of Paris, I would be allowed to present your readers in the same view, and also for the sake of contrast, the case of Kere- tual gloom, and intellectual darkness, By olfa and Manthers, two native New Zealand teachers, mentioned in a recent notice of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society in that interesting

At the conglysion of a prayer-meeting held with their missionary, they offered themselves as missionaries to their heathen countrymen, especially to those who had long been their hitter enemies, and who were then also meditating an attack upon doubt be the most effectual-but they would appeared, but who will not tarry long in the English. Their offer was accepted, and they set out on their errand of love. Danger, foreknown and reckened on, awaited them at every step, nor were institutions which demagogues first inflame. they unwarded as they visited chief then turn to account for the increase of have been given, and the world will end. after chief. "But none of these things moved them, nor did they count their life dear unto them, so that they might finish their course with joy" in the work of faith they had, with such hazard plarm; but we know the power of evil pasto themselves, voluntarily undertaken. Accordingly, and notwithstanding that to be spirited up to daring efforts when indivihension (not fear), that "the time of his departure was at hand," and, accompanied by a few native Christians belonging to invesion nor domestic disturbance could, we the country of their enemies, they pursued feel persuaded, meet with success against the their perilous course, but had not proceeded far before they were fired upon by a party of the hostile tribe concealed in the which they would have to encounter in this the spot, and Manihera was so severely victory over a turbulent neighbour or a dowounded that he died shortly afterwards.

to knowledge, and although they were not how recently they had left the ranks of Satan for the standard of the great Captain of our salvation, may well be accounted no imean addition to that "notimony of Jesus."

Let us now contemplate for a moment, first, Manihera dying, and then, the proceedings of the Christian natives after his was dreadfully cut, with a handkerchief. his lips! He died a Christian soldier, the battle; and not less so his companion in arms and in death." Such was the end of this New Zealand Christian, and such his dying testletony to the preciousness of the Divige werd—the written record of the covenanted love of God our Saviour.

Subsequently, at a large Meeting of the Christian natives at Wanganut, held on

ogramon of this murder, several expressed their feelings with reference to it. One said (I quote from the Report), " Although hinder the Gospel. A minister is like a so that, although the parent tree cut down, its place is soon more than supplied by those which have proceeded from it." Another said "Don't think about the bodies of our companions. Though they are decomposing among our enemies, yet their spirits are alive with God. 1 know what we should have done in former days; but what would be the good if we were to fight? We should only increase our sorrow by multiplying the dead. Let us not fear those who can kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. Let us listen to our minister, and take his advice." Another said, "The soldiers of the Queen perish, but the soldiers of Christ live for ever. Manihera is a true soldier of . Christ." Another said, "Although these two are dead, we must not be discouraged, but send two more to preach the Gospel; and if they also are killed, we must send two more; and if they perish, we must keep supplying their places; and then perhaps our enemies will give in and be converted." Such was the improvement New Zerland Christians, recently savages, made of the martyrdom of their fellows. I make no comment upon it. But what a contrast between the circumstances attending and following it, and those of the other instance, and how much in favour of the Gospel, to the glory of its Divine Author, and the encourage ment of true Christian missions to the Theathen. 'Let' us not overlook or forget.

> I am, Sir, with respect. Your obedient, humble servant,

R. Tones. Colighton Vicarage, Alcester, July 12, 1818

## The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1818.

The somewhat long parage of the Acadia 326. This statement was drawn up by Profesmal steamer, leaves us this week without so Manx, of the episcopal seminary, and published by the Bishop's order in 1814.

The consequences of this summons are almost of constant in the consequences of this summons are almost of cour trans-adlantic intelligence. It is, most painful, that a large portion of our columns continues to the profession of discovered to be not a Jewish coat at all, be required for the detail of strike and threatenings in a partion of our Sovereign's domining in a partion of our source of the sourc

element of prosperity is afflicted with desti- may we beg to be informed whether he is the tution, insecurity of life and property, spirit this time, perhaps, a portion of Ireland's DELUSION IN FRANCE.—The greatest excitable population has rushed into civil favourite among all the new beliefs which war, seeking to exchange a rule which it are pressed upon us is that of the accompignorantly hates, for one which it thinks lishment, at this very moment, of the propreferable, only because it is unknown and makes largo professions. If Ireland could Paris, and that it is in this city that his desbe formed into a republic, the calamities tiny is to be fulfilled, to be persecuted and following upon such a revolution would no suffer martyrdom with Moses, who has not be a very expensive—cure of that restlessness and that dissatisfaction with existing their own importance.

