there had been indications of improvement in some important branches of manufacturing industry—particularly cotton, linen and woollen; and this improvement appeared progressive, being greatest in the last month. (Hear.) Could it then be justly said that the measures of the government respecting the corn law and the tariff had been thus far unproductive of benefit to the country? The noble lord had talked of the Canada Corn Bill as if it had been some new matter originated this year; but in truth it had been a mere performance of an engagement made with Canada in the year proceeding.—[The right hon. baronet entered into some further particulars on this subject.] The noble lord next adverted to our financial policy, and to the revenue not being equal to the expenditure. The noble lord has observed that the deficiency still continues, and is as great at the end of the past year, after the property tax has been levied, as it was before. But my right hon. friend has explained that the cause of this deficiency is, that the property tax is not yet all paid up, and when it is, the deficiency will disappear. The noble lord must recollect that we not only levied the property tax, but we lowered the taxes on many articles of consumption, and on articles which are the elements of manufactures. The tariff is not yet come fully into operation, but considering its effects, as far as they are known, they have certainly not fulfilled the prediction of some hon. gentlemen. So far as the tariff has come into operation its effects have been highly satisfactory. The noble lord adverted next to our domestic policy and the noble lord spoke of the unfortunate disposition to commotion which has manifested itself in Wales. The noble lord says that no sufficient explanation has been given of the cause of the insurrection, and the noble lord inquires what we propose to do, to put an end to the insurrection, whether we mean to make concessions, or put it down by force of arms? We propose to omit no consideration which the case deserves, and to take all necessary measures for securing the public peace. The government is aware of its responsibility. When the noble lord imputes blame to us, he might ask if this is the first time there were any disturbances in Wales? The noble lord may, perhaps, recollect what passed in that country when he was a minister of the crown. (Hear, hear.) What measures did the noble lord then find necessary to resort to to suppress the disturbances? Does the noble lord recollect Newport, and does he recollect the insurrection there and the loss of life which occurred? Does the noble lord recollect Frost? (hear, hear.) The noble lord then proposed to increase the military force by 5,000 men; that was in 1839, and the noble lord partly justified that proposition on account of the disturbed state of Wales. (hear, hear.) The noble lord had taunted the government with apathy, and the executive with remissness in performing its duty. The noble lord must, however, be fully aware of the difficulties of the executive, when he brought forward the proposition I have adverted to. The noble lord referred to the numerous meetings which had been held to the impropriety of making any sudden change of the law "to the power and supremacy of the law," and to the "danger that the people would regard themselves as not treated fairly," if the ordinary laws were not resorted to for their punishment;" and the noble lord added, "But while I always held these opinions, I, at the same time, thought, before I had myself any experience with regard to this subject, that there was a power in the ordinary law of the country which might be easily resorted to, in order to put down such mischevious projects and such injurious proceedings. I must say, that the experience I have had teaches me that, although the laws are themselves strong and apparently efficient, yet that there is great difficulty in putting those laws in operation. With regard to one instance, with respect to which I have seen many observations made—and at various times violent speeches were made on various occasions—every one has seen in the newspapers the strongest excitement to violence, rebellion and alarm of every kind; and it has naturally been observed with regard to such language, that it was seditious, if not treasonable, and that the law ought to be put in force to support.—That was my own feeling likewise; but when I came to any particular instance of such language, the obtaining of evidence and procuring a conviction was not a matter of so much facility as it appeared. If the noble lord, after he had acquired the experience of office, found reason to alter his opinion—if he found the law not so strong as he had supposed—if he found that great care was required to carry it into operation, why should he not give his successors credit for experiencing the same difficulties? If the noble lord found a difficulty in proving the violent excitement of speeches, and in convicting those who might be charged with breaches of the law, do we not experience similar difficulties? The noble lord, after he had the experience of office, discovered that his performed opinions were well grounded. The noble lord said there is a difference between Ireland and Wales; but we shall enforce the law equally in both countries. The government will not neglect its duty; the government will do everything in its power to maintain peace and restore the tranquility of the country. It hopes to restore peace without any great severity but it will employ force if necessary, being convinced that for the interest of those who oppose the law it is necessary to coerce them into obedience. The noble lord, when he brought forward his proposition to increase the military force, received the ready support of all parties, who were only anxious to support the authority of the law, and give more strength to the hands of the executive government. Whatever may be the origin of the disturbances it ought not be looked on with apathy or indifference. Trifling causes may lead, if the excitement be continued to great excesses. It will greatly depend whether these excesses shall be continued, on the spirit of excitement being suppressed; and I believe, if it be backed by any discussion in this house the dissatisfaction may be increased. There can be no question, however, of the duty of the government; it must enforce the law and preserve order, and put an end to excesses, coercing with vigour those who would suffer if their excesses were to continue. I trust the government will not deserve the censure referred to by the noble lord and that the house will admit that the government has taken all proper measures to suppress the riots. With respect to Ireland, a discussion has already been held for several nights on the condition of that country. The ministers fully explained their views when that subject was under discussion. They explained to the house that it was their intention to leave no effort untried for the maintenance of the legislative union between the two countries. They also stated that they would be impelled by no remonstrance or by no apprehension of force—that they would not be impelled beyond their sense of duty to resort to any unusual measure of coercion, but that as far as possible, they would trust to the efficiency of the existing law, whilst they took every precaution against the disturbance of the public peace—that whilst they made every preparation for the continuance of tranquility, they would reserve to themselves an unbaised judgment, both as to the time and the circumstances when they might deem it necessary to appeal to Parliament for further powers. I believe that the course which we have pursued in that respect has met with general approbation. (hear, hear.) I regretted to hear the noble lord censure the government for the course that it has pursued for the purpose of marking with its disapprobation those whose efforts had been directed to disturb the legislative union, by the exercise of the perogative vested in the Crown. We did not ask for fresh powers. We have acted with forbearance in the application of the powers that we do possess. We have shown our confidence in the power of the law. We have not sought to excite irritation, by the premature or hasty application of force; but doing all this, we