NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Sunday, July 7, 1844.

THREE DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

ADVANCE IN THE COTTON MARKET.

FRENCH WAR WITH MOROCCO.

Appeal of Repealers to the Queen.

ANSWER OF THE QUEEN.

&c., &c., &c.

That skimmer of the seas, the Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, with advices from London to the evening of the 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d ult., inclusive.—These dates are three days later than those by the Britannia.

She has thus arrived on Sunday morning, as usual. She came in past the Hook and stole up by Staten Island under a bright moonlight, unbeknown to any one save our news-collector, who boarded her over an hour ahead of all others.

The intelligence is not of the highest importance, except as far as cotton is concerned.

That great staple, Cotton, has advanced full one-eighth.

The Queen assumes a firm and decided tone in her answer to the Repealers.

France has taken her stand relative to Morocco.

Among the passengers in the Great Western are Captain Hoskens and Sidney Smith. The latter is well known in Pennsylvania. She brings 37 passengers in all.

Earthquakes and drought have visited Scotland

Mrs. Gore's prize comedy, "Quid pro Quo," has been perfectly successful.

Earl de Grey has not yet given up the government of Ireland, but intends shortly to do so.

There is an injunction on the monster steamer Great Britain. This of course will keep her in dock for some time yet.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, June 21.—The House of Commons went into committee on the Sugar Duties bill.

The third clause gave rise to a long and interesting discussion; on a division it was carried by 114 to 60.

On clause 7 a discussion arose upon the right to make slave-grown sugar from the Danish islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas pay the higher duties.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the subject was under legal consideration.

Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. C. WOOD objected to the clause on the grounds raised by Mr. BARING.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said a legal construction had been put upon the treaty, by which the Danes were exempted from the payment of certain dues paid by the Hollanders and alien merchants.

The remaining clauses were eventually agreed to. On the preamble being put, Mr. DUNCOMBE moved the omission of the works "Freely and voluntarily grant the duties." He said the government was the laughing-stock of the country.

Sir R. PEEL said there was nothing extraordinary in the House rescinding its vote. Lord ALTHORP had asked the House to pursue the same course with regard to the malt tax.

Mr. DUNCOMBE ultimately withdrew his motion.

The German papers state that the riot of the journeymen weavers in Silesia was of greater importance than was stated in the first instance, but that at the date of the last accounts there was every reason to believe that it would be effectually quelled Large numbers of the rioters are said, however, to have taken refuge in the mountains. The property of the master weavers destroyed by their rebellious workmen is said to have been of considerable value. Some rioting has also taken place at Breslau, but there the injury was confined to the breaking of windows. The rioters were workmen and apprentices.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND SIR ROBERT PEEL. During the imperial visit to Windsor, the Emperor had a long conference with Sir Robert Peel. The subject discussed was one apparently of great interest. The Emperor spoke first, and at considerable length—he grew more animated, and before he concluded gesticulated with great energy. Sir Robert Peel listened with calm and almost pleased attention till his imperial Majesty concluded. The reply of the Premier was long and earnest; as he concluded, he grew very animated, and in the heat of his argument seemed almost to lose sight of that deferential manner so peculiarly his characteristic when addressing persons of very exalted rank, and before he concluded he used as much action as he generally does in a debate in the House of Commons. We leave to others to guess the subject of their conversation. France, Spain, India, Poland, Ireland, or Turkey, each or all. One thing is certain, that it was no trifling matter that could thus have excited two such characters as the Emperor of Russia and the Prime Minister of Great Britain.—*Cheltenham Looker-on.*

An immense steamer, to be named the Terrible, and to be fitted with engines of 800 horse power, is now building at the dock-yard, Deptford. She will be soon ready for launching.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar General, was 855; namely, males 445, females 410. The weekly average for the past five years previously to the commencement of 1844 has been 946.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL.—In the quarter ending 5th April, 1843, the quantity of foreign wool entered for home consumption was 4,648,887 lbs.; in the same quarter of the present year the quantity so entered was 9,697,895 lbs., and yet, notwithstanding this large increase, amounting to about 120 per cent., the English farmer is obtaining at least 25 per cent. more for his wool than he received last year.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Glasgow Herald says—In consequence of the strike, iron is said to have risen from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per ton above last week's prices. The following are the nominal quotations: Pigs, £3 10s to 3 13; bars, £6 10s to £7; rods, £7 10s to £8; sheets, &c., £10 to £10 10s.

