attacked the nobility and compelled them to retreat out of the town. There were more than 200 persons wounded, but the number of killed had not been ascertained.

Dr. Rodfie's Bankguptery.—The Doctor appeared before the Bankrupt Court on the 2d inst. He stated that his bankruptey was occasioned by his connexion with the B. A. Association—that his personal debts were limited, and under £600; those of the Association £3,600; and the liabilities for "which he with other parties stood responsible, upwards of £200,000!

The London Times announces the total loss

The London Times announces the total loss of the splendid packet ship the Great Britain, Capt. Shaxin, master, on her late outward passage to New York, together with the whole of her variable cargo. She was frigate rigged, 404 tons burden, and was built at Quebec in the

MILITARY POSITION IN IRELAND—The batteries at Tarbert have, unexpectedly been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery, and an additional force of one officer and fifteen men is expected daily. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain; all the guns are to be mounted without dalay.

A man-of-war steamer went up the Shannon on Friday week, with two thousand stand of arms for Limerick. Four other steamers were despatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men-of-war steamers will be stationed in the Shannon—one

steamers will be stationed in the Shannon—one
at Tarbert, and the other at Grass Island.—
[Kerry Evening Post.
The imposing ceremony of the baptism of Her
Royal Highness, the infant Princess, took place
on the 2d inst. in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham
Palace. She is named "Alice Maud Mary."
The dress of Her Royal Highness the Infant
Princess, was a robe of Marita been are white

The dress of Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, was a robe of Honiton lace over white silk made at Spitalfields, and cap to correspond; the whole dress of British manufacture.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing in front of the Altar, commenced the Baptismal Services, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London standing on other side of the Altar, the Bishop of Norwich being near the former Prelate; the Sponsors, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Keut, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, standing near the font on the north side, opposite to Her Majesty and Prince Albert. Their Royal Highnesses made the customary responses.

made the customary responses.

Dr. Pusey, the celebrated Tracterian and Professor in the University of Oxford, has been suspended from the office of preaching in the University for two years, in consequence Board of Doctors having condemned one

SCOTCH CHURCH.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday,
The following is a copy of the address to Her
Majesty, which was agreed to at the sitting of
the Free Assembly yesterday:

"May it please your Majesty,—

"We, the ministers and elders of the Free
Protesting Church of Scotland, convened in this
our General Assembly, beg leave to approach
the Throne with feelings of profound attachment
to your Majesty and the other members of your
Royal house.

Royal house. "Under a sense of the obligations which lie upon us to maintain the principles of our ec-clesiastical constitution as these are declared in

The reasons of the act of separation are before the world, and have been frequently and fully stated to your Majesty's Government. In the position in which we and our people now stand, we respectfully claim, and confidently look for, the protection of the British constitu-

As the ministers and Elders of a Church of hris, it shall be our constant endeavor whilst a discharge our spiritual functions, to impress to the conscience of the people under our care

gainst the principle of the proposed bill, was egatived by a vote of 344 to 155. The subject came up again on the 26th, when, fter a debate of considerable length, Lord Staney's resolutions were carried by a vote of 218 o 137. In reply to questions from Mr. M. J. O'Con-

Sir J. Graham said he had received that more ng a communication from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, intimating that he had felt it his duty to remove Mr. O'Connell and Lord Ffrench from

the commission of the peace, in consequence of their presiding at repeal meetings. In answer to other questions, Sir James Gra-ham said that the conduct of the Lord Chancelham said that the conduct of the Lord Chancel-lor in the course he had pursued was approved of by the Government. He also said the Gov-ernment had received no intimation of any breach of the peace at the repeal meetings, with the exception of one at which a repealer had been killed, but there was great excitement, and Her Majesty's peaceful subjects were in a state of alarm. He believed the Lord Chancellor had intimated to Lord French that it would not be onsistent with his duty to preside over a repeal

Mr. M. J. O'Connell gave notice that on Mon-

Mr. M. J. O'Connell gave notice that on Moneay next he would move for the production of the correspondence on the subject.

The Irish repeal question made its appearance in the House of Commons on Monday the 29th, when Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the arms bill.

