## British News.

*(From the Liverpool Mail, May 6.)*

It uniformly affords us pleasure to see gentlemen of rank and consideration in our immediate vicinity taking a leading part in public questions affecting the moral and religious welfare of their neighbours; and this pleasure is increased when we see country gentlemen so exercising their influence, who cannot be said to take any marked or decided part in party politics. No man can accuse the honourable Sir Edward Cust of bigoted or factious views. He is neither an enthusiast nor a zealot in any cause. We no not whether he be tory; but sure we are he is no mad reformer or revolutionest, and we cannot think it possible he can be a whig—except one of a school so old as to be only remembered in history. Sir Edward loves his country, its monarchical institutions, and the Church of England; and we are proud to see him standing forward, at this particular juncture, as the eloquent advocate of the claims of the poor to a gratuious education, and the right of the church to be the patroness and directress of the system.

At a meeting held a few days ago of the "Chester Diocesan Board of Education," which we rejoice to say, is doing much good, Sir Edward expressed the following sentiments. The speech throughout is excellent, but the following short extract is particularly seasonable:—

"At present there was a great deal said on the subject of education, from the manner in which it had been taken up by the public press, and from the attention which had been called to it in the house of Commons; and many doubts had been raised on the desirability of placing a system of general education under the government and control of the clergy. He thought the doubts which were permitted to be raised against this proposition had arisen in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the position in which the Church stood, with respect to the people. *Now, he held it to be an undeniable truth that the Church of England, in the realm of England, was no sect.* It was not even a new building raised up from the ruins of previously existing edifices; it was the old building from which the ivy had been stripped, and into which judicious repairs and improvements had been introduced, with no desire to make it otherwise than it always was, and to introduce every reform consistent with its primitive constitution. The Church of England was not named after any man,—it was neither of Paul, nor Apollos, nor Cephas, Wesley, nor Luther, nor Calvin;—it was the national establishment of the realm, created so by the legislature, established by act of parliament, and known as such by law, as fully and completely as the *Habeas Corpus* or the trial by jury. That being the case, in a country like England, although every person might entertain other and different religious opinions if he thought proper—although he might erect his own idol in his grove or his own saint in his chamber,—*that difference of opinion did not in the least absolve him from the obligation to maintain and support the church as established by law.* He knew well that there might be many individuals of opinion, and that opinion taught be conscientiously held, that republicism and chartism were better than a monarchy, but in this country, where a monarchy was the law of the land, the entertainment of these contrary opinions did not absolve any person from obedience to the monarchy; and upon the same principle he thought those who differed from the church in her doctrine and mode of government, were still unabsolved from their obligation to maintain and support her as the church established by law, and also to uphold her in all the characters she sustained, and the consequent duties which depended and rested upon her. One capacity in which the Church of England stood to the people was that of their nursing mother. In their infancy they all had nursing mothers, and wou'd they take from the Church of England that which belonged to all mothers—the education of their children? For his own part he could not understand what sound argument could be raised against the proposition that she and she alone, was the instructress to whom they ought to permit the carrying out of any public measure of education; nor could he understand on what ground dissenters could claim from the country support or countenance to a proposition which sought public support or countenance to a proposition which sought public support for a system of education which was opposed to the church establishment."

The churchship of the established religion of England—the apostolical foundation of the institution—are asserted with a clearness and force of truth which are irresistable. This is the way in which we always desire to see the question put. Who are they who call the Church of England a "sect"? Not the Wesleyan methodists—an honourable body—although at the present juncture, too much under the mammonitish influence of the millowners—not the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland, for they, even in their madness, have their lucid intervals—who, then, are they who attempt to inscribe this vulgar slander upon the banners of our hallowed church? A cobler in a fir tub, nearly as ignorant as the plank he stamps upon, or the wooden desk that he thumps every Sunday, who has the presumption to expound the gospel and the impudence to call himself an *independant*—this fellow calls the church a "sect"! The Quaker too, whose artificial habits and hypocritical pretensions are a satire upon religion and the human race, calls it a "sect." The abstraction of dwarfish philosophy who prides itself in the name of Socianian, and who delivers lectures to six wooden benches and seventeen hearers, the benches deriving as much comfort and information from the lecture as the hearers—he too calls it a "sect"!!!

We have neither time nor inclination to turn over and expose *all* the rubbish of religious pretenders but the above form the best sample of the adversaries of the church of England, and who, from their holes and corners bark at her as curs of questionable location do at the moon in the zenith of her effulgence. They are the vermin of the Christian body politic. They are everywhere unseen generally—felt occasionally—but like other odious insects, detestation does not disconcert them—destruction does not extirpatjeh them.