felt at the same time, that it was our duty to advise the Crown to exercise its prerogative, for the purpose of marking with its disapprobation the conduct of those who joined in the attempt, and who promoted by their efforts, the repeal of the union. We looked to the large assemblages that had been held; we could not blind our eyes to the danger to the peace of the country; we looked to the language that had been used; and doing this, we did feel it to be our duty to advise the crown to withhold its confidence from those who had taken part in, who advised, who presided at, or who promoted these meetings; we did then recommend to her Majesty to remove from the commission of the peace those who had taken an active part in these proceedings. (hear, hear.) What is the course, which the noble lord would advise the government to pursue? The noble lord says, that we have been right not to appeal to coercion; the noble lord agrees with us in thinking that a repeal of the union must inevitably lead to a dismemberment of the empire. The noble lord was one of the advisers of the Crown, that the maintenance of the union was essential to the tranquility of the empire. The noble lord was one of the advisers of the Crown, when it was declared by the Crown that the consequence of a severance of the union must be fatal to the power and integrity, and to the existence as a powerful state of this great United Kingdom. (hear, hear.) That advice the noble lord gave, (hear, hear.) We concur with the noble lord in that opinion. (hear, hear.) But then the noble lord censures us for the exercise of the prerogative when we proceed to act on that opinion, and have removed from the commission of the peace those who ought to have the confidence of the government in a case of this kind. (hear, hear.) I shall not on this occasion anticipate the debate which is to take place in the course of next week, for I conclude that it is the intention of the hon. gentleman opposite to persevere in his motion. (hear, hear.) On the motion of the hon. member (Mr. Smith O'Brien) her Majesty's government had the full operation of stating their opinions, and what were the views of her Majesty's government. To the declarations then made we adhere. I say again that we have determined and we, are prepared to govern—as long as the executive government is entrusted in our hands—we are prepared to govern Ireland in a spirit of justice and impartality. (hear, hear.) We have tried to govern Ireland, not exclusively thro' the agency of party; but we have tried to govern on the principles of justice and impartiality. We know what has in some respects, been the consequence. We know that the taunts which have been thrown out against us are in some respects just—"that we have not conciliated the good will of one party, and that we have lost confidence of another." (hear, hear.) We know that the confidence of one party could be preserved if we had governed exclusively through its agency. We have not attempted to govern exclusively through a party: but we have attempted to govern the country in a wise, enlarged, and comprehensive view. I feel, at the same time, the consequences of that which has been done, how truly has been verified that with which we have been taunted, and that if we had governed exclusively on the principles of party, though we might have lost altogether the favour of one party, we should have more exclusively the confidence of the other. Still I shall not despair, nor do I think I can have reason to do so, with those who look to the conduct of the government, when they see the intentions that are manifested by us, and when they see the course that we have pursued and that we are determined to pursue. When that is done, we do not despair that there will be a general confidence in the justice and impartiality of the government; for in that case, rational men who are attached to the interests of their country and who are desirous to see peace and tranquility established amongst them—such, I say, will reward with their approval and their support that conduct which we have pursued, and I repeat it, we are determined to pursue. (cheers.) I trust, sir, that the house will not have forgotten the position in which we found the government when we were called to office—I trust that it will not have forgotten the position of affairs in Canada; the position of affairs in India; the state of our finances; the war unfinished in China; the state of trade—I trust that it will not have forgotten all the difficulties which encompassed the government at the time that we were called upon to assume the direction of affairs in this country: that it will have seen that the military force in Canada has been materially reduced; that it will have seen that the cause of differences with the United States, which then threatened to burst forth in immediate hostility, have been removed; that it will have seen that the feelings of hostility against this country which then prevailed in France have been greatly abated; that many of the causes of differences which obstructed a good understanding between the two countries no longer exist, and that some of the disputed points between this country and France have either been acquited, or are in train for a satisfactory adjustment. (hear,) The present amount of revenue may not be sufficient to meet all the demands that are made upon it; but then it is to be recollected that a great financial effort was made in the course of last year; and it has laid the foundation in my opinion, for equalising the expenditure with the revenue. It is true, as to trade, that it is depressed; (hear,) but then I think I have given you some proof that, as to the great articles of manufacture there are at least the indications of improvement. (hear, hear.) Trade has been depressed chiefly in my opinion, in consequence of the succession of unfavourable seasons which for four years preceded the last, and these had of course a material effect upon the capital and industry of this country. The hostile tariff of America, and the embarrassed state of monetary affairs in America, have increased our financial and commercial difficulties; but still that the measures which were taken in the course of last year, and the improvement of the tariff, will, I trust, lay the foundation for repairing the evils that have occurred, and for increasing our commercial prosperity. (hear, hear.) I trust that the house will not consider that we have been unfaithful to the trust that has been reposed in us, or that we have forfeited any claim to the confidence it has given us when we accepted office and entered upon the administration of public affairs. By the course we have pursued we may occasionally, in the execution of our public duty, have disappointed the expectation of our friends, or we may not have realised their hopes; or as the noble lord has intimated, that protection should be carried to the extreme point, and the agricultural produce of the country encouraged by still higher duties. I can only say that whatever might have been the expectations thus entertained, there was nothing in the declarations of my colleagues or myself which could justify the notion that we should sacrifice our public duty to the promotion of the views of any faction or party. I trust that we have not forfeited the confidence which our friends were disposed to give us—(cheers)—and while we do retain their confidence, we shall continue to discharge our public duties, with the firm belief that, however threatening may be the aspect of public affairs in particular quarters, still that there exists an invigorating public spirit in this country which will enable us to surmount them all, and to place this country, with reference to its domestic affairs, and with reference to its foreign relations, in that proud position which it ought to maintain (cheers); and if the noble lord had upon this occasion proposed a measure testing the confidence of the house in her Majesty's government, we are filled with the full belief that that confidence would not have been withheld from us; that no partial dissatisfaction, no partial disappointment, would have alienated from us the approbation and the confidence of the friends upon whom we rely, and that we should persevere in the discharge of our public duties. (cheers.)

