trifles of a garrison town,—caged lions, pent-up furies, stored-up and well-muzzled ministers of wroth.

Some persons may term the policy of the Executive with respect to Ireland careful and cautions. There are others who do not hesitate to designate it truckling, unbecoming, and absurd. To one conclusion all must come: the existing state of affairs cannot last long.

RIOTS IN WALES.—REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

The district of North Wales, the inhabitants of which were at one time proverbial for their peaceful habits, has been distinguished by the occurrence, within its locality, of one of the moet systematic insurrections which of late years an agricultural adjusted and apparently carefully drilled, headed by a stalwart figure dreased in women's clothing, has stalwart figure dreased in women's clothing, has latterly been perpetrating serious outrages upon the turnpike gates and the keepers of them. At length they determine upon a demonstration of their force, which should awe (as indeed it did) the inhabitants of the principality. Rebecca, wearied with 'siminshing, has resolutely bent upon a grand movement. The town of Carmatthen was the site selected for this display. The appearance of the rincers was announced to occur on Sunday, the 18th, is however, in componence of some united that the province at the condition of slavery in that this destinate extinct.

The transition of the should be a limit at the province of the step to the unit at the rew would not be roit, or which the should that the branch extinct that they would preserve he peacer. The table to a limit a uning the three years in that this was did that the mand hard they would not be roit, or which the death of the british constitution and state that they would not be roit, or will the province of Brazil should be a limit at the principality in a to the should the principality in a total their would not be a limit at the province of the same that they would not extinct.

The Brazilian government required that the the that the the their intervent a HER DAUGHTERS.

The district of North Wales, the inhabitants of which were at one time proverbial for their peaceful habits, has been distinguis, and by the occurrence, within its locality, of one of the most systematic insurrections which of late years an agricultural district has known. A mob, well organised, and apparently carefully drilled, headed by a stalwart figure dressed in women's clothing, has latterly been perpetrating serious outrages upon the turipike gates and the keepers of them. At length they determine a upon a demonstration of their force, which should awe (as indeed it did) the inhabitants of the principality. Rebecca, wearied with is firmishing, has resolutely bent upon a grand movement. The town of Carmarther a was the site selected for this display. The appearance of the rioters was announced to occur on Sunday, the 18th; however, in cone quence of some unexplained reason, it was deferred to the following say. A mob, whose numbers various estimates rate of from ton to twelve thousand people, upwards, of six hundred of whom were on horseback, ento ed the town, headed by the redoubtable Redecca, yelling and howling the most fearful imprecations, and displaying bauers on which were inscribed such spirit-stirring mottos as "Death or Glory,?" "Blood and Revenge." They deliberately proceeded, all armed with bludgeons, and some with pistols, scyches, and pitchiorsks, to the Union Workhouse, which, in a short time, they most satisfactorily and efficiently gutted. While they were thus constitutionally occupied, the ringing sound of hoofs was heard, and, at the top of their speed, travelworn and dust-besported, galloped up a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoops. They instantly blocked up the entrance to the workhouse; and there and then did ensue a scene which it would have gladdened the heart of the most sturdy of the equestrians, and with all their might and main scampered, sover, hedge and ditch, to the nearest hiding place; others, on steeds which unused to any other labour than the the carryin

and with all their might and main scampered, over hedge and ditch, to the nearest hiding place; others, on steeds which unused to any other labour than the the carrying of a corpulent farmer or a well filled sack, forced their way, through break and briar, wherever they could find it. The neighbouring field were for some mithates actually alive with 10,000 rampont runaways. In the meanwhile the invaders, to the number of 200, were safely secured and in addition to the biped spoil thus clutched, the gallant detachment seized and detained sixty-eight of the horses of the rebels. A meeting of the magistrates was summoned forthwith, and the great portion of the prisoners were committed for trial. Among them, we regret to learn, are men whose station in society ought to have taught them the folly of lending themselves to the business of so setucieses a broil.

There is a report, the correctness of which some have questioued, and which we quote for what it may be worth, that a serious affray occurred on the Sunday following this outbreak, at Newcastle Emilyn. It is said that the Rebeccaites, mustering some 15 or 20,000 strong, were so well armed and so carefully disciplined, that during the whole of the Sunday they prevented the dragoons entering the town. On the following day (as the rumour goes) the mob and the military encountered each other upon, Newcastle Bridge. The soldiery were not merely repulsed, but despoiled of their accourtements,—one man drowned outright, and others serious ly injured. The union workhouse and several gentlemen's residences have been, in the intoxication of their rage, burnt to the ground, and in spite of the presence of the military in the vicinity. The mole continue to maintain possession of the town. See the autempt to regain it a fearful amount of bloodshed is predicted two the also of the Newbort riots.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND

he days of the Newport riots. THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