The King of Saxony took his departure from Buckingham Palace yesterday morning on a tour. The Queen and Prince Albert conducted their august guest to the Grand Hall, and there took leave of their illustrious visitor. His Majesty also took leave of the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and was handed to his carriage by the Master of the Horse and the equerries in waiting. The King quitted the Palace at 20 minutes past nine, attended by his Excellency Baron de Gersdorff. Baron de Reichardt and Dr. Carus followed in another open carriage. Mr. Colquhoun had an interview on Wednesday with the King of Saxony.

A WEST INDIAMAN.—Considerable curiosity was excited yesterday at the St. Katherine's Docks in consequence of the arrival of a vessel from Bermuda of only 41 tons burthen, manned entirely by men of color, and having a cargo consisting entirely of arrow root, which has accomplished the voyage in the incredibly short space of thirty-one days. This Lilliputian vessel has only one mast, her sides are not more than from 12 to 15 inches from the deck, having a hand-rail raised above the same, of about the same height; the stern is quite even with the deck, open and unprotected; and altogether she has more the appearance of a yacht, than a vessel capable of journeying a voyage across the Atlantic. Though so small, she is evidently of great strength, and has no vestige of paint or ornament about her.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his customary banquet at Apsley House, to a numerous circle of those surviving officers who participated in the glories of that ever-memorable engagement. Long previous to the usual hour of meeting, the gateways in Picadilly were literally crowded by persons of all grades, anxious and curious to obtain a glimpse of the distinguished veterans who were to assemble at the noble duke's hospitable board. Shortly before seven the carriages began to arrive, and while the company were gathering, the full band of the Grenadier Guards (the Duke's regiment), stationed in the vestibule, performed a variety of martial music. The Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Strafford, Lord Saltoun, &c., on being recognized by the crowd without, were warmly cheered. It was twenty minutes past seven when his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater (a Waterloo officer), and Lord George Lennox.—*London Gaz. June 19.*

EXCHANGE, &c.—The premium on gold at Paris is 12½ per mille, which, at the English mint price of £3 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 46½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 50, it follows that gold is 0.14 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 435½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of £3 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 10½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 8½, it follows that gold is 0.75 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London. The course of exchange at New York on London is 109 per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is 0 58 per cent against England; but the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at sixty days' sight, the interest must be deducted from the above difference.

The following are the official returns of the exports of the precious metals from the port of London, for the week ending 18th ult:—

Silver coin to Rotterdam,	53,000 oz.
Do. Fort Kitts,	200*l.*
Silver bars to Hamburgh,	4,800 oz.
Bullion to Rotterdam,	11,800
Do. Hamburgh,	6,800

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—Lieutenant Friend, R. N., the government emigration agent at Cove, has received a communication dated May 29, from Mr. M. H. Perley, who fills the same office at St. John's, New Brunswick, from which the following is an extract: "The Philadelphia riots have caused a great sensation among the Roman Catholic Irish all over America. Some of the fugitives are said to have arrived here, and it is easy to foresee that these riots will, in their results, have great influence over coming events, both in the United States and the British North American colonies."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Fanny Elssler made her first appearance this season last night in the little ballet of *Le Delire d'un Peintre*, which was brought out towards the close of last season. It scarcely amounts to more than a sketch; but the idea is exceedingly graceful and poetical, and affords scope for some admirable pantomine both from herself and Perrot. On her first entrance she was received with repeated rounds of applause, which continued for some time Her Majesty and Prince Albert honored the performance with their presence accompanied by the King of Saxony, who occupied a seat in the Royal box.

Ireland.

GOVERNMENT AND THE REPEAL.—The *Cork Reporter* states that it has received information, from sources upon which it places full reliance, that "a bill, to be preceded by a message from the Crown, will very soon—perhaps in the course of a few nights—be brought in by Sir R. Peel, which will have for its object the suppression of the association. After consultation, it was found that no existing law could reach it, and though it may be put down by proclamation, Sir R. Peel will rather resort to Parliament, which he can assuredly count upon to pass any measure of coercion for Ireland, than take the odium upon himself of acting with "a rigor beyond the law." We do not pretend to know what the provisions are or will be of the coming measure; but we are given to understand, by our informants, that they will be of a most stringent and severe character. The great difficulty in *framing it*, we are told, has been, before what tribunal prosecutions would be brought; for, in the present temper of the times, that of juries would, if possible, be avoided; but as to do so would be too great a sketch, a power, it is said, will be given to the Crown of changing the venue to whatever place it may choose—the penalty, in case of a conviction, to be transportation for attempting the severance of the Union.

The Late State Trials.

