of Mexican hostilities with the United States was not one of the cases to which we had adverted, and therefore most wisely did he.

the United States on his own discretion, and the confidence of his Government.

Now let me say, and I am sure this House will think it to the credit of my noble friend, that on the occurrence of these hostilites between Mexico and the United States, before we were tendered to the United States the offer of our good offices for the purpose of mediating between them and the Mexican Gevernment. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I do rejoice, therefore, that before surrendering power at the feet of a majority of this House, I had the opportunity of giving them the official assurance that every cause of quarrel with that great country on the other side of the Atlantic is terminated before we retire from of-Atlantic is terminated before we retire from of-fice. (Loud Cheers.) Sir, I feel that I have now executed the task which my public duty im-

sed upon me.
I trust I have said nothing which can by possibility lead to the recurrence of those controver-sies I have deprecated. Whatever opinions may be formed with regard to the extent of the danger with which we were threatened, I can say with truth that her Mijesty's Government, in proposing these measures of commercial policy, which have disentitled them to the confidence of many of those who heretofore gave them their support, were influenced by no other desire than the desire to consult the interests of this country. (Cheers.) Our object was to avert dangers which we thought were imminent, and to avoid a conflict we believed would soon place in histile collision great and powerful classes in this country. (Cheers.) The love of power was not a matter for the proposal of these accuracy. not a motive for the proposal of these measures; for, as I said before, I had not a doubt that, whether these measures were accompanied with failure or success, the almost certain issue must be the termination of the existence of this Ge

Sir, I am not sure that it is advantageous for the public interests that this should be so. I admit that the withdrawal of confidence from us and that the withdrawal of confidence from us by many of our friends was a natural result of circumstances; and I do think that, when pro-posals of such a nature are made, apparently at variance with the course which Ministers here-tofore pursued, and subjecting them to the charge or taunt of inconsistency—upon the whole it is advantageous for this country, and for the general character of public men, that the propos-al of measures of that kind, under such circum-stances, should entail that which is supposed to be a fitting punishment—namely expulsion from be a fitting punishment—namely expulsion from office. I, therefore, do not complain of it; any thing is preferable to attempting to maintain our-

selves in office without a full measure of the confidence of this House. (Cheers.)

I said before, and I said truly, that in proposing those measures I had no wish to rob others of the credit justly due to them. Now, I must say, with reference to hon. gentlemen opposite, as I say with reference to ourselves, neither of us is the party which is justly entitled to the credit of them. (Cheers.) There has been a combination of narios, and that combination, and the combination of narios, and the combination of narios and the combination of n combination of parties, and that combination, and the influence of Government, have led to their ultimate success; but the name which ought to be associated with the success of these measures is not the name of the noble lord, the organ of

that party, nor is it mine. (Cheers.)

The name which ought to be, and will be, associated with the success of those measures is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has, with untiring energy; by appeals to reason (loud cheers.)

enforced their necessity with an eloquence the enforced their necessity with an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned (cheers;) the name which ought to be associated with the success of those measures is the name of Richard Cobden. (Loud and protracted cheering.) Sir, I now close the address which it has been my duty to make to the House, thanking them sincerely for the favour with which they have listened to me in perform-

with which they have listened to me in performing this last act of my official career.

Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for the period of five years will be surrendered into the hands of another—without, repining—I can say without complaint—with a repulsion of the support severance of party ties - who deeply regret that severance, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to par-ty engagements—the existence and maintenance of a great party-to constitute a powerful nstrument of government.

I shall surrender power severely consured, l

fear again, by many hon, gentlemen who, from no interested motive, have adhered to the principle of protection as important to the welfare of the country; I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist (loud cheering from the Op-position) who, from less honorable motives, main-tains protection for his own individual benefit (continued cheering;) but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labor, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their bro -a name remembered with expressions of good will, when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the because it is no longer leavened by a injustice. (Loud and vociferous cheersense of injustice. ng, during which the right hon, baronet resum-