The opposition which has been offered to the education clauses in Sir James Graham's Factery Bill, proves most unequivocally the rancorous hatred of the dissenters to the Church, and how ready they are, under any plea whatever, to show it. The hundreds of petitions which have been sent to the house of Commons, within the last fortnight, all proclaim although unintentionally, one important fact, namely, that the dissenters are *not* the friends of education which they profess to be, and that they are the deadly enemies of it, unless it can be made instrumental in their hands for proselytising purposes. When these cannot be accomplished, education in their eyes becomes a worthless weed—an unclean thing. If the church is proposed to be made the national instructress, these meek and holy men rave like furies, and would rather see the children of the poor perish in their ignorance, than allow them to be instructed under religious superintendance of the clergy of the Church of England.

The exhibition made by sir James Graham on Monday last furnishes a sad proof of the time-serving and double-faced policy of the present conservative administration. The bill of the right hon. secretary as he first annonnced, was a fair, reasonable, rational, practicable, and salutary measure. Gop knows it was liberal enough. It was more so than many able churchmen thought was just; still, with all its imperfections, we were willing to accept it, and allow its charitable intentions to make atonement for its sins. But how was it received by the dissenting interest? With a shout of scorn, and a tone of defiance. The mills rose in fire and smoke,—petitions were manufactured with the rapidity of common twist—the conventicle swelled into the importance of a cathedral—and the local preacher, with his two deacons, both being tailors, and aided by their better halves, their wives, who constitute no subordinate portion of their militant forces, signed sheets of foolscap with their names, in which they remonstrated according to preconcerted terms, against the *atrocious* enactment. The house of Commons never was so invaded by a swarm of wasps since it was founded.

Sir James quailed. He told the house on Monday, that his place and salary were in jeopardy if he did not concede terms of peace to his numerous assailants. A brave man would have raised instead of lowered his demands in the teeth of such invaders, or he would have died in the last ditch rather than eat his words, reverse his proposition, and on bended knee beg his life from a noisy, dishonest, unprincipled, and after all an impotent faction.

We take leave to say that Sir James Graham committed political and unstatesmanlike suicide on Monday last. His bill is now unpracticable; and we sincerely hope that he will see the propriety, if not the necessity, of abandoning it altogether. To propose at this time of day a new elective power all over the country is little less than madness. Five out of seven of the trustees are to be elected by the ratepayers. These five in all the factory districts would be millowners or their agents. The clerical trustee in their hands would be a mere puppet. The principal or head teacher, in the schools would perhaps be a churchman, because his appointment is protected by the veto of the bishop of the diocese; but his assistant teachers are to be elected by the trustees, and who these would be may be guessed from the principles of the men forming the majority of trustees. No clergyman of the Church of England could conscientiously act under this duplex and prejudical control. He would be disgusted in a week. Even under the most favourable circumstances he would shrink from the odious ordeal of popular elections—of perpetual changes—of parochial and district broils—of incessant canvassings—of ever-recurring contests—of tedious pollings—of invidious censures—of factious bickerings—and of all the annoyances of domestic feuds. The clerical trustee, could not endure this. It would be a life of misery to him.

In the same way the religious teacher, the nominee of the clerical trustee with the consent of the bishop, would be worr'ed to death. He would have no control over his assistants. Men would be forced upon him, whom he could not fraternise with, and whose religious views he could not endure. The bill is a failure.