A meeting of inhabitants of the Borough was held yesterday at the Town-hall, for the purpose of protesting against the course pursued by the government towards Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners in the case of the late State trials, and also to memorialize her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to order their liberation from prison. The High Bailiff, upon taking the chair, read the requisition convening the meeting; also a letter from Mr. Benjamin Wood, the representative from the Borough, expressing his concurrence in the object of the meeting, and his regret that severe illness prevented his attendance at the meeting.—Mr. Boxer proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the meeting deeply deplored the present state of Ireland, and expressed its strong disapprobation of the conduct of the government as regarded the proceedings against Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners, for exercising their rights as free citizens. Mr. Beacon moved the next resolution, expressive of deep sympathy with Mr. O'Connell, and the other prisoners, observing that, knowing they were unjustly imprisoned, the meeting would use every exertion to restore them to liberty and protect them in the exercise of the rights of free discussion, and also to redress the grievances of Ireland. On the motion of Mr. Stephens, seconded by Mr. Knight, a memorial to the Queen was adopted, calling attention to the present state of Ireland, and praying that the people of that country may be placed upon the same footing as those of England, and that her Majesty would adopt such measures as would tend to tranquilize that country. It also prayed that her Majesty would order the immediate release of Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners. A resolution was proposed and carried, that the memorial should be signed by the High Bailiff, on behalf of the meeting.—*London Globe, June 21.*

Address to the Queen.

Mr. O'Brien read the subjoined address, which he termed a national declaration to be satisfied with nothing less than a Repeal of the Legislative Union:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign—We, the undersigned inhabitants and natives of the Kingdom of Ireland, being deeply aggrieved and incensed by the acts of those who misuse your Majesty's name to sanction their aggressions upon our rights and liberties, and confiding in your Majesty's benign disposition towards your loyal Irish subjects, venture to approach your throne with this our appeal for redress. An event, Most Gracious Sovereign, has occurrred, which has caused to the Irish nation intense sorrow, alarm, and indignation. The most illustrious of your Majesty's subjects, together with six others of our fellow-countrymen, are now inmates of a common jail—having been convicted by means which we believe to be unconstitutional, illegal, and unjust, for having performed acts, deserving not of punishment, but of the highest commendation. Desiring to unfold to your Majesty the course of circumstances which have brought to pass this event, never to be forgotten by the Irish nation, we beg respectfully to represent to your Majesty that your Irish subjects claim to be a free people, and to be as much entitled to the enjoyment of free institutions as the most favored inhabitants of your empire That, for several hundred years, they possessed, under the Crown of England, a national parliament. That by a combination of wickedness almost without parallel, they were, in the year 1800, deprived of this their ancient birthright and inheritance. That they have since learned by the sad experience of forty-three years, how great a loss their country sustained in exchanging self-government or provincial dependency. That in the British parliament Irish interests are neglected, Irish feelings find no sympathy, Irish opinion possesses no weight; and that the fruit of British legislation for Ireland has been the prostration of all those resources, moral and material, which can give dignity, prosperity, and contentment to a nation. One man had sufficient penetration to discover the cause of our sufferings, and sufficient energy to rouse his countrymen to assist him in the almost hopeless task of recovering our Legislature. His mission was peaceful. He announced, that no triumph which we could achieve was to be accepted, if won by the effusion of a single drop of blood. He relied upon the irresistible influence of opinion, sustained by consciousness of the force of his reasoning, and of the righteousness of his cause. He called together his fellow-countrymen. They assembled in peaceful array. He asked them whether his opinions were confirmed by their concurrence. They answered, with a voice almost unanimous, that there is no hope for Ireland, save in the restoration of her Legislature. Such is the offence of Daniel O'Connell. For having sought to secure to the land of his birth the protecting influences of self-government, our aged patriot now inhabits the abode of a felon. From among the millions who coincide with him in opinion, and who, so coinciding, share his guilt, without partaking his merit or his doom, eight were selected as instruments to effect his conviction. For whatever imprudent words they may have spoken, written, or published, he has been held responsible. We are told, most gracious Sovereign, but we believe it not, that this is the law of the land. Our reason tells us it is not the law of nature, or of God. The course of the trial has been consistent with the nature of the charge and the means by which it has been sustained. We have been accustomed to believe that trial by jury was instituted to secure to the accused an impartial tribunal. In the case of O'Connell we have seen the jury laws violated, and every expedient adopted which could insure his conviction, by the intervention of political and religious prejudice. In your Majesty's highest Court of Criminal Judicature, your Attorney General has been allowed, during the progress of this trial, with impunity, to violate the laws of God and man. Your Chief Justice has been seen to take upon himself the office of advocate against the accused. Thus, by a perversion of law and by a denial of justice, the greatest man of his age has been convicted on a charge of conspiracy, and has been consigned to a jail even before the process is terminated which questions the validity of his trial.—In addressing your Majesty, we do not use courtly phrase, or the customary formularies of adulation. We address you, as our beloved Sovereign, in the language of the heart. We fear that truth seldom reaches a royal ear; and being sincerely desirous to preserve to your Majesty, unimpaired, the affection of the people of Ireland, we may not conceal from you our conviction that the proceedings of your Majesty's present ministers have greatly tended to alienate the minds of your Irish subjects from the laws, institutions, and government which they administer, and to engender animosities between the kindred nations which acknowledge your Majesty's sway. To us, this event brings an additional proof that Ireland can never be wisely or safely governed until we possess a native legislature; and under the pressure of this conviction, we think it right, on the present occasion, not only to lay before your Majesty this our national protest against the injustice which has been inflicted upon our innocent fellow countrymen, and against the violation of our own rights and liberties, but also to record the fixed and irrevocable determination of a large majority of the Irish nation to persevere until success shall reward their perseverance in their efforts to obtain the restoration of the Parliament of Ireland Relying, then, upon your Majesty's gracious desire to promote the happiness of your Irish subjects, we implore your Majesty to assist our endeavour to obtain a repeal of the Act of Union, as the only effectual means of protecting us from these wrongs—legislative, administrative, and judicial—which we now endure. That our gracious Queen, assisted by the councils of an Irish Parliament, and of Ministers who shall possess its confidence, may soon witness the prosperity and contentment of the Irish nation, and long live to contemplate that happy sight, is the fervent prayer of the undersigned, who, with all the respect which is due to their Sovereign, subscribe themselves your Majesty's loyal and attached subjects."