He said that the object of the bill was to continue acts now in existence, but which were about to expire. He hoped that gentlemen would not be so far blinded by party spirit as to oppose a bill which was believed to be necessary, and had been adopted by Parliament in times less feverish than the present. The noble lord referred to several documents to prove the necessity of re-enacting the bill, and reminded the House that although there were undoubtedly other modes of assassination, there were none so secret as that by fire arms, or so likely to evade detection. The principle of the bill had been recognized during the last 50 years by five successive Governments.

The only deviation in the present measure from a bill of the last Governments.

The only deviation in the present measure The only deviation in the present measure from a bill of the late Government was to substitute for the affidavit now required, a recommendation by two respectable persons that the applicant was a fit person to possess arms, and to place the Roman Catholic in this respect on on the same footing as the Protostant; to have the arms of all persons, rich or poot, branded & registered, and their owners licensed; to allow to the court a discretion, not possessed at proto the court a discretion, not possessed at pre-sent, as to transporting or imprisoning persons in whose possession were found unlawful fire-arms, or pikes, daggers, or other destructive implements, evidently intended for unlawful purposes; to allow one justice of the peace power to grant a search warrant, in which the name of the officer to whom its execution was entrusted was to be inserted, and to prevent the sale of gunpowder to persons not

beary or vexations. Its provisions were uncon-stitutionally stringent, and its penalties severely penal. The measure had been framed upon a very superficial knowledge of the state of Ire-land. The agrarian outrages in that country arose out of the peculiar situation of landlerds & tenants.

The latter, unable to obtain justice from the law, were obliged to create a law for themselves. If they improved their condition and gave them protection, outrages which could never be put the conscience of the people under our care the civil power as a duty demanded by the highest of all authority, and by a regard to the peace and prosperity of the country.

That it may please Almighty God, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, to preserve the hic of your Majesty, and the other members of the Royal fardles. The control of the Royal fardles that the control of the people in 1834, & that measure pleased nobody. He was opposed to the bill on principle, and therefore moved that it be read a second time that day six members of the Royal fardles.

of all authorny, prosperity of the country.

That it may please Almighty God, tue and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, to preserve the hie of your Majesty, and the otner members of the Royal fanily; that He may bless you in your demestic relations; that your reign may be long and prosperous; and that at hast you may be partaker of a erown of glory, is the devout and earnest prayer of your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects.

THE MINISTER'S AND ELDERS OF THE FREE PROTESTING CHURCH OF SCOTLAND."

OF SCOTLAND."

OF SCOTLAND."

The free protesting church the research why should such measures be passed for Ireland more than for England! Had there not been outrages in England! Had there not been outrages in England! Had there been no attacks upon individuals—no at the presume

the Dinner to Dr. Chalmers in the Royal Hetel this evening was attended by about 200 of his friends and admirers; but the meeting, it was intimated was not open to the press.

"Cheren or Scotland—The Bill on the subject of the Church of Scotland that was presented by the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords on Thursday njuly, justbefore their Lordships adjourned for the recess, is thus entitled:

—"A Bill to remove doubts respecting the admission of Ministers to Benefices in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland." It was then read the first time, and the day named for she second reading of the bill is Friday, the 9th inst, when their Lordships first re-assemble after the Whitsuntide holidays. The Lords have been specially summoned to be present on that avening."

First New Szcaszion.—On Wednesday, a committee was appointed to report on the details of the reclesiastical constitution of the secession particularly with regard to the rights of the people in the election of ministers and elders. A report as to the mission for the conversion of the Jews was received; and a letter was read from hit Bwing, of Levenside, anhouncing his adherence to the new secession, and a douation to its teasetry of £2,000. The members of a deputation from the synde of the original secoders addressed the house at considerable length, and received fits thanks.—On Thursday, Mr. Dunlop attended to the tree was received; and a fetter was read from hit Bwing, of Levenside, anhouncing his adherence to the new secession, and a douation to its tensetry of £2,000. The members of a deputation from the synde of the original seceders addressed the house at considerable length, and received fits thanks.—On Thursday, Mr. Dunlop attended to the range has been received to the state of the country packing a jury.