Rumours are alloat, of threatenings to the peace of this Province. We are slow to take sions, and the aptness of individual cowardice powerful military force and the loyal spirit bush, when Kercopa was shot dead upon part of the British possessions. But even mestic foe is calamity; and we would mos Christ, whose zeal and love were according carnestly pray—and for the present we confidently hope - for such union among all eminent for either secular or ecclesiastical classes of the community as shall, if necesdignity, yet were they brave and honoured sary, discourage all attempts against our soldiers of Jesus Christ, and, remembering peaceon the part of those whe could hope for success to any hostile enterprize, only on the supposition of their meeting with sympathy among us, and attacking a house which, ble army" which has fallen for "the tes- divided against itself, could have little chance of resisting the assaults of an enemy.

INTEMPERANCE AND LOAD'S DAY PROPANA condings of the Christian natives after his atta, -Great sensation was created in Leith on death, that we may compare them with Sanbala morning, by the announcement that a what took place on occasion of the remove small boat, with a pleasure party on board, had al of the wounded Archbishop to his own been apset and six persons drowned. The acresidence, when he toro the little crucian cident occurred in this way:--A party consistfrom his breast, and gave it to one of the fing of two men and live women, who had been Guard Mobile who had attracted his special drinking together all Saturday night, in a house notice, and with what has since been pass-was fine, to have a sail at the end of the pier. ing about the remains of the Archbishop, Accordingly, the patty, whose names were distributing medals blessed by priests and James Seeds and James Baxter, both seamen, brought into contact with the dead man's of the shorp Lark lying in harbour: Elizabeth hand, &c. "Poor Manihera!" writes the Grubb, Margaret Kilgoir, Catherine Rennie, missionary, "upon the rest of the party Jean Milanhlin, and Mary Leckie, proceeded reaching him, was tying his head, which to the Coalhill quay, at the upper Drawbridge, was dreadfully cut, with a handkerchief, between four and five o'clock in the morning, when they all went on board the Lark's boat He gave his Testament to the Christian along with two other men, named William native whose face had been grazed with a Anderson and Archibald Brown, who, happenball, telling him that his Testament was ing to know some of the party, were, at their indeed great riches; and, shaking hands own request, allowed to join it. The boat in with all of them, as a mutual token of love which these nine persons embarked was quite a one toward another, he leaned his head small one, not exceeding ten or twelve feet axide, and died! No murmur escaped by the pier, Seeds and Baxter pulling at the having his harness on, and prepared for clipier at the same time says, that as the boat ous. A man who was walking on the extendwas rowed along, the party was very eproatious, as singing, huzzaing, and swearing might be heard issuing in turn from them. His statement is partly confirmed by the testimony of Seeds and Brown, both of whom acknowledge that some of the party were noisy, and aid, that they advised them to keep quiet. Though the point of the pier was the distance to which at the oniset; they agreed to confine their excursion, it was resolved, as the sea was so smooth to go out a little further. When they had rowed fully a mile beyond the Martello Tower a minister or teacher is taken away, yet some commotion was created among the party. That event, however deplorable, will not the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained as the survivors give somewhat contradictall kahikatea-tree, full of fruit, which it tory accounts of the matter, and their memories tall kahikatea-tree, full of fruit, which it are not very vivid on the point, but all declare sheds on every side around, causing a that there was no scuille or quarrel of any kind. thick grove of young trees to spring up; One thing is evident, however, that the greatnortion of the party had gone to one side of the hoat, whereby a preponderance was created by which the little craft was upset, and all in it cast into the water. Two of the men, Seeds and Anderson, saved themselves by swimming to land, and Brown was rescued by a boat from a foreign ressel; but Baxter and the five women were hurried into eternity .- Scottish Guardian.