Answer of the Queen.

The following is her Majesty's answer:—"I thank you for your renewed assurances of loyalty to my person and crown. I have announced to you my fixed determination to uphold the law, and to respect the decisions of my courts, to which the administration of justice is confided. If errors have occurred in the proceedings of the courts, they are open to review, and will be rectified by the supreme tribunal of appeal. The faithful execution of the law is regarded by me as the surest safeguard of the rights and liberties of my people."

IMPRISONMENT OF O'CONNELL.—A requisition is in the course of signature, addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury, soliciting his lordship to take the chair at a meeting of the Roman Catholics of the metropolis, to be holden at as early a day as will suit the convenience of the noble earl, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of that body for Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners.

France.

Nothing official has transpired to confirm the report that the government has received information of the disavowal, by the Emperor of Morocco, of the conduct of his general; but it is thought that the next arrival from Algiers will announce this fact positively. An ultimatum has been sent to Morocco, and if the answer should prove unfavorable, hostilities will, of course, be resorted to. The general opinion, however, is, that every thing will be arranged satisfactorily, as far as the Emperor of Morocco is concerned.

We are to have a concert monstre at the "Palais de l'Industrie," in the Champs Elysées, towards the end of next month. This is a speculation of M. Berlioz and M. Strauss. Nearly 900 performers, instrumental and vocal, are engaged; and the expenses of each day's performance (there are to be two) will not be much less than 20,000 francs; for the performers, even of a minor order, are to have from 10 to 15 francs each. Young Bernardin, now one of the most celebrated violinists of the day, although he is only 17 years of age, has been engaged for the occasion. M. Berlioz has given to his performance the pompous name of "Festival de l'Industrie." The use of the building is offered to him gratuitously.

Mr. Risley and his two sons, who have been so long performing in London, made their debut here on Saturday at the Porte St. Martin Theatre. The manager, recollecting the infamous treatment of the English company many years ago at this theatre, had taken care to make it known in every possible way that Mr. Risley is not an Englishman, but an American; but the audience generally seemed to think that he was English, and when he first came on the stage he had a most chilling reception. The very first display of his powers, however, thawed the ice, and in less than two minutes nobody thought about his nationality. The applause was enthusiastic in every part of the theatre, and approving exclamations were heard.—When the curtain had fallen, Mr. Risley and his interesting children were loudly called for, and on their re-appearance the stage was covered with bouquets, which were thrown from the boxes.

The Paris papers of Monday announce the departure of the Prince de Joinville for Toulon at five o'clock that morning.

The *Courrier Francais* asserts that the French Cabinet was on the point of undergoing a modification. M. Duchatel had agreed to replace M. Lacave Laplagne in the Department of Finance; M. Dumon would be removed to the Ministry of Justice, and be succeeded in that of Public Works by M. Vitet; and M. de Montalivet would be appointed Minister of the Interior. M. Martin du Nord and M. Lacave Laplagne, the two retiring members of the Cabinet, would be named, the former President of one of the Chambers of the Court of Cassation, and the other Attorney-General in the Court of Accounts.

