

night. But in the present movement he had none to contend with. It was folly to affect to deny that the leadership of that moment was conceded to him without dispute, and what occasioned him the anxiety to which he had referred, was less by any folly or mistake of his (he could promise them he would be guiltless of misconduct) he should damage the sacred cause in which they were engaged. (Hear, hear.) They had obtained great advantages. When he had called this the repeal year, who could have thought that they would have pulled Wellington and Peel—laughed the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to scorn, and received 2,200l. in one week? (Cheers.) He then referred to the peaceful character of the numerous meetings lately held in this country and contrasted them with the meetings in England, which he characterized as scenes of riot and confusion; and he contended that the peaceful character of the present movement arose from the superior civilization and more extensive education of the people. He had now the pure young minds of the country crowding round him in the persons of their barristers, and the gentry of the country would soon follow when they saw the weight of the judgement of the elite of the bar thrown into the scale. He next proceeded to advert to the late official declaration of Sir R. Peel respecting repeal, whom he described as skulking beneath the shadow of the throne, and uttering a sentiment which her most Gracious Majesty never did and never would utter. He had to state to them a fact which he had on unquestionable authority, and to the truth of which he pledged himself, and it was this—that when the Queen next saw Sir Robert Peel on official business she reproached him for the use he had made of her name. (Great cheering.) He was not deceiving either them or himself—she had never used the words attributed to her. Sir Robert Peel's conduct was unwarranted and unconstitutional. Her Majesty had reproved him for it, and may God bless her for having done so. He then adverted to the course adopted by the Lord Chancellor in the dismissal of magistrates, which he said could only be accounted for on the old principle that God made those mad whom He wished to destroy, and told a silly story about a visit of the Lord Chancellor to a private madhouse near Dublin, and his being mistaken for a lunatic by the servants of the establishment. He then made a lengthened and earnest appeal to the Protestant nobility and gentry of the country to come forward at the present time, to put confidence in him, and join the agitation which is going forward. He pledged himself that they should not have any cause to repent of having reposed that confidence, and defend their objects were other than pure and good. He wanted not to disturb any one, but to leave all in possession of what they had. He then ridiculed a step which he asserted was lately taken by Government in issuing circulars to the stipendiary magistrates, directing them to furnish lists of the forfeited lands in their several localities and the present occupants of them. He announced that he would conclude by moving an address to the people of England and Scotland on the subject of the present movement.

London Times, June 1.
DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The real point now before the consideration of Parliament, viz., the best way of meeting the pressing and imminent danger of that "partly constitutional," though not on that account the less real insurrection with which Ireland is threatened, was well recalled to the House by Mr Shaw during the progress of the Tuesday night's Debate. Circumstances, indeed, had conspired to assist the declamatory efforts of Mr Richard Lalor Sheil and other Irish members, to whom it was convenient to forget that this was the real question at issue; and had diverted the discussion from the simple inquiry whether measures of defence, scarcely more stringent than those which these patriotic declaimers had themselves sanctioned when repeal agitation was dormant, should be continued, now that the same excitement was pre-eminently rampant and perilous. Every question [and many of them in themselves certainly were sufficiently important, and deserving of consideration] which could be possibly got up or raked together, or which has ever been raised or mooted, respecting that part of Her Majesty's dominions which lies west of Saint George's Channel, most opportunely presented itself, or was resorted to in order to affect the diversion.

Meetings are taking place of hundreds of thousands at a time—inflammatory, most inflammatory speeches are made—war, indeed, is openly recommended—and no mere repeal of an act of Parliament, but "emancipation" from "Saxon misrule," i. e., from the dominion of the British Crown, is unequivocally preached; and under these circumstances, when the Executive Government ask simply for a continuation of a measure of defence, always admitted to be necessary, but which it would now be actually madness now to dispense with, what is the answer? A peddling inquiry into the comparative numbers of the English and Scotch, compared with the Irish, men employed in the Irish Post office,—an investigation whether Lord French upon his dismissal from the magistracy, was officially informed of the Ministerial declaration against the dismemberment of the empire, or only read it in the newspapers,—a declamation on the unequal treatment of Her Majesty's subjects east and west of the channel,—and, lastly (apropos, we presume, of the identity [!] of the features and position of the two cases, which are said to require a treatment at all times absolutely identical), an endeavour to palm off the agrarian system of outrage in Tipperary, as being precisely the same in kind as that sort of idiocy which last

