vee in the ranks of the enemy. Some few would drop maimed upon the ground, but I never saw more than twenty of these birds at a time, and what could twenty do against millions? I think the destructive power of the birds has been overrated. As Volney observes, the locusts are sometimes carried by the wind towards the sea, and, being exhausted before they reach the opposite shore, fall dead into the deep and are washed ashore by the tide, producing a foul infection. I have understood that this is also the case upon the borders of the Black sea. When they arrive in full force in a country which is at all populous, the inhabitants drive them away by making noises with narrow bones and cleavers, &c. They also burn straw, or sedge, or whatever night fuel they may possess, to smoke them out. All these efforts go but a little way to accomplish their end, for the locusts, driven from one field proceed to another, and wherever they appear, it may be truly said in the language of Scripture, that "The land is *before them* as the Garden of Eden, and *behind them* a desolate wilderness.' It is more easy to destroy them in their yet imperfect state, or before they have wings. They walk along the ground in myriads before they can fly, and always proceed *en masse*, in one direction; their march is very slow, and they do not skip as grasshoppers do. The French word *sauterelle*, is certainly a misnomer. In our route to Severinowka, we saw great quantities of them along the road side, in a direct line of march. At this period it is possible to destroy great numbers by preceding them and cutting deep trenches across their path; they all walk into the trench, where they find lighted straw to receive and consume them. This is a common and most effectual way. Upon the same principle, a person in Odessa invented a long iron roller, which was to be dragged with horses at full pace over their marching armies. All the means however, resorted to at present, are more plausible than effectual, and have only destroyed the hundreds to see the millions vanquish * * It is asserted that when they have devoured all that is green upon the face of the earth, and are unable to procure more food, they are pushed by hunger to prey upon each other; the weak and the wounded thus feed the strong, as is the case with quadrupeds under similar pressure of want. The same cause which compels them to consume each other, has often compelled the inhabitants of Syria, in cases of famine, to consume them. They actually grind the dried bodies of the locusts, and knead them into a cake. Hunger will break through stone walls, and locusts and human bones have been found preferable to starvation; and this may be understood by those who have felt what hunger is. But to eat locusts by choice, when corn, wine, and oil are in abundance, appears almost incredible. We must at least say that it is very bad taste. Yet I know a nobleman, of high rank and consideration, who repaired to Syria, and dressed and lived as the natives. But he wished to imitate St. John in the wilderness, and amused himself by eating these insects and wild honey; a more disgusting mouthful cannot be well imagined than one of these long, horny, scaly, insects, from whose mouth oozes upon the least pressure, a viscid fluid of the colour of treacle. We were conversing upon the history of locusts, and lamenting the ravages which they committed, when the steward was announced. He came to report upon the mischief they had done upon the estate. He informed us that the whole crop was destroyed, and that for the distance of several versts, not a head of corn was to be found upon the stalk; every ear of it had been gnawed off by these destructive insects.

British News.

By The English Mail.

IRELAND.

(From the London Times)

Violence, it will have been observed, has already commenced in Ireland, the Roman Catholics apparently beginning, and the Protestants, nothing loth, following, and bettering the example. Some anti-Repealers of Pomeroy, proceeding to a Protestant demonstration at Dungannon, were severely beaten by a party of Repealers, on which their friends from Dungannon, in default of living objects from their vengeance, proceeded to "wreck," as it is called, some 17 houses of those who had been active in the first aggression. How speedily this will be followed by a more general recourse to force on one side or the other remains to be seen.

Now, such events as this do make us seriously apprehensive as to the course which the government is pursuing. They may have a distinct policy in their eye—they may be wisely waiting their time and preparing themselves to take effectual advantage of whatever happens. But we must say their conduct hitherto has not been such as to re-assure those, and there are many such, who have doubted whether in times of real and pressing danger—of revolutionary movement and physical menace—Sir Robert Peel's government would prove itself as prompt and powerful in action as it is ready and able in parliamentary debate.