[*From Charles Willmer's News Letter, August 4.*]

"In the multitude of counsellors," we are told, "there is wisdom." In the arrangement of such a multitude of facts as the record of the events of the last fortnight presses upon us, we fear there must be confusion. At all hazards, we adventure upon a sketch of the important and miscellaneous news with which the journals before us are replete.

As to the general character of it—would to God that the general purport of it were as cheering as it is interesting.

The disturbances in South Wales have become really formidable. A reinforcement of military and police have been despatched to the scene of riot. Rebecca and her daughters have become more formidable enemies to the peace of the realm than the Home Minister was prepared to conceive. Constituted authorities are defied, and in spite of the eagerness of the skirmishing military to detect the ringleaders and their followers, the rioters have hitherto escaped their grasp. This outbreak is decidedly to be attributed to circumstances peculiar to the district within the vicinity of which it has arisen. The causes of it are altogether foreign to those which might incite a political movement. Fearful and formidable as the movement is, it does not derive its inspiration and its aim from "Chartism," or from the mania for the "League"! The turnpike trusts in South Wales have been greviously mismanaged. The magistrates have invested money in them, and in adjudicating any case submitted to them in which a right of toll was the litigated point, they acted in a double capacity—as lenders of money and as judges in the instances of those who refused to pay it. The details of the insurrection possess no attraction for the transatlantic reader. It will be sufficient for him to know that direful as the insurrection is, the instigating reasons for it, are local, not general.—Rebecca's sorrows are her own. With her the nation at large cannot sympathise, because they neither know nor appreciate the extent of her wrongs.

O'Connell progresses. The Ministry prudently abide their time. The agitator has been feasted and feted in every town he has entered. As to his speeches, we are spared the trouble of abridging them. They have been long since stale, and patent to the whole world. We may note of them as the index compiler would of the word "and," *passim*. His rhetoric is of the cuckoo school; it greviously lacks variety. In spite of all this the rent pours in freely, and notwithstanding their destitution and misery the yelping and breechless Repealers have, by their contributions, enabled the arch-Pilcher of pence to declare an excess of £14,000 over the corresponding quarter of the last year. There is a place in Galway called Abascragh—a most euphonious name undoubtedly. Here the Repealers had erected a triumphal arch, which the sapient Justices Shallow of the neighbourhood determined to pull down. This affront the O'Connellites resented and with success; whereupon O'Connell, who dreads the least approach to riot and disorder proceeded with all his might and main to denounce the villagers because they had treasonably exceeded his instructions. And how would it be imagined he vented his wrath upon their devoted heads? Truly after after an Irish fashion. In the first place, he ordered the name of Abascragh to be blotted out of the map of Ireland. Whether the trigonometrical surveyors will condescend to obey his bidding is best known to the Engineers. Secondly, he ordered that the names of all the inhabitants of the place, save and except that of his reverence the priest (no man can dance unless another pipes to him) be struck out from the list of the Repeal Association. Will the exiles be the poorer, at the coming rent day, for the mendicant's denunciation? We trow not. Would to Heaven he would place all the "pisantry" under the same ban!