He objected to the arms bills on several grounds, but more especially because it created a distinction between England and Ireland. It distinction between England and Ireland. It distinction between England and Ireland. It distinc

milar measure had been introduced by the pre-

enactment, but merely upon the ground that a similar measure had been introduced by the preceding government.

Even presuming that the two bills had been the same, yet it was to be remembered that under the former Government measures were pursued to conciliate the people, and to cause them to rely upon the just administration of the law, although the ministry of the day did not feel themselves justified in abandoning the existing precautionary laws until they felt confident that their objects had been effected. They enlisted the sympathies of the trish people, having done so, they might gradually have got rid of every law which had even the appearance of coercion. Those measures had not been persevered in by the present Government—the sympathies of the people were disregarded in the appointments to the judgeship and to the magisterial bench, and also in the displacement of popular magis rates for attending meetings which the Lord Chaucellor of Ireland had declared to be legal.

Not knowing what mischief might result from the rejection of this bill, he would not take tpon himself the responsibility of opposing the second reading; but though he thought the union ought to be maintained for the benefit of both England and Ireland, vet he had no hesitation, in a school of the second reading is estimated.

reading, but though to thought to unital order to be maintained for the benefit of both England and Ireland, yet he had no hesitation in saying that as long as the parties agitating for that repeal conducted themselves according to law, it was not right to excite and irritate them by in-

On the motion of Mr. Blewitt the debate was On the 30th the debate was resumed by Mr.

Ross, who contended that the Irish were naturally a loyal people, and that there was no necessity for disarming them.

Mr. REDINGTON said that the new enactments

of this arms bill were as absurd as they were stringent and severe. There was nothing in the state of Ireland calling for a different course of legislation from that which was adopted toward legislation from that which was adopted toward England. The riots at Lancashire far exceeded anything of the kind which had taken place in Ireland, and yet no proposal was made to disarn the inhabitants of that extensive and populous district. He warned the House against exasperating the people of Ireland by coercive measures increasing in stringency in proportion to the dissinution of crime in that country.

upon us to maintain the principles of our ecclesiastical constitution; as these are declared in the Westmanster Confession of faith and other standards of the Church of Scotland, and other standards of the Church's claim of right, we have been compelled, by whit we regard as encroachments of the civil courts on our eprintual liberties, and by the same tiver given to those encroachments by the Government and Legislature, to remounce the benefits resulting from our connex, on with the State.

A large portion of the people under our charge, actuated by the same views and feelings, have withdrawn along with us from the Scotland our pastoral care.

A large portion of the people under our charge, actuated by the same views and feelings, have withdrawn along with us from the Scotland our pastoral care.

The reacons of the act of separation are beautiful to the processors of the scotland of the bill in committee; but he thought the sum of and data supported, but in one point of the bill in committee; but he thought the seal of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill in committee; but he thought the special of the bill as the believed to be seen that house had supported, but in that house had supported, but in that house had supported, misgovernment of i gland and been the scandal of Christendom? How was it that while all

Ireland had been quiet under the late Admin-Ireland had been quiet under the late Administration because it sought to conciliate the people; but the present Government on its accession had allied itself to the Orange party in that country, and had elevated judges to the bench in whom the people had no confidence, and thus lost for itself public confidence by the proceeding. In one year and a half the right hon, baronet had alienated from England the hearts of the people of Ireland, and even at the present moment, whatever good for Ireland, he had in store, he kept it esrefully concealed, and only presented it with an arms bill. and only presented it with an arms bill

Mr. Snaw looked upon freland to be in a most nosatisfactory and alarming condition, the lower classes being in a state of unnatural excitement, while those above them were despondent and de-incted. He referred to the ment, and spoke highly of the motives of Father Mathew, and said that in his own jurisdiction he whole policy was to keep the people in order while keeping them also in a constant agitation by causing them to meet in myriads.

by causing them to neet in myriads.

The real danger to be apprehended was not the repeal of the union, but the erganization of the cutire country under the plea of repeal. The danger was in fact the combination of the Catholic elergy with the mass of the people of Ireland, for the purpose of subverting the rights of property in Ireland. While he said this he felt bound in justice to say that the most alarmed of all classes at the present state of things, and the most anxions for its termination, were the respectable Roman Catholics. He supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL opposed the bill, and

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL opposed the bill, and said, from the conduct of both parties in the house, the people of Ireland had no dependence but up-

Sir H. W. BARRON moved the adjournment

ANDERTON HERALD—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1848.