Ireland—there is no use in mincing the matter—is on the verge of rebellion. What has been *done*—not said, but *done*—to meet the imminent peril? Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington have declared their determination to maintain the union. Such a declaration is a very good thing in its way—very good as the first step in a course of energetic action. To unfurl our banner is well—the next thing is to collect our forces around it. What has been done towards this? Troops have been sent over. Good again. But is this the only power which we have to depend on for keeping Ireland British? Have we no constitutional force—no constitutional authorities—no British party—from the use, exercise, or assistance of which any advantage is to be gained? Is the redcoat our only dependence? Not entirely. Something else has been done; magistrates have been dismissed for attending the O'Connellite reviews. Whether or not this was done in the best manner we do not know, and we will not inquire. The magistrates had plainly and most amply earned their dismissal—not by entertaining—not by avowing—not by attempting to propagate or advance repeal sentiments, but by avowedly lending themselves to swell the rank of those who are almost avowedly the enemies of the British crown. One of her Majesty's officers would be deservedly kicked out of her service if he resorted to a Manchester pot house to drink success to the Chartists: and one, or twenty of her Majesty's justices of the peace richly earn a most summary dismissal, when boldly allying themselves with those who, under whatever name, Precursors, or Repealers, or Liberators, and with whatever sprinkling of peaceable words, are palpably organising rebellion. Sir Edward Sugden may have done what he did at the wrong moment—he may have put it on the wrong grounds—he may have expressed it in ill-considered phrase—it may be more politic to bear for the present than to strike. But, be he wrong or right, how has his act been dealt with in the houses of parliament? It is really difficult to say. It might have been broadly given up—it might have been frankly adopted. Some of the details might have been regretted, while the whole was boldly justified by the government. They might have tacitly but obviously abandoned—they might have freely avowed their intention to play out the game opened by their Irish Lord Lieutenant or Chancellor. But the ministerial line was none of these. What it was we confess we cannot perceive. It appeared to be a hesitating, qualifying, inconsistent acquiescence without approval; afraid alike of owning or disowning the act of their subordinate—a course, certainly, than which few could be more calculated to repress confidence and to paralyse exertion. Of all things in the world apparent indecision is the most sure to encourage our enemies—to dishearten our friends—and to forfeit the right of controlling those who, well led, would be our most efficient allies—but who, if we will not lead them right, will, like the Dungannon anti-repealers, run riot on their own account.

If, then, we are not satisfied with what has been done, what do we propose? Are new powers to be demanded from the legislature? Is a coercion bill to be passed? Is the proposed repeal of the union to be met by an actual suspension of the habeas corpus act? Is the agitation of dangerous questions to be forbidden under fresh penalties?—Are the Protestants to be armed? Is the yeomanry to be called out? What is to be done by legislative or executive to stem the tide of sedition or revolt which seems rising over one third of the British isles? This is a question we must still say to be answered not by us, but by those who have, or ought to have before them information as to the state and necessity of every county in Ireland.—But we will say this, and that boldly, that the English people are disposed to give no grudging support to a minister who dares apply grave remedies to grave evils—who asks authority to oppose strong measures to manifest perils.

Ireland is divided distinctly, and for the present irreconcilably, into two parties. If there is any middle body, it is the English army quartered there. Thirty years ago she was governed through one of these parties; and those one-sided governments we are reaping the fruits. Lord De Grey has attempted to govern through neither. Allying himself with neither, he has endeavoured, we believe, to administer for himself the authority delegated to him by the Queen of England. The attempt was just and noble. None more fervently wished its success—none were more earnest in recommending its adoption and continuance than ourselves. But the impartiality which is a duty between Protestants and Roman Catholics is madness when the question is, as it is soon to be, between rebels and loyalists.—There is an end to all things, and, among others, to conciliation. An appeal to physical force, if not certain, is so likely that we must prepare to meet it. We are told that the greater part (numerically) of the physical force of the country is against us; we must use what remains. We wish, therefore, to see some evidence of an intention on the part of government to receive the alliance—and assume the guidance of those who are prepared to maintain—whose existance depends upon maintaining—the integrity of the British empire. The organisation and armament in Ireland. Nay, before now, through magistrates or officers of the army or of the police, government should have had the Irish Loyalists more or less 'in hand.' And if we be asked whether we are going to revive a war of Protestants and Roman Catholics—to deliver Ireland to be ridden rough shod by an Orange minority—we would point to the event at Dungannon to show that a collision will come, and that, unless we would declare war at once upon both parties which constitute the Irish nation, our best chance of humanising, or, if still avoidable, of avoiding such a disaster, is by accepting the aid, and with it the control, of those who will be violent in their own way, if we do not make them useful in ours.

