so polite in their day, what little progress, think you, our glorious reformation would have made?—(Cheers.) You my friends, would not be sitting now under your vine and fig tree, and I beseech you maintain your principles; and though some of your spiritual leaders may prove unfaithful, show that the laity are sound at the heart's core. (cheers.) The Church Education Society was formed for the purpose of diffusing the blessings of a sound and Scriptural education throughout the land; but I am sorry to learn that its progress in this diocese has been marred by the introduction of novelties also, which has obliged some of our best ministers to withdraw their schools from under its controul. Oh, Mr. Chairman, is this the time, when our beloved church is assailed by so many enemies from without that division should be created—that our people, are to be annoyed, as I our evangelical pastors marked out for episcopal censure? those godly men who kept the lamp of religion burning in our churches when the formalists were slumbering. Oh, tell it not in Gath publish it not in Ashelon—lest the opponents of true religion rejoice—the enemies of Christianity triumph; but should the sword of persecution be unsheathed or the envenomed dart be pointed against them, I trust that every true-hearted churchman will come forward in their defence; and as long as they preach the truth "as it is in Jesus" they will be sustained and supported by the laity. (Cheers) Why, sir, the infuriated conduct of certain individuals resembles that of the wretched inhabitants of Jerusalem when besieged by the Romans, who instead of uniting for defence of their city carried on an internal warfare, until all were involved in one common ruin. I trust that the resolutions which will emanate from this large and influential assembly (and which I hope will be transmitted to the Bishop) will make a salutary impression on his Lordship's mind; and as he has on former occasions, seen it to alter his line of procedure, he will on the present occasion harken to the advice of the laity, and let us live in harmony and peace. (Cheers)

John W. Clarke, Esq., moved the next resolution;

"That while we are firmly attached to the doctrine and discipline of the church of which we are members we gladly embrace the present opportunity of declaring our anxious desire not only to live on terms of Christian fellowship with our brother Protestants of other denominations, but to co-operate with them in every measure calculated to advance the principles of our common faith."

He was ardently desirous to have a cordial union amongst all Protestant denominations although differing in their mode of church government. He should wish to see a zeal among the clergy for promoting missionary operations—an impetus given to Bible Societies—and to the cause of Christian education among the poor. If this were done it would make the church more popular among other denominations. (Hear, hear.) This would be a more worthy object than taking up from the rubbish of antiquity obsolete forms to distract the peace of the church. (Cheers.)

John Bates Esq., rose to second the resolution. It contained an expression of attachment to their own Church, and it was right it should do so. (hear.) First meeting would admit that amongst all the Churches theirs was the best. Far be it from them or from any enlightened churchman, to say that theirs was the only church, or to treat with disrespect their brother Protestants. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Our Church has not taken upon herself to say what is an indispensible form of Church government. The Bible has not done so, and it has not pleased God to reveal it. While the essentials of religion are so laid down, that "a wayfaring man, though a fool need not err therein," yet it has been left us to devise the means by which the gospel may be most effectually propagated. He should be sorry any other opinion should fall from any member of the Church. If any objection to this could be raised in any place, it certainly could not be in this diocese, where society was of such a mixed character—where Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists met in their daily intercourse together; and when called on to do good must do so by uniting. They must call to recollection the men by whose instrumentality religion had been revived, and Missionary and Bible Societies established. (Hear, hear.) These great societies brought persons belonging to the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches together, and by this means they found that they were divided upon matters which should never be regarded as essentials. If any individual, however high in office, should proscribe the clergy from mixing with those of another church, they should raise their voices against this act. He (Mr. Bates) lately read a work published by members of the Church of Scotland, and he found that when the missionaries of that Church arrived in Jerusalem, they met the episcopal clergyman, who received them with cordiality and Christian fellowship. The Presbyterian spoke of his brother in love. There, in a foreign land, where first the religion of the cross had been preached, the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian met together in prayer—whilst one prayed, the other preached—afterwards they celebrated together the holy communion. He did not want this state here, but he wished for all that liberty which the Bible teaches, and in this way when men mix together, they are led to seek for truth, which will ultimately triumph. (Cheers.) Whilst he (Mr. Bates) was firmly attached to the Established Church of this country, and had a due respect for every man holding a high office in that church, it was gratifying to him to have an opportunity of expressing the wish he had to live on terms of Christian fellowship with all evangelical Protestants, and to co operate with them in advancing their common faith. (Cheers). Was there anything more monstrous than to create divisions among Protestants? He advocated Protestant union on religious grounds. There was no greater blessing than the enlargement of mind in these matters, by which evangelical Protestants were enabled to join in the important work of praise and prayer.—He did not intend to speak at so great a length but he felt strongly on the subject, and it was impossible when Pretestant peace was to be advocated that men should not be enthusiasts. (Cheers.)