> THE BISHOP OF TREVES AND THE HOLY COAT .- We observe in the list of Popish pre-lates who attended the late ceremonial in Southwark the name of the Bishou of Tarves We beg to know whether this is the same person who, just four years ago, summoned the Popish world to do homage to the "holy coat of Treves," in a rescript dated July 6, 1311. and signed by the vicar-general Von Mollen? It was there stated that, in consequence of the orgent request of the clergy and body of hesix weeks, from the 18th of the following Au-

gust. It added:"That the wish of all who had the pion intention of making a pilgrimage to Trèves to behold and venerate the holy garment of our divine R-deemer may be fulfilled, and each may gain the entire remission of his sins, Lord Jesus Christ, and many other boly re-lies, may be distinguished by suitable grandour of establishment and splendour of ornament, gives, according to the words of the aforesaid boll, a full remission of sins in all future time to all believers who shall go in pilgrimage to the exhibition of the holy coat of Treves, who sincerely confess and repent of their sins, or at spitable decoration of the cathedral of Treves as recommended by the Holy Father, but which | chants. still remains imperfect from the end of the last

century." Another portion of this history is a statement relative to the early possession of this "relic!" which was said to be discovered in the Holy The somewhat long parage of the Acadia, 326. This statement was drawn up by Profes-

prelate who figured in Tuesday's performance? He must be a curiosity. - Britannia.

phecy which announces in the last days the return of Elias! He is said to be now in coming. When the bleeding bodies of the prophet and the lawgiver shall have been exposed in the public market place, all will have been accomplished, the last warning The only ground for the propagation of this belief resides in the disappearance of a mysterious individual, who, for months past, had been beheld at various intervals in the streets of Lyons. During the time of searcity and want of work which immediately followed the revolution of February, this individual had ordered eart-loads of bread to be distributed at the different gates of the city, and sometimes would appear suddenly amongthe crowd of famine-stricken wretches gathered round the carts, and having uttered foul blassing in the name of heaven upon the awe-struck assembly, vanish altogether as mysteriously. He generally appeared thus on horseback, and his retreat was favoured by the swiftness of the animal which he rode. His attire as described to me by a person who professes to have seen him upon two different occasions at Lyons, was made after the eastern fashion and he wore a Moabilish turban, fastened beneath the chin, and a long white beard flowing lown his girdle. Since plenty and quiet have in some degree been restored to Lyons he has descried that place, and it is now reported that he has been seen in Paris Who, or what he is, none have yet been able to discover. The mummery and mystery of his appearance, the sudden vanishing, the ilence, and the masking, are all quackery and tritles, which signify nothing; but the fact of a sect having been formed within the last month to follow this unknown leader, and which increases every day, is one which speaks volumes. The police, I am told, are on the alert to discover him; but hitherte all their efforts have been without effect,-Correspondent of the Atlas.

A WARNING TO NAME-CUTTERS. - Mr. James Reynolds, who described himself as a gentleman residing in Ferdinand-street, Hampstead road, was a few days since fined 10s., a Marylebone Police Office, for having damaged a seat in Regent's-park by cutting thereon with a knife his initials.—Britannia.

We have recently met with a complaint, in one of our western Exchange-papers, of a Name Cutter's exercising his wretched business in a church-pew, during divine service if the Church-Wardens would exercise their office by bringing the party before a Magistrate, he would probably have a lesson set to him which would teach him to employ himself differently at such times in such a place.

To the Editor of the Berean. The following account of the country hordering the river Saguenay is from the per of the Rev. L. Proulx, who accompanied the ROMAN CATHOLIC Bishop of Sidyine on a late pastoral visit to those remote settlements. As our knowledge of that region is very limited, a translation of the article. as it appeared in the columns of the Journal de Quebec, omitting a few unimportant details, may prove interesting to many readers of the Berean; showing as it does the resources of that almost unexplored country, and the efforts which the R. C. Church have already made and are still making to extend the privileges of their communion to the remotest settler,

GS. [We are obliged to our Correspondent for his communication. The readers of the following accounts will bear in mind that the writer may be supposed to take the most favourable view possible of the result of the labours of the R. C. missionaries who have been engaged in that field. The circumstance of a charge of riot having recently been brought against a number of residents on the Saguenay, who had to be fetched to town as prisoners-though the hills against them were not found by the Grand Jury -would lead one to suppose that matters do not go on quite so peaceably in that region as they appear to the writer.

We have some reason to believe that not a few Protestants are to be found scattered in that served in the cathedral, the coat without seam region who are, we are sorry to say, as sheep few Protestants are to be found scattered in that worn by our Saviour, would be exhibited for without a shepherd, except that we have lately heard of a Presbyterian Clergyman, conversant with the French language, having gone down on a missionary tour.]