One word to Irish landlords. The impending contest is in defence, among other things, of their property. They, above all men, are bound to aid England in fighting their own battle. The post is on their estates. It must be a grave reason which excuses them from being at that post, to use such influence as their wealth, their condition, or their popularity gives them in favour of order and the law. Such as their power and services are, they should be at the services of the Queen. The magistracy of the country—perhaps not less efficient for the purpose through the exposition or secessions by which it has been thinned—should be present in full force to give the weight of its authority to those lawful measures by which the government may find it necessary to meet the present emergency.

To the government and to loyal Irishmen alike we say—talk or be silent as you please—act or be quiet as circumstances and your own prudence shall dictate; but prepare, and that steadily and effectually—prepare to meet physical force by physical force. It must come to that. That Whigs will 'take leave to say' as Lord John Russel did last Friday, that they 'have heard nothing which seems to call for these extraordinary precautions and this great expenditure of naval and military power;' nothing 'which would justify the measures which her Majesty's government appear to have taken.' Such talk as this may be safely left to the public contempt. The country know better, and may be trusted to, whatever a nibbling opposition may choose to say or think, to see or not to see, for supporting an honest minister in what he finds necessary for the security and integrity of the British empire.

The government have entered into a contract with Messrs. Learmonth, the principal army accoutrement makers, for 10,000 sets of accoutrements, to be supplied forthwith. The army is to be considerably increased, in consequence of the state of Ireland.

The value of the exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom was nearly a million sterling less in 1842 than in either of the four preceding years. The largest export was in 1836—namely £3,030,532; in 1842, £1,756,805.

The total amount of agricultural property is £2,971,756,670; but the amount of capital invested in manufactures is only £294,783,892.

Sir R. Peel has stated, in the House of Commons that the Sandwich Islands had been ceded to the British crown.

It is said that the government have it in contemplation to establish a regular line of steam communication with the Brazils.

The Queen is about to create Sir Charles James Napier, in testimony of her approval of his intrepidity and skill at the memorable battle of Meanee, a grand cross of Bath.

All idea of her Majesty's visit to Ireland is for the present abandoned. Members of the government have given assurance of this fact to some noblemen who were desirous of making arrangements for the reception of the Queen in her expected tour through that portion of her dominions.

The repeal association of Dublin has declined to have any connexion with, or assistance from, the London Chartists and Fergus O'Connor, who tendered their services to them.

It is stated that Caher Castle, county of Tipperary, the seat of the Earl of Glengall, is to be converted into a barrack.

From thirty to five and thirty thousand workmen are now employed in the re-building of the city of Hamburgh.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—A parliamentary return of the sums paid on account of the war in China, so far as they can be made out, and of the sums received or due from China under the late treaty of Peace or otherwise, has just been published, from which it appears, that the total expenditure, including £1,096,416 by estimate for 1842 3, is £4,215,413 and the actual receipt £2,537,504, whereof £1,237,504 is Canton Ransom; and £1,300,000 the first instalment paid under the treaty with China. The amount due from China is stated thus:—In June, 1843, 3,000,000 dollars; January, 1844, 3,000,000 dollars; June, 1844, 2,500,000 dollars; June 1845, 2 000,000 dollars: January, 1846, 2,000,000 dollars; equal at 4s. 4d. each, to £3,250 000. This, added to the amount received, makes the aggregate £5,787,504 leaving a balance over the expenditure of £1,572 091. There are, however, in addition, the following claims to be provided for:—1st, Opium claims, 6,000,000 dollars. 2nd, Hong merchants' debts, estimated at 3,000,000 dollars. 3rd, Such sums as may be due to the East India Company for expenses connected with the war, not yet brought to account, and for which no estimate can now be formed.

THE LEVIATHAN STEAM-SHIP GREAT-BRITAIN.—This noble vessel was floated into dock on the 1st instant, and every thing so far proved highly satisfactery.—With all her machinery, boilers, &c., she draws only twelve feet aft and nine forward, a tolerable proof of the extreme buoyancy of an iron ship. Her intended draught, with coals, stores, and all on board, is 17 to 18 feet.

THE LATE SIR W. MACNAUGHTON.—The remains of Sir Wm. Macnaughton are now on their way to Calcutta and may be expected in a few days. They were recovered, at a large price, by Lady Macnaughton, from the well into which they had been cast. The body was recognised from its mutilated condition, and from the absence of the head and the arm, which had been cut off by the Affghan ruffians who assassinated him.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.—One hundred and fifty thousand pounds are, we hear, to be placed at the disposal of the Scotch seceders. Two thousand and upwards are contributed in one week by the starving peasantry of Ireland. What sacrifices may we not fairly expect from wealthy England in behalf of the continuance, aye, the very existence of her prosperity!

