their patrons ever had any connexion with the political unions the parents of this insurrection. Is the correspondence of Mr. Joseph Parks with these unions, under *Treasury franks*, at the rate of fifty a day—is this correspondence forgotten? That correspondence has been publicly proved; and we now assert, as we have before asserted, that Mr. Charles Pearson can prove that in April, 1831, instructions were issued from the treasury, exhorting the political unions to strengthen their representations in favour of the reform bill by *menaces of physical force.*"

The people of Birmingham, to their honour, are in progress with a memorial, praying that Lord John Russell will cause inquiries to be made with a view to bring the guilty mayor and magistrates to trial for the scandalous dereliction of duty of which they have been guilty. The damage done is estimated, at the lowest computation, at between £30,000 and £40,000. The dispute now is who is to pay, the unfortunate newly incorporated borough or the county? The opinion of many is, that the expense ought to be defrayed by the magistrates themselves.

TRIAL OF THE LLANIDLOES RIOTERS.

WELCHPOOL, THURSDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice PATTISON.)

The court was crowded to excess to-day, in consequence of it being known that the individuals connected with the outrages at Llanidloes, in this county, would be placed upon their trial. The prisoners, 32 in number, were brought from Montgomery gaol at an early hour, and were ranged, soon in the dock, and others in the seats appropriated for solicitors. They were all included in one indictment, which charged them with having unlawfully and riotously assembled together, and beginning to demolish, pull down, and destroy the dwelling-house of David Evans, at Llanidloes, in this county.

Upwards of twenty witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the trial occupied the whole of the day. The evidence was too voluminous to report, and the facts of the case, as substantiated by the witnesses, have appeared more than once in this and other journals.

All the prisoners were identified as having taken a part in the riot, with the exception of Thomas Jones and Edward Humphreys, who could not positively be spoken to.

Mr. Yardley addressed the jury for the prisoners, after which the learned judge minutely summed up the evidence.

The jury then retired, and shortly returned with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, with the exception of Thomas Jones and Edward Humphreys.

Mr. Justice Pattison then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners, and in doing so, said, that if any person's life had been sacrificed through their violence, the whole of them might have been indicted for murder. He should make an example of those who had taken the most prominent part in the riots. With respect to Abraham Owen and Lewis Humphreys, who had been convicted of training and drilling, he should sentence them for that offence, and not for the riot, as it appeared they had been the most violent of the mob. He then sentenced them to seven years' transportation.

John Evans and John Lewis were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Jenkins, Morgan, John Jones, John Evans, jun., John Jones, Giles Richards, Elizabeth Lucas, William Jones, David Jarman, David Morris, Richard Thomas, William Meredith, Margaret Meredith, W. Richards, and Valentine Rowlands, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

John Thomas, David Jones, Thomas Hamer, David Hamer, John Nicholls, B. Davies, E. Morgan, E. Mantell, and Richard Pugh, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Richard Hughes and John Evans were sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The following has been received at Lloyd's:—

"NOTICE TO MARINERS.

"TWO NEW LIGHTS ON THE S. W. COST OF FRANCE.

"Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st of July next an intermitting light will be exhibited on the tower recently erected upon Cape Carteret, in lat. 49 22 27 N., and long. 1 48 20 W. of Greenwich. Bright flashes will regularly succeed each other every half minute.

"The lantern is 49 feet above the ground, and being 263 feet above the level of high water at spring tides, the light will be visible in clear weather at the distance of 6 leagues, but its eclipses will not be total at less than 2¼ leagues."

"CHERBOURG BREAKWATER.

"Notice is also given, that on the 1st of August next a revolving light of three minutes interval will be exhibited on the tower lately built upon the Port Central of Cherbourg Breakwater, in lat. 49 40 28 N., and long. 1 30 3 W. of Greenwich.

"Each flash of light will last 4 or 5 seconds, and will be followed by a short eclipse, a faint light will then appear for 2½ minutes, and after another short eclipse there will be another flash, &c.

"This light is 65 feet above the level of high water at spring tides, and will be visible in ordinary weather at the distance of 3 leagues.

"When approaching Cherbourg, in clear weather, there will be seen at the same time with this revolving light on Fort Central, the fixed light of Querqueville, near the western entrance of the road, and the two fixed lights on Pellie Isle, at its eastern entrance, but from their different characters and positions, there will be no danger of mistaking them."