It is the custom of the University of Oxford upon the occasion of the University of Oxford, upon the occasion of the annual commemoration, to confer upon certain distinguished personages selected by themselves the honorary degree of D.C.L. Professor Daniel, of the University of London, and Mr. Everett, the American Minister, were this year chosen to be the persons on whom this boon should be conferred. The moment Mr. Everett was presented a furious ment Mr. Everett was presented, a furiou storm of disapprobation arose, which increased to such a pitch that the Vice Chancellor was com-pelled to dismiss the convocation, (after having conferred upon Mr. Evereit Sis degree,) without ng the prose essays or poerus read. The Vice Chancellor, who was compelled formally to ask the Masters of Arts and Doctors whether they assented to the compliment he was about to pay Mr. Everett, did wrong, it is contended, in predesting float the they assented to the compliment he was about to pay Mr. Everett, did wrong, it is contended, in neglecting, after the storm of "non-placets" with which he was assailed, to call for a poin. Against the granting of the degree a formal and formidable protest has been entered, because, as the protestors say, Mr. Everett, who is an Unitarian, and who was an Unitarian preacher, is not entitled to any degree which an University eminently and especially Trinitarian, can confer upon him. His Excellency has been distinctly informed that the annoyance with which he has been assailed is not directed to himself personally. It is solely and simply a mark of the displeasure the under-graduates and a certain portion of the graduates entertain against the conferring of a distinguished academical honor upon a man who distinctly repudiates the religious opinions which the members of the University of Oxford are sworn to uphold.

As this affair may excite a greater disturbance in America than its merits, perhaps, entitle it to, it may be as well at once to explain, that the Commemoration at the University of Oxford is an additional Major Gencral, to command the Dublin district. Sir Edward Blakeny, previous to his promotion to the rank of Lieuten-commemoration at the University of Oxford are sworn to uphold.

in America than its merits, perhaps, entitle it to, it may be as well at once to explain, that the Commemoration at the University of Oxford is considered to be an occasion on which all the under-graduates, the most uproarious of the audience, are allowed to express, in any riotous way they may think fit, their opinion of the dignitaries of the place. In this instance, it seems that, amidst the bissings pended at the head of the Junior Proctor, (a Christ Church man, a college for the unconductive of the Proctors. lege factous for the unpopularity of the Proctors it nominated;) the Vice Chancellor mistook the tokens of discontent with which the Proctor was

tokens of discontent with which the Proctor was being greeted for an insult intended to be offered to Mr. Everett.

He has signally punished the vioters. One (a member of his own college,) he has rusticated for five years; two brothers, for three; and another under-graduate for one. Surely the wrath of the States will be appeased with this sacrusce.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The committee then divided, & Mr. Hawes's

The original motion to renew the annual s

to 122.

The original motion to renew the annual sugar duties was then agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

June 23, Lord Eliot moved that the House go into committee on the Irish arms bill.

Sir H. W. Barron moved that it be an instruction to the committee that the provisions of the bill be extended to England.

In reply to Lord Palmerston, who said that Ireland had much to complain of.

Sir. R. Peer, was willing to admit that the government of Ireland ought to be conducted in a spirit of moderation, concession, forbearance, and perfect impartiality. He strongly conderaned the ejection of tenants in Ireland, amid loud cheering from both sides of the house.

He said that each landlord about to exercise such an authority should recollect that other landlords had a right to pursue the same course, and that if pursued to any considerable extent the result might be insurrection from the number of persons thus flung upon the world without means of existence.

The right hon baronet expressed his determination to support the Established Church and the legislative union, believing that there was no security for the continued eminence of this great country except in the maintenance of the legislative union, and he hoped that men of all opinions and creeds, duly considering the consequences of a severance, and what had been the expressed opinions of every public man of every party—he did hope that the Government might confidently rely that the House of Commons would avow its determination to rescue Ireland from the misery which must be inflicted on it were the insane project of a repeal of the union to be carried out.

Sir. H. W. Barrou withdrew his motion and

Sir. H. W. Barrou withdrew his motion and

Sit. II. W. Barron withdrew his motion and the House went into committee.

June 26. Tee House again in committee on the arms bill. Lord John Russell, who had hitherto voted for the bill, now declared that he should oppose it unless certain clauses were abandoned. Progress was then made as far as the 7th clause, the 3rd and 4th being postnoned. poned.

June 27. In the House of Eords there was

June 27. In the House of Eords there was a seene which, the Times says, was without precedent in that house—Lord Brougham was in one of his tantrums and belabored Lord Aberdeen, who was absent, unnercifully, for some imagined slight committed by his Lordship. Lord Haddington undertook to defend his absent colleague, but only succeeded in bringing down a storm upon his own head.

June 29. Farther progress was made in the arms bill, the opposition increasing, however, in numbers and determination.

June 30. Mr. Hume moved that the pension of £21,000 paid to the King of Hanover ought to be discontinued. Sir Robert Peel opposed, honored and revered the King of Hanover—a declaration which was saluted wit roars of laughter.

The motion was negatived, 197 to 91. SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS.

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS.