Spain.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 12th. The financial question still excites great uneasiness, and reports were current of an intention to dissolve the Cortes. The *Eco del Comercio* asserts that the people are still under the empire of the sword, and that daily violations take place of the liberty of the subject.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 11th instant state that the residence of the Queen at Barcelona being likely to last longer than was expected, two of the Ministers would probably join the Court in the capital of Catalonia. The news of the commencement of hostilities between France and Morocco had created a great sensation in Madrid. The *Heraldo* calls on the Government to take advantage of that circumstance to have revenge for the murder of her Consul by the Moors.

The *Castellano* expresses a similar opinion, and declares that Spain, whether in conjunction with France, or left to her own resources, should uphold the honour and dignity of the Spanish people. The *Tiempo* contradicts the report of the retreat of M. Mon, the Minister of Finance. The dividend in the Three per Cents Stock, due on the 1st of July next, had been provided for, and the advertisements are to take place immediately in Madrid and London.

The 3 per cents were done at 27 26/7 for cash, and 27½ at 60 days; the 5 per per cents at 20¼ at 50 days; the floating debt at 45 at 50 days; and the debt without interest at 6⅞ at 40 days, with ¼ prem.

Our advices from Barcelona of the 12th instant, announce that Fuad Effendi, the Envoy of the Porte, presented his credentials to the Queen on the 11th. Some alarm prevailed among the Catalonian manufacturers at the prospect of a reduction in the tariff duties, which would seriously affect their interests. The French Minister, it appears, was urging the Spanish Government to adopt that measure, and the latter was said to be disposed to do so. On the 10th the Minister of England had a long interview with the Marquis de Viluma, which was supposed to have had reference to the same question.

Prussia.

BERLIN, June 12—The latest accounts from Silesia announce that some excesses took place in Alt Friedland, which seems to be connected with those committed on the 4th at Peterswalden, several bands of natives in Alt Friedland having, on the 7th, attacked the dwelling of a clerk, from the manufactory destroyed at Peterswalden, and plundered the stock of goods and money. The measures taken by the police prevented, however, any further excesses, without the aid of the military.

Poland.

We learn from Warsaw, June 9, that the return of Prince Paskewitsch, which took place only a week ago, has been so long delayed by the military arrangements which are rendered necessary by the state of the frontier provinces of Turkey. How long will the mouldering edifice be prevented from falling by props and buttresses from without? We have letters from the Lower Danube, just a week old, lying before us, which give detailed accounts of the dissolution of all social ties. The Porte is wholly incapable of stopping by a decisive blow the frightful excesses of the Albanians; and the whole country from Uscup to the Servian frontiers is said to be a scene of the most dreadful devastation.

The accounts from Warsaw say that several emigrants have been pardoned by the Emperor, through the mediation of Prince Paskewitsch.

In consequence of the promising appearance of the crops, the prices of all kinds of corn have fallen considerably, except that of wheat, for which there is a pretty brisk demand.

The Jews, who always find ways and means to attain their ends, have succeeded in obtaining for another year the right of selling brandy, which had been taken from them.

A Greek church is now building in Warsaw.

Egypt.

A letter from Alexandria, of May 25, in the *Presse*, says:—"The Viceroy is about to send to Paris, Hussein Bey, his third son, and Achmet Bey, the eldest of Ibrahim Pacha's children. The two young princes are of about the same age, 18 years. Hussein Bey has already in Egypt been a pupil of the cavalry school, and he will continue to follow in France the studies connected with that branch of the service. Achmet Bey is destined for the artillery. To extend the advantages which Egypt would reap from their stay in France, and to keep up a proper emulation between them, the Viceroy will have them accompanied by fifteen or twenty young men selected from among the most considerable families, or amongst the best pupils of our cavalry, artillery, and Polytechnic Schools. The princes and their fellow pupils will be placed in France under the surveillance of Stephan Effendi' who was educated in Paris, and who is now member of the Council of Justice at Cairo. Hussein Bey and Achmet will not be the only ones of our young princes who are to share in the benefits of public education in France. Their brothers are to join or replace them, according as their age will allow them to travel with advantage. The departure is to take place in a fortnight or three weeks."

Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 21.—We understand that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to modify in some respects his bill for the future regulation of the Savings' Banks, allowing £3 5s to the trustees, instead of £3 16s 0½d per cent, and to the depositors £2 15s, instead of the present maximum, £3 8s 5½d. This gives a greater difference between the deposit and trustee returns, but there are other clauses in the bill which take from the profits of the Banks, especially in connexion with annuities—a most impolitic measure, inasmuch as even now the Savings' Banks apparently do not consider it worth their while to make any effort for the extension of this truly valuable means of life assurance for the poorer classes, the existing profit towards the payment of expenses being only 2s 6d entrance fee, and 1s annually afterwards from each annuitant. The annuities range from £4 up to £20, and up to March, 1842, only 61 banks attended to this branch of the business, and the total number of annuities negotiated was, but 1,870. This department is peculiarly worthy of encouragement; and in fact, as the deputation have submitted to the Chancellor, there is no ground for a reduction even in the interest on deposits, as the funds properly administered will suffice to meet the existing charge. Unfortunately, however, the depositors, although having a stake to the amount of about £25,000,000 in the public debt, are individually of humble station, and possessing no parliamentary influence, we presume may with certainty reckon on being mulcted.