FALMOUTH, AUG. 10.

FALMOUTH PACKETS.—The Deputation appointed to wait on the heads of the public departments in London, respecting the transference of the Packet Establishment from this port, have returned to Falmouth, but we regret to say, that their mission has effected no change of the arrangements which will shortly deprive us of those advantages which we have derived for a century and a half from an establishment which has been equally beneficial to the interests of the kingdom.

Subsequent to the interviews which the deputation had at the Post Office, the Admiralty, and with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as stated in our last publication, they had the honour of an audience of the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, on whom they zealously urged the object of their mission, but his lordship gave them little hope that government would recede from the arrangements already made or about to be effected.

From all that we have heard since the remarks we felt it our duty to offer last week, we see no reason to alter the opinions we then expressed.—Devoted, as we have ever shown ourselves, to a Liberal administration and to Liberal measures, and have resolutely advocated them on every occasion through good report and through evil report, we are bound to say there is so much ground for suspicion in the secret manner in which this anomalous contract is about to be carried into operation, that it imperatively demands the most scrutinizing parliamentary investigation. We trust there is sufficient honesty and determination in the members of the county in general to bring the matter promptly and decidedly before the great public tribunal of the country. Our readers will be astonished to learn that on the arrival of the deputation at Bristol, they were informed that the merchants of that city were prepared to offer to convey the West Indian and Mexican mails *for 100,000 pounds per annum less than the present contract is taken for.* We again ask, why should a select company of stock jobbers, under the immediate patronage and favour of Mr. Rice and Mr. Wood, be permitted to enrich themselves to such an enormous amount, at the expense of the country—*by a secret treaty*, when there are honourable and opulent men who would be ready to enter into the contract for *nearly one-half the sum*, were the matter made the subject of public competition? We demand that Mr. Rice and Mr. Wood be required to explain this suspicious proceeding.

We trust a county meeting will be forthwith convened, and that every member of Parliament connected with Cornwall, will be required by his constituents to insist on a parliamentary inquiry, and if no substantial reason can be shown why the public money should be so shamefully squandered, when a saving of nearly one half of the contract can be effected, by an engagement with other parties, that it should be instantly abandoned. So much as regards the financial interests of the country generally. On the part of Falmouth, a meeting of the harbour committee is to be held to-day, which will, of course, be followed by a meeting of the town. Every inhabitant should attend, so all-important is this question.

Whatever may be the result, as to the ultimate completion of any contract, the *fate* of the *sailing packets is sealed.* The effects upon Falmouth and the county at large, will be certain decrease to a fearful amount in the circulation—and consequent depreciation of property—extinction of trade—and general distress, unless some measures be promptly taken to avert the threatened calamity. The opinion of official men and the mercantile world seems to be decided, that without a railroad from Exeter to Falmouth there is little chance of our retaining the advantages which naturally and pre-eminently belong to our unrivalled harbour, an opinion to which we have long endeavoured to draw public attention. A rail-road is our only resource, and without it the inhabitants of Cornwall will be as effectually severed from England, for all purposes of commercial enterprize as our forefathers were from Imperial Rome anterior to the descent of Julius Cæsar. "*Penitus toto divisos orbe.*"

At a meeting of the Plymouth Town Council on Wednesday, a committee was appointed for the purpose of setting forth the superior advantages of Plymouth as a packet station.

HOUSE OF LORDS, AUG. 5.

CONDUCT OF THE CHARTISTS.—The *Earl of Wilton* brought before their lordships, the conduct of certain Chartists, in having, on Sunday fortnight, taken possession of the church of Stockport. He also called their attention to a placard which had been circulated in Bolton, in which the parties signing it not only asserted their right to meet when they pleased, but said, that, if unconstitutionally opposed by force, they would feel themselves justified in meeting force by force. He trusted that government would take some more energetic measures, than they had yet had recourse to, to prevent any future breach of the peace.—*Lord Melbourne* believed that in some parts of the country the aspect of matters, was calculated to excite alarm in the minds of all peaceably disposed persons. The placard in question was artfully worded; for it stated that they were only to meet force by force in the event of any unconstitutional attack being made on their rights. He (Lord Melbourne) did not know what stronger measures could be taken. A large addition had been made to the army, and the moment government were informed of any hostile movement, an increase was made to the constabulary force of troops in that part of the country.