In the House or Lords, June 30, on the motion of the Earl of Abordeen, bills to give effect to the recent treaty stipulation with the United Stotes and France, for the mutual surrender of criminals, were read a second time. Lord Aberdeen emphatically declared that the bills would not be used to authorize the surrender of fugitive slaves. Lord Brougham said that additional clauses in the United States hill night be the necessary to make that point clearer; but generally the bills had his hearty concurrence. Lord Cottenham and Load Campbell expressed similar sentiments. Lord Ashburton said, it was now settled and admitted that a slave arriving in the British territories, under any circumstances, never could be claimed or rendered liable to personal service.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

Neither O'Connell, nor his fellow-repealers, had shated their activity in the work of agitation. The receipt of five thousand dollars in specie, on account of the repeal "rint," from the United States, placed the "vulin agitators in high feather. O'Connell continues his professions of peaceable inenttions yet, deplayes they will resort to force if their demands are not granted. The discussions upon Irish measures are kept up in Parliament; but the Times advises measures of conciliation and compromise—not indeed

mand the Dublin district. Sir Edward Blakeny, previous to his promotion to the rank of Liest'enant General, was the last officer who held this appointment; after which its duties were in part discharged by the senior commanding officer of a regiment stationed in Dublin, who, with the title of "Commandment of the Garrisson," received extra pay and allownces. Colonel Fane, of the 54th, at present holds the rank. Major General Wyndham served throughout the Peninsular campaign from the year 1808 to 1813, and was present at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. Major George Lister Kaye, on the unattached half pay, and formerly of the 10th Hussars, has been appointed aide de-camp to Major General Wyndham.

DUNDALK REPEAL DEMONSTRATION. A great repeal demonstration had been made at Dundalk, and the last Dublin Freeman's Journal devotes nearly half its space to a re-port of the proceedings. Three hundred thou-

June 19, the Irish arms bill was again debated the Government, and especially Sir James Graham's speech, in which he declared that conciliation would no longer be attempted. Mr. Wyast moved an amendment was rejected, 276 to 122.

June 22, the House of Commons went into committee on the sugar duties, and Mr. Ewart moved an amendment was rejected, 276 to 122.

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June 22, the House of Commons went into committee on the sugar duties, and Mr. Ewart moved an amendment reducing the duty on foreign sugar to the same rate as that on colonial. The Chamcellor of the Exchequer oposed the amendment as impracticable in the present state of the revenue, and also because protection to colonial interests was indispensable. For this he was sharply taunted by the free trade advocates but the amendment was defeated, 135 to 50.

Mr. Hawzs then moved that the duty on foreign sugar should be reduced to 34s.

Sir R. Perz. said the Government had aubmitted propositions had reference to the free axide propositions had reference to the free axide may be a suggested to the government to send a mighty army to Ireland and crush the spirit of repeal by downright force—[Hear, hear].

These propositions had reference to the free axide and mission of sugar from the Brazilis into this counties upon a solid basis. Those propositions had reference to the free axide and mission of sugar from the Brazils into this counties upon a solid basis. Those propositions had reference to the free axide and mission of sugar from the Brazils into this counties upon a solid basis.

He was saluted that day by the men of Monaghan, of Newry, and of Belfast. [A voice, "Yes, and Meath and Cavan.] He had the men of the North before him, and there he was to argue with the writer of the Times, and every other man, whoever he might be, that was against the repeal of the Union and giving Ireland to the Irish. [Cheers.] He had three provinces with him and the greater part of the fourth province with him, and he defied all the Wellingtons that ever gained battles, and all the Peels vince with him, and he defied all the Wellingtons that ever gained battles, and all the Peels that ever exercised dexterity, to prevent him from having the repeal. [Hear, hear, and great cheering.] They must have it if they did two things—if they conducted themselves in the way their leaders told them—peaceably and within the law, and became members of the Repeal Association. [Hear.] He came there to recruit for the Repeal Association, and he wanted them all as recruits. [Laughter.]

Let every man that would enlist with him hold up his hand. (Every man in the dease multi-

up his hand. (Every man in the dense multi-tude raised his hand.) There was not a Gener-al in Europe who would not be delighted at get-ting such a batch of recruits. (Cheers.) The ting such a batch of recruits. (Cheers.) The repealers were accumulating fast, the rest of Ireland was best ring itself, and the county of Louth and the North would not leg behind. (Cheers.) He wanted to have no snaguinary fight—he wanted to have no battle, or blood, or destruction, or any violation of the law—he wanted to have no riot or violence, and if they took his advice he would keep them safe, but he would not the less cartainly carry the sevenal of

took his advice he would keep them sie, but he would not the less certainly carry the repeal of the union (cheers); and the moment he had 3,000,000 of repealers he would take his next step to carry the repeal. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Bagot.—The remans of the late Sir Charles Bagot, which arried at this port on Thursday week, were landel from the steamer Monkey, by the Egremont bett, and incomediately conveyed to the Adelphi Hoel, who are they were conveyed, on the following day, to their final destination, Blithfield House, Staffordshire. The funeral took place on Monday.

FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

The French Government is about to establish a regular line of steam-packets from Havre do Grace and Brest to New York and he different West India Islands. Four splendid team-pack-

Grace and Brest to New York and he different West India Islands. Four splendidteam-packets, of 1,200 tons burthen and 450 lorse-power, have been in active construction at La Rochelle and Brest, and will be launched a the latter end of this month. Two of these packets are to be run regularly between Havre ds Grace and New York, sailing on the 7th and 21st of the month, so as not to interfere with the English Post-Office mails, of the 3rd and 18th to Halifax and Boston from Livepool, and the same dates to the West Indies, touching at the following ports:—Gaudaloupe, Martinique St. Domingo, (Hayti,) &c., whence branch nackets will be established to Belize, (Honduras) Hayanna, Carthagena, Chagres, LaGuayro, Puerto Cabello, Santa Martha, Cuba, Tampico, Vera Cruz, &c., communicating with the English packets to Antigua, Barbados, Berbiec, Demerara, Deminica, Grenada, Jamaica, &c.