Sir Robert Peel declares, it will be seen, that the offer of mediation between the United States and Mexico was made, in the most friendly spirit, by his Government.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA .-- According to the advices contained in the latest London papers the war with the Kaffers was by no means at an end; rather indeed only beginning; and the situation of the colony was believed to be alarming. We give a summary of the latest accounts, official and private, from a London paper of July 3:—
From the ample intelligence relating to Southern Africa which has been published it will be seen that at the date of the latest dispatches, the situation of Gerbary's Town and indeed of the

situation of Graham's Town, and indeed of the whole of the district of Albany, was eminently whole of the district of Albany, was eminently perilous. Graham's Town, as our readers will remember, is placed near the Eastern extremity of the colony, in the immediate vicinity of the immense tracts which are inhabited by the Kaffirs, and therefore lies almost beyond the reach of the whole meeting was, that the Free Church irrs, and therefore lies almost beyond the reach of the whole meeting was, that the Free Church is provided and the Brimingham Anti-Slavery Society was held. Among other speakers who addressed the meeting was the Brimingham Anti-Slavery Society was held. Among other speakers who addressed the meeting was the first of the Brimingham Anti-Slavery Society was held. Among other speakers who addressed the meeting was the first of the sugar duties has not succeeded either as a matter of finance or of public convenience. In short, Sir Robert Peel has been at sea in his estimates of free labor succeeded either as a matter of finance or of public convenience. firs, and therefore lies almost beyond the reach of assistance from the main settlement. Nor is of Scotland should return the monies collected its isolated and exposed position compensated by

the number and character of the inhabitants.

A few years ago, the population, including the troops who were stationed there for the defence of the colony, together with the disappointed agricultrists who flocked thither in considerable numbers upon the failure of their hopes, amounted to little more than 3000—a force manifestly inadequate to resist the hordes of halfs. amounted to little more than 3000—a force manifestly inadequate to resist the hordes of barbarians that infest the frontier. Neither is the present contest of the ordinary character of Kaffrarian warfare, as we learn from the report of the commander in chief. In foruser engagements with the Kaffirs, the British and Dutch colonists possessed native weapons; but on the

heroic courage displayed by the boers and the English population, it would have inevitably been. Even as matters stand there is little room for congratulation. Impense flocks of cattle have been destroyed or carried off. Several lives have been sacrificed. Among others that of Capt. Norden; and what is, if possible, worse, is the probability that the next post will bring us even still more disastrous tidings.

Pato, we are informed, with a list of robber chieftains, whose names are unknown on this side the Cape, has openly organized a confederation against the colonists, which is regarded on the spot as most formidable. Unacquainted as we are with the proximate cause of the late unexpected irruption, it may seem both presumptuous and unjust to censure the conduct of persone on the spot, and nossessing far better wood. tilities with the United States was not one of the cases to which we had adverted, and therefore most wisely did he tender this offer of peace to the United States on his own discretion, and the confidence of his Government.

Now let me say, and I am sure this House will think it to the credit of my noble friend, that on the occurrence of these hostilites between Mexico and the United States have we want. Mexico and the United States, before we were aware of the reception which this offer on our part would meet with the first packet that sailed tendered to the United States the offer of our judging of the events than ourselves; but there certainly, prima facia, does appear to be great indiscretion, to use no harsher term, in with-drawing the troops, as was done in this instance,

drawing the troops, as was done in this instance, from a place so exposed and so distant from succor as Albany.

Not the least mischief which seems likely to arise out of this war is the confidence which their success hitherto will implant in the breasts of the enemy, and which will, it is to be feared, keep the colony in contention for ten years to come. A semi-barbarous enemy ought always to be crushed at once, or otherwise protracted operations may increase his chance of eventual success.

The single bright page in the gloomy narrative s that which describes the valor and conduct of he colonists themselves. At Salem, we are ne colonists themselves. At Santon, and old, near the residence of a Dr. Livingston, as body of 300 armed Kaffir ttempt was made by a body of 300 armed Kaffirs o carry off a head of 2000 to 3000 cattle, which t first was partially successful. To opport there were only 20 mounted colonis ed by about 20 Zingoes; but such was the spi rit that animated the little band, that, after a des perate conflict, in which several of the enemy were slain, the whole of the cattle were recove ed, and the Kaffics repulsed.