*(From the Cork Constitution.)*

PROTESTANT OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION AND REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The weekly meeting of this body took place on Thursday evening, in the Rotundo.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg addressed the meeting to move the following resolution:—"That the clamour for the repeal of the union is a natural consequence of the fatal act of '29—that it never could have prevailed to any formidable extent but for that measure; and that it never can be effectually annihilated, nor the integrity of the empire secured, until the act be repealed." He would detain them but a short time while he made a few observations on the important principles contained in the resolution. He had heard many Protestants who were disposed to feel complacency in a summary mode of putting down the repeal agitation; they seemed to think that if the repeal meeting were put down by force, the thing would die, and hence that a cry to stop the agitation would be wholesome under these circumstances. He (Mr. Gregg) thought it very important that the public mind should be brought to a wholesome state of feeling. He considered that to stop the agitation would be but to "scotch the snake and not to kill it." (Hear and cheers.) The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were very much glorified for the declarations they had made, which had that day come before the public. They spoke as men that were quite guiltless, and who were determined to stop the mischief. Now, it was most important that it should be established in the public mind that these very men were the cause of it all. (Hear, and loud cheers.) They had originated the repeal cry, and it was most essential that the responsibility of it should be made to rest upon the right shoulders. They might stop the repeal agitation, but that was like as if a physician, perceiving a disordered body break out into blotches, should think to meet the evil by plastering over its superficial manifestations, instead of eradicating it from the constitution. The repeal *virus* was, by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, infused into the vitals of the British constitution, and it required something stronger than a "Russell purge"—it would require a sound Wetherall purge to get it out. The resolution stated that the repeal clamour was the natural consequence of the emancipation act. To be sure it was. Did not Mr. O'Connell himself say so—did he not avow that the lesson he hoped for repeal was, that he had enforced emancipation? Every individual Papist in the agitation built his hopes of the former upon the success of the latter. (Hear.) Who ever knew a ravening wolf satisfied with a mess—a roaring lion with a spoil? No; the acquisition only stimulated the beast, and strengthened him for further rapine, and so it was with emancipation. (Hear, hear.) Would any one tell him (Mr. Gregg) that to give a bludgeon and pistols to a highwayman would not be the very cause on account of which he would stop the Queen's passengers and plunder them. The principles of Papists made them hate Britain and British institutions. The emancipation bill gave legislative power, judicial power, magisterial power, moral power. It threw everything into their hands, thus enabling them to carry out their hatred, and, of course, rendering it certain that they would endeavour to do so. (Hear, and cheers.) Popery must hate Protestant England, and he who armed Popery with power, was responsible for its direction against the object of its enmity. (Hear.) It was all very fine that he should say—"I did not think it." Yes, but he was told it—he was warned of it; and in opposition to the remonstrances of all England, he obstinately pressed forward. (Hear.) And mark the consequence. (Loud cheers) The resolution says next, the repeal cry never could have prevailed to any formidable extent but for emancipation. Certainly not. It was a striking declaration of Lord Althorp, if all Ireland were for repeal, it must be granted. There can be no possible doubt but that if all Ireland were Protestant, and demanded repeal, it must be granted. He (Mr. Gregg) only supposed the case, because Ireland, being Protestant, could never make such a demand; however, *dato non concesso*, if it were under such circumstances made, it could not be resisted. (Hear.) Now did not the emancipation act, as far as an "act" could do so, make Papists as good as Protestants? It did away with all disqualification. It made Papists qualified citizens of the state. (Hear.) It led the way to the endowment of Popish chaplains and the propagation of Popery both at home and abroad. It was said by the great penetrator of the human heart, "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." So long as Papists were disqualified by law—so long as they were treated as the opponents of the British constitution, and that they were told by the greatest nation in the world, that this was so because their principles were anti-Christian and idolatrous—aye, and told so by their own hearts also—their hands hung down, and their knees were feeble; the God of heaven breathed terrors on them because of their (the Protestant) faithfulness; yes, and he breathed strength into the Protestant heart, too, because it was faithful. The emancipation act altered all this. It treated Popery as true; it qualified Papists as citizens; it made their whole history a long catalogue of grievance and oppression; it entailed upon them (the Protestants) the destitution of divine grace, so that England was never so blackened by vice, wickedness, and crime—Lord Ashley's speech to wit—as at this moment; while Ireland, on the other hand, has been galvanized into a kind of Brummagen morality, that has really puffed up the people into an idea of their supernatural qualifications, and thus animated them into a power that they would never otherwise have had. The emancipation bill did all this, and what is said might be extended to a volume; therefore it was that act which rendered the present agitation formidable.—(Hear.) The Duke of Wellington might say, "We will pursue, we will overtake, we will divide the spoil." But there are two necessary to make that possible. There is a God in Heaven whose chosen title was the "Lord of Hosts," and he would teach proud England that she who was invincible, through the might of his arm, when she fought for Protestant truth and Protestant liberty, would be but a reed shaken with the wind, when an unprincipled British supremacy was the object of her struggle. The repeal agitation, therefore, is formidable just because Britain is unfaithful. That unfaithfulness was consummated by the emancipation act; that act was its climax; and so long as it is persevered in and gloried in, so long might it be apprehended that Papists would be allowed to shoot the tongue and wag the head at her. (Loud cheers.) But the resolution proceeded to say that the integrity of the empire never could be secured but by the repeal of the bill of '29; and it never could, just because the danger to it was the result of moral influence. Suppose Britain were involved in war to-morrow—suppose that America and France poured their troops upon these shores—suppose that Britain landed her regiments, what would be her exhortation? It would be—"Rush on, my sons, and conquer the Irish in order to maintain the existing system." And what is that system? One which locks up God's word from the national eye, which pensions and propagates Popery; that is to say, a system of apostacy and abomination through the length and breadth of the land. God in heaven forbid that they should be involved in such a contest. No; but there was but one right course. Let them repeal the emancipation act, and proceed to evangelise Ireland by Christian laws, and in a short time Popery will be but a thing to be recollected within her borders.

The resolution was passed with loud cheers.