In the Houses of Parliament much has been said and little done. To be sure, there was a prize ring battle the other night, upon which those who are fond of aimless brawls and rhetorical spewings might glout. Lord Russell peevishly taunted the Ministry with their imbecility. He was ably seconded by Lord Palmerston—the two ex officios forgetting by the way, that from the sin with which they charged their neighbours they themselves are not purged.—Sir R. Peel's reply was calm and manly—Lord Stanley's stinging.

The fruitless attempt to oppose the "Arms Bill" has been abandoned, and the measure will pass.

The Durham election has resulted in the return of Bright, the well known Quaker leaguer. It is no triumph after all, lustily as the free traders crow about it. Bright was feebly opposed by a namby pamby chancery barrister, whom nobody knew or cared for. He was a turn-coat whig to boot.—Bright's election is no indication of the growing prosperity of league. If they be content to consider it as omen of coming victory, they are easily pleased.

In the House of Lords, rigorous speeches have been delivered by the Duke of Wellington, and Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham, upon Irish affairs. It is evident that the policy of the duke and his aristocratical colleagues and supporters is to "cry hawve."

The ministerial policy which has, even by the tories, been denounced as compromising, is at length however, better understood.

"The patient search and vigil long"

of the premier, men do now generally suppose, will more effectually frustrate the purposes of the agitator, than direct opposition or actual onslaught. After all we shall perhaps, have to applaud Sir R. Peel so heartily for his policy as for his clemency.

The intelligence from France, Turkey, and Belgium is not worth quoting.

EXPLOSION AT THE ROYAL GUN POWDER MILLS.

Saturday an explosion of Gunpowder, attended with loss of life, occurred at the Ballincollig mills, and so great was the concussion, that houses in the western outskirts of the city were shaken, and the noise, like to a loud and sudden thunder clap, was distinctly heard in every part of the city, although the casualty took place at six miles distance. The citizens were lost in amazement as to the cause of the explosion, but in a short time their surmisings were cleared up, on the arrival of the melancholy news from Ballincollig that one of the Powder, or Corning Mills had exploded, and two of the workmen been blown to atoms. The names of the sufferers are John Carroll and Jeremiah Long, labourers in the employ of the proprietors of the mills. Not the least clue, it appears, can be given as to the cause of the unfortunate catastrophe. The quantity of powder which had ignited amounted to twenty-one barrels, containing 100lbs each, and it is only surprising, when the quantity is taken into account, that more injury had not been done. As it is, the mill, technically called the granulating mill, has been shivered to atoms by the explosion, the fragments spreading for a considerable distance around. The bodies, too, of the unfortunate sufferers were riven asunder, their limbs scattered, and as black as coal, presenting a fearful spectacle. When the powder ignited, masses of timber, machinery, slates, &c., were forced to an enormous height, followed by thick, dark volumes of smoke, which was seen several miles distant. So violent was the concussion that several panes of glass in the houses in the village and in the Barracks were broken. The headquarters division of the 2d Dragoon Guards, stationed in Ballincollig, had a narrow escape. They were being reviewed by General Sir Octavius Carey, and had been drawn up convenient to the mill a few moments before the occurrence, but just at the instant, they had changed their position to the other side of the exercise ground, and were out of the reach of danger. Those mills have now been worked for some years by their spirited proprietors, Sir John Tobin & Sons of Liverpool, and though this has been the second explosion since they began to work the mills, it appears that every precaution had been adopted to prevent accident.

LOSS OF THE PEGASUS.

A wreck attended with great loss of life, occurred on Thursday morning last, near the Fern Islands, the scene of the Forfarshire's wreck and of Grace Darling's heroic deed. The disaster is thus narrated by the Edinburgh Observer:—

"The Pegasus, which has plied between Leith and Hull for several years, left Leith Harbour on Wednesday afternoon, having on board, besides the crew, (sixteen or seventeen in number,) at least sixteen cabin and about twenty steerage passengers; but the probability is that the number was greater, for several individuals are known to have gone with her whose names do not appear on the list at the Company's office. The vessel sped on her way till midnight. Just when the watch was changed, the captain being on the bridge, taking a look about him before he turned in, she struck on a sunken rock inside the Fern Islands, near what is called the Goldstone Rock. The engines were then backed, and she came off. Her head was turned towards the shore; but she did not proceed many hundred yards, when the water rushing in extinguished the fires, and almost immediately the vessel sunk. Finding the vessel sinking rapidly, there was a rush to the boats, which were swamped.—The Martello steamer, belonging to the same company on her voyage from Hull, descried the wreck about five o'clock on the same morning. The mate of the Pegasus was found in one of the boats, nearly insensible from cold and exhaustion; Mr. Baillie a passenger, Hillyard, another passenger, and one of the crew, were discovered holding on by the mast—the vessel having sunk in about six fathoms water: and two more of the crew were picked up, as well as six dead bodies.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY—THE FRENCH MINSTRY.