The Irish Municipal Corporation bill, was read a third time and past.

PENNY POSTAGE BILL.—*Viscount Melbourne* moved the second reading of the Postage Duties Bill, which gave rise to an interesting discussion, in the course of which the policy of the measure was strongly denounced, but the motion was suffered to pass.—The *Duke of Wellington* observed, that it was "a measure that was most anxiously looked for by the country, but with respect to which much and increasing doubt was beginning to prevail.—Still there was not a clause in the bill which their lordships could either amend or vote upon, accept in the negative or affirmative, without infringing those conventional rules which were observed between both houses of Parliament. On the other hand, supposing their lordships were to reject the bill, the Government, if supported by the House of Commons, would, as he had before stated, have complete power to destroy the whole of the Post-office revenue, and to do all the evil which this bill could by possibility effect. At the same time, unless their lordships agreed to the bill, that improvement in the Post-office administration which they all desired to see carried into execution could not take place. Under these circumstances, he intended, though with pain and reluctance, to vote for the bill, and he earnestly recommended their lordships to adopt it." The bill having been read a second time, was ordered to be committed on Thursday.

THE LORDS' PROCESSION TO THE PALACE.

(From the Morning Herald of Friday.)

The spectacle presented yesterday in St. Jame's Park was one indeed of peculiar and splendid interest. A procession of the lords to address the throne *against* its ministers is an event of very rare occurrence. But on the present occasion the historical importance of the event derived a moral charm from the object in view—the defence of the national religion, which greatly enhanced the interest of the scene.

To the eye alone that scene was solemn and magnificent. The lengthened line of superb equipages, drawn by elegantly caparisioned steeds, slowly approaching the palace through the majestic avenue of ancient elms in their summer verdure, had a most imposing appearance. The beauty of the day greatly set off the richness of a spectacle which, for chaste brilliancy, could not be paralleled in any other part of Europe. A numerous and respectable assemblage were attracted to witness the procession, who manifested their feelings with the frankness and fervour, but, at the same time, with the decent self-restraint that, even in moments of high political excitement, characterise John Bull.

In the the procession the greatest of England's peers, and the foremost man of all the world," was at first looked for in vain; but just before the head of the cavalcade reached the palace gates, the carriage of that great man—need we name the Duke of Wellington?—drove rapidly in the court-yard, and the moment his grace was recognised, a burst of enthusiastic feeling welcomed the veteran warrior, whose name is identified with the glory of his country. Soon afterwards, Lord John Russell was seen crouching in a corner of his carriage, and the reception which the mover of the "money grant" met with, cannot be better described than by the exclamation of one of the crowd, who, as soon as his lordship passed, cried out, "Well, I never heard so hearty a groaning as that in all my life. He'll remember that many a day." In fact, the groaning and hooting was like the blast of Fame's trumpet reversed. We can assure the *Morning Chronicle* that Lord John was not "mistaken for Sir Robert Peel." He ventured one peep from his carriage window, and looked far less like the great conservative leader, than like *Faust's* friend, *Mephistopheles*, very ill at ease. Lord Palmerston soon after received a similar salute, in which the word "Cupid" was very audible. Lord Normanby passed without much observation; but the lord chancellor, we regretted to find, was strongly hissed as he passed in the procession in his state coach. This could only have happened to that distinguished functionary as one of a government generally hated and despised; for, personally, the lord chancellor is a gentleman, and, professionally, one deserving of public respect. His lordship looked very much displeased and rather disconcerted at the reception which he encountered.—We observed that in leaving the palace he went away in a private carriage, leaving the state coach to his secretary and mace-bearer, or some of his train, who had to encounter the hisses of those who did not know the lord chancellor's person. With the exception, however, of Lord John Russell, Lord Howick was the minister who received the largest share of hearty public disapprobation.

On the other side, next to the Duke of Wellington, the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury was noticed with the most enthusiastic cheering. Great applause was also given to the Bishop of London and Exeter; and, indeed, to all the bishops. We heard a spectator say—"This ought to compensate the bishops for their reception eight or nine years ago."