The traveller who ascends the impetuous current of the Saguenay is constantly astonmay gain the entire remission of his sins, issue as the banks of this river present; immense rooms, 26, 1514, the said Pope Leo, with the wish that the cathedral of Treves, which has the honour at there, which offer only a continuous scene of desolation; one would call them the refuse of the coat without seem of desolation; one would call them the refuse of creation, thrown pell-mell in this spot after the great work of the six days. Never has the plough traced a furrow on these ungrateful thores from the mouth of the Sagnenay up to Ha-Ha bay, twenty two leagues from the St. Lawrence. The monotony of this horrible grandeur is only interrupted at long intervals by gizantic excavations, formed by small rileast have the firm intention to do so, and vers, where the eye perceives a few huts which moreover contribute with a liberal hand to the serve as a refuze for the labourers employed in the saw-mills erected by the lumber mer-

> Ha-Ha Bay or Grand Bay is at vast basin which, connected with the Saguenay; plunges for a depth of two leagues into the land and is bordered, like the river, by immense rocks. Vessels of any tonnage are here sale from every wind. Behind the rocks vast cultivable plains present themselves with a soil of inconceivable

mountains which borders the St. Lawrence and a friends of colonization, our youth will find in the 1 the attempt to arrest them should not lead through which the Saguenay ploughs its way. the beautiful plain which extends from Grand Bay as far as the environs of Lake St. Jean offers a milder temperature, winds less violent and less frequent, a winter less rigorous ; and, during the whole course of that season, our pi tiless north-easters are there desired as the avant courriers" of milder weather.

It is hardly ten years since a score of cultirators from Malbaie cut down the first trees and fixed their homes upon the south side of Grand Bay, at the mouth of a little river, in a hay curved in the form of a semi circle and bordered by verdant heights, which rise like an amphitheatre and offer a magnificent coup soil where now is to be seen a village of about a hundred houses, and the luxuriant verdure of the fields which adjoin, gives every prospect of a very rich harvest. This locality forms a pash under the patronage [patronage] of St. Alexis, and will become a city whose site will hardly give cause to envy the beauties of Naples and Genoa. Lumber-yards, shopkeepers, divsicians, notaries, a chapel, priests, a population dense, laborious and moral, every thing presents an astenishing air of prosperity. The want of a judicial and civil organization is the only cause of regret.

Further west, at a short distance on the same bay, the eye perceives a cluster of neat houses, commanded by an eminence which is crowned by a pretty chapel. This is another parish, under the invocation of St. Alphonse. Althothe first settlements, only date back five years. a village of fifty houses agreeably presents itself at the outlet of a river called by the name of St. Alplianse. The inhabitants of the parish came principally from St. Paul's religion is the first care whetever Heaven conducts them. I saw nation, is steadily increasing in numbers, gentle tears trickling there while the voice of and in the arts and virtues of civilized life." their chief paster feelingly reminded them of the sweet consolations which it pours into the heart of man in his reverses and in his earthly exile. I can myself verify the fact that our good Consdians have carried with them to these which generally distinguishes them. Their tith properties give them an air of ease and well being which is pleasant to be hold. Here again, there is no civil or judicial organization. Nevertheless the population of this locality, joined to that of Grand Bay and the station of Chicontimy, exceeds seven thousand! Happy it is that religion there exercises its salutary influence and turns aside at stilles the contests and conflicts which might destroy this flourishing society, placed on properties without titles or boundaties.

Ten miles from St. Alphonse a new colony is being formed under the direction of the Reverend Pere Honorat, superior of the missionaries of the Saguenay. This respectable ecclesiastic deserves the acknowledgements of all friends of the country, for his extraordinary la-boars on the behalf of his cherished colony, and for his unbounded disinterestedness. In 1816, the Rev. l'èse Honorat placed four labourers, taken from the lumber-yards, in the Township of Laterrière, watered by the river Chicoutiny and the river of the mill. This spot now hears the name of Notre Dame du Grand Brule. It is an even plain, clayer and of an inconceivable fertility. He procured for them the necessaries of life, to enable them to cut down the first trees, and to prepare a small field for the Spring. With them alone he made a carriageroad of three leagues to communicate with the settlements of Grand Bay. At the present time forty families work there with ardour and profit; two hundred lots of ground are taken and will shortly be inhabited. I said that these lands are of incredible fertility: shall I be believed if I affirm that an inhabitant of Grand Brule, after having out down the trees and prepared a field of twelve minots of wheat, received from it 513 last autumn, and others in proportion?