THE CHURCH AND THE DISSENTERS.—The dissenters and their organs are perpetually lauding the voluntary system as all-powerful for the purposes of education, now how stands the fact? From Lord Ashley's statement, which was prepared with the greatest care, and has never been contradicted, it appears that in England and Wales the number of persons capable of some education amounts to 3,181,655; deducting one third as persons presumed to be educated at private expense, we have still remaining, 2,120,910; farther allowing 50,000 for children supposed to be educated in Union Houses, and 10 per cent. for absence and casualties, which would be 212,091, there remains 1,858,819, to be provided for at the public expense. The total number of *daily* scholars in connexion with the dissenters of every grade is only 95,000! The church now educates, without any exclusive government grant, 8 times as many poor children as the whole of these brawling dissenters put together! And yet there are left *without any daily instruction* in England and Wales no less than 1,014,193! After this let no man with a spark of honesty in his composition presume to get up at a public meeting and tell us that the voluntary system is sufficient for the purpose of education.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—We have learned, with extreme satisfaction, that his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge has been pressed to accept the appointment of Colonel of the Staff (an office of a similar character to that of Commander of the Forces,) under Lord Seaton, in the Ionian Islands; and it is more than probable that his Royal Highness will be induced to afford the country the benefit of his services in the very important and honourable office thus tendered for his acceptance.—*John Bull.*

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz who has the rank of major in the regiment of Hulans (of the Guards) at Potsdam, intends to quit the Prussian service before his marriage to an English Princess, and has already applied to his Majesty for his discharge which will be shortly given him, expressed in the most flattering terms. His younger brother intends to enter the Prussian service.

We understand that Lord Verulam has challenged all England with Robert de Gorham, to run the two middle miles at Newmarket, for 500 guineas aside, provided he is allowed 3lb., to which he considers his position, as a public challenger, entitles him. It is rumoured that the Duke of Bedford has accepted with Envoy. Should the match come off, of which we entertain but little doubt, it will excite greater interest than has been known at Newmarket since the days of Hambletonian and Diamond.

SUICIDE BY A LADY OF FORTUNE.—On Thursday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Carter at the residence of George Goodman, Esq., on Belmont Hill, Lee, Kent, on view of the body of Mrs. Sarah Wright, aged 91, who committed suicide by hanging herself to the top of her bedstead. The deceased was said to have been possessed of great wealth.

Mrs. Maria Johnston, attendant on the deceased, deposed that she had known her well for the last ten years; her age was 91, and she would have been 92 had she lived another day. Witness slept in the next room to her. She had gone to bed in good health the night before; about half past two she heard her get out of bed, and went to her, but she had got back again. About a quarter to seven went into the room and missed her from the bed. Went round to the other side, thinking she was hiding, as she was very childish and playful. She touched her feet below the bed and saw she was hanging behind the curtains; she called Mr. Goodwin, who ran in and exclaimed, "Get a knife." It was however, unnecessary, for on being slightly touched deceased slipped from out the thing by which she was suspended—it was a long swan down tippet, and not tied; it appeared to be only just twisted round her neck; her head was just resting on it. She appeared quite dead but warm.

In consequence of the state of his health from severe wounds received at Hyderabad, our gallant countryman, Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather, 22d has been obliged to quit temporarily, the command of his Regt. with the view of returning to Europe on leave of absence. Mrs. Pennefather the mother of the Colonel, thus received a pleasing account of his convalescence from the severe wounds he received in leading on the corps at Hyderabad.

Sir Henry Pottinger is understood to be first on the list for the next vacant governorship of a presidency in India.

By a mistake or blunder of the military authorities in London, the 26th Regt. is on the passage home from India, after 15 years service only, whilst the 8d and 13th are out 20 years without orders to return.

The Frist Lord of the Admiralty has, with his characteristic liberality, rescinded, within the last few days a very unjust and unpopular regulation introduced by his lordship's immediate predecessor. Lord Minto issueed an order prohibitory of any person becoming a candidate for a commission in the Royal Marines, who was not the son of a naval or marine officer. This stringent and invidions interdiction is now abolished, and young gentleman of all denominations are henceforth to be considered entitled to admission into this old and deservedly favourite arm of the service.

Death has been more than unusually busy of late amongst the ranks of our general officers, three of whom have fallen victims to his unsparing hand within the brief period of four days; Sir Thomas Hislop having died on the 3rd, Lord Forbes on the 4th, and Sir Hilgrove Turner on the 7th, of the present month. A singular circumstance is connected with the disease of these lamented and distinguished members of the Army. All of them were full generals, and each was colonel of a regiment. The patronage placed at the disposal of the Commander in-Chief since his re-accession to office, by the occurrence of casualties similar to those which we are now noticing, is unprecedented in the military annals of this country. To the manner in which his Grace has dispensed that patronage it would be superfluous to advert. It has hitherto given satisfaction to all classes of the service. The corps now vacant, namely, the 19th, 21st, and 48th, will afford the Duke ample scope for rewarding the merits of some of his old companions in arms; and we have no doubt that those best entitled to favourable consideration will be selected from his Grace's long list of candidates.