Among the peers most applauded were Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Canterbury, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Beaufort, the aged Lord Rolle, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Kenyon, and Lord Shaftesbury.—The Irish primate, Lord John Beresford, was also warmly applauded.

At the departure from the palace the ministers, who left the last, received—more especially Lord John Russell and Lord Howick—a repetition of the unpleasant indications of unpopularity which they had previously to encounter. Lord Melbourne, either possessing more cunning or less nerve than his colleagues, remained behind for some time, thinking the crowd would pass away, but seeing his carriage in the court-yard they obstinately declined to move without rendering the honours to this chief of the bed-chamber ministry. Even the band, and beefeaters, and guard of honour, all moved off, but Lord Melbourne did not come.—The crowd, however, would not stir, and at last the old fox was unearthed. The moment his carriage was seen leaving the palace-gates the groaning, hissing, and hooting conveyed to his ears the unwelcome tidings that even Lord John Russell was not the *most* unpopular man in England. The police kept close to his carriage, while he rapidly escaped from such unwelcome observation.

House of Commons, Aug. 2.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord Brougham said that he had before stated he would that night lay before their Lordships the very words of the resolutions upon the subject of Ireland that he intended to move on Thursday next; and he thought the best way was to read them at once, and then to furnish his noble friend at the head of the Government, and also the Noble Duke opposite, with a copy of them. The noble and learned lord then read the following resolutions:—

"1. That it does not appear expedient, with a view of the due administration of justice, that the exercise of the right hitherto possessed by the prosecutor in cases of felony, tried before the Courts of Ireland, of desiring persons called as jurors to stand aside, should be confined to the cases of such persons as are relatives to the defendant, but to persons connected with the offence charged by having previously expressed strong opinions on the subject; or persons under the influence of the defendant, and of those who usually took a part in his offence, or persons who are notoriously of such life and conversation, or of such ignorance, as renders them unfit to perform the duty of jurors, may properly be desired to stand aside until it be found that the full number of twelve, not falling within the above description, do not remain off the panuel to try the defendant.

"2. That it is expedient to give instructions identically the same to the Crown solicitors and counsel conducting prosecutions in the different parts of Ireland with respect to the general principle which the exercises of their discretion in respect to setting aside jurors shall be guided, and to frame those instructions in a precise and distinct manner, leaving no room for misapprehension of their meaning.

"3. That when persons bound over to give evidence to any prosecution shall not appear, or shall refuse to be sworn, it is necessary for the due administration of criminal justice that they should be punished, not only by estreating their recognizances and levying the penalty upon them, but, in case they shall not pay the same, by such imprisonment as may compel them afterwards to give evidence as may operate by way of example to deter others from offending in the like behalf.

"4. That it is the duty of the Executive Government, when considering any case of conviction had before any of the Queen's Judges, with a view of remitting or commuting the sentence, to apply for information to the Judge or Judges who tried the case, and to afford such Judge or Judges an opportunity to give their opinion on such case, unless circumstances should exist which render any such application impossible or only possible with an inconvenient delay; but that it is not necessary that the Executive Government should be bound to follow the advice, if any, tendered by such Judge or Judges.

"5. That the prerogative of pardoning all offences in the conviction for which private parties are not interested is a high, indisputable, and inalienable prerogative of the Crown, but that it is vested in the Crown for the purpose of aiding in the administration of justice, and is to be exercised as best to tend to that important object; and that it ought never to be exercised without full and deliberate inquiry into all the circumstances of each case and each individual, and that its exercise ought to depend on those circumstances, and never on the accident of the Sovereign or his representative happening to visit the place where the offender under sentence may be confined."

FROM TURKEY.—The most authentic information of the affairs of the east is to be found in the statements of the British ministers, in reply to the inquiries made in Parliament. In the House of Lords on the 20th, Lord Brougham addressed several inquiries to the Prime Minister, prefacing them with some remarks referring to the former statements of the minister, encouraging the expectation that hostilities would not take place.