Antigua, Barbados, Berbice, Demerara, Demidica, Grenada Jamaica, &c.,
marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess
Augusta, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness
the Duke of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duko of
Mecklenburgh Streitz, was celebrated on Wedmesday, evening, with greet splandour, in the nesday evening, with great splendour, in the Chapel Royal Buckingham Palace. There were present the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Hanover, the Duchess of Kent, the Cabinet Ministers, several of the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. For the information of the ladies we extract the following account of the bride's attire:—"The Royal Bride's dress was of very handsome Brussels point lace over white satin, looped on each shoulder with bou-quets of orange blossom, diamonds, and sapphires and very elegantly ornamented in front with a border of orange blossoms and silver; the train (of Spitalfield's manufacture,) was of the rich-est white satin and silver tissue, and was most tastefully trimmed down the sides and at the bottom with featoons of orange flowers, finished with a raised border of silver. It had an edging of deep point lace, having the orange flower in the pattern. The Princess wore on her head a wreath composed of orange flowers and myrtle, and a tiara of sapphires and diamonds, and was covered with a very large and most beautiful veil of point lace, remarkable alike for its size and the elegance of its design. Her Royal Highness wore a necklace of brilliants. The stomacher was of sapphires and diamonds, and earnings astefully trimmed down the sides and at the er was of sapphires and diamonds, and earrings

en suite.

General F. S. Rebow, from the 1st Life
Guards, is to succeed the Marquis of Londonderry in the Coloneley of the 10th Hussars. Major Creagh is to join the Service Compan-ies of the S1st Regiment in Canada, on the 14th

August.
His Excellency the Lieutenant of Ireland has His Excellency the Lieutenant of Ireland has officially announced that neither the yeemanry nor the militia are to be embodied. The arms at present in the hands of the yeemanry are to be embodied. The arms at present in the hands of the yeemanry are to be called in, and branded as required by the new Arms Bill. Those of the militia hand been all received back by the Ordnance Department many years ago.

Government have determined upon adding to the military force in Ireland six experienced

Government have determined upon adding to the military force in Ireland six experienced field officers, who are to be selected from the unattached half-pay, and employed on special service in that country. They will of course form part of its staff.

The Military barracks in the Munster district are under course of inspection, preparatory to their being fortified. All police barracks and stations in the district will be put into a state of defence.

defence.

The depot of the 74th regiment, now stationed in our barracks, consisting of 150 men and three officers, received orders, on Wednesday, to hold themaelves in readiness for departure at a moment's notice; destination not yet announced.—Cork Reporter.

TROOFS (IRLLAND.)—According to a return from the Adjutant-General's Office, laid before the House of Commons, the number of troops in Ireland in 1830 was 23,998, in 1834, 23,035, and they gradually diminshed till 1840, when only

Windsor, to try private Howlesley, of the Coldstream Guards, charged with having been guilty of using abusive language to his pay-serjeant. He was found guilty and sentenced to receive 150 lashes. The man underwent his sentence at the riding-school of the Cavilty Barracks, at Spital, on the morring of Monday last, and received the whole of the punishment. The man, who bears an extremely bad character in the regiment, has been previously tried for various offences, before no less than nineteen courts martial!

A piece of plate value 1,000 guineas, was pre-

has been appointed Commander of the Victoria and Albert yatch. This is the new steamer intended for the use of her Majesty.

In the Bail Court, on Friday last, Mr. Gregory, of the Satirist, pleaded guilty to the indictment for libel preferred against him by the ex-Duke of Brunswick, and humbly apologized. Judgment was deferred. udgment was deferred.

A letter, dated December 4, 1842, states that on the previous evening a fire broke out at Wellington, New Zealand, which destroyed fifty-six

lt is stated, from St. Petersburgh, that an offier of the Emperor's is about to proceed to Pekin on an extraordinary mission.

The Pacha of Egypt has lately issued regula-

The Facha of Egypt has lately issued regula-tions for the transport of merchandize on the In-dian route by Suez. The duty is moderate, not exceeding one half per cent.

There are at present three Queens and two Kings in London: the Queen of England, the Queen Dowager, & the Queen of the Belgians; the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgi-

money. The share of the gallant general is estimated at not less than £200,000.

money. The share of the gallant general is estimated at not less than £200,000.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.—The failure of the highly-respectable house of Messrs. Godwin and Lee, shipowners and merchants, of Bishopsgate-street, was mentioned ou 'Change yesterday. The liabilities, it is supposed, amount to forty or fifty thousand pounds.—[Timea of Friday.

The Queen of Madagascar has just raised (says The Courrier Francais) M. de Lastelle, a Frenchman, to the dignity of Prince. This gentleman, who is a partner in the house of Rontanny, of Bourbon, has founded, on the eastern developed the products of the stabilishments, and The Iron Trade.—The iron trade is terribly depressed in the county of Monmouth. It is currently reported, although we are unable to trace the rumour to any reliable source, that the iron masters have made a communication to her Majesty's government on the subject.