The plan of the Belgian government for the conversion of a portion of its debt has been received in the city.—Like most of these financial documents, it is of considerable length; but we may give the substance in a short space. The new loan is for 84,055,600 francs, authorised by the law of the 22d of March last, and is intended to effect the paying off of 80,000,000 florins of 2½ per cents, &c. The new stock will bear from May last 4½ per cent interest, payable in Belgium or at Paris, and will be issued in bonds of 1000, 500, and 250 francs each. The tenders will be received on the 29th inst., and for every 104 franks in stock, a new bond of 100 franks nominal capital will be given. The second payment will be two-tenths on or before August, 1844, and the remainder in November 1844, February, May, June and July, 1845. It is calculated that the terms are equal to a bonus of 3½ to the subscribers, reducing the actual amount to be paid for 4½ per cent to 100⅞ francs. The bonds are guaranteed not to be paid off before May, 1852.

TWO O'CLOCK.—As usual on the last transfer day of the week, we have an increased business doing in stocks generally, and, as these are comparatively scarce, there is an enhancement of prices. Consols have been 98⅞ to 98⅞ ⅞, which is again ⅛ per cent better. The Reduced 3½ per cents are 101⅞ to 102⅛, and for special transfer, with the dividend, the new 3½ per cents have been 102⅛. Bank stock is at 197½ to 198. The unfunded debt has remained at 73s to 75s. Nothing has been done in India stock or bonds.

The foreign bonds are also rather better. Spanish Actives obtain 23½ to 23⅞, and the New Three per Cents 34⅞ to 35. Portuguese Converted are steady at 47, and Brazilian new at 79. Colombian Bonds have been at a fuller price, 12⅞ to 13; and Mexican have touched 34⅞ to 34⅞. Peruvian are 26⅞ to 27. Belgian Stock keeps firm, and Dutch is higher.

The Share Market looks good still, but up to the present hour there has not been much doing. Recently business has been rather more active in the afternoon, when the brokers get further provincial letters. Eastern Counties, Perpetual, have been 1 pm; Great Western 46 pm; Halves, 27⅞ pm; Fifths, 21⅞ to 22; Birmingham, 119 to 120 prem.; New Thirds, 3⅞ prem.; South Western Eighths, 3⅞ to 3⅞ prem; Midland Counties, 93⅞; North Midland, 93⅞; Paris and Orleans, 18⅞ to 19⅞ prem.; Paris and Rouen, 18⅞ prem.; South Eastern Scrip, 6⅞ prem; Chester and Holyhead, ⅞ to ⅞ prem.; Dublin and Cashel, 2⅞ to 2⅞ prem; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 1⅞ to 1⅞ prem.; Eastern Counties, 11⅞ discount; and South Eastern, 35⅞ to 35⅞. The French lines coming higher from Paris, those in embryo are rather better than they were yesterday afternoon, viz. Paris and Lyons then called 1⅞ to 1⅞, now about 1⅞ to 1⅞ prem.; and Paris and Strasburg par to ⅞ prem.

Asturian Mine were 3⅞; and Santiago de Cuba, 23.

BANK OF ENGLAND—Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets from the 23d of March, 1844, to the 15th of June, 1844, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4, Wm. IV., cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation,	£21,327,000	Securities,	£21,916,000
Deposits,	13,483,000	Bullion,	15,900,000
	£34,810,000		£37,816,000

Downing street, June 21, 1844.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, June 21.—The arrivals of wheat, both English and foreign, since Monday, have been good; although the quantity offering is moderate, the trade has ruled dull, and sales were limited at that day's quotations. The weather having been showery throughout the country appears to have affected the demand for spring corn, in which there was little doing today, but we observe no alteration in the value of barley, beans or peas. The oat trade is heavy, and Monday's advance is barely maintained. London average prices of British Grain for the week ending June 18:—Wheat, 56s 10d; Barley, 33s 2d; Oats, 22s 11d; Rye, 32s 1d; Beans, 36s 7d; Peas, 36s 5d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 21.—The demand has continued good since our last report, but it is less lively to-day than in the early part of the week; prices of the lower and middling classes of American are again ⅛d per lb. dearer, and we now quote fair Mobile and New Orleans ⅛d higher than last week; in Upland there is not quite the same improvement. Bursts are steady at former rates. There has been more doing in Brazils, but neither they nor Egyptian are the least higher. 10,600 bales of American have been taken on speculation and for export; 2500 bales of American; 100 Surat, and 360 Pernams. To the trade the sales have been 37 990 bales of all kinds. The sales to-day are about 5000 bales, including 1000 Pernams at 5⅛ a 5⅞.