Viscount Melbourne said he would not deny that the result had not been as he anticipated. With respect to the questions which had been put by his noble and learned friend he would now answer them. As to which party commenced the hostilities it was not necessary for him to state. From the accounts received by the government he begged to say that the victory alluded to was not so complete as had been represented. It was quite true that the Turkish fleet left Constantinople and went to the Pacha of Egypt. His noble and learned friend had asked what hopes the government entertained of maintaining the power of the Sultan—it was indeed of great importance that that power should continue—(hear, hear.) He would inform his noble and learned friend what those hopes were: they were founded upon the co-operation of the five great powers of Europe, and their determination to act unitedly together with that view—(hear, hear.) He begged to inform his noble and learned friend, whatever might have reached his ears, that there was no foundation whatever for the supposition that the representative of Her Majesty at the Porte had not exerted himself to prevent hostilities, nor had any representation of a different result been received by the government.

Lord Brougham said that nothing could be more satisfactory than the statement which his noble friend had made.

The Duke of Wellington—My lords, I have seen one report of that engagement, the most beautiful that I ever read of any engagement; but it possessed one fault—there was not a single word of truth in it—(laughter.)

The following extracts from various sources, contain information of considerable interest on this subject. The latest news from Constantinople is to Aug. 3.—The French and English fleets were concentrated at Tenedos. The Turkish fleet, traitorously surrendered to Mehemet Ali by the Capitan Pacha, was at Alexandria. It was reported that he had declared to the European Consuls his intention not to detain it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.

Yesterday the ambassadors of the five powers were invited to a conference with Nourri Effendi, acting minister for foreign affairs; and it appears to have been decided that Hagi Saib Effendi shall still proceed to Alexandria in a Turkish steamer, accompanied by Mr. Anselm, of the French embassy here. To-day the five ambassadors again met the ministers of the Porte, further to discuss the Egyptian matter, previous to the departure of the steamer. The terms offered by the Porte to Mehemet Ali are, I understand, the hereditary government of Egypt and its dependencies, Syria to be restored to the Sultan; and the envoy takes to the pacha a most brilliant decoration, significative of his elevated rank in the State, altho' he latterly refused to receive one. His pretensions are too high to permit us to hope that he will listen to these conditions. He spurns the idea of remaining longer a dependent vizier, and aims at absolute sovereignty over every inch of ground he at present holds. I conceive, therefore, that it is a mere waste of time to leave the parties themselves to discuss the matter.

In every bargain in the east it is a custom to demand much, to take all that can be had, and to offer little, with a view of obtaining that which is sought on terms as low as possible. Perhaps, however, no harm is done by leaving the Porte and the Pacha first to exhaust their own efforts, by way of convincing both that without assistance they cannot come to an understanding. When the proper time arrives, the difficulty of convincing them of the necessity of submitting their dispute to friendly arbitration may be trifling, but how the mediating powers are to agree among themselves, is a question of less easy solution.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—Nearly the whole of the Turkish fleet is now in the harbor. Five or six ships of the-line are still at sea, and must be disarmed, in order to bring them over the bar. In the meanwhile all the warlike stores and ammunition have been removed from on board those ships together with the military chest of the squadron, in which were found 3,000,000 francs (£120,000.) The Captain Pacha, and most of the Turkish officers have changed their dresses, and are now attired in the Egyptian costume. The English Captain (Walker) who accompanied the fleet, as chief instructer, has resigned his commission, and takes his passage in an English frigate, to join Admiral Stopford.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, the 27th ult., given by the *Sud* of Marseilles:—"The Government has received an overland despatch from Constantinople with the firman from the Sultan, granting to Mehemet Ali the hereditary government of Egypt, the intended arrival of which had been previously announced by letter. Notwithstanding the dreams of independence formed by the Pacha, now that fortune appears so strongly inclined to favor him, we believe that Russia and France will induce him to remain contented with the inheritance of Egypt and Syria, and restore the Turkish fleet on the dismissal of Koshrew Pacha from the office of Prime Minister. The Ottoman fleet has been placed under the command of the Egyptian Admiral, and even the medical service has been put into the hands of the Egyptian physician of the navy, and has undergone modifications accordingly.—Most of the European medical officers attached to the Turkish fleet have exclaimed loudly against the defection of the Capitan Pacha, and several of them have resigned. Captain Walker has returned to Constantinople in an Austrian steamer.—Before his departure he went to the Turkish Admiral, and declared to him that if he had been aware of his intentions, he would have blown him up in his own ship. The Capitan Pacha merely replied, "You cannot comprehend the motives under which I have acted." All the ammunition has been taken out of the Turkish ships, the money chests have been brought ashore, and the sailors, who have been regularly paid every month, begin to be uneasy, fearing to be subjected to the Egyptian discipline.