year prompted two or three rascally boys to vapour with pistols near Her Majesty's carriage in St. James's Park, or at that more dangerous sort of rarity which, under the designation of monomania, lately cost the public the life of a valuable servant. These are literally the points on which Irish members are now anxious to ride off; or, taking it at the best, they introduce discussions upon the remote grounds and causes, not of this dangerous agitation, but of that unhappy state and condition of the people, which may certainly have predisposed them to listen to its originators. We ask for order and peace, and they tell us of the seeds of disorder; we ask for a cure, and they discourse learnedly on the origin and nature of the malady. When peace is secured, we shall be still, as we have ever been hitherto, among the first to denounce with Mr. S. Crawford, the unhappy and mischievous Poor Law—the system of jobbing land—or the minor mischief of the encouragement by additional duties of illicit distillation; but to urge these things as a reason for giving up the country to a system of lawless intimidation, and tumultuous, irresistible, and organized outrage, is as mischievous as it is absurd.

From Bell's Messenger, June 4.
PARIS, JUNE 2.

INDIA.—The India mail has arrived, with accounts from India to the 2d of May—from China of the 12th of March.

CHINA.—The death of Commissioner Elepo was the only news at Canton, but fresh attacks were expected on the Factories. On Major Malcolm's arrival, Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the treaty.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are full of details of the feat of the Duc d'Aumale, in surprising and capturing some fifty Arab's ladies, their children and treasure. His Royal Highness certainly shewed great quickness and address, as well as much courage and resolution, in attacking at once, with five hundred horse, and before the infantry could come up, the *smala* [as this Arab family party is called], the escort of which counted 5,000 muskets. The Journal des Debats says, with truth, that this is the greatest *razzia* yet executed in Africa. It is not only the greatest, but the one least liable to objection, the capture being a gallant act, the captives being well treated, and the loss falling on chiefs, not upon the poor population, the *razzias* of whose wives and cattle are anything but glorious.

IRELAND.—Federal union with Ireland.—A declaration in favor of a federal union between Great Britain and Ireland is now in course of signature, and the names of several Whig barristers are already attached to the document. It is said that not less than thirty members of the bar have signed.

REPEAL.—Orange Outrages in Tyrone.—A letter from Dungannon mentions that the Orange men of Tyrone mustered strongly in that place on Tuesday, bearing "No Popery" Flags, with the avowed object of suppressing by force, the monthly meeting of the Repealers of the town, which has always been held in the house of one of them. According to this statement, the Orange mob, who were all armed, committed various acts of violence, and on their return wrecked a number of the houses of Roman Catholics in the villages and hamlets adjacent to the town. The letter states that some of the Roman Catholics have been very seriously injured.

ENGLAND.—Arrival of the King of Hanover.—Precisely at 20 minutes before four on Friday afternoon, his Majesty the King of Hanover and Suite landed at the Custom-House-quay, from the Eagle government steamer, having the Royal Standard at its mainmast. His Majesty appeared in health, but more than usually pale. Indeed, the reception he met with was not calculated to raise his spirits. The number of persons assembled was about 700; and his Majesty, followed by a Hanoverian officer, walked uncovered through the crowd, which formed two lines to admit of their passage. Not a hat was raised—not a single cheer greeted his arrival on the shores of his native land. At length hisses and groans commenced, and became general. As his Majesty ascended the steps of the Custom-house, a respectable looking man exclaimed, with a strong voice, "Don't hiss the poor old man; let us be thankful to God he is not King of England!" This remark was loudly cheered. I have witnessed the departure of many Royal and noble personages, but never witnessed such a reception as the present, and never wish to see such another.

Preparations are in progress in the parish of Kew, to celebrate the arrival of the King of Hanover. It is expected his Majesty will visit Kew on Monday, the anniversary of his birthday, when he will complete his 72d year, having been born the 5th of June, 1771, on which occasion an address will be presented to his Majesty by the vicar, curate, and magistrates of the parish; and the day will be devoted to rejoicing.

We have just learned, as we are going to press, that Dr. Pusey has been suspended.

More Troops in Ireland.—The 2d Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), arrived in Dublin on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, on their route to Cork and Ballincolling. Government has sent a number of cutlasses and a quantity of small stores, &c., to the batteries on the lower Shannon, in addition to other arms, for the more effectual defence of those fortresses. Tens of powder have been landed at the Pigeon house magazine, from Cork, per the sloop Isabella.