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT IN PARIS.—This affair, which has created so great a sensation in the fashionable circles of the French capital, and is freely commented upon in all quarters, took place on the 27th of last month. It appears that a somewhat intimate *liaison* had previously existed between the Prince and his *inamorata*, and as the lady occupied a stall at the fancy-fair of the Palais-Royal, which was given for the relief of the victims of Guadaloupe, the noble swain considered it a good opportunity to carry off his valuable prize. Accordingly when the proceedings of the day were about to close the happy pair bethought themselves of repairing to Fontainebleau, and their project was realized; but, as the course of true love never did run smooth, the union was but of short duration. The Prince is what may be termed a *bon vivant*, but being addicted to acts of intemperance from copious libations of the juicy grape, and being daily in a state which is better understood than described, it happened one evening that being fairly *Bacchiplenus*, he administered to his partner such a drubbing, that she did not think it prudent to remain any longer under his roof. The lady, consequently, started off for Milan where she now is, and the Prince returned to Paris. As the parties are well known, and as the matter has gained a considerable degree of notoriety, it becomes no longer necessary to conceal their names. The noble personages are—the Prince de Belgiose, an Italian of high birth, and married, about 40 years of age; and the Duchess de Plaisance, sister of the Prince de Wagram. The Prince is handsome, and the Duchess, who has forsaken her husband and family, has always been reckoned one of the beauties of Paris. She is distantly related to the Royal Family of Bavaria.


# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 16, 1843.


The next English Mail, which was to leave Liverpool on the 4th instant, will probably arrive here on Monday next.

REPEAL.—Extensive Repeal Meetings have lately been held in New-York, the speakers at which appear to have run quite mad, and launched into the most violent abuse of England. But few Americans take part in the proceedings, and the respectable papers denounce them, as unbecoming and impolitic. The following on that subject is from the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*:

"*Irish Repeal.*—'Agitation' in its most extensive sense is the order of the day on this subject, both in Ireland and this city, and our table literally groans with communications in favor of repeal. The character of these communications are as varied as the characters and impulses of the writers, and judging from them, the course of the Courier and Enquirer is of far more importance than we have the vanity to attribute to it. Some address themselves to our judgment, others to our interests, and not a few to our fears.

Now, we think we are quite as prompt to discover what is our *interest* in this matter as any of our innumerable correspondents: and if we would at once adopt the principles of our hypocritical neighbors of the *Journal of Commerce*, we should not hesitate to declare ourselves converts to the propriety of agitating this question of Repeal in the United States, and straight way, advocate all the measures which our friends so urgently press upon us. Nothing would be easier than to *say* that we are convinced; and there certainly would be no lack of argument and authority for so doing, when we find men of such distinction and admitted purity of character as WILLIAM H. SEWARD, not only attending and countenancing, but actually presiding at a meeting in the city of New York, the avowed object of which is to *raise funds* in furtherance of a repeal of the existing *Union* between England and Ireland! *How* those *funds* are to be used, or what possible use there can be for *funds* to procure this repeal, except to *arm* one portion of the British Empire against another, does not appear. But unfortunately for our *interests*, we are not convinced that these proceedings of our fellow-citizens are expedient or proper; and unfortunately too, while we know ourselves quite as falable as most men, it constitutes no part of our character to *pretend* to entertain or advocate principles which we at heart deem erroneous. Whether this be *honesty* or *obstinacy* is not for us to decide. Others will determine that question for themselves; and we will not at present attempt to disturb the self-complacency with which some of them have already arrived at, and put on record their opinion upon this question.

We wish that just now we could arrive at the conclusion, that we have been ignorant and prejudiced on this subject heretofore, and announce with all gravity that a new light is broken in upon us. In truth, we have striven hard to convince ourselves that we are in the wrong; but after all, in despite of our inclination, our interests, and if it please any portion of the public, *our fears*,—we are compelled to declare *frankly* and we hope *honestly*, that we have neither heard nor read a single *reason* why we should change our heretofore expressed opinions."

After a few words of sympathy for Ireland, the Editor proceeds:

"But sympathy for her misfortunes and a direct participation in her struggle, are widely different affairs; and we cannot for the life of us find a justification for the interference of the American people in this matter. Our judgement tells us that it is wrong; and until we are prepared to surrender its plainest dictates to the more generous impulses of our nature, or to our warmest *interests*, we cannot but *protest* against these repeal meetings."

To a writer he observes:

"The writer of the following temperate communication, is in error in supposing that we have ever entertained or expressed any other views on the subject of repeal than those we have recently put forth. Even now, much as we desire to see the iniquitous *union* repealed, and Ireland repossessed of her local Legislature, we deprecate *civil war*. Such a result would in our opinion, be most unfortunate, because unsuccessful against the immense power of the British Government; and we tremble at the infatuation and *cruelty* of men who, safe in the United States and out of the reach of danger to themselves, avow their desire to see a "*rebellion*" in Ireland. Let all such, prove their *honesty* by exposing their lives in her cause, instead of wasting their breath in *threats* which can bring no evil consequences upon themselves, while they may urge a generous and high minded nation to acts which cannot fail to deluge her fair fields with the best blood of her people."