White the delegate and authorized below the same frequency in the citation. The Augusture from the Dunch and the conduction of the fortress of Ostrocka's and Austrian Observed and the conduction of the fortress of Ostrocka's and Austrian Observed and the conduction of the fortress of Ostrocka's and Austrian Observed Austrian Observed and Austrian Observed A

right be treated with the same justice that had been so wisely meeted out to Canada.

Mr. Smith spid that a similar measure to the one before the house had been introduced into the House of Commons by lord Morpeth, in 18-38, with unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet of that day, against that measure the right honorable gentleman had never opened his lips.

Lord J. Russell said that the homerable and learned gentleman had defended the bill, not upon its merits, not upon the necessity for its enactment, but merely upon the ground that a similar measure had been introduced by the prewhile the Repeal Association announced its de-termination to persevere in opposition to the Go-vernment. The people of Ireland had a thirst for arms, which should be controlled by such a bill as the one on the table.

Sir A. Brooke would not only support the pre-

sont bill, but would support the Government in rendering the agitation for repeal punishable as high treason.

Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that nothing less than Sir J. Graham admitted that nothing less than very grave feasons could have induced him to interfere with the constitutional right to carry arms, but the present state of Ireland was a sufficent justification for the bill before the house. The arms bill was first imposed on Ireland by its domestic Parliament, and had been continued almost uninterruptedly for half a century. It was a gross misrepresentation to say that the bill went the length of disarming the people of Ireland, for it only went the length of enabling the officers of justice to trace the criminal if the crime had been committed by such registered the officers of justice to trace the criminal if the crime had been committed by such registered arms. He contended that the appointments made by the present Government in Ireland were, as far as possible, impartial; and they had actually incurred much odium by their exertions in favor of the education of the Irish people.

The government was resolved to carry out the administration of affairs for the benefit of the people of Ireland, and not of a porty, of which the displeasure of that party was a sufficient

people of freiand, and not of a party, of which the displessure of that party was a sufficient proof. He defended the Established Church of Ireland and its clergy from the aspersions cast upon it and them by Mr. C. Buller; and contended that the peasantry of Ireland had reason to be thankful that they had such friends as the clergy to supply the place of an absentee nobility and gentry. With respect to a bill like the one on the table, it was observed that Sir Samuel Romilly had said that it would be madness to pass such a measure; but he would say, looking ass such a measure; but he would say, look at the present state of Ireland, that it would be cowardice and treachery to the interests of Ire-land not to pass it.

Mr. Roenuck said, that in respect to this bill

the present government was treading in the steps of preceding governments for centuries back; and it was a remarkable fact, that when the bill was that night under discussion ther district. He warned the House against exasyerating the people of Ireland by coefcive measures increasing in stringency in proportion to the
diminution of crime in that country.

Mr. W. S. O'brink protested against the bill.

The best way to repress outrage in Ireland was
by improving the condition of the country and
protecting the people from the oppressive conduct of their landfords. He warned the Government that the bill, in its present shape, would
create a division on every clause.

Mr. C. Buller said the effect of the bill would
be to deprive the virtuous of arms, while it was not one member of the late administra

Mr. C. Buller said the effect of the bill would be to deprive the virtuous of arms, while it would have no effect in preventing those disposed to commit outrage from procuring the means of doing so. He did not regard the bill itself as a matter of importance, being only a continuation of an old law which both parties in that house had supported, but in one point of view it was important.

It might have been easily passed by the late Government without any particular jealousy, because the late Government ruled by the feelings. action made on the people for the support of the Church, and the expression having met with some disapprobation, he said he used it in no offensive sense, for he proposed robbing him robbery of the Irish Church Establishment, the pile church of the minority; and wished to use them the piper above board; for he would apply to the revenuy! use of the Church to the maintenance of the rette ligion of the majority, or else apportion them dall among all sects indifferently.