Repeal of the Union Agitation in Manchester.—The agitation upon this question, which is

now convulsing Ireland to its centre, has at length reached Manchester. On Wednesday evening a number of Irishmen paraded the streets, and levied contributions on the shopkeepers and publicans in the neighbourhood of St. George's-road the principal resort of the Irish. Information was conveyed to the police, and immediate steps were taken to put down this system of extorting money for an object which is disapproved of by a great majority of the people. There are upwards of 80,000 Irish in Manchester, and great numbers of them have formed themselves into societies, and declared that they will not deal either publican or shopkeeper who will not contribute to further "repeal." Thus considerable sums have been raised and sent over to Ireland.

Illustrated London News, May 27.

The Evening Post of Tuesday last contains the following admirable letter from Dr. Murray, titular Archbishop of Dublin, which we trust will have its effect in restraining the Catholic clergy from engaging in the agitation now going on in Ireland:—"To the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Dublin.—Beloved Brethren: You must have read with extreme surprise a statement lately published in the Newspapers, intimating that all the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, had, without exception, thrown themselves as ardent repealers into the great political movement which is now agitating the country. I owe it to you to declare—and I avail myself of the first moment after my arrival in Dublin so to do—that I have taken no part whatever in that movement, and in no instance did I give to any human 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. To the spirit of that resolution I strictly adhere; and I have not, by any act or word of mine, set an example at variance with it. May the God of peace, who has called you to be the dispensers of his awful mysteries, guide you in the saintly exercise of your peaceful ministry, for the promotion of his greater glory and the sanctification of those who are committed to your care. I remain, beloved brethren, your humble and affectionate servant in Christ,—D. MURRAY. Mountjoy square, May 23, 1843.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter of June 4.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The principal topic of interest since the sailing of the Acadia, is the condition of Ireland, which is avowedly critical. The repeal agitation has convulsed it from north to south. In his frantic rage, the privileged Agitator has commenced the campaign in business-like style, and in good earnest. One Dr. Higgins, the Romanist Bishop of Armagh, declares that all the Romanist Bishops are Repealers. This assertion Dr. Murray, the Romanist Archbishop of Dublin denies in a letter which does not contain one sentence condemnatory of the Repeal movement.

Picked troops and armed steamers are being despatched to Ireland without stint or measure. That some movement is projected by the Agitator's party, appears probable—that a fierce and formidable check is intended to be opposed to them, no one can doubt.

The accounts which the next mail will take out, will be startling and important. For the present it is perhaps enough to quote the rumour that many of the regiments located in Ireland, are in favour of Repeal; indeed, we are told that the regiment of which Lord Charles Wellesley, the Duke's son, is Lieutenant-Colonel, are pledged to support Repeal.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, (Sir Edward Sugden) has thought fit, and with the entire concurrence of the ministry, to displace from the magistracy certain gentlemen, because they had either attended at, or presided over Repeal meetings. The first person thus assailed, was Lord French, and among the list of the exiles included the name of Daniel O'Connell. A fiery and angry discussion in the House of Lords, did but elicit from the Lord Chancellor that his learned colleague was justified in the expulsion he had risked; and after an impotent attempt on the part of Lord Campbell to bolster up an opposition to the measures of his successor, the matter dropped.

Manchester, which seems doomed to be the scene of constant outbreak and discontent, has been again signalized by a disturbance. On the 24th of May, a party of drunken soldiers quarrelled, and two of them stripped to fight. A policeman interfered, and was driven off by the mob, who appeared to coalesce with the soldiery in their attempt to create a riot. The police, reinforced, came up to the place, and were again, by the joint efforts of the soldiery and the mob, beaten back. For the third time the police mustered their force, and upon this occasion succeeded in capturing some of the ringleaders. In the course of the same evening the mob attempted an attack upon the police force, and in the *me* some serious mischief was inflicted on the belligerents.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The proceedings of Parliament have been various and exciting, although the results and the discussions into which honorable and noble members have launched, may not have been distinct or effective.

Mr. S. Crawford's annual motion for the extension of the suffrage, and the shortening the duration of parliaments, was, after a debate which allowed some apprentice-members the opportunity of reciting essays which would have been unspoken and unknown, lost in a division of 101 to 32.

The Factory Education bill, has been postponed by Sir James Graham.