The first acts of the new Pope's reign promise vell for his future government. Accounts have seen received from Rome which state that he is been received from The effect of this considerate act will be to set at liberty a great number of persons who were condemned to lengthened terms of imprisonment on account of the part which they ook in the disturbances at Bologna last year.

## Arrival of the Great Britain.

EXTRAORDINARY SHORT PASSAGE The Great Britain left her dock at Liverpool nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th inst., ad as evidence that she is a "clipper," we learn that from noon of the 8th, to the the 9th, she made two hundred and eighty mi with her sails set part of the time only.

residue of the passage the wind was westerly, or so light that the sails were of no use.

The last week the G. B. had almost continued fogs, and Captain Hosken was obliged to decrease his speed and frequently to sound.— The steamer reached Sandy Hook at midnight of the 20th, making the passage in thirteen days and three hours, running time; deducting lays and eleven hours—the best passage, says ntain Hosken, on record, to New The Great Western's shortest trip being twelve ays and eighteen hours. The Great Britain has brought out 93 passon-

gers. We have London papers to the 7th of July in-

Correspondence Commercial Advert LONDON, July 6th, 1846. English news at the present moment is of the

ost vital importance.

Peel, the beloved of his country, and the most pular man in England, is defeated by the in-rumentality of party tacticians, but if he has lost office" he has saved his country. There nothing left for Lord John to do at this seson but to wind up Sir Robert's affairs: The is nothing left for Lord John to do at this session but to wind up Sir Robert's affairs. The present prohibition duty on sugar, it is supposed, will be gradually reduced so as to expire about the same time as the corn laws. Throughout the country the people are rejoicing at the pas-

sing of the corn bill.

It was confidently expected that Mr. Cobden would be among the new Ministry, but this omission is easily to be explained by the indisposition of that honorable and industrious gentleman; in fact he has resigned his seat in Parliament.

Lord John Russell will in due course turn his the colonies; and last though not least, to Ire-land. And what can Lord John or Lord any boly else do for that most unhappy of all unhappy countries? O'Connell, who is in Ireland all powerful, says that nothing but repeal will satisfy non. Repeal he will not get, so he is likely to the end of his days to remain unsatisfied.

But the day may come when perhaps he will e impervious to a Whig sop, in the shape of Protestant Church from the state.

Some free-traders in France, with the Duke

l'Harcourt at their head, were descrious of formng a free-trade society, but Mr. Guizot, who has the power of interfering with such associations, at once proscribed it. This appears at tions, at once proscribed it. This appears at first sight paradoxical, for Louis Philippe and Mr. Guizot are thought to be admirers of free

The untimely death of Mr. B. R. Haydon, the eminent painter, is a national disgrace to England. As a pleasing contrast to this awful catastrophe of Poor Haydon's, who blew his own brains out in despair, is the novel circumstance of the Lord Mayor of Loudon issuing cards of invitation to the presidents of the Royal and other distinguished scientific and literary insti-tutions. This is gratifying—literature and science, as well as turtle, it appears is to be recog-

mized at the Mansion.

We are likely to have a popish Cardinal in our English House of Lords; Lord Clifford, a Roman Catholic, a member of the upper house is a nobleman for whom the rank of Cardina has been destined. Dr. Newman is to be ap has been destined. Dr. Newman is to be ap-pointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Winchester. On Monday the 30th ult., the anniversary seeting of the Birmingham Anti-Slavery Sofrom slave holding churches in America, and ties in foreign and slave-grown sugar.

the Board of Trade. The Duke of Norfolk is to be Master of the Horse.

Great hopes are entertained of reform; new efficiency and sound judgment in the Colonial department, under the control of Earl Grey—better known as Lord Howick. The department has long wanted a man of energy, firmness and industry; and these Earl Grey undoubtedly has; but he is also accused of being "crotchetty," which is a grievous sin in the eyes of such sticklers for method, routine and precedent as sticklers for method, routine and precedent as the English, with most of whom, politically, in-novation is a synonim for mischief.

We see no speculation in the papers as to a change in the government of Canada; but it is hardly to be supposed that Lord Cathcart will retain that appointment under the Whigs. Perhaps Mr. Charles Buller may be sent out to take his place. He probably knows more about Canadian politics, Canadian wants and Canadan inversets than any other public man in England: nterests than any other public man in England ;

but his ideas are perhaps too decidedly liberal.