Always ready to sacrifice everything for his dear proteges, the Pere Honorat knows that the wood necessary for their buildings can only be obtained from the mills at Grand Bay at a considerable outlay of cash and at an inconvenient distance. He has therefore built a mill, at great expense, where the country people bring the timber from their lands, and pay for the sawing in wood itself, an inestimable advantage, to be found no where else, which prethe lumber-yards, and furnishes a means of preparing the timber which their grounds produce. To complete his work, the Père Hono-rat is just now adding a run of stones to his saw-mill, and in a few days the happy inhabitants of Grand Brule will no longer be compelled to carry on their backs their grain to be ground at the mills of Grand Bay, three or four leagues from home. Soon a chapel will com-plete the happiness of these good people, and the name of Père Honorat will have deserved the benedictions of future ages as it now receiv es those of the present generation there.

Chicontimy is five leagues higher than the entrance of Ha Ha Bay, on the south bank of the Saguenay. There also a population of 1:00 communicants (communicants) clears and cultivates land as magnificent and productive as that of Grand Bay. The Abbé Gagnon, a man of intelligence and spirit, has there erected a pretty church, on a picturesque site be-tween two rivers, and by his activity and indomitable energy has advanced by lifteen years the moral and physical development of this spot. Opposite, on the north bank of the stream they are projecting the construction of a chapel on a lofty cape, that will be the centre of a parish, which the people wish to dedicate to their dear good St. Anne, and which they already call St. Anne du Sagnenay.

In descending two leagues lower than Chicontiny, on the north bank of the river, we discover L'anse aux Foins, where about forty families wait reinforcements to form a parish. A chapel is there built, where they receive from time to time the visit of a priest and the consolations of religion. Opposite, on the south side is the station of St. Martin, where about sixty families, attached to the church of Chicoutimy will form by gradual increase a parish under the natronage of St. Martin du Sagnenay.

Three leagues higher than Chicoutiny the river ceases to be navigable for large vessels; this spot is called Terres rompues. considerable extent of land fit for cultivation and already a small group of houses announces that emigration is reaching here too. Four leagues west on the Rivière aux Sables,

which flows from the lake Kinogomy and dis-charges into the Saguenay, the Malbaie company have commenced a settlement, which will become rich and very flourishing, if one may judge from the nature of the soil and the ed of from the introduction of the intellifacility of clearing the ground.

I should say, before concluding, that I have and often admired the immense resources which the country presents. Somerset, Halifax, Stansfold, Arthabaska, Kingsey, Durham Sc., astonished me with their rapid development astonished me with their rapid development.

I know others where an axe has not cut down a tree, where the soil is very rich. The time the Clubs throughout the country, were to Sir R. Peel rose, and gave to the mean will soonloome when thanks to the efforts of the

cultivation of these fine regions resources which will abgment the prosperity and the importance f the country. Nevertheless I must say that I have seen nothing equal to the Saguenay. In the townships the timber is magnificent and the soil fertile, but generally enough mountain-ous and stony. At the Saguenay, as if an im-mense conflagration had at no distant period devoured all which might serve it as food the wood approaches to copse, the birch and aspen prevail, the land is clayey and greyish, covered with a light layer of sand, and pretty generally even and easily drained.

INDIAN MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UN. STATES, -From Report of the Committee.-The Committee regret to report that the Rev. Solomon Davis has been compelled, from ill health, to resign the station he has long held, so honourably to himself, as Missiona-

ry to the Oneidas. He has been succeeded by the Rev. F. R. Haff, who has been living among, and officiating for them during the last twelve months. He already has considerable mowledge of their language, and is otherwise well qualified to discharge his present duties. The Missionary Bishop of the North-West recently visited Duck Creek. He found the Oneidas very much attached to their new spiritual teacher, and quite soit is more populous than St. Alexis, and already licitous that he should remain with them. The Bishop adds: " It is somewhat remarkable, and I feel exceedingly thankful, that a young man of good education and bay. It is their Chapel which discovers itself talents, should be ready to devote himself at a distance on the Eay, and proves that for life, to these people. I confirmed 17 of our countrymen persons. The congregation, as well as the

During the past year, the Committee sursued the course suggested, in order to brain a title to the missionary property at Green Bay, until they were notified of places their high character for religious and the inability of the government to grant it quelled except by a frightful effusion of blood." social virtue, and that benevolent hospitality under existing laws. In this case, however, of admitted equity and justice, the Committee were advised to apply to Congress for relief. This has been done. A Bill has been introduced, and is now in progress, which provides for this and similar ases which exist.