The New York *Express* holds similar views, and says:

"We are opposed to such (as it appears to us) hasty and impulsive appeals to the passions, not to the plain common sense and reason, of the lovers of liberty and free institutions, as are now daily and nightly made by the leaders in this crusade. We do not fancy the spectacles (so strongly contrasting with the habits and usages of our country,) of robed and gowned divines, coming into mass meetings of the people, and inflaming them by eloquent and fiery appeals to attempt what? Utter impossibilities:—nothing less. It is to such language as that reported to have been uttered by a clergyman in Washington Hall on Wednesday evening that we object.

"The Reverend gentleman, after some preliminary remarks, observed that he compared that hat "(the hat in which the money was deposited,) to "Pandora's box—for as from that box emanated all "ills of life—universal misery, he trusted that that "hat would overwhelm England with destruction "The gold and silver would make balls, and the paper wadding for their cannon."

We object to it as impolitic, viewed even with the eyes of a friend to Repeal. For to what does it tend? To a rupture with England,—to a precipitation of the already sufficiently suffering Irish upon the very bayonets of the British regiments. Why, what was the scope of Mr. McKeen's argument on Wednesday evening? To hold out a false assurance of safety and success to the Repealers, in the event of a rupture, on the ground that England was too poor and pecuniarily embarrassed to go to war with any hope of succeeding!! Is not this the veriest infatuation? Is it not calculated to destroy and defeat the very ends proposed to be held in view by the friends of this agitation?

But we are told that we err greatly in calling this movement a crusade,—in attributing to it, as one of its ends and aims, the re-establishment of the Irish Church in its former supremacy in that country.—How can this position be impunged, when, by the last accounts from Ireland, we have a report of the proceedings of a Repeal meeting there, at which Mr. O'Connell was present, and loud in his applause, and approbatory in his remarks, upon a speech delivered by the Bishop of Ardagh, who took that occasion to make the following assurance?

"I know that virtually you all have reason to believe that the Bishops of Ireland were repealers; "but I have now again formally to announce to "you, that they have all declared themselves as "such, and that from shore we are now all repealers.—(Great cheering.)"

With these manifestations of the true nature and design of these movements before us we must be permitted to adhere to our opinion as to the exceeding impropriety of such a mode of carrying it on, as we see daily exhibited in this city. It is not the way. Great revolutions in opinion and sentiment are not achieved thus. Appeals to passion may bring men to blows, but such are more often used when the cause is bad or doubtful than when it is such as to challenge the sympathy and support of mankind; and such do not always bring the belligerant out of the fight so easily as they precipitate him into it. The political troubles of Ireland are not to be cured by making at one fell sacrifice, a holocaust of her most devoted friends; and yet such as it seems to us, must be the end of an agitation carried on in the excited and rash manner, in which so far as our observation has extended, this has been fomented and kept up.

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.—We are pleased to hear that the arrangements between the Sacred Music Society and the Mechanics' Institute are now completed, and that the beautiful organ belonging to the Society is now placed in an alcove made in the Lecture Room of the Hall of the Institute.—The society has been for some time past practising some of the most admired Chornses, &c. from Handel and Haydn's celebrated Oratorios of the Messiah, Creation, Judas Maccabeus, &c., and will shortly commence a series of Sacred Concerts for the season; the first of which will take place about the last of this month, and we shall be glad to find that these exertions are well appreciated by the community. The society has increased in numbers very materially during the last three months.

Her Majesty's ship Illustrious, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral sir Charles Adam, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, from Bermuda, after a very short passage of four days.

TIMBER LOST.—A large quantity of Pine Timber, said to be two thousand tons, broke adrift on Friday night, at Indian Town, and came through the Falls. But a small quantity was picked up, the most having gone to sea, causing a heavy loss to the owner.

*Declarations of Insolvency.*—9th June, Alexander Gillespie, of the City of Saint John, Trader; 13th, Francis Smith and Samuel Smith, of ditto, ship builders.

POST OFFICE.—We understand that a new arrangement has taken place in the Post Office Department of this City, and that John Howe, Esq. is appointed Deputy Post Master General for the Province, and Mr. James Hopley, who has been in the department for several years, is appointed Accountant. Two clerks have also been added to the office.

Her Majesty's Surveying steamer *Columbia* was piloted through the Falls, into the River St. John, by Captain William Eagles, on Tuesday last, where she will remain a short time for the accommodation of her Officers and crew while completing the survey of the River. When proceeding up the Long Reach, she ran on a sand bar, (Purdy's Point,) but was got off without damage.