A serious conflagration had raged in the town of Soham, near Cambridge. Thirteen houses

loss of life.

The revenue accounts for the year and quarter

respectively, ending on the 5th of July, have been published. The following are the leading There is a serious decrease upon the total

revenue for the year, viz: no less than £1,011,-The year's decrease in the customs amounts to £2,118,583.

In the excise to £49,887.

In the property tax £78,042.

Reduced taxes may be pleaded as accounting the decline in the customs and excise, though rdly to the extent of the falling off; but what to be said of a steady decline in the property and income tax !

The compensating increase under particular heads of taxation, which reduces the gross decrease of taxes from £2,466,134, to the sum of thou find nearly three quarters of a million increase, and to this we find nearly three quarters of a million increase, and to this we find 440,000 China money contributed within the last quarter. The total revenue of the year is £50,050,033.

This deficit, at the rate of a million or two year, is proof of the prosperous working of free trade hitherto.

From the Morning Herald, July 7.

The accounts from the United States, one day later, by the Quebec and London line of packet ship, are considered to give an earnest that the hostilities with Mexico will be of brief duration. It is presumed that Mr. Polk will most readily avail himself of our offer of mediation. On the other hand, the reverse which the Mexican arms have met with at the offset on the Rio Grande is considered likely to dispose the de facto government to come to terms, through the same medi-um, much more readily than they would have done in the first instance.

The public securities have been firmly sup-

re public securities have been firmly sup-ported in prices, consols being last done for mo-ney and for the opening at 95\frac{3}{2}; the Three per Cents. reduced at 96; the Three-and-a-Quarter New at 97\frac{1}{2} and Exchequer Bills at 13 17 pm. Bank stock closed at 207\frac{1}{2} and India at 263. The view entertained on Mexican affairs may be grathered from the fact that the Active Bonds.

be gathered from the fact that the Active Bonds re last sold at 27, and the Deferred at 153. were last soid at 27, and the Deferred at 13%. The fact is that under existing circumstances there was no expectation indulged that there would be any remittance on account of the dividends by this mail, and hence there is no per-

COMMERCIAL.—The weather continues to exattention to the following subjects. Public edu-cation; the proper treatment of criminals; the sanitary condition of towns; administration in weeks. One day intense heat; another day a lowering atmosphere, thunder storms, copious rains, and a reduced temperature, succeeded again by a warmth as oppressive as that which prevails within the tropics. In this way the growing crops progress, and vegetation advances with much force. We noticed in our last the immense quan-

tities of flour and wheat which had been released from bond when the new act came into operconciliation—say the endowment of the Roman ation. Flour, in consequence, has declined to the extent of 6s. a barrel, and wheat nearly 10s. a quarter. Every one anticipated a serious reduction, but the fall has fully equalled the worst apprehensions of importers. Every day brings vessels from Canada and the United States, laden with flour, which has been shipped in antic-ipation of better prices, the fall of which, on the eve of a prolific harvest, will prove quite as injurious to the British farmer as to the American

But the Liverpool market shows a little more depression than has been experienced elsewhere, for this reason, that the bulk of the produce was bonded at this port. Of the £400,000 duty paid in four days after the corn bill and tariff came nto operation, two-thirds of that sum were contributed by this town alone—a proof that Liver-pool is the great English emporium for Western produce. Prices are in a state of transition. produce. Prices are in a state of transition.— The eve of the harvest is always a critical time

the corn trade.
The market is then more than usually sensitive, is affected by the slightest causes, and lia-ble to a panic. These concurring circumstan-ces must be taken into account in estimating the present relative value of bread stuffs. Even now rumors prevail, which there is no reason to question, that the long drought in the South of France and parts of Italy, has had a most injur-

gar, and in his views about the differential du-

believe consistently with their true interests—
consistently with perfect honor on the part of
the American Government and On ounded. All the officers escaped with
Governor Government of Martin Special Control Martin Special Control

EBHU BURRIT.—This extraordinary man arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ult., by the Hibernia, from the United States, and reached Manchester on the following evening. We understand that he intends spending about a fortinght in Manchester.