It was then briefly moved by Robt. Wright, Esq.:

"That the Churchwardens be requested to communicate the resolutions passed at this meeting to the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore."

Seconded by John Hind, Esq., and passed unanimously.

Dr. M'Gee was then moved out of the chair, and J. F. Ferguson, Esq., requested to take it, after which it was moved by John Clarke, Esq., and seconded by Adam Hill, Esq.,

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. M'Gee for his promptitude in calling the meeting (in co-operation with Captain Boyd), and also for his very proper and dignified conduct in the chair."

The motion was passed unanimously, and amidst loud applause. This large, influential, and important meeting then separated.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

We have had an opportunity of viewing this splendid ship—beyond all question the finest which ever entered the port of Liverpool. Her build, her appearance, the neatness of her fittings, her substantial formation, and the accommodation which is afforded to both passengers and cargo are such as to entitle her to the utmost meed of praise. She is called the Queen of the West, because as we understand, she is the largest and best ship which has been built in New York. But if beauty of structure and majestic appearance could confer a title to monarchy of the waves, so far as the merchant service is concerned she must bear the palm. She was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, and may be seen, we are told by the reader, and the public generallay in the Waterloo-Dock until Tuesday next, when she goes into the North Graving Dock for a few days. Her burthen is 1,350 tons, and the length of her upper or spar-deck is according to the customs' measurement 198 feet, her main-deck 181 feet, breadth from beam to beam 37 ft. 6in., height between decks 7ft. 5in., depth of hold 22 feet. The length of her cabin is 90 feet—is the loftiest and lightest we have seen. It is fitted up in the most superb style of workmanship, and along each side runs the berths for passengers about a dozen in number, having doors neatly pannelled with Spanish mahogany, bordered with rosewood. It is lighted with three sky lights and beautifully painted glass at the stern, and in each sky-light is suspended a magnificent lamp of richly cut glass.—The ladies cabin is fitted up in like manner, adjoining to which are berths of the same commodious extent, some of which are so constructed as to afford a communication between them for the accommodation of families. From this cabin there is a private entrance to the main deck so as to afford access for ladies without the necessity of passing through the gentlemen's cabin. All the berths too have a considerable advantage in comparison with those we have hitherto noticed. Instead of being placed at the side of the ship, they are adjoining the cabin bulk head, where, of course, the motion of the vessel will not be so much felt. Each of the berths have also beautiful sofas placed in them, together with every convenience for the toilet. Adjoining the ladies' cabin to the right, is the captain's private state-room, a neat apartment, with sofa, desk, bookcase, and every requisite complete; and on the left is a large steward's pantry, much more commodious than some modern kitchens, apparently well stored with everything the most fastidious appetite could wish for. In connexion with this is a room devoted entirely to pastry, so that nothing need be wanting in that department. There are, too, icehouses of such size as to keep provisions for a whole voyage; with pens for sheep, cattle, fowls, pigs, &c., are provided, and these well stored, should any unforeseen circumstance render it necessary to have to slaughter them. The cooking apparatus is on an entirely new principle, suggested by Captain Woodhouse, who, from his long experience, is enabled to judge accurately of the wants of passengers. It is divided, so as to enable cabin and steerage passengers to have their provisions cooked seperate, and possess many advantages over those previously used. There are are also a number of state rooms from the main-hatch in the centre of the ship for second cabin passengers quite equal to the first cabins of many ships, and they are in the centre, so that the motion of the vessel even in a heavy sea, will scarcely be felt by them. The improved Albert, together whole length of the ship—is fitted up with permanent sleeping places on each side for steerage passengers and is lighted with air port holes and by skylights. This is decidedly the most commodious room to be found in any ship, and possesses the best accommodations. At the forepart of the vessel is a large windlass to wind up the cable, which is worked by means of a beam on deck. Yet it would be impossible for us to point out the various behaviour of such a vessel, unless we were thoroughly acquainted with nautical affairs. Suffice it to say, that every one will find all that the heart can desire, should he intend to visit the far west, from the most superbly fitted-up saloon downwards, not excluding what, on some vessels is a desideratum, abundance of water closets. The comfort of those who have to work the ship is not forgotten either, as there are two rooms in the forecastle for the seamen, and their labour must be lightened considerably by the decks from stern to stern being one entire level. The helmsmen find also a comfortable apartment for steering the ship, which is a room fitted up with two sofas in it and completely sheltered from the weather, so that there is no fear of their being washed overboard. The masts, spars, and rigging are all unique, and do credit to our brothers of the west. The worthy commander of the vessel, Capt. Woodhouse, whom we saw pointing out its beauties to a noble lord, appeared as proud of it as though he were the veritable monarch of the world in which he moved, and we almost envied him of the position he holds in being enabled to own for his bride a queen so magnificent and splendid.