We are happy to be able to give the follwing sketch of a speech of M. Guizot, in the French Chamber of Peers, on the 18th inst., which will show that the respective portion of the French community are not desirous of mixing themselves up in the disgraceful proceeding of M. Ledru Rollin and his confederates:—

"In reply to the questions that were addressed, M. Guizot gave a formal explanation of the views of the French government with respect both to Spain and Ireland. With regard to Spain the minister said—'It is true that at this moment we have no ambassador at Madrid, but the affairs of the King of the nation do not in the least suffer on that account; for the activity and intelligence of the charge d'affaires, the Duke de Glucksberg, suffice for all that is required. Reports have been current respecting refugee generals who have passed from France to Spain, respecting passports said to be given and arms alleged to have been furnished.—No passports have been given. The refugees who came from Spain to France were at liberty in France, and they left this country without any connivance or communication with his Majesty's government. With regard to arms, none have been furnished; but even lately a house at Perpignan demanded permission to export 20,000 stand to Spain and the permission was formerly refused. The complete absence of all intervention, direct or indirect, in the interior dissensions to Spain, is more than ever the policy of the King's government. It is, I repeat, an act of prudence and of good faith, and all that has been said or printed in London, Madrid, or Paris on the subject, is false and calumnious. Those who have observed what passes in the world, can very well understand that what is now taking place in Spain can pass without the connivance or meddling of the King's government. It is not long since that we saw Prince Louis Bonaparte freight a steamer in England and make a hostile debarkation in France. Did any one accuse the English government of having participated in that act—or did any one in his senses imagine that England had encouraged the mad project?'

"'With regard to Ireland' continued M. Guizot, 'I have no right to speak on the subject. If, during the interior agitations of France, an English minister had spoken in parliament in favour of our party, assuredly we should have declaimed against his conduct. I have only therefore to express my ardent wishes for the perfect tranquility of the united kingdom, and I do not doubt but that it will be maintained. During the last 20 years the English government, both Whig and Tory, have done much for Ireland. The heads of the present cabinet are those who gave to Ireland the emancipation of the Catholics. I am confident, and I only speak as a spectator of the great events which are passing around us, that the same ministers will unite in their conduct towards Ireland as much benevolence and kindness as is consistent with the dignity and strength of the government to the united kingdom.' M. Guizot was loudly cheered at the conclusion of this brief discourse, and no further questions were addressed to him on the affairs of Ireland or of Spain.

"M. Guizot then replied to questions which had been put relative to the refusal of the *exequatur* to a French consul by the Emperor of Morocco; the neglect of the Spanish government to indemnify M. Lefevre, a French citizen, for illreatment; and of the seizure by the English of a French settlement in New Zealand. M. Guizot said, in recognition of the right which every Monarch has to refuse a diplomatic agent who is personally objectionable to him, he had changed the consul proposed for Morocco, to whom the *exequatur* was refused for another, against whom the Emperor had no objection. M. Guizot stated the indemnity claimed for M. Lefevre was under discussion when the late troubles in Spain broke out; and lastly, that all matters connected with New Zealand were now in train of adjustment in London between the French embassy and her Majesty's government."

EXPERIMENTAL TRIP OF THE ROYAL YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

Wednesday her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert made her first experimental trip to try her engines. She was hauled out of the East India Docks on Friday last, and was moored nearly abreast the Brunswick pier, Blackwall. At a few minutes before seven in the morning she left her moorings and proceeded down the river as far as Long Reach, below Gravesend, when she was put about, and returned to Gravesend to take Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, her captain on board. Whilst waiting his Lordship's arrival, an opportunity was afforded for ascertaining her capabilities of manœuvring, which were found to be first-rate, and that in turning she took little more than her own length. Shortly before eleven o'clock, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence having come on board, the yacht again pursued her course down the river, considerably beyond the Nore, and nearly as far as the Reculvers. Throughout the voyage she proved herself to be a very superior sailer and an excellent seaboat. Her speed was calculated at 14 miles an hour, and it is anticipated that when she is all staunt, and in proper trim, her rate of sailing will even be greater. In performing the fourteen miles an hour, it must be understood that this is her actual speed through the water, without reference to the tide. On going down the river she passed some of the most rapid of the Margate and Ramsgate steamers, and on getting into rough water she had even a greater advantage over them.

The paddles are upon the feathering principle.—They are 30 feet in diameter the boards 10 feet 6 inches in length, and eighteen revolutions were made per minute.