Release of Bonded Corn in Southam-lossession of to stone before the long before

Tox.—There were liberated up to Thursday afternoon, in this port, 11,000 quarters of wheat, 400 of barley, 127 buck wheat, and 2500 of cats, every direction

400 of barley, 127 buck wheat, and 2500 of oats, producing a revenue of about £3000 in all.—
The wheat, being at 53s. 8d. average (of the week ending the 20th June,) is let in at the lowest rate of duty, which is 4s.

At Liverpool upward of 200,000 quarters were liberated in one day (Monday last.) No beans had been released, owing to the question of duty; and we may refer to an article on the subject in our agricultural column. The Board of Trade, however, have, by an order of the 30th of June, determined "that the duties payable ter, where she continued for the subject in our agricultural tendence of the 30th of June, determined "that the duties payable ter, where she continued to the subject in our agricultural column." of June, determined "that the duties payable ter, where she continued on rye, beans and peas per quarter, are to be the same as those on a quarter of barley, whatever may be the price of the former as compared with the latter. - [Hampshire Advertiser.
THE STRIKES IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN

of Soham, near Cambridge. Thirteen houses were burned down, rendering homeless some seventy or eighty persons. The fire extended over about five acres of ground. The estimated loss of property is five thousand pounds sterling, a considerable pertion being in corn and hay.

Thunder Storms.—There appears to have been an unusual degree of stormy weather in various parts of the country. The Times of July 9 gives a long list of storms accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, with consequent loss of life.

The Strikes in the Building Trades in the North.—The general committee of masses the vesterday, at the Palatine, and was well attended. The gentlemen attending gave in the names of several masters who desired to join, and many others only waited the result of that meeting to give in their names. A secretary and treasurer to the association were appointed, and the committee were closely engaged through the day in considering several additional rules, adopting a definite plan to be pursued by all the members of the association. As we have not seen the additional rules we are not aware of the plan they are intended to bring into action; but plan they are intended to bring into action; but it is expected that by their adoption the association will be strengthened and very considerably extended. The shops are now, it is said, nearly full. Nothing farther in the way of negotiation has passed between the inasters and the men, the start of the start of the said of the captain, and amid the ward into the man hold, who fire, and his rescue was passed between the inasters and the men, the start of the said of the captain, and amid the ward into the man hold, who fire, and his rescue was passed between the inasters and the men, the said of the captain, and amid the ward into the man hold, who fire, and his rescue was passed between the inasters and the men, the said of the captain, and amid the ward into the man hold, who fire, and his rescue was passed between the inasters and the men.

has passed between the inasters and the men-that we hear of. A large number are still out of employ.—{Manchester Courier of July 4. BOMB SHELLS.—A vessel, called the Freden, which has arrived in the London Docks from Russia (Odessa) in addition to a cargo of Rus-sian tallow, had 1250 bomb shells on board.—

The importation of so singular an article of warfare is remarkable.

New Zealand.—We mentioned, on Saturday, that the insurgent chiefs, Heki and Kawiti, had submitted in consequence of a defeat they had sustained. The following particulars of this

defeat are given:—
Captain Grey; on his arrival at the Bay of Islands, found a negotiation pending between his predecessor Captain Fitzroy and the rebel chiefs.
Finding that the rebels had no sincere desire for peace, but were only pretending to treat with the view of gaining time for more effectual prethe view of gaining time for more effectual pre-parations for war, he demanded an inneedate answer to Captain Fitzroy's proposals. Not re-ceiving this, he forthwith broke off the negotia-tion and commenced hostilities. By the 14th December the Governor had concentrated his forces arounting to about 1100 men, sudders. forces, amounting to about 1100 men, soldiers which was g and sailors, and assisted by a number of friendly allies. After much labor, Colonel Despard, the commanding officer, erected two stockades, the larger containing two 32 pounders and four 54 inch mortars, the smaller one 18 pounder and

one 12 pound howitzer.