A ROYAL BULL FIGHT IN SPAIN.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

MADRID, Oct. 12.

To day her Majesty and her sister made their appearance at a bull fight, or as the Court journals will express it "assisted at the performance, for the laudable object of procuring funds to build a church in Cambiri." This benefit netted about £1,000. For the church, for the good citizens of Madrid, male and female, filled the bulting to overflowing, through the combined influence of religion, loyalty, fashion, and the "classical spectacle of the amphitheatre." Her Majesty was surrounded by her Ministers, generals, and grand factionaries. Lopez and Serrano, Narvaez and Mazarredo, and the Duke of Bailen and Surageas all vied in splaishing and expatiating on the succession of combats, which lasted for three hours, and did not terminate until the sun had set for a considerable time, and it was no longer possible for her Majesty to discern whether the men were killing the bull or the bull killing the men. Eight bulls were slaughtered in the ring and 12 horses were left gored and disembowled there. (How many staggered off to die outside I know not.) Her Majesty was especially pleased to pay particular attention to everything said and done, and exhibited a degree of interest and animation, to which ordinary observer had previously though her incapable. But it is evident that she is far from apathetic or impassive when stimulated by congenial sights and subjects. Her loving subjects hailed her to-day as a truly Spanish Queen, wondering at the queenlinessness or self-denial of her mother, who had never brought her there, having given up the stirring spectacle during her widowhood (or second marriage.) "As for Espartero, he well deserved to be expelled for not encouraging the *toros*." Her Majesty was evidently resolved to enjoy herself and make up for the lost time. She was highly amused when the first bull ran in, scattering the quadrilla of combatants, and seriously interested as the bull advanced and the bull rushed upon the mounted picadors, goring, and tossing, and tearing up his horse, and trampling upon, doubling up and crushing the fallen rider.—The grotesque efforts of the bull to shake the half score of barbed darts out of his shoulder seemed to afford Her Majesty high amusement and instruction too, for one could, at a short distance, easily translate her animated gestures into such intelligent observations as "I am sure, Senor Lopez, the bull has feeling," &c. Her Majesty was also obviously gratified to observe, "What a noble animal a horse is!" and how he can run about with his entrails hanging out and bear to be mounted again, and again brought to the scratch—his eyes bandaged of course, otherwise he would not stand it, you know. Then his dying struggles, and rolls, and kicks in the air were so comical, while the bull, pawing, and snuffing, and kneeling on him turned him over and over, and ripped him up so knowingly, letting out the blood in gallons!"

"Truly 'twas a dainty dish to lay before a Queen!"

Nothing was wanting to complete the Royal sport but the death of half dozen men. One fellow was carried off with his ribs broken (it was said,) but that was nothing. Oyes! there were two omissions, though the loyal public frequently roared their suggestions to the stupid Alguazils who managed matters, to have the deficiency supplied, in honour of Her Majesty's presence and extreme patience whilst waiting for the last and most stupid bull, who would not fight and die game. The lieges shouted for *banderillas de fuego* (squib harpoons, to stick in his back), and *perros* (bull dogs) to worry him. These, however, were not produced. Excepting these additional triumphs of art, the Queen has now fairly enjoyed a Spanish bull fight, and although only aged 13 is pronounced "fit to govern Spain."