The honorable and learned gentleman them asked what the Covernment records to the consideration of the majority of the majo

Europe was advancing, the condition of the people of Ireland had been getting wors? The causes of the misery of Ireland were chiefly the conduct of the landlords, and the existence of the Established Church upon the endowments of their ancestors intended for the instruction of the people, but which were expended in disgraceful absenteeism or more deplorable residence. orable barone, at the head of the Government was placed in a most difficult position.—His Government were and do doing justice to Ireland, because of the wish to preserve the support of the dominant minority of that country. He believed the right honorable baronet would be glad to get rid of that support, which was in reality destroying him. Let him then follow out the dictates of his own enlightened spirit. Knowing what was right—feeling what was just. Knowing what was right—feeling what was just—let him do justice to Ireland, and he need not fear for England.

Sir R. Peer, said he should at a more fitting period, be prepared to prove that he had redeemed his pledge of conducting the affairs of Ireland in a spirit of conciliation and impartiality. This act was not proposed in reference to the present state of Ireland; for notice was given of its introduction long before the repeal agitation had becaused its research share.

assumed its present shape.

It was, in fact, intended for a totally different decreased one third. It appeared, however, that everything which in other countries would be esteemed a blessing became in Ireland an additional curse, and thus the temperance movement with its badges and medals was made use of by designing people to render more perfect a system of organizatisn for other purposes. He did not apprehend any danger of an outbreak in Ireland, for Mr. O'Connell, as he himself declared, "knew a trick worth two of that." His whole policy was to keep the people in order to afford protection to the measures to be adopted might be settled in committee. The bill was brought forward in no hostile spirit to Ireland, but merely from a desire whole policy was to keep the people in order to afford protection to the measure. state of things, the object being to check perpetration of assassination in Ireland. His to afford protection to the peaceable portion of the population of that country, and, under such ation circumstances, be trusted, the house would accord their support to the measure.

The house then divided and the second reading

was carried by a majority of 270 to 195:

vision:

On the 2nd instant the Canada wheat and four bill had its second reading, on motion of Sir Robert Peel, by a vote of 299 to 109. The ultra agriculturists opposed it stoutly.

The Towshend peerage bill was passed in the House of Lords. The facts of this strange and disgusting case, as we stated them some time ago (with due regard to decency) were amply borne out by the testimony taken before the

This shows, almost conclusively, that the do-ings of Lord George Paulet were not ordered or authorized by the British Government. Sir Rob-ert would never have given so unqualified a de-nial to the report if he had given orders for the

PUSEYISM.

Dr. Pusey, the great leader in the Tract controversy, having preached a sermon before the University at Oxford, in which, as was alleged, he vindicated the celebration of mass, a board of Professors was appointed to examine its orthodoxy—the application for such appointment being made by the Margaret professor of Divinity. After several meetings the board adjourned without sending in any collective judgment, but each member made a separate report, the result of which was that the vice chancellor of the University ordered Dr. Pusey to be suspended from preaching for two years.

Dr. Pusey is said to have protested against this decision and demanded a hearing before his PUSEYISM.

sision and demanded a hearing before his

INCREASE OF THE ARMY .- The London Stan-INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The London Standard of the 21 has the following paragraph.
On Tuesday last the government entered into a contract with Messrs. Learmouth, the principle army accoutrement makers, for 10,000 sets of accoutrements to be supplied forewith. This order confirms the general impression that the army is about to be considerably increased. From the Liverpool Mail of June 3rd.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOR Another fire, which threatened for about the pace of an hour and a half to lay are immense e of warehouses in ashes, broke out in Liverpool on the evening of Satuaday last at the Duke's Dock. The flames seemed to have been first observed at about a quarter to six o'lock. The fire was at this time issuing from the upper story of a large warehouse at the west end the Duke's Dock, which warehouse, togeth with a pile of eight others that adjoin it, is the property of the Duke of Bridgewater.

It will be recollected that two of the same pile

of watchouses on the castern end were destroyed about a month ago by a fire, the origin of which never could be satisfactorily accounted for. Upon this occasion the fire was wholly confined to the upper stories of three others, situated on the mere seed. the western end. For the first hour and a half the flames con

For the brst hour and a min tall the tinued to burst forth with increasing fury, and to extend from the warehouse in which they originate the exnated to the two adjoining ones, but at the ex-piration of that time they began to subside, and every moment to dimish the fears which were at one time entertained of much further damage being done.

being done.