The main camp was protected by one 32 pounder, one 12 pound howitzer and one light of pounder, one 12 pound howitzer and one light of pounder, one 12 pound howitzer and one light of pounder, with an apparatus for throwing rockets. During the construction of the works, shells and rockets were thrown with nice presisten into the raph. but the decisive attack occasion into the raph. but the decisive attack occasion into the raph. but the decisive attack occasion into the raph. cision into the pah; but the decisive attack occurred on the 10th and 11th of January. "On the morning of the 10th," Colonel Despard writes, "our advanced batteries being completed—(one within 350 yards, and the second about 160 yards off the pah)—a general fire was a soon as we got within a few shot, which at the control of the former, and escaped the particular their valuables with a sail and their valuables ommenced from all the guns, with a view of but the love of gain dvercar opening a breach into the place; and several rockets were thrown into it at the same time, for the purpose of driving the enemy out. The free medavor to keep off the people the greater part of the day, and toward evening the greater part of the day, and toward evening the greater part of the day, and toward evening the greater part of the day, and toward evening the greater part of the day, and toward evening the greater part of the same purpose. Lieut. St. Lee and several same purpose. it was evident that the outer works parts against which the fire was directed were and Williams, gunner, we nearly all giving way; but the numerous stock-ades inside, crossing the place in different direc-tions, and composed of much stronger timbers, concerning her. After

were scarcely touched.

On the following morning, the 11th, no per-On the following morning, the IIth, no person being observed moving within the pab, a few of our native allies, under a chief named William Waka, went up to the place, for the purpose of observing whether or not the enemy had evacuated it. This party entered the breach unopposed; which being perceived from the nearest battery, a party of 100 men of the troops, under Captain Denny, was pushed up rapidly, and, together with the natives gained the inside of the stockades before they were enceived by the enemy, who at the time were sheltering shore, more dead than alive.

of the place was secured, in spite of all the ei-forts of the enemy to drive us back, being oblig-ed to retreat and shelter himself in a wood op-posite the East face of the pah; where the trees being extremely large and forming complete

One of the Kroomen dashe being extremely large and forming complete breastworks, many of them having been cut down previously, and evidently purposely placed in a defensive position, he was enabled to maintain a heavy fire against us for a considerable both through the surf; twice we want to the form of the form of the known and put it into the july-both through the surf; twice we are at a so fire n washed on shore tain a heavy fire against us for a considerable time, until, a doorway in that face having been broken open, the seamen and troops rushed out and dislodged him from his position. He, however, still continued to keep up a fire from the woods, but more with a view to cover his retreat, and enable him to carry away his wounded men, than with any expectation of renewing the contest.

\*\*Door Through the surf; twice was though the surf; twice was and as often washed on shore they succeeded, Robins was imm on board, and although there every means to restore animatic every me

the contest. The extraordinary strength of this place, par- She measures 92 feet in The extraordinary strength of this place, particularly the interior defences, far exceeded any idea I could have formed of it. Every hut was a complete fortress in itself, being stockaded all round with heavy timbers sunk deep in the ground, and placed close to each other, few of them being less than one foot in diameter, and many considerably more, besides having a strong embankment thrown up behind them. Each that had also a deep excavation close to it, making it completely bomb-proof, and sufficiently ing it completely bomb-proof, and sufficiently large to contain several people, where at night they were completely sheltered from both shot and shell.

Several of the former were, however, on shore surveying the Ramora on shore surveying the Ramora were attacked by the natives an possible. Several of the former were, however, left behind; and it has been decidedly ascertained from a wounded prisoner, that the chief Heshind is a wounded prisoner, that the chief Heshind is the pah on the afternoon ki had joined Kawiti in the pah on the afternoon his work."

IRELAND

ats have come up better than

s have come up netter than good, and all late sowing he the rain. New potatoes a plentifully forward, so prices will return to their to ble season and the larg w thrown upon the mar course paralysed prices, o lower. Our corn ma the effects, and there c

hat will follow.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE.

murder of unparalleled

DEF MURDER of unparalleled a murder of unparalleled ity was perpetrated in the covictim, a sick man was droutside his house, by a gand deliberately butchered is concur in the frightful fact him desperately, and while as held his atms extended, elsation of his heart, into whi pistol heavily loaded with during MURDER.—On Weet was held on the body of the control of t

was returned. Five of ed to Maryborough gaol rrant; the two others ch It appeared in the evid orely beaten a man named

in satisfaction, collected and with them waylaid an

te man so violently that

nate man so violently national man so violently national man Milbourne. of Cudda, and and William, were returned as a party of near Old to such a degree with a legislation of the constant of

n to such a degree with a le le is considered in danger; severely injured. It is suf ge owes its origin to the t prolific source of crime in la TBREAK IN THE COUNTY