"The tree of knowledge has been plucked! All's known."

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

(From the Times of Thursday.)

Great preparations were made for the reception of her Majesty in Cambridge.

In Trumpington-street a triumphal arch of enormous dimensions had been erected. The framework of this arch was solidly formed of wood, and was completely covered over with laurel leaves and evergreens. It extended across the entire street, which at this point is of considerable breadth, and was apparently about 18 feet in depth. On account of its size and tasteful manner in which it was decorated, it formed a truly remarkable object, and the spot in which it was erected was most fitly selected, as it was here that Her Majesty and the Royal party entered the town of Cambridge. On each side of the arch were splendid stars intended for illumination in the evening, and in large letters the word "welcome, Victoria;" and here the corporation headed by T. Stevenson, Esq., the Mayor stood ready to receive Her Majesty.

On reaching the arch, the Prince made a sign to the drivers to stop, and the Mayor approached the carriage, and, dropping on his one knee, presented the corporation mace, amid the shouts and acclamations of the assembled thousands. The Queen graciously returned the mace, and the cortege moved on towards Trinity College in procession.

The front quadrangle of the college, where Her Majesty's apartments are located, was occupied also at an early hour by the students of the college and other members of the university, who were admitted by tickets, and also a number of ladies.

In the hall a temporary throne had been erected. The seat destined for Her Majesty's use consisted of an antique oaken chair, the back seat of which was covered with red velvet. This was surmounted by a canopy formed of crimson cloth, and hangings of the same material surrounded the chair, which was placed upon a raised dais. A footstool, covered with crimson cloth, was likewise placed near the chair.

The gallery at the end, the only gallery in the hall, was exclusively filled with ladies.

After partaking of lunch, Her Majesty entered the hall by a private way leading from the apartments of the lodge, at a quarter past 3 o'clock, and together with Prince Albert took her station on the top of the steps leading to the throne, which had been erected in the centre of the north side of the hall. On the right hand of the throne we observed the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lady Mont Edgecombe, and Miss Stanley, and on the left the Marquess of Exeter, &c. Her Majesty wore a blue silk dress with a black shawl, having a very deep gold border, and a pink bonnet. Prince Albert's dress was a blue coat and brass buttons, with a star on the left breast, and black cloth trousers.

As soon as the Queen and Prince Albert entered the hall, Earl Delaware who wore a doctor's gown, retired bowing, for the purpose of introducing into the Royal presence the various members of the university, who entered the hall according to their different orders of precedency. Among the first who appeared was Lord Lyndhurst, the High Steward of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University then read to Her Majesty a congratulating address, and afterwards presented to her a copy of which her Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

The Vice Chancellor next read and presented a congratulating address to Prince Albert, who, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which he had been received on his first visit to Cambridge.

During the whole of this ceremony both her Majesty and Prince Albert remained standing.

The heads of the colleges were then severally introduced by name to her Majesty; the Rev. J. Romilly, Registary, naming them as they were introduced.

The Royal party then retired and proceeded in dress carriages to King's College Chapel. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were loudly cheered as the procession passed along the streets.

The Ante-Chapel of King's College, extending from the outer door to the organ of the Chapel, was fitted up with a railed avenue, covered and carpeted with crimson cloth, for her Majesty to pass through to the Chapel. The space on either side was appropriated to the use of the public—that is to say, to the ladies and families of the members of the University and of the influential people in the Town. On leaving Trinity College her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and her suite, drove round the quadrangle of King's College, and alighted at the door of the Ante-Chapel. A strong sunlight fell on the face of the Queen and the Prince as they entered, which showed them to much advantage.—Both appeared to be remarkably well. They bowed to the people, and passed on into the chapel.—We observed that her Majesty on entering the building seemed struck with the beauty of its architecture. She turned her eyes upwards to the lofty and elaborately ornamented ceiling, and remained for a moment or two in evident admiration.