As soon as she is completed at Catham, she will be brought to Deptford to be perfected in her interior decorations. Her furniture is ready, being the same as was on board the Royal George. In about a fortnight from the present time the yacht will be completely fitted, and perfectly ready in every respect for the use of her Majesty.

[*From Willmer and Smith's European Times.*]

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Trade continues in the same quiescent state which has marked it for some time past. As compared with the feeling which existed twelve months ago, there is a decided improvement, but the impetus with which the year opened, produced by the cessation of hostilities in China and the East Indies, has not been maintained. The stock of cotton on hand is enormous, and exceeds by upwards of 300,000 bales the quantity which was held last year.—The present stock is little, if any, short of a million of bales!—nearly a year's consumption. The Liverpool merchants, in this state of things, are impressing upon Government the necessity of having a drawback of the duty paid upon imported cotton, accompanied by a more liberal and comprehensive system for facilitating export orders, with every prospect of success.

The weather for the last fortnight has not been very propitious for the crops—frequent rain, a low temperature, and the absence, except occasionally, of warmth and sunshine. During the last three days, the rains have been heavy and frequent. All this has the effect of retarding the ripening and filling of the grain. The potato and turnip crops will be more than they have been for years.

When the last steamer sailed, a kind of panic prevailed in the corn market; prices were rising, speculators were busy, and great fears existed that the stock in hand would not last until the new crops was got in. At this season—always a critical one for the crops—speculation is rife, but in the present instance, it subsided sooner than might have been anticipated. The ill timed and heavy rains of the last day or two will, in all probability, influence the London and Wakefield, as they have already done the Liverpool market.

At the time we write (noon) the weather continues most unpropitious for the crops—heavy rains, and the mercury falling. The harvest, it is clear, will be a late, and therefore a precarious one.

SUMMARY.

Repeal.—Mr. Thomas O'Brien, once a repealer but who has seen the error of his ways, thus comments on the threat of foreign interference on the part of America and France:—"Filled at present with a paltry jealousy towards England, America feigns a very sudden and furious love towards Ireland. Her political engagements may be not very unlike her commercial ones—rather uncertain to depend upon. If Ireland went to war under American auspices, and despatched a special messenger to the States for the promised aid, he might find Congress as deaf to his demands as a N, York bank generally appears to be to the clamourous appeals of its creditors. Before America troubles herself about Ireland, she should see to her own perfect system of slavery at home. Before she writes bombastic addresses to the French people, she should reform her *low, democratic*, tyrant pen. Before she comes forward as the champion of other nations, let her wipe away those *domestic blots* which still show the truth of that picture of her early condition so graphically drawn by Burke—'A set of miserable outcasts a few years ago—not so much sent as thrown out on the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness, 3,000 miles from all civilized intercourse.' Let us still trust that in America there are some shrewd thinkers, some reflecting gentlemen to be found. This class of persons will not easily be induced to interfere *in family quarrels*. England and Ireland may have their differences, but why should America endeavour to kindle and enlarge them? In which of the quarrels which distract the states and degrade that filthy bear-garden the House of Congress, has England ever interfered? I speak of course, of those, purely domestic questions which involve the separate interests of different states.—Let not America interfere with English government upon the mere authority of *hireling agitators*; ancient alliance, strong propinquity, many associations, endear old England to us. We love the crown better than we love that form of government for which the Americans bled, and which we deem was as imperfect in securing happiness in the old world as it appears miserably defective in the new. We warn America, with her *slave marks upon her, from off these shores*. We warn France, with her infidelity, her mock philosophy, her theatrical grimaces, her artificial feelings, not to interfere between our sister and ourselves."

The adjourned inquest on the late Lieut. Colonel Fawcett, 55th, has terminated in a verdict of wilful murder against his brother-in-law, Alexander Thomson Munro, Lieut. and Adjutant of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue; his second, Duncan Trevor Grant, late a Lieut. in the 44th Regt. recruiting at Inverness; Lieut. Leckie Daniel Cuddie, 55th, second to the deceased; and Assistant Surgeon Geo. Gulliver, of the Blues, who attended the parties to the fatal spot.

The Late Fatal Duel.—The late Lieut. Col. David Lynar Fawcett, was a member of a highly respectable family, near Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow, and was first cousin of Sir Wm. Mainwright, R. M., of Shinrona.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The late Lieut. Col. Fawcett, 55th, was one of those very few in whose favour the tide of fortune had strongly set. He entered the Army, by the purchase of an Ensigncy in the 55th, on the 6th of April 1823; purchased a Lieutenancy on the 21st of November, 1828; and on the 21st November, 1834, he obtained a company without purchase in succession to Lieut. Col. Mill, who was killed in action at Coorg. At this period, almost every Regiment in the service contained Lieutenants who had been in the service years before Captain Fawcett was born. On the 7th February, 1840, he succeeded to a majority in the Regiment by purchase; and in December last he received the Brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel, and was also nominated a Companion of the Bath for service in China, he having commanded the 55th in action at Amoy, Chusan, Chinhae, Chapoo, Woosnung, and Shanghae.