Clear and Refuse Lumber.

30 M. FEET well seasoned St. Stephens **BOARDS**, of very superior quality;

150 M. Feet Refuse Pine Lumber, from a wharf or in rafts, very low if taken away immediately.

sept. 13. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 20, 1839.

During the past week we have had numerous arrivals from different parts of Europe, but generally with long passages.—On Monday morning last, the English Mail arrived by way of Halifax, with Falmouth dates to the 10th of August and in the evening of the same day, the Mail brought by the steamer *Great Western* by way of New York, which furnish Liverpool papers to the 24th ult.

The most important intelligence furnished by the latest dates is the cheering prospect of a good wheat harvest; in the South of England the crops were generally good, and the harvest nearly completed.

Throughout France and the Continent of Europe generally, the crops were good.

It is currently reported that Her Majesty the Queen will shortly be married to Albert Francis, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg.

There are rumours of changes in the Ministry; that Lord Normanby is to be removed from the Colonial Office, and to be succeeded by Lord John Russell; for Mr. Spring Rice, and that room is to be made for Mr. Macaulay, the member for Edinburgh. Also, that Mr. F. T. Baring, son of Sir Thomas Baring, is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Spring Rice.

The British Government are taking contracts for establishing a system of steam communication with the West Indies, to extend as far as Mexico. Fourteen steamers are to be employed for this service, to take effect in 1841, and to continue for a period of not less than ten years.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The Royal consent had been given to the new Postage Bill, by which postage on single letters is reduced to one penny to every part of the Kingdom, and double letters in proportion to number and weight.

Mortality at the Cape of Good Hope.—Letters from the Cape, state that Measles are committing frightful ravages among the population, from infancy to the most aged, that the infection spreads with rapidity, and operates with almost the fatality of plague. A disease was also raging among the horses, which were dying in hundreds.

THE RACE OF THE STEAM SHIPS OUT.—The London Sun gives the following data, furnished by a correspondent, of the progress of speed (as per log) each day of the Great Western and British Queen, after they left New York.

	Great Western.	British Queen.	Gain of G. W.; Days.	Gain of B. Q. Days.
Aug. 1, say*	90	say 84		
2,	177	178		1
3,	219	207	12	
4,	251	230	21	
5,	254	230	24	
6,	240	220	20	
7,	244	224	20	
8,	253	250	3	
9,	298	262	36	
10,	244	237	7	
11,	246	228	8	
12,	250	263		12
13,	221	267		14
14,		277		
Dist. run by G. W.	2957	3104 } do by 154 B. Q.		27
		2957	27	
	Miles	147	124	miles gained by G. W. *6 allowed for hf. hr start.

Total gain of Great Western, 118 miles.

Thus the total gain by the Great Western on the British Queen in 11 days, i. e. from 2d to 13th inst. was 118 miles, or 10 miles per diem.

*The Great Western started half an hour before the British Queen.

The Great Western went out in 12½ days, the British Queen in 13½. They kept in sight of each other till the afternoon of the 3d day out, when the Great Western bid "the smoke of the Queen adieu." The British Queen, it is stated, has 150 berths engaged in England to take passage for New York.

The proprietors of the Great Western steamer are about to build a ship of iron, of about 2000 tons burden, with engines of 1000 horse power.

A VESSEL MANNED BY LASCARS.—A vessel called the City of Poonah, now lying in the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, the crew and officers of which are Lascars, is an object of great curiosity. The crew is divided into seven divisions, each division being under the control of a superior officer.

In the emigrant ship William, Rodger, to Sydney, N. S. W., 16 passengers died of fever, between the Cape and Port Jackson; on their arrival at Sydney, after performing quarantine at Port Jackson, the fever again broke out, and carried away 41 more individuals, chiefly adults.