The entire damage is variously estimated at £15,000 to £20,000. The cotton consumed in the four rooms belonged to Messrs. Melley, Prevost and Co., and was insured in the Royal Exchange office which comp'y will suffer, with wha

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We learn, from unquestionable authority, that
the Oxford investigation has terminated in a
complete vindication of Dr. Pusey, who has produced out of St. Cyprian the ipsissima verba of
the passage which Dr. Fausset had accused of
heresy.—Times.

M. Thiers will, immediately after the close of
the nationapartary session, so to Spain, for the

Porth. Several of the soldiers are some of their opponents are stated to have been killed.

On Wednesday, according to the Constitue tional a large number of manufactures and in-dustriels of Paris met in order to confer upon the means of turning to acount the Chinese market The result was the formation of a Society Chio-Parisienne. It is expected that in about a week orten days

he marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cam-oridge will be formally and publicly announced n parliament. The dowry to be asked for is £3000 per annum.

The National Intelligencer contains the pros

The National Intelligencer contains the prospectus of an American, English, and French daily journal, to be published at Paris, under the charge of Henry Wheaton, the American minister at Berlin, Dr. John Bowring, of London, and "one of the most prominent statesman and moralists of France." Its objects are peace and international policythophy. terrational philanthrophy.

It is stated in London that the government intends to propose a vote of £50,000 to the Church of Scotland, to be distributed by the General

The Shipping Gazette in an article respecting

free trade, makes the extraordinary assertion that sawdust produced from mahogany has been used in the adulteration of coffee in this country to the extent of 300 tons.

The Factories Education Bill.—The

Sir John Tyrell is to meet him, to argue the question of the Corn-laws before the assembled restion of the Corn-laws before the as mers.—[Essex Herald.

THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.-It is rumoured that the noble marquis, who has signifi-ed his adhesion to the "New Secession," has resolved to make a contribution of £10,000 to

IRELAND. Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbisho

of Dublin, had addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, to contradict the statement of Dr. Higgins, that the Catholic Bishops as ardent repealers had thrown themselves into the great political movement which is now agitating the

was carried by a majority of 270 to 195.

On the motion that the bill be committed,
Mr. S. O'Bern moved as an amendment for a select committee to inquire whether the state of Ireland was such as to require statutory enactments differing from those of England, and if so to what causes it was to be attributed.

The amendment was negatived, without a distance of the committee of the committee.

"I have taken no part whatever in that movement; and being the slightest reason to suppose that I have. In January, 1834, I concurred in the resolution unanimously passed at our general episcopal meeting, recommending our clergy to abstain in future from taking any prominent part in proceedings of a merely political character.

hundreds of the peasantry on horseback, u

ectors only praying "See, the conquision hero comes."

"From Bruff to Kilmallock." says the Lick Reporter, "the whole country round properly to the sands of thousands of thou ignificent demenstration on Kilmallock to Charles

ruff to Charlevil ousestops were crowded made a long speech from the riage. He told the people that them to petition for the repe Within the fortnight he had ad f poople; within a week he sher million.—With some of abused Lord Brougham, and ex o keep within the law. He whole island with him before in er; and then who would te statesman would ref rance knew that England

reland was justly discontented.

Russia learned, and all Eu; and Heaven fotbid she while Ireland was in chains. After the meeting there was a dir he Rev. Dr. Cooke presided, and 3 o dinner. Lette tholic Archbisho

Mr. O'Connell had another emonstration at Cork on examiner gives fifteen co here was another mee acked the English Roman Cat ally Lord Beaumont, for his ec-gins and the Irish Romish cle ' kle accuses them of perjury eeth, the fifthy brute!' A but trooms for Lord Beaumont folk

The repeal rent reported at epeal Association on Monda Mr. Hanlon, ordnance cleri skillen, has been dismissed cal meeting at Kells. Mr. I Mr. Kilby, from Derry.--

PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR O'CONNELL-V lerstand that some, if not the r Bishops of Ireland, are about addi-letters to their clergy, directing the name of Mr. O Connell in the after the dame of Mr. O Connell in the publication that after the dame of Her Majesty before mencement of the hely sacrifice of the Athlone Sentinel.