It is stated from St. Petersburgh that an officer of the Emperor's staff is about to proceed to Pekin on an extraordinary mission.

Out of his immense wealth the late Mr. Arkwright has only left £600 to charitable institutions.

The Birmingham Advertiser states the Orangemen of that town are about to hold meetings to express their "sympathy" for their brethern in Ireland at the present time.

It is rumoured that the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called out on actual duty at a moment's warning.

From recent official documents it appears, that there were in January, 1830, in the English army—of Englishmen, 44,320.; of Scotchmen, 13,800; of Irishmen, 42,807; and in January, 1840, there were in the same force—of Englishmen, 51,559; of Scotchmen, 14,232; of Irishmen, 41,218.

The Intelligence from Spain, we regret to state, is of an unfavourable character. QUEEN CHRISTINA and her friends at Paris have at last succeeded in rousing nearly the whole of Catalonia against the Government of the REGENT, and what is more important, a considerable portion of the troops sent to quell the disturbance in that province.

The Infernal, a beautiful first class steam frigate, was launched at Woolwich on Thursday se'night.

The whole garrison of Barcelona has gone over to the movement, and formally declared against ESPARTERO. The same thing has occurred at Gerona, the garrison all declaring for the movement. ZURBANO has left Catalonia, having been ordered to do by the Captain-General. The garrison of Tarragona has likewise declared against ESPARTERO.

The Royal West India mail steamer Trent, Commander Boxer, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday morning at 2 a. m. with the west India mails, 94 passengers, and on freight about 6,685 doubloons, 8,658 dollars, 2,218 ounces of gold dust, 1,309 ounces of old silver, and 1,214 ounces of platina. Her dates—from St. Thomas's the 24th May, Bermuda the 31st May, and from Fayal the 10th instant.

FORMIDABLE NAVAL ARMAMENT.—The Dublin *Evening Post* states that a formidable accession is about to be made to the fleet now assembled at the Cove. The following vessels, it is stated, are ordered to that station:—The Caledonia, 120; Vanguard, 80; Incensant, 36 Tyne, 28 guns. The same journal adds, "The official order, for the assembling of the squadron, states that it is for special service." Such a formidable armament cannot be intended for the service of Ireland. Is the Spanish coast the real destination?

DUBLIN, JUNE 17.—*Departure of sir E. Sugden.* I have learned that sir Edward Sugden is about to take his departure for London, and that he will start to-morrow or on Monday. So sudden is the move, that the Chancellor leaves eight or nine causes in his list undecided. Doubts are expressed as to whether Sir Edward Sugden will resume the Irish seals. It is stated that serious complications have arisen between the Ministry and their Irish Chancellor, regarding the dismissal of the magistrates. There are a variety of rumors on the subject, according to which the Chancellor is a very ill used man; but I forbear, at present, from further alluding to them.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HONG KONG.—We are glad to learn that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester; Viscount Sandon, M. P.; Lord Ashley, M. P.; and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart, M. P.; have become trustees to the institutions connected with the Church of England, proposed in a printed paper, dated March 17th, 1843, to be established at Hong Kong, by the Rev. V. Stanton, who, it will be remembered, suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Chinese, and who has been selected by her Majesty's government for the office of Chaplain in that important island. The necessity of some immediate steps being taken in this quarter by the friends of the Church is evidenced by the fact that the Roman Catholic priests have already built a large chapel on the island, and the American Baptist missionaries two chapels.

ISSAPE CRIMINALS.—It will be remembered, that in the debate which took place in the House of Lords, on the assassination of Mr. Drummond by M'Naughten, Lord Lyndhurst said it would be desirable to have the advice of the judges as to the present state of the law and judges have been summoned to attend the House of Lords, to advise upon the subject. Whether any advantage will be derived from his appeal to the judges is somewhat problematical, as they have sometimes declined to answer questions likely to come before them in the courts below; and, in 1834, the judges requested to be excused from giving an answer to a question as to the rights of the Bank of England, on the ground that it was doubtful whether it was a question confined to the strict legal construction of existing acts of Parliament.