A destructive fire broke out in Boston on the 4th instant, in a small wooden tenement between Theatre Alley and Federal street, one of the most combustible spots in the City. A great number of sheds, stables, and small buildings were destroyed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the ship *Edinburgh*, of this port, was leaving Prince's Dock, Liverpool, on the 18th May for Quebec, her carpenter, Mr. Hiram Lawson, accidentally fell from the mizen chains into the water, and is supposed to have been killed or severely hurted by striking the pier in his descent, as he immediately sunk and remained at the bottom The body was recovered in about fifteen minutes, but life was entirely extinct.—Mr. L. was the eldest son of Mr. Israel Lawson, of this city, and has left a wife and four small children, to mourn their sudden and melancholy bereavement. He was 36 years of age.—*Courier.*

NEW VESSEL.—The "*Fifeshire*," a copper fastened barque of 500 tons, built by Captain George Marr, of Quaco, for John Wishart, Esquire, of this city, was towed into our Harbour on the 4th inst. by the steamer *Nova Scotia*. She is beautifully modelled, well proportioned, and faithfully built, and is highly creditable to the taste and mechanical skill of her builder, whose experience as a shipmaster, and personal attention to his mechanical business, enable him to produce vessels in every way unexceptionable. The *Fifeshire* is a first class ship and a credit to the port.—*Ib.*

Among the passengers in the steamer *Caledonia* from Halifax for Liverpool, were the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, of this city, and Miss GRAY. The reverend gentleman is expected to be absent about two months. He accompanies his daughter, who has been advised to proceed to England, for the recovery of her health. The absence of Mr. Gray from the scene of his ministerial labours, will be much regretted by his congregation, even during the short period which it is expected he will be absent; and we sincerely hope that he may be permitted to return at the appointed time, with his interesting daughter restored to perfect health.—*New Bruns.*

Our American neighbours appear to have taken particular umbrage at the occupation by the British of the Sandwich Islands; indeed it is amusing to peruse the bombastic flourishes of some editors who prate about ousting the British from their possession per force; although not a word is said against the recent occupancy of the Marquesas Islands by the French. As a specimen of their ravings on this subject, we copy the following from a moderate paper, the Boston Courier:

"The capture of the Sandwich Islands is not a matter to be slightly passed over in this country, and already we see the papers in different states taking strong grounds against allowing the British to keep possession of them. The Norfolk papers of last Friday state that the President has been sent for by express, to return immediately to Washington, and there is little doubt that he was wanted in consequence of the news of this outrage which was received at the department of state. The New Orleans papers are particularly indignant on the subject, and one of them calls Lord George Paulett "Queen Victoria's acting brigand in the disgraceful affair." There is little doubt that the whole transaction was planned and *ordered* by the British ministry long ago, and that the favourable reception by them of an agent from the Islands was only an act of policy to prevent other nations suspecting their actual designs. The New Orleans Bee seems to have the right view of the principles and actions of Great Britain, and says that in these late proceedings we can see the workings of a hostility that contemplates the overthrow of free government, the promptings of a jealousy that will not rest until every form of Republic is sacrificed.

Of all the islands in the Pacific, there are none in which the people of this country have so much interest as in the Sandwich Islands. We have civilised them, so far as they are civilized; we have large commercial dealings with them, and they give us almost the only naval rendezvous we now have, between China and the west coast of America. It is true that our missionaries were the first to carry them the doctrines of the Christian religion, and that they were almost the only spots in the waste of waters, where our trading vessels, our ships engaged in the whale fisheries could touch without coming under the surveillance and authority of rival powers.

The following article is from the New Orleans Bulletin:—

The outrage committed by Great Britain in seizing the Sandwich Islands, is one of those sudden, bold and reckless strokes of policy with which that powerful, ambitious, insolent and crafty nation, is wont to startle the world: and the very daring and energy of which have hitherto given her almost perfect immunity in her aggressions. When we say *daring*, we mean daring in conception, daring, as those encroachments concern other civilized nations daring from their impudence and presumption—*not* daring in their execution; for there is no boldness nor valour in a great nation like the British, practised in all the arts, and having the advantage of all the arms of modern warfare, attacking, awing, overrunning and robbing bands of half naked savages, or a defenceless and harmless people like those in the Sandwich Islands.

From the amiable temper with which the British Cabinet learned of the seizure by the French government of the Marquesas group, and afterwards of Tahita, it was to be presumed that England had some bold scheme of aggression of her own in the same quarter of the world, and meant to shove to her neighbour across the channel that they do things only by the halves, and that it took her *for the big figure*. Accordingly we expected to hear, before very long, of a British seizure somewhere among those numerous islands, but were not prepared to hear that so important a group as the Sandwich Islands had been ventured upon.

The Sandwich Islands, in many respects, are the most important and interesting group in all Polynesia. They contain about 200,000 inhabitants, rapidly perfecting in the peaceable arts of civilization, and having schools, churches and missionary establishments in every part, planted and supplied almost entirely from the United States. They are situated immediately upon the great maritime highway which divides the three principal divisions of the earth; they abound in good harbors, and are the constant resort of the fishermen from this and other countries, and of commerce generally in those distant seas, for supplies, for safety, and for rest.