Woolwich, May 29.—The Cyclovessel has been completed, is now read and will sail for Ireland at 2 c'clock, and will sail for Ireland at 2 c'clock, division, and Serieant Congress to a division, and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Serieant Congress to a series of the Mills and Mi

livision, and Serjeant Cooper, to najor, are to embark in the Cyc her of royal marines to the amount of 80 taken on board at the other stations of 1 There are no less than 1700 royal marthe after the affoat list at Chatham, and 1100 a mouth—consequently there will be paper from these quarters.

The Rhadamanti leet on her way down the riv ion. The quantity of arms shipped on her from the Tower is said to be 25,00

The steam frigate Alban, Captain Kin per steam up, and left Deptford for Irela alf past 5 o'clock this afternoon, with stor mmunition. Several ships and steamers seen already chartered for the purpose of

eying more troops and stores to Ireland Chatham, Monday.—On Sunday a he 26th inst., an official order had arrive commandant Office of the Chatham divi-certain number of the Royal Marines ceed to Ireland to strengthen the militar established in that country. The followin tered on parade ground this morning, A at half past 10 o'clock-3 captains 3 heat M. Thiers will, immediately liter the close of the parliamentary session, go to Spain, for the purpose of visiting Saragossa, and other places of note in the struggle against Napoleon.

A letter from Perth, in the Caledonian Merzary, mentions that a serious affray had taken place between the military and the trade lads of the command of Captain The troops embarked during the day of the Captain C and thence to Ireland. The like no proceed from the other three division

Devenport, May 23.—Marines for Ires The Malabar, 74, Captain Sir George R. orius, Knt., is having her defects i great harrey.—She will be paid liately on being reported read ake marines from this division to Ireland Cyclops steam-vessel is expected to touch at the port from Woolwich. Chatham, and Portsmoot on her way to Ireland, with marines from the control of the cont other divisions. The whole number, officers, non-commissioned officers, and r artillery, will be about 1000. It is, perhal generally known that there are no Irishn this remarkably find corps.

FRANCE. The Paris dates by this arrival are to the l of June inclusive. Intelligence from Algeria the 20th of May had been received—accounts reat successes gained over Abd-el-Kader. ess than 7000 prisoners had been capt among whom were the women and several chiefs and notables fighting of the Arab-chief. One letter says Abd-el-Kader is taken, his treasure his regular infantry killed or disper flags, a cannon, two ordnance carriages poorty, large tribes and flocks have fallen our hands. The chief himself escaped." The protracted debates on the sugar bill

Wesleyan body have issued another circular, dated Saturday last, calling on all their congregations to petition against the Factories Bill in its brought to a close in the last brought t at last brought to a close in the last we May, the bill being carried by 286 to 97. been twice amended, however, against Mini The second of these amendments was a pr the rate of 5 francs per annum until it is to the duty on colon

to the duty on colonial sugar, which will be as a mounced in the chamber of Peers that he is praying a plan of public instruction.

The Constitutionel contains the following—

"The Government, we are informed, has recived companies; the first of thing, amouncing

ceived communications from China, annou that the Emperor has decided upon giving rediately free access to the French into In consequence of this intelligence a naval diva-ion is about to be sent into the Chinese seat-under the command of a rear admiral; and con-sequently it will be composed of several frigate and other ships of weather. and other ships of war.

NEW SOUTH WALES. NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have received advices from Perf Philips
he date of February 2.1. Their contents are
is have been those previously received from the
olony, gloomy and unwelcome. All credit are
onfidence among traders appears to be destroy
and the destroy of the property of the prop confidence among traders appears to be described, and this catastrophe, which was long impending, has been precipitated by the bankrupt cy of an establishment whose connexions were extensive, and whose ability to meet engagement that not previously been questioned. All as had not previously been questioned. All accounts concur in representing the existing state of affairs to be most critical.

MAURITIUS. Letters of the date March the 11th have been eccived from this island. Some unexplained

sioned no inconsiderable am has occasioned no meonsiderable am-incontent among the residents. The im-placed faborers from India is auxiously exp-and much benefit, it is predicted, will be a from the location of these foreigners in

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. cape the Cape the latest dates are que the Cape the latest dates are que the 6th. The Boers residing on the base has been agreed in the first and the first and the first and the first and the second and the

der to improve the currency of the c

he order to improve the currency of the course of the proposed to issue a certain amount is ment notes. The scheme is highly be to scheme is highly be to sched out from the tother of the course of t

Kingston Gerald.