While attending to this, the Secretary vas informed by the Commissioner of Indian affairs, that the Chiefs of the Chickasaw nation had recently applied for Manual Labour and Mission Schools, to be conducted among them by the Episcopal Church; and that he had communicated heir wish, at their request, to the Bishop of Tennessee.

The Government of the United States propose to advance out of the funds belonging to this nation, \$5,000 towards the erection of necessary buildings, and an equal sum annually, for 20 years, for the current expenses of the Mission.

No answer had then been received from the Bishop, nor is any additional information in the possession of the Committee, except of a general nature, obtained by the Secretary during interviews with a deputation of said chiefs at Washington.

But the Committee earnestly trust that his favourable opportunity of establishing Missions among the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, will not be disregarded. The Committee have sought, though in vain, to rouse the Church to a proper sense of this duty. And now, these natives of the forests themselves come, knock at the portals of our Church, and with money, the price of the soil where the bones of their fathers lie, they offer to pay for the privileges of the Gospel, in possession of the white man, and for the instruction to be given them and their children, in the arts and blessings of civilized life.

To Correspondents .- Received T. D: the boxes have been forwarded ;-T. L.

Local and Political Antelligence.

leadia, from Liverpool on the 29th ulto., at Boston on Sunday atternoon, became known in town by Telegraph on Monday afternoon. The Quebec and Halifax Telegraph announced on Tuesday morning that the letter-mail had passed Riv ère du Loup about two o'clock; it reached the Quebec Post Office in the evening, and was distributed at half past seven.

The mother country continued to feel the effects of unfavourable intelligence from Ireland. Three per cent Consols were depressed as low as 853, but rallied as far as to be quoted at \$53 to \$57 both for money

The Corn Trade has been active, and prices rather higher. The weather, for about a fortnight, had been moist, which excited some fear for the growing crops; reports spreading, at the same time, of the re-appearance of the potato-disease, some speculation was excited, and prices experienced an advance. On Monday of the week, wheat in London rose 3s. per qr, and 2s. more on Wednesday; corn was in good demand at from 36 upwards to 40s, which latter price checked the demand. Flour was sold at 40s, to 41s. Gd. per sack for townmarket, and 22 to 27s. per barrel for American. At Liverpool, good western canal Flour was quoted at 30s.; Philadelphia and Canada at 28 to 29s. Indian Corn, northern yellow at 36, and white at 35s. per qr. Indian Meal 16s. to 16s. 6d.,

which was necessary first of all was a billy to enable the Lord Lieut, to secure the per-Ashes have fallen considerably; Canada Pots, 27s. Pearls, 30s. to 31s.

daily threatening a disturbance.
It is stated that Smith O'Brien, and se-

to an outbreak, they were to be brought to Dublin on Saturday the 29th ultimo. Ano. ther account mentions that Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, and Kane, were beyond Carrick-on-Suir, in the county of Tipperary, surrounded by the armed peasantry, and determined to fight for their liberty.—The London Morning Chronicle, on the 28th, states that "The West and North are comparatively

free from the contagion, though for very diffe rent reasons. The accounts which we have received from King's Co., and nearly the whole of Connaught, are favourable as regards prosent tranquillity and the apparent absence of excitement. Among the people in the north different."

The Government, in the mean time! which making every preparation to put down, if it cannot prevent, insurrection. Troops were constantly arriving from England; Sir Charles Napier, with a fleet of five large ships of war, and many smaller vessels, had arrived at Cork. The City and County of Kilkenny, and the remaining portions of the counties of Cork and Waterford were placed, by proclamation, under the provisions of the Act for repressing crime.

"It now remains to be seen whether the provisions of the Arms Acts will be complied with. Parties not licensed must, under the severe penalty of two years' imprisonment, vield up their arms, at the dates fixed by the respective proclamations; and it is most pro-bable that the first struggle made, will arise in the compulsory enforcement of this law.