From the Ante-Chapel Her Majesty and Prince Albert proceeded along the Chapel to the seats which had been provided for them, and which were placed under a canopy in front of the alter table.—The chair occupied by her Majesty is a very ancient and curiously carved one. It is said to be same as was used by Queen Elizabeth. Another chair, more modern in its fashion, but formed also of carved wood, had been prepared for Prince Albert. The attendants on her Majesty occupied seats on the lower step of this temporary throne.

The beautiful cathedral service of our Church was then impressively performed, and at the conclusion of it her Majesty withdrew, conducted down the Chapel by Prince Albert. When Her Majesty had gone as far as the screen, she and Prince Albert turned round again, and stood for some moments contemplating in admiration the splendid colours and painting of the Great East Window.

Her Majesty and the Royal party then returned in the same order to Trinity lodge.

The town was superbly illuminated in the evening. A display of fireworks took place, and a ball is to be held at Trinity lodge at 9 o'clock.

(From the Times.)

It was about a quarter before 10 o'clock when the Queen and Prince Albert left Trinity College, their first destination being the Senate-house, where the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was to be conferred on his Royal Highness.

At one end, opposite the entrance through which the Queen, Prince Albert, and their distinguished attendants were conducted into the Senate house, a very handsome throne had been erected upon a platform, apparently about 5 feet high, to which an ascent was formed by a flight of steps leading from the centre of the hall in which it stood. On this platform two State chairs were placed, one for the Queen, and the other for Prince Albert, which were surmounted by a tasteful semicircular canopy, covered with crimson cloth, having hangings to correspond. The inside of the canopy and hangings were lined with white flutted silk, and the whole presented a very pretty effect. To the right and left of the platform on which the throne stood, two short galleries had been constructed, rising slightly from the floor. These were occupied by ladies, as was also the gallery over the throne. The other galleries were filled by under-graduates, and were exceedingly crowded, and the floor of the Senate house was appropriated to Masters of Arts. On the platform, or dais, several heads of houses and their ladies were stationed. Her Majesty entered the Senate-house, about 10 minutes before 10 o'clock, and walked, supported by the Prince, towards the throne, being preceded by the Esquire Bedells and the Lord Chamberlain, and followed by the Vice-Chancellor and royal suite. It would be difficult to describe the tumult of applause which arose in the Hall as soon as the Queen and Prince Albert made their appearance. Everybody knows the "heart and soul" style in which the undergraduates express their feelings of satisfaction whenever they welcome persons whom they desire to see, but on the present occasion they might be said even to surpass themselves, in the stentorian energy of their applause, which was continued most untiringly until the Queen and Prince reached the throne, and, turning round, bowed to the assembly, when the cheering, accompanied by the waving of caps and hats, and the stamping of feet, was, if possible, increased, and was audible to a considerable distance outside of the building. Her Majesty wore a claret-coloured silk dress striped with black, an amber coloured Indian crape shawl beautifully embroidered with a wreath of flowers, and a bonnet of lilac-coloured silk covered with lace, and ornamented with flowers. Prince Albert wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with the riband and star of the Garter, and other Orders.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert having taken their seats, the usual forms attending the ceremony of conferring a doctor's degree were gone through. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was led from his chair by the Senior Bedell, to the front of the platform, and then the Public Orator (Mr. Crick,) standing at his Royal Highness's left hand, delivered a commendatory oration in Latin, at the conclusion of which the Prince was robed in the scarlet gown of a Doctor, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on his Royal Highness by the Vice-Chancellor, who administered to him the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. When the ceremony was concluded, a loud cheer was raised for Prince Albert, whom they greeted by title of "Doctor," just conferred on him.

After this ceremony, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by Royal mandate on the Rev. R. Phelps, Master of Sidney Sussex College. Her Majesty, Prince Albert and suite then retired from the senate house, in the order in which they entered, amidst deafening cheers and cries of "Vivat Regina!"