SREAM POWER AVAILABLE ON CANALS.—A series of experiments have been carried on during seal results upon the Resident of the products of the products

series of experiments have been carried on during several months, upon the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal, under the superintendence of the company's skilful engineers, by which it is clearly proved that steam power can Liverpool Junction Canal, under the superintendence of the company's skilful engineers, by which it is clearly proved that steam power can be safely and economically applied to boats of ordinary form upon narrow canals, and without the much-dreaded wear and tear of the banks.

The successful result of these experiments are about to be followed up by the adoption of steamumph of the Ministry, whose organ, Marshall wer as the ordinary means of tra-rmingham and Liverpool Canal. of transit upon the

PUBLIC WORKS IN CANADA TREASURY CHAMBERS, July 3, 1843. Whereas by an act passed in the sixth year of her Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for guaranteeing the payment of the interest on a loan of £1,500,000, to be raised by the province of Canada," her Majesty was enpowered to guarantee the payment of the interest on any loan to any amount not exceeding £1,500,000, which might be raised for the service of the province of might be raised for the service of the province of Canada, under any act to be passed by the Legislature of the said province, in the manner and under the conditions in the said act mentioned.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the province of Canada, entitled "An act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, in England, the sum of £1,500,000 sterling, for the construction and completion of certain public works in Canada," Her Majesty is empowered to appoint any persons to raise and borrow, with the guarantee aforesaid, the said sum of £1,500,-000.

000.

And whereas, her Majesty has been pleased, by warrant, to appoint any three or more of the commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to borrow, by debentures, such sums as may be from time to time required for the sorvice of the said provinces, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of £1,500,000.

This is to give notice, that the lords commissioners of her Majesty's Treausury will be ready to dispose of debentures or bonds to the amount of £300,000, and that tenders for the purchase of the same, addressed to the secretary to the treasury, with the words "tender for Canada" debentures," written on the outside, will be re-ceived at the treasury, at any time previously to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday next, the

the 5th inst.

The tenders must state at length the sums proposed to be paid for each £100 contained in the debentures, with the name and address of the party.

No tender will be accepted for any sum less

than £5000.

The bonds will be redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, from the 1st of July instant, and will bear interest from the said 1st of July instant, until redeemed, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly at the Bank of Eugland, on the 1st day of July.

The bonds will be made out in such sums of not less than £500 each, as may be required by the nurchasers. than £5000.

the purchasers.

One half of the sum tendered and accepted

one half of the sum tendered and accepted will be payable at the Bank of England on Monday, the 17th inst., when a scrip receipt for the same will be given to the party, and on the payment of the other half on or before Monday, the 31st inst. the debentures will be delivered. From the London Mercantile and Shipping Gazette, June

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Considerable depression continues to prevail all commercial operations; business transactions having during the week been on the same restricted scale as for some time past. It is certainly true that the mills are still in active employment in the manufacturing districts; but

Windsor, to try private Howlesley, of the Cold-stream Guards, charged with having been guil-the home demand and the inquiry for export be-Palencia, Estella and many other

regiment, has been previously tried for various offences, before no less than nineteen courts martial?

A piece of plate value 1,000 guineas, was presented to the Marquis of Anglesey by the officers of the trespect and attachment; it represents a corporal of the 7th Hussars engaged with a French dragoou, the modeling and grouping of which are most beautiful.

An order in Council has just been made. under which thirty pursers are to be permitted to retire on the half-pay of 8s. 6d per diem. The Board of Admirality will select those whose qualifications come up to the rule laid down by their lordships.—[Naval and Military Gazette.—[The increased half-pay of the pursers of the navy to commence from the first of this month.

Arguelles, the tutor to the Queen of Spain, has the credit of preparing Espartero's Manifest to to the Spanish people.

Commander W. H. Hall, late of the Nemesis, has been appointed Commander of the Victoria and Albert yatch. This is the new steamer in.

With a continued falling off in the supplies, there can be no doubt that prices would speedily advance; but we are by no means satisfied that the growers are so bare of old wheat as some persons would have us believe. The late decrease in the deliveries may be easily accounted for; the number of hands which have been required in the fields to get in the hay harvest would have rendered it very difficult and unprofitable to thresh corn and send it to market—a sufficient reason why moderate supplies have

sufficient reason why moderate supplies have been brought forward.

We can therefore see no grounds to conclude, from this circumstance, that stocks are exhausted, and we still maintain that the weather must, from this time to harvest, entirely rule prices. Should it continue propitious, no material rise can be calculated on—as we feel convinced that there is sufficient wheat in the country to supply the consumption, and that unless an unfaverable change should take place in the aspect of

The Pacha of Egypt has lately issued regulations for the transport of merchandize on the Indian route by Suez. The duty is moderate, not exceeding one half per cent.

There are at present three Queens and two Kings in London: the Queen of England, the Queen Dowager, & the Queen of the Belgians; the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians; the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians; the Ring of Hanover and the King of the Belgians; the month, when the Great Britain is to be launched.