" In Dublin, it is true that the Clubs have dissolved. The registries have been confined to the most trustworthy, to be placed beyond the reach of discovery. The arms which some had determined not to surrender, are to be destroyed, or concealed till mere promising days; but it is in the south where the struggle will commence. In Cloudel, Waterford and Tipperary, there appears to exist a spirit of resistance to the government, which cannot be

-European Times. In Liverpool also, alarm had been excited through the numerous body of Irish repeniers and confederates congregated in that city. The authorities thought it advisable to make preparations for putting down any attempt at disturbance which might be made there. Special constables were sworn in. so as to increase that force to 20,000. The regular police had received additions so as to bring it to the number of 3,300, who were drilled to the use of the cutlass and firelock, like the constability in Ireland. - Seditions meetings had been held in London, Liverpool, and Elinburgh.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS

Acr in humann,-On the 22nd ultimo,

in the House or Commons, Lord John

Russell asked for leave to bring in a bill to

empower the Lord Lieutenant, or other

Drogheda, Dublin, Waterford, and Carriex-

on-Suir. This brought him to the consider

to introduce a measure, particularly with regard to these clubs; but they were led by

men who were well versed in law, and who

were skilful in evading it. As to the clith.

themselves, there was no doubt but that they

were unlawful; and in prosecuting parties.

connected with them, the means of procu-

ring evidence, when the clubs were scoret,

were not such as to enable the Government

with any facility to put them down. He said

with facility, because, although the evidence

might be procured, still the law was, in most

cases, so avaded as to render the procuring of it.

extremely difficult. An example of this was

afforded by the mode in which the law

against training, marching, and disciplining

had been evaded. It was notorious that law

had been daily violated in its spirit for some

time past, but those who had broken it took

care to keep within its letter. It was ob-

vious, then, that the ordinary law, although

sufficient in ordinary times, was not such as

was calculated to meet the exigency of the

present case. He thought, therefore, that

after what he had stated there would be no.

doubt but there was an association in Ireland

which intended to subvert the authority of

the law and of the crown of this country, by,

force of arms. If such were the case, he

knew no remedy so straightforward, so directs

in its object, so immediate in its purposes of

securing the persons of those at the head of

this conspiracy, without in any manner entities

dangering the persons of the innocent, as

that which was commonly known as the sus-

pension of the Act of Habeas Corpus, (Great cheering.) Whatever measures, might be afterwards found necessary, that

sons of those suspected of treason. (Renewal

ed cheering.) He appealed with confidence

to Parliament to arm the Executive Governie

ment, in such a crisis, with such a power,

He asked it now, at the same time that he

might have been justified in asking it at an

earlier period. (Great cheering from the

chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he or they should suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government. His Lordship took a review of the history of agitation in Ireland for the last few years, with the view of proving that a traitorous conspiracy existed in that country; he next proceeded to demonstrate to the House what he termed his second proposition, which was, that formidable means were in course of preparation for the purpose of producing a rebellion; and which, if not checked in their preparation, would be but too likely to produce it. In showing the progress which the conspirators had made in preparing the means of rebellion, the noble lord gave a brief historical sketch of the origin, rise, progress, policy, plans, and discipline of the clubs; after which he adverted to Mr. S. O'Brien's review at Cork, and to the proceedings which had recently taken place at

ration of the measure which he thought it his PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. E. Taylor, No. 200 to 26); J. R. Healey, No. 189 to 249; W. Drum, No. 200 to 269. cy of the case. The Lord-Lieutenman of Ireland, in concert with the Lord Chancels lor, had pointed out the dangerous character. of the clubs. It might be thought necessary

The arrival of the British mail by the

and time.

with a fair amount of inquiry.

The state of public expectation respect ing Ireland may be in some measure judg. gence, as it comes to hand : "No outbreak in Ireland up to Friday, July 27th." The travelled through a great part of the townships remarkable feature in the state of things, of the south, where I saw flourishing settlements, then, is, that the outbreak has not yet taremarkable feature in the state of things, ken place, while the aspect of affairs is

After a speech in opposition, delivered by Mr. F. O'Connor, which was received with every mark of indignation, 100 3.164, 100 Sir, R. Peel rose, and gave to the mea-

opposition.)