From the Senate house Her Majesty proceeded to the Geological Museum, the curiosities of which were explained by Professor Sedgwick, and thence to the University Library, which forms the west side of the square, and consists of the whole range of the story over the Public Schools. Her Majesty was shown the various valuable relics of antiquity, the paintings, and other objects of attraction with which the Library abounds, and she appeared highly gratified with them. As her Majesty left the Library to go to St. Mary's Church, where her carriage was stationed, there was a space of about a hundred yards or so over which she had to walk.—Here an amusing incident occurred, which showed in a striking way the loyalty and gallantry of the undergraduates. These young gentlemen had assembled in great numbers, and formed a line on either side of the way across which the Queen would have to pass. As soon as her Majesty appeared—the thought seemed to strike them all simultaneously—they threw off their gowns, and laid them on the ground for her Majesty to walk upon. This characteristic act appeared to amuse the Queen very much. As soon as she had passed, there was a general scramble to recover the gowns many of which will doubtless be preserved by the owners as mementoes of Royalty.

From the Library her Majesty and the Prince proceeded to King's College, of which they inspected all the most interesting features.

After quitting King's college, the Queen and Prince Albert, together with the whole of the Royal party, proceeded to test at John's college. Prince Albert in his newly acquired academical dress.

The Hall of the College had been previously arranged for the reception of the Royal party. The floor of it was covered with crimson cloth, and the raised part with turkey carpeting. A luncheon was here provided for the Royal visitors, but we believe her majesty did not partake of it, but returned to Trinity College to lunch.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—It was about half past one o'clock in the day that his Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied by Colonel Bouverie, proceeded from Trinity college to Christ's college; her majesty remained at Trinity. This college is always an object of peculiar curiosity from its having been the scene of some of the earlier years of John Milton. What his Royal Highness more particularly wished to see was the mulberry tree in the garden, which was planted by Milton himself while at college. He was conducted to the spot, and evinced much interest in this relic of departed genius. The trunk of the tree is a good deal injured and shattered, but it is protected by sheet lead.

From Christ's his Royal Highness proceeded to Sydney Sussex, Magdalen, and Jesus Colleges, at all of which he was received with every possible attention by the authorities. From Jesus College the Prince returned to Trinity, and shortly afterwards her majesty, accompanied by the Prince, again left the Lodge and went to Corpus College, to the Pit Press, to the Fitzwilliam Museum, and lastly to the "Round" church [the church of the Holy sepulchre.] in Bridge-street. From the Round church her majesty returned to Trinity College to prepare for her departure for Wimpole.

AN ORATION BY THE IRISH DEMOSTHENES.

(From Punch.)

(BEFORE THE PROCLAMATION.)

O free-born Irishmen!—Ah, no! slaves! We stand upon a spot where, 600 years ago, the green turf beneath our feet was purple with the blood of our fathers. Fathers? Oh, worse! Mothers and their lovely daughters. This blood was shed by the Saxons—by those who are now longing to cut your throats. Oh! do not think—do not dream of cutting theirs. There would be a strong excuse for you, a strong excuse, a mighty, great, an almost holy excuse! but you would not be right—not quite right. And what did the Saxons do when they had shed all this blood. They wrote the word "potatoes" with it.

Oh! be calm, let me ask you to be calm. I see the lightning of indignation flashing from your eyes. I hear the thunder of your ire. It shakes heaven and earth; and all the buttermilk turns sour. I tremble at what I have said. I fear I have gone too far. I would not go too far for the world. Suppose, only suppose, you were to rush to Dublin, storm the castle, and put the slaves and despots to the sword—What should I do? I do not know what I should do. Oh! shout, and say you will not do this if you can help it. That shout satisfies me.—If your endeavours to obtain justice should longer be frustrated; if we do not get repeal by constitutional means; you might be driven to act as I said. Mind, I only say, if—mark that if. If you were so to act, posterity would approve this conduct. Posterity would say you vindicated your just rights. I should blame you, I am obliged to say I should blame you, although I should agree with posterity that you had vindicated your rights.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?"

But I am certain—that is, nearly certain—that you will not strike such a blow. Oh, no! you are too loyal to our gracious Queen. Hurrah, boys, for the Queen! Another cheer! Yes; we love our Queen. We should not love her if what she said of us in her speech from the throne were not the words of her ministers. Three groans for the ministers! I wish they could hear these groans.—They are doing their utmost to drive us to rebel.—If we were to rebel, we might hurt the miscreants from power, and secure our independence for ever. But let us not rebel—I should be very sorry if we were forced to rebel. One word more. Never forget that money is the sinews of—agitation; and let each contribution to the repeal fund exceed, if possible, the last.

ANOTHER.

(AFTER THE PROCLAMATION.)