It is said that two companys of Royal Artillery, under orders for Canada, will be detained in this country, in consequnce of the disturbed state Ireland. The Duke of Wellington has foreseen and provided for his difficulties as Commander-in-Chief; and from all we can learn, his grace has ready for moment the greater portion of the Guards and Artillery as well as many regiments of the line now in England. By calling out the yeomanry cavalry, nearly the whole of the cavalry of the line could be sent to Ireland, and thus an overwhelming force be held prepared to check the first open act of rebellion, should such an act of insanity be the result of repeal agitation. We state thus much to stay the alarm of the loyal inhabitants of Ireland.—We have heard that a large supply of arms has been sent to distribution and registry among the loyal population of the north of Ireland.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The Protestant Confederation, met at Birmingham, on Monday last, when severeal resolutons were passed against the Repeal of the Union, which means nothing more or less than "Popish Ascendancy." William French, Esq., presided, and the meeting was attended by the principal manufacturers and employers in the town.

The Rev. Geo. Talbot, M. A., formerly of Baliol College, has resigned the living of Ever-creechcum-Chesterblade, Somerset, and joined the church of Rome. This is the fifth member of the University of Oxford who has turned Romish since the Rev. R. W. Sibthrop.—*Morning Herald.*

[Amongst upwards of ten thousand members of the university, it is natural to suppose there would be found some erratic geniuses. The only wonder is, that more have not swerved from the strict line of their duty. We should like to hear how many dissenters have returned to the pofession of popery within the same period.]—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE O'CONNELL AGITATION.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a circular to his countrymen of all creeds in politics and religion, which testifies, at last, that the old man's vigour is undiminished, whatever it may say for his wisdom. In that extraordinary document, the object of the repealers, both present and prospective, are set forth and in terms sufficiently alluring and specious. They are, in substance, these:—The institution of an Irish parliament elected by a household franchise—the retention of the House of Lords as a branch of the legislature—the absolute independence of Ireland judicially and executively, but the general acknowledgement of the supremacy of the Crown of Britain—the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property, and the separation of church and state—a reconstruction of the proprietary laws, and the enactment of a fixed tenure, or something like it.

PROFFERED ASSASSINATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

An examination took place on Friday week at the Home office, before Mr. Hall chief magistrate of Bow-street Police-office, assisted by Mr. Burnaby, into the conduct of the individual sending a letter to Sir James Graham, respecting Mr. O'Connell. It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the letter that the writer did not ask for money. The following is an authentic account of the proceedings:

Samuel Mayer (not Mayne) has been for a length of time residing at Gloucester, and holds a situation in the Custom-house of that city, to which he was appointed by the present Lords of the Treasury.

On Monday morning Sir James Graham received a letter directed to the right hon baronet's private residence in Hill-street, apparently written in a rambling, incoherent manner, in which the writer, observing upon what he terms "the treachery of Mr. O'Connell," proceeds to say "that he would undertake, as he might be advised, to risk his own life against that of Mr. O'Connell."

After the receipt of the letter, Sir J. Graham sent a communication to Bow-street, and was shortly afterwards attended at the Home-office by Mr. Twyford and Mr. Barnaby, when the depositions of the right hon. baronet as to receiving the letter having been taken, a warrant was immediately made out, and placed in the hands of Inspector Otway, who at once proceeded to Gloucester and apprehended the prisoner, and brought him to London.

On the prisoner being informed by Mr. Hall of the nature of the charge against him, the evidence of Sir James Graham read over, and being shown the letter, he immediately, and without the least hesitation, admitted that he was the author; and on being asked what could have induced him to take such an extraordinary step, he replied that the night before he had been dining with a party of friends, and had taken too much wine—that he certainly wrote the letter, and posted it by mistake, having other letters in his pocket—that he became immediately afterwards sensible of the extreme folly which he had been guilty of, and acquainted his friends of the act, and asked them if it would not be better to send another letter to Sir James Graham in explanation—but they looked upon the epistle as being so ridiculous that they thought no public notice would be taken of it, and therefore he did not do so. He now exceedingly regretted what he had done, and hoped that the contrition on his part part would be favourably considered.

After consideration, Mr. Hall told the prisoner that the charge against him was one of a most serious and important character, and that no minister of state could have passed it by without public notice. It had, however, been determined to admit him to bail, himself in the sum of £400, and two sureties in the sum of £200 each, to appear at the next July Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to answer any charge that might be preferred agn'st him.