Her Majesty's visit to Drury-lane Theatre, on Monday week, at the present reduced prices, produced £600.

Mr. Crowther, of Worley, near Leeds, has given, within the last two years, no less than £6.900 for Wesleyan purposes.

The example set by the woman who threw herself from the height of Mount St. Catharine, near Rouen, arth killed herself, was followed, on Saturday morning week, at six o'clock, by a man aged 55, who was taken up lifeless.

A private letter from Alexandria, of the Pacha of Egypt to prodeed with the Execution of the long-proposed work of joining the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, by means of a canal to be formulated the mount of treasure, in gold, diamonds, &c., captured by Sic Charles Napier, at Hyderabad, falls little short of three millions of money. The share of the gallant general is estimated at not less than £200,000.

THEATENED STRIKE OF THE LANCASHIRE COLLIERS.—Delegates have been sent through the
North, for the purpose of forming among the
colliers in every village, town, and colliery, well
organized societiee, whose objects will be "the
diminution of the hours of labour, and the obtaining the highest possible amount of wages for
their work." Those delegates have already held
several public meetings, and will hold others in
Oldham and Wigan this week.

Partiamentaky Papers.—two papers possessed of some interest for the colonies were
published on Friday.—1. The Slave Trade:
This is a return of the ships of war employed in
the suppression of the slave-trade in 1832. Incidentally and permanently, 58 ships were employed, carrying 945 guns manned by 8554 seamen. The charge to the public amounted to
£575,446.—2. SUGAR: A return of the Sugar
imported, entered for home consumption, and imported, entered for home consumption, and remaining in warehouse at the latest date that can be given for this year, compared with the quantities at the same date last year. The total imported from the 5th January to the 5th of June, 1743, is 1,650,795 cwt; the total for the corresponding period 1842, was 1,530,150 cwt. The amount of foreign sugar supported in 1842 it was 108,266 cwt. The quantity of foreign sugar entered for home consumption in In 1342 it was 108,306 cwt. The quantity of foreign sugar entered for home consumption in the first five months of 1842, was 71 cwt; in 1843 it is 21 cwt. The total entered for home consumption in the first five months of the former year was 1,563,547 cwt; in the latter 1,694, 690 cwt. On the 5th of June, 1842, 991,746 cwt remained in warehouse: on the 5th of June, 1843, 1,068,835 cwt.

FRANCE

Soult, in the course of the discussion, declared "that he would not shorten the sword of the army." Guizot blurted it out plainly, that the condition of the affairs of Spain demanded the "that he would not shorten the sword of the army." Guizot blurted it out planly, that the condition of the affairs of Spain demanded the maintenance of the existing establishment. From the tenor of his remarks it is abundandaitly evident that France is resolved that Spain shall not be Cobourgized, (if we may be allowed to coin a term for the nonce,) and so fierce is the wrath which burns in the bosom of the metaphysical M. Guizot, that it inspires him to declare, "rather than that, I will advocate the sending of troops across the Pyrenees." Upon this announcement being made several members exclaimed, "This is war with England & Spain both." They declared their readiness (who were doubted it?) to make war with England upon just grounds, (such as they may vamp it,) ever doubted it?) to make war with England upon just grounds, (such as they may wamp it,) but upon these they said, "you shall have neither men nor money for so mad and unjust an enterprize." Eventually, Thiers himself being cajoled (we purposely select the middest term which occurs to us) into their support, the ministry were triumphant.

Subsequently the ministry were defeated on these portions of the estimates of the War.

those portions of the estimates of the War War Department which were proposed to be allotted to Algiers—a colony which the French we as eager to take as they are unable

The most noticeable feature in the French The most noticeable feature in the French news omitting as we purposely do, since they are comparatively unimportant, all the details of some Railway debates is the decided intention of Louis Philippe to perpetrate a family alliance, or an usurped ascendancy in Spain. He, through his mintons and missionaries, (with the name of Ministers it would be absurd to dignify men who are neither more not less than privileged purposes. Ministers it would be absurd to dignify men who are neither more nor less than privileged pupets,) distinctly avows it. He scorns to take the pains to mystify his intentions. Whether Spain is to be Bourbonized or Cobourgized is a question, the adjustment of which may occassion an outbreak which it is fearful to imagine. Settled that question soon must be. Spain may again be doomed, as heaven knows she often has been, to become the teeming source of the most fearful woes, under the infliction of which Europe ever groaned. Richly are the Hidalgos entitled to quarter the apple of discord upon their blood-stained escutcheon.

SPAIN. SPAIN.

The insurrection was spreading, and the situ The insurrection was spreading, and the situation of Espartero becoming apparently more precarious. General Zurbano with 8000 men had retired from Barcelona, leaving a garrison in the fortress of Montjuich. About half way between Barcelona and Lerida Zurbano was surrounded by the insurgents in such force, under Prim and Castro, that he could neither address restreat was correctled to enter der Prim and Castro, that he could neither advance nor retreat, and was comnelled to enter into negotiations—asking permission to retire on Cervera, and stipulating to commit no hostility. He had previously threatened to bombard the city of Barcelona from Montjuich, but this threat was disregarded by the insurgents. At the last accounts Zurbano was retreating unnolested, and it was presumed that his prayer had been granted.