Countrymen,—If you love me be easy, keep within doors and be quiet. Any one that speaks of repeal in a tone above a pig's whisper is no friend to Ireland. For the love of the lion of the fold of Judah, and the dove of Galway, and of—myself and the association—be quiet. Not that we fear the Sas—no—I promised O'Neill that I'd not use that word any more. Not that we fear the military gentlemen whom her gracious Majesty has sent over for our protection—but I am on bail—recollect that, Irishmen, I'm on bail!

Enlargement of Woolwich Dockyard.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have caused notices to quit to be served on the occupiers of several houses in Charlotte and Adam's place, adjoining the Dock-yard at woolwich, it being intended to pull them, fifty in number, down, to enlarge the Dock-yard, and form a factory for the manufacture of steam boilers, &c. In consquence of this enlargement this roadway will be turned, and carried in a straight line across the field, instead of, as at present, down a steep delivity, by which the access to the town will be wonderfully improved.—Their lordships have also given orders to suspend the further works of a stupendous chimney, which has already occupied nearly twelvemonths in the erection, and it is intended to carry up 100 feet higher. It is to be closely boarded over the top during winter, to prevent it being damaged by the frost. It will be undoubtedly the largest chimney in the kingdom, and is generally called the "Monster Chimney."

A letter from Grasiz (Syria) states that a vulture lately pounced down on an infant, ten months old, which a woman had left her for a monument on the grass, in a field, near Wasz. It carried up its prey and alighting fifty yards off, began to devour it.—Some farmer's men ran up, and frightened it away, but the child was so dreadfully torn that it died immediately.

We find from the *Moniteur*, that the French government are making every exertion to rival England by increasing their naval force, and especially by building steam vessels of war, it is say, to the number of seventy.

According to the recent decision, the impression of a thistle on a common pencil-case, with the motto "Dinna forget," is chargeable as armorial bearings when used, and subjects to a duty of £2. 8s.

Enormous Magnet.—Dr. Scoresby stated to the British Association, at Cork, that he had constructed a magnet that will support a ton weight!!!

OILS.—The prices of all descriptions of common Oils are well maintained, with the exception of Cod Oil which is dull of sale at £32 10s. to £33 per ton; Pale Seal £36; South Sea £33 to £37 10s. per ton.

Colonel Jones, Commandant of the Portsmouth Division Royal Marines, was seized with a fit in the vicinity of the barracks, and fell with violence upon the pavement. He is seventy years of age.

A PROTESTANT CONVENT.—Last Sunday morning an Italian gentleman publicly recanted from the errors of Popery at Chichester cathedral. The Dean of Chichester preached an appropriate sermon from the words. "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." The cathedral was much crowded, the novel circumstance having attracted many Dissenters and others who do not usually attend. In reference to the above, the *Hampshire Advertiser* says, "Signor C. F. Vignati, the person in question, is a native of Italy, and was for several years a monk of the Franciscan order in a monastery at Lodi. He has for a considerable time shown a decided inclination towards Protestantism; but never made a public avowal of his sentiments until sunday last."—*Oxford Herald.*

AMERICAN PACKETS.—It is the intention of the mercantile community to memorialise the government for some alteration in the present system of regulating the sailing of the Halifax steamers, by which the mails are conveyed to and from America. Much inconvenience was occasioned yesterday in the city, by the short period of time allowed to elapse between the arrival of the *Caledonia* from Halifax, and the sailing of the American packet from Liverpool, rendering it impossible to pay proper attention to the letters which had arrived by the first mentioned vessel. The letters by the *Caledonia* were delivered in London yesterday afternoon by four o'clock, and had to be answered and despatched by six o'clock the same day, in order to be in time for the return steamer. The merchants are anxious that one clear day should be allowed to elapse between the arrival of one packet and the sailing of another, to afford time for the proper despatch of business. During the discussion of the journal mentioned, a week was allowed to elapse.—*Morning Chronicle.*

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 1, 1843.

INTER-COLONIAL COMMERCE.