The prisoner then gave in the names of Mr. Jones, a ship owner at Gloucester, and a gentleman named Watkins, as his bail.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—We have not experienced any decided change since Tuesday in our cloth market; the demand continues limited, but prices are very steady for all qualities. Twist is very difficult to quit, and in some cases the buyer has again the advantage.

ROCHDALE.—To-day there has been a very flat market, and a very limited business was done, at previous prices. The last being Whitsunweek, when many of the hands are idle, has certainly been the occasion of fewer goods being brought to market. The wool market has been still; the manufacturers buy very sparingly, perhaps wishing to see what effect the new clip may have upon prices.

HALIFAX.—There was only a very limited business done to-day, and our piece hall presented but few buyers. No change however, in the value of any kind of goods. Stocks rather heavy and increasing.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Contrary to the expectations of many, our position is evidently growing worse and worse. Work is becoming scarce, and the prospects of the operatives are growing more gloomy.—Not the least signs of amendment are visible. Report states that some very happy job lots have been effected, but at ruinously low rates.

LEEDS.—We cannot notice any change for the better to-day in either of the halls. The little improvement noticed a few weeks ago seems to have vanished, and from appearances we are approaching our old state of things—diminished employment and increasing stocks, with no profits. On the whole things are very dull.

BRADFORD.—There was a good business done to-day; Orleans and Merinos scarce, and many manufacturers making to extensive orders. A small advance, too, must be noted on various kinds. This looks well. Spinners are doing better: no stocks, and a shade higher rates.

Wool: There is a steady demand for this article. There is no change in the value of any descriptions or qualities.

INDIA.—The latest date from Bombay is the 1st of May, and from Calcutta 14th of April. There had been another important military affair in Scinde. Major Stack, who was proceeding from Sukker to Hyderabad in command of a brigade, encountered a strong body of enemy within a day's march of Sir Charles Napier's position; but they were not very resolute in their opposition to his advance, and he beat them off without much difficulty. Sir Charles Napier allowed the soldiers one day to rest, and at daybreak on the 24th March, he sat out with the whole of his force 6,000 strong, to meet the Scindians. He found them about half-past eight o'clock, 25,000 strong, or more, posted behind one of the large mullahs or dry water courses by which the country is intersected in all directions. This nullah was formed by two parallel ditches, one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty-two feet wide and seventeen feet deep. The position of the Scindian army, which was commanded by Meer Shere Mahomed, was nearly a straight line—

The attack of the Twenty-second was led by Sir Charles Napier in person: who rode in among the men, and waving his hat amid a storm of bullets, gave the word, "Twenty-second charge!" * *

The battle lasted three hours. The sequel is succinctly told by the Bombay correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle.*—

"The enemy's infantry and artialley, it appears fought well, but the cavalry indifferently. Their loss was very great; about 500 bodies being counted on the field of battle, while the neighbouring villages were filled with dead and wounded men—Three chiefs fell in action—one Mojee Mahomed Seedee, the great prompter of war. Eleven pieces of cannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Belooches fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country warfare being neither to give nor accept quarter. The greater part of their forces must have been composed of men of mature age, as scarcely a single youth could be seen among the slain. The next morning all the bodies in the nullah were found burning; a horrifying sight. Our loss was also considerable, amounting to 39 killed and 231 wounded: among the former, were Captain Garret, of the 9th Cavalry, and Lieut. Smith, of the Horse Artillery; Lieut. F. Burr, of the 21st Native Infantry, was severely wounded, and died from the effects of his injuries subsequently to the battle. Wounded men, to the number of sixty, were sent to Bombay on the 17th April, and arrived on the 25th.

"On the termination of the struggle, Shere Mahomed fled into the desert with about forty followers, his army having been wholly dispersed. He was pursued by the Poona Horse, who chased him as far as Meerpore; when he took refuge in the fortress of Omercote."

CHINA.—The news from China is not abundant. Elepoo's death, which took place on the 4th March, is attributed to poison or suicide. Ke-Ying was spoken of as his successor; and it was said that the discussions respecting the new arrangements were henceforth to be carried on in the North, whither the Plenipotentiary would proceed on the arrival of Major Malcolm, with Queen Victoria's ratification of treaty. There was some expectation of renewed disturbances at Canton; principally, it would seem, because the emperor's cousins of the previous riot had been so very "mild."