The Late Fatal Duel.—Lieutenant Munro, of the Blues, the surviving principal in the late unfortunate duel with Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, is the son of a worthy old Highland officer who saw much service in India, with Sir Colin Cornwallie, and led the forlorn hope at Bangalore, and is still living at Tain, Rosshire, where he also holds Her Majesty's commission of the peace. When Mr. Munro finished his education he went to Grenada, as a planter, but disliking that line of life, and always having a desire for the military profession, he returned to England, and he got his name put on the Duke of York's list for a commission. His Royal Highness's demise taking place soon after, threw him and many others against their own resources for attaining the object of their ambition. Munro, disdaining an idle life, entered the ranks, being told at headquarters that such a step would be no barrier to his promotion when fitted by drill, &c., for it. The regiment of his choice, the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), was then commanded by Colonel Hill, brother to the late Commander-in-Chief, who soon found out Munro's good qualities as a soldier, and recommended him for promotion. A commission was afterwards presented to him in the 78th Regiment (Rosshire Highlanders), and he immediately paid the regimental and other difference and got his correctcy in his present regiment, in which he is now senior Lieutenant for purchase as well as Adjutant, and where he is esteemed by all the officers and beloved by all the men. When in the ranks Munro ever mixed in good society, and continued to be so kindly received and countenanced by his native country gentlemen and other friends as if he held a commission.—*Times.*

Dreadful fire and Explosion.—A most dreadful fire broke out at five o'clock on Monday morning in the extensive oil and turpentine warehouse of Messrs. Pinchin and Johnson, situate in the New-road, St. George's East, and adjoining the Blackwall Railway, London. Before any engines could arrive the whole of the warehouses were in flames. The destruction of property is very great. It was rumoured that three of the arches of the Blackwall Railway had been destroyed by an explosion of turpentine, and that the trains could not proceed further than Cannon-street-road; such however is not the fact. The goods underneath three of the arches, which were used as warehouses by Messrs. Pinchin and Johnson have been destroyed. The explosion was terrific. Shortly after the fire commenced it ignited four large tanks of turpentine, and upwards of 100 tons of soda, which was deposited in a warehouse under the arch of the rail way. The property was only insured for £1000, but we are informed that its value amounted to nearly £3000. The property destroyed in the warehouses is great, and not insured, it is said, to the full amount of its value. The extensive premises are reduced to one heap of burning ruins.—Six or seven of the houses opposite have received considerable damage; all the front windows are broken, and it is thought that one is so much injured that it must be taken down.

The son of Sir Duncan M'Dougall, who formerly commanded the 79th Highlanders, is about to be united to the daughter of Major General Napier, the historian of the Peninsular campaign.

The Explosion on board the Camperdown.—Two more deaths.—James Duke died on Friday, in consequence of the injuries he received. Miss Yerker expired on Sunday afternoon. Miss Barton remains in a very precarious state, with little hope of recovery.—*Correspondent of Shipping Gazette.*

Louisa Countess of Mansfield, expired on Friday last, at her residence at Richmond, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The remainder being limited to her issue by her first husband, the earldom reverts to her grandson, the Earl of Mansfield.

It is now generally stated, says the *Globe*, echoed by the *Times*, that the Houses of Parliament will not be prorogued until the last week in August.

The capabilities of a new iron steamer on the Thames, called the "Prince of Wales," are said to be seventeen miles an hour.

The government rum contract, for 100,000 gal's. half East and half West India, has been taken at 1s. 5¼d. per gallon.

Three thousand pounds and upwards were received at the Italian Opera, on Thursday night week, on the occasion of her Majesty's first visit to the theatre.

On Friday last, two men engaged in cleaning out a steam-boiler at the sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Co., London, were scalded to death by steam bursting from an adjoining boiler into that in which they were.

The times asserts that a person named Loose has proposed the formation of an iron balloon of 2122 tons weight, forming an entire shell of wrought iron, which, having the air exhausted from it, would rise from the earth with the rapidity of an arrow!

Charles Tiden, the young man charged at Bow-street with loitering about the residence of Sir R. Peel, and refusing to give an account of himself, was on Wednesday released from Custody, his father and uncle becoming security for his behaviour.

On Tuesday, Marie Bari, a French woman, was convicted at the Mansion house of having smuggled a large quantity of cigars from an Ostend steamer. She carried them in a most ingeniously contrived petticoat, which was completely padded with cigars, and yet created no disproportion of the wearer. She was fined £100, and sent to prison in default of payment.

The company established to carry out Mr. Ingold's invention of the manufacture of wheels and pinions of clocks and watches intend to proceed, with a capital of £250,000, in shares of £25 each, under an exclusive licence from the trustees.

The Glasgow underwriters will suffer very severely by the loss of the Columbia steamer, which was principally insured at that city. The amount is stated at upwards of £40,000, underwritten by several of the most influential brokers.