Espartero had left Madrid; and on the 27th of June was within 12 leagues of Valencia, where

followed the example of Valencia. the troops had revolted. Genera had been compelled to raise the siege da, being abandoned by a portion of The gold of Christina is said to have b

urnal, seem to give a clear id vents and the probabilities of the The substance of all the despith the news already received, all the great towns in the k The question, therefore, no

Montjuieh prove true, and if the junta gent leaders, terrified by the fate o and the force of Espartero, seek safet has been hoisted, will as readily dors of the Regent. Therefore, in his constitutional power is at end, should now succeed; but it is proba of these towns will uphold a civil war or is account, if the great source of the insurhe overcome, and if the game be abandor the military and civil leaders of Catalonia

DENMARK.

A letter from Gopenhagen, of the 21 announces the destruction by fire, on the 61 the 20th, of a great part of the riches of the city, the Christiansharon, which tained extensive warehouses and store impropersor quantity of rum in casks. immmense quantity of rum in casks will be necessary to rebuild it. broke out at between nine and ten in the ing, was not got under until ten on the f morning. The total loss of property is a a 2,000,000 of rix bank dollars, or 5,00 france. francs. Thirty-two firemen or soldie more or less wounded, and seven firet solders, and a lieutenant of artillery we It was with the greatest difficulty that was prevented from reaching the gui boratory, which is situated in the the Christiansharon. Letters from Copenhagen mention

al large warehouses have been destroyed. The damage done is estimated at from £ to £40,000.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 10th June and the affairs of Greece had arrived at prey to anarchy. The King, however, a to persevere in his old plan, for although army and navy were reduced to the amount, his Majesty had created eight enerals and two rear-admirals.

The London papers of last night con-particulars of the India and China news Overland Mail. The news is not in The approach of the monsoon requir-steamer to be dispatched ten days earli-usual, cuts a fourth off the time over the cuts of the control of the time over the and our present paper is in conseque and our present paper is in consequence paratively unimportant. Her Majesty's have arrived in Bombay; the Grenadiers been detained at Kurrachee. Gen. Napie ing without European troops at Hyderabad Majosty's 28th proceeded to join him on tall having been ordered to take its place at chee, whitherward also the head or Fullalee. The disturbances at Khytul been completely suppressed, and the co-quieted at once. Lisurrection continues t little abated in Bundlecund. Our Chinese vices extend to the 28th March. Cold olm had arrived on the 16th with the ti turn to England, and bring out with his he comes back a successor to Sir Henry, ger, the Plenipotentiary having earnestly ted permission to retire. The general as atters in China continue ausp ut India, with the exceptions already ted, tranquility continues to reign. All is pful in Seikh territory, though it seems lithis may not long endure. Shere Sing's had a stroke of paley. We are rearly devote of telligence from Afighanistan.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. The public securities continue heaty, state of matters in Ireland, and their stant discussion by the public press, he great influence on the minds of the speculi who are very generally disposed to be B Hitherto, however, the public have felt not on the subject, and there is consequently not make the public have felt not on the subject, and there is consequently not make the public heat of stock. Co on the subject, and there is consequently afforded by bona fide sales of stock. have been done at 933, the latter being it est quotation. Reduced Three per Cen 941, and Exchequer-bills have undergone treation.

teration.

Spanish Five per Cents, are 18 18½, and
Three per Cents, 25½ ex. div., and the pa
expresses received this morning leave mat
in Spain still so doubtful that there has been
extensive operations this morning in the Ba
Mexican has been done at 28½ and Portug
Three per Cents, at 46.

LONDON CORN MARCET.

We have had but an indifferent supply Wheat from Kent this morning, and millers ing in want of fresh qualitiles, a clearance made without difficulty at an advance on Monday's quotations of fully 1s. per qr. Bar Beans, and Peas were exceedingly scarce, prices of these articles had an upward tende Of Oats we had sew offering from our coufine corn was quoted 1s. per qr. higher. quantity of Canary seed on sale was more adequate to the demand, and previous rates on the obtained.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 18

THE INQUEST ON MORRISON Assizes the case will be taken into

The Jury were unanimous in bringing The Jury were unanimous in oringing shy Foley as an accessory to Morrison's They were also unanimous in acquitting J and Maguire, the evidence against the and Maguire, the evidence against the being only one man, who was not post identifying him, and the evidence again gaire being only a boy of bad character. Jary stood nine to four on the question of safing Mr. Thibodo in the adjar. The Cressed to receive a separate verdict for somer, and therefore the whole were detained in made to the challest of the safination made to the landing in the landi mapplication made to the Judges to admi

to bail, the other men who had been at having been previously discharged, there ashing against them.

We shall now proceed to give an abstructure of the case of enabling the public to understance the case.

James Bibby sworn—On the evening of the case of the case.