Trial of Vincent and other Chartists.—MONMOUTH.—On Friday, Henry Vincent, aged 26, Thomas Edwards, aged 42, John Dickenson, aged 57, and Wm. Anselm Townsend, aged 21, were indicted with conspiring together to assemble a number of persons to cause disaffection and discontent. The indictment also contained counts for holding unlawful assemblies for riot and for nuisance.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd called the mayor of Newport and several other persons in support of his statement.—Mr. Roebuck addressed the jury in defence, commenting upon the right of the people to meet, and upon the excitement during the reform meetings.—Mr. Baron Alderson having summed up, the jury retired, and in about a quarter of an hour returned, at half-past eight in the evening, a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. His lordship then sentenced them as follows:—Vincent to 12 calendar months' imprisonment, Edwards to nine calendar months, and Dickenson and Townsend each—to six calendar month's imprisonment. Vincent applied for the use of his books and writing materials, but was told that he could not have any but religious books. There was a very large crowd assembled, who cheered the prisoners, but no outrage took place.

The Great Western, which left New York on the 1st August, in company with the British Queen, arrived at Bristol early on the morning of the 14th, making the passage in 12 and a half days; and the British Queen arrived at Portsmouth at 4 A M on the morning of the 15th. The difference in time of starting and arriving was 27 hours.

The British Queen was expected to sail from Portsmouth on the 2d or 3d of September; she had already engaged 170 first class passengers.

Parliament was to be prorogued by the Queen in person on the 27th August.

The new system of universal penny postage in the United Kingdom is intended to be brought into operation in January next.

A Petition praying the Queen to dissolve the Birmingham Corporation is in course of signature in that town.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset is to have the Colonelcy of the 43d Foot, vacant by the death of the late Lord Howden.

The correspondent of the *Semaphore* at Constantinople, states as a matter of public notoriety in that capital, that the last illness and decease of the Sultan Mahmoud was greatly hastened, if not caused, by his use of wine and spirits.

The official journal of Naples announces that the Queen of the two Sicilies is *enceinte*.

According to Parliamentary returns, it appears that in the year 1838, foreign apples were imported into England to the value of £30,000.

We regret to learn that the small pox is raging in an alarming degree at the Isle of Wight, many children having, within these last few days, fallen victims to this dreadful disease.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We have heard, from what may be considered good authority, that Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is shortly to honour Edinburgh with her presence; and that the royal apartments in Holyrood Palace are about to be prepared for Her Majesty's reception. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are also expected at Holyrood in the course of the month of September.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

THE ARMY.—The next five regiments for foreign service are the 1st Rifle Brigade, 42d, 78th, 88th, and 97th. The 34th depot from the Cove of Cork to Chatham. The 7th Fusileers from Killaceny, and the 38th from Enniskillen, are to replace the 81st and 82d at Gibraltar. The 25th Regiment from Devonport for Canada. The 94th depot from Chester to Bristol. The 29th regiment—head quarters from Bristol for Weedon. The 25th regiment replaces the 15th foot, and the Royals the 11th in Canada: the 11th and 15th return to England. The 81st and 82d replace the 56th and 67th; the 56th from Jamaica, and 67th from Barbadoes, replace the 66th and 73d in Canada, which return to England. The 32d depot from Fermoy to Wexford. The 11th regiment of light dragoons at Canterbury are to relieve the 12th at Brighton—the latter proceeding to the North of England. The 78th highlanders from Glasgow, are to replace the Royals at Edinburgh.—The embarkation of the 1st battalion of the royal regiment for Canada has been suspended for the present.—Government have approved of an addition of £1 bounty money to recruits for cavalry and infantry.

Trial of the Birmingham Rioters.—On Friday morning, at the Warwick Assises, a number of prisoners were arraigned for offences connected with the late disturbances in Birmingham. John Neale, William Shears, John Storey, William Edes, and Frederick Mason, were indicted for having on the evening of the 4th of July, (the day on which the London police arrived in Birmingham,) riotously and tumultuously assembled in the Bullring, Birmingham, (together with divers other persons, to the number of 500,) armed with offensive weapons, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution. After a long trial, the jury, after about a quarter of an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of *guilty* against all the prisoners. Sentence was deferred. The prisoners in custody charged with rioting and arson on the 15th of July, were tried on Saturday and also found *guilty*. Sentence also deferred.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 19th ult. depict the intense anxiety occasioned by the late and passing events in Turkey and Egypt. Prince George of Cambridge had sailed from Corfu. His Royal Highness appears to have delighted the British residents at Athens, by declining the invitation of King Otho to live at the Palace.