We have frequently of late had our attention called to this very important point. We have viewed with some degree of concern the falling off of our intercourse with the British West India Islands, as well as the impolitic course followed by the Home Government in permitting the Americans to trade with them on terms which have proved alike ruinous to the Colonies and the Parent State. To these Colonies, first, the Americans, (as far as provisions is concerned) having the advantage of as both in climate, population, and geographical position, can and will undersell us in our own market in the West Indies: secondly, the interests of Great Britain are also sacrificed by the present policy, inasmuch as her Colonies being obliged to struggle with an unproductive commercial system, cannot become consumers of British Goods to the extent they otherwise would do, under a properly regulated, protective tariff. We have on several former occasions reviewed this matter, and laid our opinions before the public, and we suppose, we were to rush to Dublin, storm the castle, and put the slaves and despots to the sword—What should I do? I do not know what I should do. Oh! shout, and say you will not do this if you can help it. That shout satisfies me.—If your endeavours to obtain justice should longer be frustrated; if we do not get repeal by constitutional means; you might be driven to act as I said. Mind, I only say, if—mark that if. If you were so to act, posterity would approve this conduct. Posterity would say you vindicated your just rights. I should blame you, I am obliged to say I should blame you, although I should agree with posterity that you had vindicated your rights.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?"

But I am certain—that is, nearly certain—that you will not strike such a blow. Oh, no! you are too loyal to our gracious Queen. Hurrah, boys, for the Queen! Another cheer! Yes; we love our Queen. We should not love her if what she said of us in her speech from the throne were not the words of her ministers. Three groans for the ministers! I wish they could hear these groans.—They are doing their utmost to drive us to rebel.—If we were to rebel, we might hurt the miscreants from power, and secure our independence for ever. But let us not rebel—I should be very sorry if we were forced to rebel. One word more. Never forget that money is the sinews of—agitation; and let each contribution to the repeal fund exceed, if possible, the last.

ANOTHER.

(AFTER THE PROCLAMATION.)

Countrymen,—If you love me be easy, keep within doors and be quiet. Any one that speaks of repeal in a tone above a pig's whisper is no friend to Ireland. For the love of the lion of the fold of Judah, and the dove of Galway, and of—myself and the association—be quiet. Not that we fear the Sas—no—I promised O'Neill that I'd not use that word any more. Not that we fear the military gentlemen whom her gracious Majesty has sent over for our protection—but I am on bail—recollect that, Irishmen, I'm on bail!

Enlargement of Woolwich Dockyard.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have caused notices to quit to be served on the occupiers of several houses in Charlotte and Adam's place, adjoining the Dock-yard at woolwich, it being intended to pull them, fifty in number, down, to enlarge the Dock-yard, and form a factory for the manufacture of steam boilers, &c. In consquence of this enlargement this roadway will be turned, and carried in a straight line across the field, instead of, as at present, down a steep delivity, by which the access to the town will be wonderfully improved.—Their lordships have also given orders to suspend the further works of a stupendous chimney, which has already occupied nearly twelvemonths in the erection, and it is intended to carry up 100 feet higher. It is to be closely boarded over the top during winter, to prevent it being damaged by the frost. It will be undoubtedly the largest chimney in the kingdom, and is generally called the "Monster Chimney."

A letter from Grasiz (Syria) states that a vulture lately pounced down on an infant, ten months old, which a woman had left her for a monument on the grass, in a field, near Wasz. It carried up its prey and alighting fifty yards off, began to devour it.—Some farmer's men ran up, and frightened it away, but the child was so dreadfully torn that it died immediately.

We find from the *Moniteur*, that the French government are making every exertion to rival England by increasing their naval force, and especially by building steam vessels of war, it is say, to the number of seventy.

According to the recent decision, the impression of a thistle on a common pencil-case, with the motto "Dinna forget," is chargeable as armorial bearings when used, and subjects to a duty of £2. 8s.

Enormous Magnet.—Dr. Scoresby stated to the British Association, at Cork, that he had constructed a magnet that will support a ton weight!!!

OILS.—The prices of all descriptions of common Oils are well maintained, with the exception of Cod Oil which is dull of sale at £32 10s. to £33 per ton; Pale Seal £36; South Sea £33 to £37 10s. per ton.

Colonel Jones, Commandant of the Portsmouth Division Royal Marines, was seized with a fit in the vicinity of the barracks, and fell with violence upon the pavement. He is seventy years of age.

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Nature itself has pointed out to erring