IMPORT AND SALE OF COTTON FROM THE 15th TO THE 21st JUNE, INCLUSIVE.

Bales.	Prices obt'd.		1844. June 21. Fair.		1843. June 21. Fair	
			—Current Prices.—			
170	Sea Islands	13½a22	12½	11 2a.	7½	9 7a.
39	Stained do	6½a11	4½	8 11½	3½	6 7½
19150	Upland,	3⅝a 5⅝	3⅝	4⅞6	3⅝	4⅜5⅝
19480	N. Orleans,	3⅝a 7&40 8	3⅝	5⅛7	3⅝	4⅝7
3120	Alaba. & Mo.	3⅝a 6	3⅝	5⅞ 6	3⅝	4⅝5½

Stock on hand. 690,600 bales, against 732 890 same time last year. Total of all kinds. 51,050. Stock of all kinds, 906,100; same time last year, 928,700 bales.

377,600 bales were taken on speculation this year; 16,470 for export; and 578,860 by the trade Same time last year, 174,900 bales on speculation; 33,450 for export; and 602,150 by the trade.

PARIS, June 17.—Cours Authentique.—Five per Cents., 121f. 90c. 85f. 90.; Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 113f.; Three per Cents., 82f. 40c. 45c. 40c. 45c.; Bank Actions, 3 047f 50c. 3,055f. 3 050f.; Rente de Naples. 99c. 50c. 55c. 60c.; Romans, 104½; Belgian Bank, 1535, 560f.; Spanish Actives 31; Spanish Three per Cents., 34⅞ 2⅞; Haytian Loan, 450. Exchange on London, one month, paper. 25f. 45c.; money. 25f. 45c.; three months, paper, 25f. 37½c.; money, 25f. 35c.

BOURSE, June 18, half-past 3 o'clock.—Last prices.—Five per Cents., 122f.; Three per Cents., 82f. 55c.; Bank Actions, 3,060f.

SARATOGA.—A great accession of company arrived at Saratoga on the 3d inst. Fifty or sixty put up at the United States Hotel on that day, and a proportionate number at the other hotels. There is, it seems, a great rivalry amongst the houses, and a most laughable war between the small newspapers which are issued there for a month or two in the warm weather, and then go to sleep for the rest of the year, like the dormouse. The squabbles of such small fry are infinitely amusing.

Amongst the most fashionable arrivals, we notice that of the honorable and famous Mr. McConnell, of Alabama. He certainly wants to be cleared out well. We advise him to drink eight or nine glasses of Congress water every morning before breakfast for ten days, abstaining meanwhile from all strong potations, and if after that he don't come out a highly respectable member of Congress, we don't know what will do the business. He has the raw material in him to make one of the smartest men in the House—that's not saying much to be sure—but still he is really capable of being made a pretty clever sort of a member of Congress.

We observe also that Mundell, of this city, will run a daily express to Saratoga, by which the visiters there will receive the New York morning papers by 9 o'clock on the evening of the same day, and thus obtain the latest information before they sleep. This must prove highly acceptable.

STILL LATER FROM ARGENTINE.—The Linnea, which arrived yesterday, brings accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 18th of May, inclusive.

There is no later intelligence of importance from Montevideo. That place continued to be blockaded, however.

It is reported that Reviere having eluded the presence of Gen. Gomez, made an attempt to penetrate into the interior of the State, and show himself for a moment in the vicinity of Montevideo, in order to bolster up the hopes of his desponding partizans, but notwithstanding the rapidity of his marching, at the sacrifice of the greater part of his horses he left, he was completely frustrated in his design by the vigilance of Gen. Urquiza, and drizen back with severe loss.

LATE FROM LIMA.—Advices from Lima to the 11th of May have been received. We hear of no news. No American vessels at Lima. The frigate Savannah and the rest of the squadron were at Callao.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We learn that the country seat of Mr. Samuel Drury, gold refiner, at Astoria, L. I., was on Friday morning totally consumed, (supposed to be the act of an incendiary). Loss estimated at about $30,000; insured in three offices for $17,000. The inmates barely escaped with their lives, and they owe their lives under Providence to the sagacity of a valuable Newfoundland dog, who howled and knocked upon the door until Mr. D. was awakened, and only had time to get his family out in their night clothes.