On the state of Ireland he debates have been

stormy. The discussion of the "Arras Bill," displays a petulance of temper on the part of the whigs of which they should be ashamed, and a determination of purpose on the part of the ministry, of which, considering the exigencies of the moment, they may be proud.

After a debate of no great importance, the second reading of the Canada Wheat and Flour Bill, was carried by a majority of 100. The votes being for it—209, against it 109.

COMMERCIAL.
In all branches of trade there has been less activity during the last fortnight than had existed for some time previous. Various causes are ascribed for the apathy which has been produced, but to us there appears to be only one, and that is the unsettled state of Ireland—the condition of which country is now becoming the principal topic of conversation in business circles.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been less animated, and speculators apparently begin to be discouraged by the continued large imports, and the rapidly accumulating stock. Spinners also act with caution, being of opinion that prices will not advance until the accounts of the forthcoming crop assumes a more definite character.

The accounts from the Manufacturing districts are gloomy, as regards the operations of spinners. The stocks on hand are now greater than they have been for some weeks past. The London Money market has, until within the last day or two, been pretty steady, but the result of the debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Arms Bill, produced a panic which has scarcely yet recovered, though the public securities are now again pretty steady.

A good deal of attention is now absorbed in the Corn trade; the weather so far has been pretty favourable for the crops, nevertheless some parties are already on the look out. The tone of the markets throughout the country is firm and prices steady.

FRANCE.
The news from France is common place and unimportant—we are not even favoured with a trifling *emute* with which to season the dish we have to serve up.

PORTUGAL.
Advices by the Peninsular Mail of the date May 22, deny the rumours, that a change of ministry in Portugal was contemplated. It is certain, however, that in the wine districts of kingdom no inconsiderable amount of discontent prevails, and that the acts and deeds of the executive are most miserably and emphatically to the northward of popular.

SPAIN.
Considerable excitement prevailed in the Madrid Chamber of Deputies on the 20th ult. When MM. Gomez, Becerra, and Hoyos left the palace, they were assailed with the cries of "Fuera! Fuera! Down with the Ministers and the Ayacuchos! Liberty for ever!" An ill looking individual was arrested in the crowd armed with a knife, and vociferating cries of "Death against the new president of the council." The windows of M. Mendizabal's carriage were broken with stones during the day, and he had deemed it prudent not to repair to the legislative palace. The sitting of the senate passed off quietly. The deputation sent with the address to the Regent returned at two o'clock, and M. Parrar, its president, announced that it had been received by the Regent with the warmest professions of esteem and affection for the senate. M. Gomez Becerra subsequently presented the decree appointing the new ministers, the house adjourned to the 27th. The Gazette states that the Regent fully admitted the principle of a general amnesty, which would include Carlists as well as Moderados, and had likewise acquiesced in the request of the Lopez ministry, that the amount of the extraordinary contribution levied on Barcelona be deducted from the taxes paid by its inhabitants.

RUSSIA.
The Augsburg Gazette and Austrian Observer announce that serious disturbances have broken out in Bosnia. The rebels attempted to get possession of the fortress of Ostroschavitz, but they were beaten off. They then surrounded the three fortresses of Ostroschavitz, Bakodet, and Craskn, hoping to starve them out. On the 12th the governor of the province assembled several troops at Behacz for the purpose of operating against the rebels, but the river Klotot overflowed its banks, and his movements were consequently paralyzed. On hearing of this insurrection, the Austrian government sent several regiments to its frontier. No political cause is assigned for this movement. The people have risen against an irregular mode of taxation put into practice by the Governor.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
We have received advices from Port Phillip, of the date February the 2nd. Their contents are, as have been those previously received from the colony, gloomy and unwelcome. All credit and confidence among traders appears to be destroyed, and this catastrophe, which was long impending, has been precipitated by the bankruptcy of an establishment whose connections were extensive, and whose ability to meet engagements had not previously been questioned. All accounts concur in representing the existing state of affairs to be most critical.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
From the Cape the latest dates are quoted April the 6th. The Boers residing on the banks of the Nange River, have prudently abstained from attempting any further aggression. They do not disguise their mortification that the vigorous measures of the British government have effectually prevented those forays which they were so prone to volunteer, of defenceless nature were the victim of pillage or attack.

It is hinted that a plan is about to be matured, the object of which will be to send out from England to the Cape, those youths whom the

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