Messrs. Longman, Brown & Co., have purchased the copyright of the Prize Cartoons, and have made arrangements for their immediate publication in a style of execution suitable to their character and importance.

An order from the Treasury has been issued that every person holding a situation connected with the revenue, and who may have subscribed to or have become a member of the repeal association, must immediately withdraw his subscription and name on pain of instant dismissal.

Thomas Hart, beerseller, Halliwell, christened his twenty-ninth child on Wednesday week. Of that number twenty-five are still alive, and, should the prolific pair live a few years, further additions to their families may be expected.

It is now definitely arranged that his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge shall proceed to the Ionian Islands. His *locale* will be Corfu. His royal highness will take his departure early in the present month, and will, it is expected, remain abroad about two years.

Two Lions.—We understand that the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, the brother of Earl Spencer, who is, as most of our readers are aware, a Catholic priest, being in Manchester for a few days, called on Wednesday evening last at the house of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, who, however, was not at home at the time. The rev. gentleman saw Mrs. Stowell, to whom he announced himself, and expressed a desire to see the rev. incumbent of Christ church. The lady said that the best time to see her husband was about breakfast time, and she invited the hon. and rev. gentleman to breakfast the following morning. Accordingly, on Thursday morning Mr. Spencer presented himself at the residence of Mr. Stowell, who received him with due politeness, and over breakfast, we believe, the two gentlemen discussed various matters connected with the great controversy between their respective creeds and churches. We believe we are breaking no confidence when we state, what might have been anticipated by any one, that these gentlemen at length separated, at the close of a not uninteresting interview, precisely at the same point where they had commenced.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 25, 1843.

The English Mail arrived in this city on Monday morning, having been brought to Halifax on the Wednesday previous by the line steamer *Hibernia*. It does not say much of our mail arrangements between this city and Halifax, that the news from England by this conveyance was brought here on Sunday morning in the steamer from Boston. We have made extensive extracts from our English files of newspapers.

The Hibernia has just made the most extraordinary passage on record, having performed the distance from Halifax to Liverpool in *eight days and twenty-three hours*, and her return trip in 11½ days; being absent from Halifax only 27 days, out of which time she was a week in Liverpool. In the last twenty four hours of her passage home she ran 350 miles! This performance has called forth the admiration of the British press, and is another step in the triumph of steam power on the great highway of nations. On it a late London paper remarks:

"Of all the extraordinary passages we have ever noted as having been accomplished by the steamers between this and America, none have ever equalled that of the Hibernia. It is a memorable feat, and must completely set at rest the question of success and of safety in ocean steaming. We have here a steamer arriving from the shores of North America within a period of *nine days*, an accomplishment scarcely to be credited, and which, when announced by telegraph, could hardly be believed. Capt. Judkins cannot but feel proud of his noble ship and her wondrous passage—a passage the shortness of which had been talked of by some, but believed by few. It cannot be other than beneficial to the important matter of ocean steaming, and we trust that if anything be yet wanted to settle the question of ability and power in regard to these vessels it has now been more than secured. As to any absurd fears of accident by the steamers, it is needless to refer to them. The late loss of the Columbia was an accident to which sailing vessels are far more liable than the steamers."

"Of this truth the passenger-going public must by this time be fully satisfied, and nothing need be urged in its support."

"Steam may be said to have established itself beyond any power of question, and what can be more satisfactory to the commercial community of America and England than to witness an increase of speed and efficiency in proportion as the enterprize progresses. In the early commencement of these steam voyages, we considered almost every thing accomplished that could by any possibility be attained, and therefore we cannot but derive increased gratification in knowing that the past has been used with every regard for increased advantages in the future. The doings of the Hibernia more than prove the desire of her owners to carry out the great purpose they have undertaken; the vessel herself is an earnest of their continued zeal, and we cannot speak of her in terms too highly commendatory."

The Weather during the last ten days has been of a gloomy character—rain having fallen almost incessantly during that period. Haying was in consequence put a stop to, and the rivers are swollen to such an extent, that many hundred tons of hay which had been cut upon low lands has been entirely carried away: the grain will likewise in many places be almost entirely destroyed. The river St. John has risen eight or nine feet; such a circumstance, at this time of year we believe is unprecedented. The Fredericton *Head Quarters* says—

"During the whole season, until about a week past, we have had the most favourable weather the country could wish for. All were looking forward, expecting the return of a plentiful crop for the variety of seed that had been sown; but the last few days have given some cause for alarm.—The frequent showers of rain that fell during the last week has very much interfered with the Hay harvest. On Sunday night the rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale from the north-west. Yesterday morning the streets were strewed with limbs broken from the trees which ornament the town.—All the fields of grain are blown down; and the water in the river has risen from six to seven feet, making an unusual freshet for the time of the year.

We are informed much damage is done through the country: several persons who had cut their hay on intervales had it taken away by the flood. In many places this description of land is said to be covered with two feet of water."