TROTTING MATCH AT ALBANY.—On Thursday last a trotting match came off over the Bull's Head Trotting Course. It was for a purse of $50, free for all horses. The following were entered:

Moscow, s. h. 8 years old; entered and driven by a Canadian.
Trifle, b. m.; entered and driven by John Case.
Fashion, g m.; owned by Gen. Dunham, driven by Ferguson.
Polly Roe, g. m.; entered and driven by Gil. Crane.

The following is the result:

Moscow, Canadian,	1	1	1	
Trifle, Case,	2	2	3	
Fashion, Ferguson,	4	3	2	
Polly Roe, Crane,	3	4	withdrawn.	

Time—2 45, 2 40, 2 44.

It is said the winner, which is a very promising horse, had all his own way throughout, and won easy; had he been put on his best speed he could have performed the distance in 2 32.

State of Affairs in Philadelphia—Political Catholicity.

We publish in another column the latest and authentic intelligence respecting the trifling excitement in Philadelphia on the 5th inst. The rumors of serious disturbances which were circulating in this city yesterday, and to which additional exaggeration was given by a silly "extra" issued by one of the penny papers, are thus shown to be quite unfounded. The attack on the tents of the "natives" turns out to have been merely a freak of some drunken rowdies, and the muskets found in the church belonged to the State Arsenal and had been deposited there by the order of the authorities.

Whilst, however, we are thus happily enabled to dispel the fears which had been excited by the reports of a fresh outbreak in our sister city, it is useless to conceal the fact, that the popular feeling in Philadelphia is at present in a most excited state, and that the slightest spark may at any moment wrap the community in flames. In Philadelphia they have no police—no influential public press—no great embodiment of sober public opinion to counteract and crush the rioter or incendiary. The fierce spirit of faction still lives. Bigotry, prejudice, revenge, and all the dark passions of the human heart are brooding over the past, and anxiously await some opportunity of bursting forth in all their maddened fury. In truth, the struggle of which the late melancholy riots were but as the dust which betokens the approach of some advancing army, has only begun. The seeds sown by Bishop Hughes are only in the blade. Only by the exercise—the timely exercise of the greatest wisdom on the part of the true and intelligent patriot, can that portentous growth be nipped in the bud. Hence the propriety, nay, the duty of keeping the public mind awake to the true merits of the case, and the real causes of its present threatening aspect.

Catholicity, as a religious sect, is as harmless as any other. Catholics, as such, have an equal right to political privileges with Episcopalians or Presbyterians, or Quakers. In a community composed of Catholics and Protestants, it is perfectly clear that the political power should be possessed by Catholics and Protestants. We do not believe that religious fanaticism has yet grown so influential on this soil as to require any formal exposure on the part of the directors of public opinion, of the doctrine that we should have an only Protestant Government, which is about as reasonable a doctrine as that we should have only a Protestant system of Agriculture. But whilst Catholicity is thus, as a religious sect, fully entitled to occupy precisely the same position as any other system of religious faith—but when Catholicity assumes the character of a political agency—when it assumes to dictate the conduct which its followers are to pursue as citizens or subjects—then it occupies an attitude of hostility to the liberties of men, and earns the just indignation and earnest opposition of all true patriots.—And such, alas! has been very frequently the character of Catholicity. Such has been the position into which it has been forced in this country by Bishop Hughes. It was the attempt to use the Catholic Church as a great controlling political agency which awakened, and very naturally awakened, and happily awakened, alarm in the minds of citizens of an adverse faith, and led to that powerful and excited manifestation of opposing feeling, which can never be restrained within proper limits.

The Philadelphia riots and their causes, have excited many interesting and instructive reflections in the leading journals on the other side of the water. One of them, the *London Standard*, has an able article on the subject, and makes some remarks which are in a great degree accordant with those we have just offered. They are suggestive and worthy of attention at this moment:—

The Church of Rome is a religious sect, perhaps, though its doctrines have not generally maintained that uniformity which has been maintained by most other denominations of the Christian Church. But besides being a religious sect, the Roman Catholic Church is also a secular political institution, and its religious profession is little more than a means of collecting secular subjects, and organising its political power. The Roman Catholic Church is an empire pervading the several states of the world, and exercising precisely as much power as the constitution of each state will allow to it; and of course frequently wrangling with the local sovereignty for the more or less of power. It is an empire exercised by an oligarchy of priests, whose principal seat is at Rome, but which denounces any other local allegiance on the part of its subjects. What may be the objects of Romanism we learn, not only from history, but from what we see passing in our own day, and almost under our own eyes