These islands were recently recognised by the United States, and by France, also, if we remember correctly, as an independant nation. An agent sent by the government of the islands to this country last fall, was received with attention, and in consequence of his visit, an appropriation was made by Congress for a commercial agency in return. A commissioner was appointed before the adjournment, and we believe embarked some time since. If our Consul, as is reported, was not recognized by Lord Paulet, because he was not accredited to my Lord Paulet's mistress, our special agent, sent out to the King of the Sandwich Islands, can hardly expect a better reception.

The Marquesas group, seized by France, were not supposed to be of any peculiar value, though they afforded very convenient resting-places in long voyages into those seas. But it seems, from avowals recently made in the French Chamber of Deputies, that that group was selected from its proximity to the isthmus through which it is proposed to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. When that canal is made, the Marquesas will occupy perhaps the most important position in the Pacific, and be second in no respect to any group save the Sandwich.

If the Government of the United States can sit by quietly and see the maritime and commercial nations of Europe divide among them these resting spots, planted by heaven in the midst of that wide sea for the benefit of the trade and navigation of the whole world, we do not know what outrage or wrong it will not submit to. All these islands, too, that have been seized—the Marquesas, Tahita, and the Sandwich—belong to the coast of this continent, and therefore upon the principle laid down by Mr. Monroe, in 1823, and recognised at the time, as the true doctrine of the country, ought to be sacred at our peril, from European aggressions.

But if the interests of American commerce and navigation, and the principle and policy that requires of this country to prevent the further acquisition of territory by European power on this continent and its outposts,—to say nothing of this insult to our representative in the islands, be not sufficient to arouse our Government, the effect which this seizure will have upon our rights in Oregon are worthy of consideration. The possession of the Sandwich Islands, with strong naval and military armaments there give Great Britain, at any time she chooses to take it, formal and full possession of that great and valuable territory, which is an integral part of this Republic."

We learn from the Boston Journal that a member of a mercantile house in Charlestown, has gone out to London to establish an agency in that city for the sale of Fresh Pond Ice.

HALIFAX, June 10.

*Anniversary of the arrival of Governor Cornwallis.*—The Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society honored the anniversary of the foundation of Halifax, on Thursday, by holding their annual festival at the "Prince's Lodge," in which for the first time, the ladies participated. At 10 o'clock, a. m. the steamer sir Charles Ogle first started with a numerous company for the scene of enjoyment, and at 3 p. m. she conveyed another detachment thither. A delightful clear sky added materially to the pleasures of the holiday. After several hours of unmingled enjoyment the company returned, and landed at 9 o'clock, apparently as untired at parting as when they assembled in the morning.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new Episcopal Church to be erected at Tusket, was laid at Tusket, on Wednesday last, with religious ceremonies. The Rev. Mr. Bullock, of Digby, and the Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Weymouth were present, and assisted at the services.—*Yarmouth Her.*

GOSFIELD, U. C. May 11.—A sad catastrophe took place in the township of Gosfield on the evening of Monday, May 8th. Two Indians had been drinking at a tavern in that township during the greater part of the day, and in returning to their wigwams in the evening, a quarrel ensued between them, when one of them plunged his knife into the abdomen of the other, and the bowels rushed out. The wounded man lived in great agony until Wednesday morning, when he expired. The murderer was arrested, but neither he nor the wounded man appear to have had the slightest remembrance of the fatal deed, or of its cause, so entirely were their faculties destroyed by intoxication.—The murdered man was well known in that vicinity for the last thirty years, as Bill Bell, and was much respected for his orderly conduct; he is said to be the last of his tribe, the Nanticotes.

MONTREAL, May 31st.—INCENDIARISM ON THE FRONTIER.—AMERICAN AGGRESSION.—We are sorry to announce a repetition of those outrages upon the frontier, which disgraced the period of the late rebellions. No sooner have the volunteer forces been disbanded, than the desperadoes on the American side have recommenced their atrocious acts. Many individuals in the neighbourhood of Odelthown rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to the sympathizers, by their gallant and successful opposition to the invading force, at Odelthown and Rouse's Point. Threats have been from time to time directed against them, and the protection of the troops having been withdrawn, these have been realized in signal acts of revenge. During the last week one dwelling house and three barns, were fired upon the same night, and apparently at the same time; they were distant about a quarter of a mile from each other, and no doubt can exist as to the act having been the work of incendiaries. The inhabitants of the house escaped as they were, but lost everything. In one of the barns three valuable horses and other cattle were consumed; in the others large quantities of produce.—*Herald.*

QUEBEC, June 2.—*Le Canadien*, of the 31st ultimo, states that twelve persons crossing a small stream in a canoe, on their way to the Church of St. Pierre, *Riviere du Sud*, on the 25th ult., were upset, and three young women drowned, named Langlois, Samson, and Lecomte. Accidents of this description have been unusually frequent this season, in consequence of the great rise in the streams, and the imprudent management of persons undertaking to cross them in overloaded vehicles.

By the exertions of Capt. VAUGHAN, who superintended the rising of the steamer