CANTON, April 7.—"Strange events have taken place here. A commissioner has arrived from Pekin to put an end to the opium trade. He commenced by taking into custody all the resident merchants, and placing restrictions on them and their factories; also Capt. Elliott, declaring that he would detain them till all the opium was delivered up. He would not allow them food or water for some time. Things went on in this way for a few days, when Capt. Elliott required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, he guaranteeing payment for the same; 20,000 chests were given up, and report states that opium, even to the extent of 2,000,000 (sterling or dollars is not given in the letter) was surrendered." Another letter has been received, stating that Capt. Elliott and the merchants had been released; but that all the opium was detained. From Bombay, whence the advices are to the 3rd June, we learn that Sir James Carnac, the new governor, and his family, had reached that presidency all well.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—We believe the labours of the short Session are nearly closed; several bills have been passed, among which, one for making a loan of Twenty thousand pounds to such citizens, owners of property, who shall require aid in erecting brick or stone buildings in certain parts of the burnt district; another, authorizing the Executive to appoint Commissioners for the laying out and widening certain streets in the city of Saint John, and to empower the Corporate Body to pay the said Executive Commissioners with the Citizens money; the Aldermen and assistant Aldermen, as a matter of course, to have no direction in the municipal affairs, so far as the said streets are concerned. How far the independence of the Citizens, and the prerogatives of their Charter, are affected by this course, is a subject for serious consideration, the Legislative body, cannot be censured for the act, because they have merely granted the prayers of certain petitions presented to them from the town of St John. A precedent is now established, and in future, any number of Citizens who shall think proper to act upon it, will be at perfect liberty to do so, upon any and every occasion, when any alteration or improvement shall suggest itself to their minds, for the benefit of the City; they need only to make application to the Legislature, and their request, upon fair principle, must be granted. One great satisfaction to the minds of respectable Citizens, will arise from the late proceedings, which is, that no great concern need be taken in future in the annual elections, about competent or incompetent aspirants for municipal offices; because a petition to the Legislature for the appointment of Executive officers, will immediately paralyse all the assumed powers of the elected municipalists.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the 6th inst. on the body of William Little, sailor, on board of the ship *Mersey*, who fell from the forecastle into the hold and fractured his skull. A Verdict of Casual Death was returned.

ANOTHER NEW JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of a Semi-weekly paper, named *The Conservative*, to be published at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, by Mr. RICHARD HUNTINGTON. The first number speaks well; the Proprietor has selected a good motto, and a Loyal name for his paper; we hope, he will persevere faithfully under his banners, and meet abundant success in his laudable undertaking.

A NOVEL SIGHT.—The ship *Amy*, of 500 tons, was towed safely through the Falls on Saturday last by the steamer Novelty, under the superintendence of Capt. WM. EAGLES: the ship has 300 tons of coal on board for the river steamers, and drew 13 feet water. We understand it is the intention of the owners, Messrs. MACKAY, BROTHERS & Co. to have the Amy loaded with deals at the Albion Mills, and we are also informed, she will be the first ship, completely loaded, that will have been towed through the Falls of the St. John.

House of Assembly, Sept. 11, 1839.

Mr. Weldon, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill to revive and continue an Act to restrain the provisions of the fifth Section of an Act, intitled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," and to establish sundry regulations for the further disposal of Crown Lands and Timber in certain cases; which was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, and others, a Committee appointed at a Public Meeting holden at St. John, after the great Fire of the 17th of August last, on behalf of the inhabitants of the said City, praying that an Act may pass to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain limits in the said City; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual prevention of Fires in the City of Saint John. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, and others, of the City of Saint John, on behalf of the inhabitants thereof, praying that an Act may pass, vesting power in Commissioners to be appointed by the Executive Government, for the widening of certain Streets in the said City; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Gilbert, Esquire, of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to authorise him to lay down Pipes for conveying Water through the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland, and adjacent thereto; which he read. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise Henry Gilbert, his Heirs and Assigns, the power to open the Roads and Streets leading into and through the City of Saint John and the Parish of Portland, and the Roads and Streets adjacent thereto, for the purpose of laying down