The EXAMINER of the 21st contains an art

country's commercial condition and ba firs, in which he says :- "It is parti

worthy of remark that our views in relat

ponent. It will be remembered that

int our opinions are directly antagoni

the late currency law, have not found a

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1843.

which some of our public journals h fore advanced; we can account for the ce of those parties upon no other grounds t sumption of their full conversion from is principles previously advocated to the entertainment of those sound of on the currency question, to which a un old and cool consideration of the subject rue aspect, would have led them. It hief object to place before the public terms, a fair statement of the whole u & we deliberately challenged the advoca old system to come openly out and defe sition. The public know how our cl has been met. The enemy has retrea his stronghold of obscurity, to broad in s mfiture over his disgrace. We are ous to exult over the vanquished, so leave him to his own reflections, trust as we shall hear no more vaporing about B is alter, and the other et ceteras, with whe sancial wisdom of a certain junto of won a wise men deemed it advisable to associate her bet tokens, in order to work upon the paises of the ignorance of unthinking masse. This passage is in exceedingly bad taste, any respect. If he had gained any victory, said has lost all benefit from it by indulg such a braggadocia strain. And he is "second to exult over the vanquished," for soo it he represents them as having "retreated a stranghold of obscurity, to brood in sulf secondure over their disgrace." What a green ponent! He would not "exult over the way and the processing of the world in the secondure over their disgrace." What a green ponent! He would not "exult over the way and thinks to claim credit for general," It he had not been conquered by owner." we shall hear no more vaporing about B

acc," and thinks to claim credit for ger the had not been conquered by over granity, he would have attributed the his opponents to a cause not quite centary to himself as that he has assume to the fact that he has advanced nother the subject, nothing that had not be sky refured, so far as he has really tone cable ground. He was resolved on v d to make it sure, he set up a man and then with a mighty effort knock wa, and magnanimously tells the wewe, and magnanimously tells the works "too generous to exult over the va". That this is the case is evident from at." That this is the case is evident from showing. He says he addressed his rable challenge to the "advocates of them." We are not aware that there we say "advocates of the old system." is challenge was addressed to nobedy. We the "old system" was universally coed, and the only question is, whether and have been changed to runch better a gethan it has been—whether by preser aits silver as a legal tender to any amount

south silver as a legal tender to any amount of a reduced rate, we could not have obtained be good there is in the present system, with any of the evil that it has inflicted. We tell the Examiner that, although there a advocate of the old system, in or for inhere are many men who prefer the old sy to the new one—many who believe that it makes a "sound currency" is tantamount arrency at all, and they are men totally unserted with the Banks.

sected with the Banks. For our own part, we consider that the embassion to existing in the country has been ally increased by the pressure of the new many law. Embarrasement there wouls been, independent of that, (for the immension our exports last year, and the cessation ill demand for our staples this year, except a lowest rates, must have produced embarrases \$6, but it would have been much better the control of the cont have been much bette but it would have been much better thet, and many who have been final down would have recovered themselves the new currency law come on simular to the final reliance had been placed, and evertion had been made. It was thought that the served punishment; but they only themselves of a privilege conferred on the whole community by the law, so

set themselves of a privilege conferred or and the whole community by the law, so and the whole community by the law, so was in fault, not the Banks. But consideration was due to the Banks, some the sound of the s

ling is still current at 15d, not withstandnew currency law.

The merits of the case, then, we differ from
miner; and on some collateral subjects
to very exact. He enters at some length
king affairs, sums up the capital of the
t Canadian Banks at above two millions
as, and, referring to his former statement
as an expert trade of half a million could
by sustain a bank circulation of eight
at amount. It is here assumed that our
apital and circulation has been employed
a our external trade. We think that
far has been thus employed, and the othin our domestic trade. We have no
accretaining the proportion that has
ployed in. accertaining the proportion that has exped in our domestic affairs, but the arge part having been thus employed is