Wednesday last a mob, con

Wednesday last a mob, con men assembled at Leghlin la ing through the streets in er they commenced cutting to Old Leighlin and Nurn

to Old Leighin and Vollet hat they wanted employer diately given, they threate by the public roads, but to let of private property. Co red, but in vain, the force

ng insufficient to contro

peng insufficient to controlled anothers from the idle at of the neighborhood. The parish priest, the Rev. Miling, they have threatened in the cattle.

ce of the movemen

ed Mr. Tuckey, R.

ving promptly and judie

having promptly and judiciards sub-inspector, with constabulary, to proceed thile a company of the 9 out to assist the civil au the approach of the milimed their inischievous desired.

ion against the leaders

fuckey, and in course of them were captured and ity gaol to abide their tria

xt assizes.

stress of the property of the pure consensibly for the purice dinner to be given at Dundalk, on Tuesda

ED ASSASSINATION OF

slay an attempt was les Fairel, Esq, of D

ea, in the county

ment was evidently

tention of that gentled a pistol from his br

ct of cocking it, when im, calling to his serv sassin was apprehende

niles across the country, a re found two ball cartridge ded pistol. He was ident

or robbery.
DER.—A man named Gal

His name is Bur

liberated after six mor

Wednesday night, near w Ministry is regarded reland as being doomed

t that the late Premier's oyed the last shred of po

eel's return to power as me.-confident that, wha

his present successor in the man destined to herea ct. The Freeman's Jour

ading organs of Repea ed" in his favour—ti what guardedly; the i Mr. O'Connell is now

e weekly meeting of t

ollowing are the grieva

scandalously defective grievously limited and

Miserably defective corpor

monstrously oppress

ire the redress of the

erary and religious edr

Ascendency to no sentee tax sufficient

or to compensate for d proprietors.

ensation for valuable the occupying tenant; bolition of the ejectment rent, unless under a lease

tion of the power of

abolition of the pov

e be a lease of 21 years

e institution of county sent inadequate and blu

e the measures of rel

e new ministry will be r

er & Smith's Europ LIVERPOOL MARK

do. old, do. Pear!, new, do. dian sweet, per 196

Red, per 70 lbs. White, do. White, quarter,

Mess, in bond, Prime Mess, do. Prime, do. Prime Mess, p.

do. per brl.

BUTTER per cwt., Ireal, Pot, new, do.

could lay claim to it of all shades now see

dow, looking in very inten-tioness, "Charity," repli-ted there was nothing for e presented a paper to Mr

for £12,000.

fire originated in the a one person perished

Loss of Lieut. Robins, of H. M. S. Flying Fish. letter dated Quitta, April 19

Cape St. Paul, leaving at the Cape St. Paul, leaving at the strange and suspicious vessel windward of us, close steamer L'Australie, in chase

The felucca tried to bear tween us and the land, and succeeded, had we not been no prospect of escape, for give her shot and shell. She accordingly ran along the After half an hour's suspense water.

The next we saw of her

Robins, Messis.

of the stockades before they were perceived by the enemy, who at the time were sheltering themselves from the fire of our guns on a sloping piece of ground in one of their outworks—Our parties had scarcely gained the inside when they were noticed by the enemy, and a heavy fire of musketry instantly poured in upon them. The stockades, however, now became our protection; and, strong reinforcements being immediately brought up from camp, possession of the place was secured, in spite of all the effects of the enemy to drive us back, being obligations.

large to contain several people, where at night they were completely sheltered from both shot and shell.

The enemy's loss has been severe, and several chiefs on their side have fallen; the numbers I have not been able to ascertain, as they invariably carry off both killed and wounded when possible. Several of the former were, however, left habited. TY'S SURVEYING VESSEL A

1 1 1 1 1 1 2

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA. 5 7