JAMES BIBET SWORN—On the evening 12th was standing at the corner of Broffarrie Streets, talking to Irwin Winter a wife. Heard two guns fired in the direct Horsey's buildings, one seemed only powd wher ball. Remained until after 9 o'clock some men and boys, probably about 200, a bied near the new Catholic Church; they sthering stones. Saw another let of it is corner of Johnson Street. Said the letter go home, or they would get killed. of them came up and cried "Lindsay's kirthought he heard Lindsay's voice. Boys is a pity to have one man killed. He and ter went up Brock Street to near the confirm Clergy Street, supposed there wer throwing stones. Said we cannot stand the hall be killed. Said to the boys, go home. Marrison put out his head behind the shall be killed. Said to the boys, go home. Marison put out his head behind the of Mr. Sullivan's fence. Two shots were one just after the other, and the boy fell. whots came from Clergy Street. Ran fast could through the open ground to Princess S and round down Clergy Street to the crowder to see who had fired the shots. Sman with a gun in his hand go into No. 5 of seeds of the crowders, and the shots. Since the crowders are strategies, numbering from Brock S. man with a guil mins it and ge into 3.50 see's cottages, numbering from Brock S watched and soon after he came out again the gun. That man he afterwards seize he is now in the cells. Witness having sworn in a special constable, the man was up to him. There were not more than three minutes between the shot being fire winess seeing the man; followed him door. The boy fell dead; he took no p door. The boy fell dead; he took no p howing stones. Another mat in the ros Teley was here brought in by the const That's the man, to the best of his recoile Marked the buttons on his coat. [Witness examined them.] After he came out of the with the gun he went again into the crowd lawin WINTER SWOTH—Confirms Bibby's thoony as far as they were together. Twee 6 or 10 boys on Brock Street. Two laws of stoness came from Clercy and I sere to or 10 boys on Brock Street. Two leys of stones came from Clergy and I Streets. One boy threw a stone back. I tidd him it was very wrong to throw stones a crowd. Witness put some of the boys of the street. Morrison turned and looked from the corner, when a shot came and he There were two shots which came from the

ection as the stones, not more than a mi ween them, and the second shot killed into Clergy street among the crowd. Saverson with firearms. It was between 9 and claret. Recognized no one there but Lind seek. Recognized no one there but Lines, not see the prisoner. Was with the boy sek Street that night. Heard them call indeay's beat." Said it was a pity. 'like of stones came from Clergy Street adsay on Brock Street about two per in Horsey's cottages. Heard two shorts of Morrison fell. Saw him put out his and the post. Went after Bibby to the errorey's cottages, but saw no man that he known free arms. Did not know prisoner. Stanes had been thrown from where the

stood by two of them before the stones of from Clergy Street. Bibby told them it w shame, and told them to go home. JAMES THOMPSON, a boy 14 years old, or party, was sworn, but his tost dames Hurst sworn-Went up to Hors iges that night between 8 and 9 o'cl ere were 100 men or more at the corne ck Street. Mr. Thibodo was there, stan be middle of Clergy Street, on the board w the middle of Clergy Street, on the board with middle of Clergy Street, on the board with Thibodo went up to two men standing in biddle of Brock Street, one with a gun, and her with a pistol, and said "I'm afraid rotestants will rush on you and beat you." (them said, "Don't be scared—we'll ble lilet into them." Thibodo said—"You re into them to keep them back." Rema here some time—thinks an hour. Some street of the middle their runs, bit house. The men loaded their runs, bit house. the house. The men loaded their guns, and stee new church behind a pile of sto fared towards the house. Mr. Thibodo in lead their guns, and went on the lik. He was close to them. In about five le was close to them. In about five i ules beard a cry that a man was shot. Did look the men who fired. Heard some men was for Thibodo after the shots were fired ask knew Mr Thibodo before that night. Khan now to be the same man by his whish West up to look at the boy who was shot. Mr Thibodo was here brought in, and the less was cross-examined by his Counsel, Mr Obenson. Numerous questions were also preed to him by the Jury, and he answere blows:

Mr. Thibodo came round Bone's corner de

ergy Street to the crowd which was at thom. The middle of Brock Street where o men with guns were standing was eiten Mr. Thibodo went to them witness following and was so close as to touch him we spake to them. He turned round and loo The state of them. He turned round and loo is winces, but said nothing. Witness was tent to watch Mr. Thibode that night. Witness was standing on the boatd walk when Mr. Theocame up, and in moutes after the shots were fired. Could dee the men when they went behind the stomach of the state o see fired before Mr. Thibodo came, and the rise afferd before Mr. Thibodo came, and the rise are the fired them also went behind the stones, see went away. Is certain that there was sly behind the stones when the last two slice fired but the two men to whom Mr. Thibodo spoke. Is quite sure of it. Had not been so the stones to see, but is sure there we describe the stones to see, but is sure there we describe. There was room behind the stone of a good many men, but is certain there we may be seen that highly, and knew him again. Did sow to what party Mr. Thibodo belonged. We see does not belong to any party. Lives at ho she is mother. Spoke to her of what he seen, and also to a boy who gave informating the man and the short of the seen and also to a boy who gave informating in his hands. Heard a man call for in his hands. Heard a man call for the shorts were fired.

CRISTOPHER LEE SWOTH—Saw Foley party. The stones are the shorts were fired.

CRRISTOPHER LEE SWOTH—Saw Foley pa Fraser's, in Brock Street, about 8 o'cke a night with a gun in his hand, and heard h to a man with him that he would shoot so them that night. Knows Foley. Heard