Sir Henry Pottenger is said to have warned the Chinese authorities, "that should their Government connive at any act tending to a breach of the stipulations contained in the new treaty, he had still the means of effectually blockading Canton and the Grand Canal, and to carry his complaints to the Peiho." Admiral Parker was going up the river to Foo-cho-foo, in the Phlegethon steamer, when the vessel ran aground, and was unable to proceed. He sent a letter to the authorities by Mr. Covery, the commander of the steamer, with Dr. Playfair. They were received in a most frank and friendly manner. But for water-tight partitions, the damage to the Phlegethon would have made it a wreck. It was to be taken to Calcutta for repairs.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

To the Editor of the British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

SIR—I perceive, but without surprise, that you have not inserted in the June number of your Magazine, the second letter which I addressed to you, dated April 20. I can easily imagine why the one was printed without the other. That it reached you I cannot doubt, because, like the first of them, it was placed open in Mr. Temple's hands, who read it in presence of the person who delivered it. I now take this public method of requesting you both to insert it in your next number, and to call upon the writer in your Magazine, who signs himself "A Lover of the Church," to come forward with the proofs which I require of him; and beg to intimate, that if my request is not complied with, I shall print in myself without such animadversions as the case may seem to warrant.

The letter addressed to me by "A lover of the church" requires but little notice. If, as he says, "he had only given it as his own opinion that their [the Tracts for the Times] ultimate tendency would lead to the effects therein stated" (the reassumption of Transubstantiation and other most glaring errors of the church of Rome,) I should have left him in quiet possession of his opinion, thinking all the while, that he would be better employed in minding the proper business of his own sect, without troubling his head with what cannot concern him in the least. But he went further than this:—with much gross abuse, and many defamatory charges against a large body of the English and Colonial Clergy, he asserted as a matter of fact that the Tracts do set forth Transubstantiation, and quoted Article 28 against Transubstantiation, with others, "to satisfy their admirers that the present system of "Puseyism, otherwise Popery, with a thin mask, "is utterly at variance with the recognized authori-"ties of the church of England." He tells me "he shall endeavour, as far as possible, to comply with my wishes respecting the Tracts," viz: to have a reference to those passages of them in which Transubstantiation is in any way set forth. But he does not comply with them; instead of references, he gives me the opinion of seven writers whom he calls "authorities." It is no proof to "repeat the assertion" denied, and to say I think so, and A B and C think so too. The only thing admissible as proof, is the production of the passages to which the charge refers. It is remarkable too that not one of the "authorities" charges upon the Tracts the setting forth of Transubstantiation. He tells me he has read all the Tracts; he must know then that the tract writers say, in Tract No. 27, with Bp. Cosin—"We deny Transubstantiation"—"we say it is strange and monstrous"—"this tenet is incredible"—"an unauthorised figment newly invented by men." In No. 28, with the same, "the doctrine of Transubstantiation is contained neither in scripture, nor in the writings of the Fathers"—"it is a castle in the air"—"a leprosy." In No. 38, with Bp. Hall, "Transubstantiation, as not being revealed, but a theory of man's devising, is profane and impious." In No. 71, "Transubstantiation must be opposed another way, by shewing that, in matter of fact, it was not the doctrine of the early church, but an innovation." In No. 90, "Transubstantiation is a shocking doctrine"—"we find great offence in the received Roman view." Yet knowing that the Tracts do really contain these passages, and many others like them, he deliberately charges them with setting forth the most glaring error of the church of Rome, Transubstantiation. If this be not a violation of "the truth of heaven, which he says it is his duty to maintain," I know not what is. As he says that "he has not one of the Tracts in his possession," and as I presume he cannot procure them, or he would have done so in the two months which it took him to answer my first letter, it is useless to repeat my call with respect to the Tracts. But I do again and again call upon him to prove the many gross, scandalous, defamatory charges which he has brought against certain of the colonial clergy, particularly those *ten* charges set forth in my letter of April 20. If he fail of doing so within a reasonable time, I shall not fail of holding him up, as in that instance also, a wilful and malicious violater of the 'truth of heaven."

F. COSTER. *Rector of Carleton.*

New-Brunswick
Marine Assurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, will be holden at the Office of the Company on Monday the 10th day of July ensuing, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other important business of the Company.

JAMES KIRK,
St. John, June 9, 1843. [COUR] *President.*

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Lands and Premises, viz:—The Lots of LAND, numbered in the Plan of the City, 1106, 1105, and the half of Lot 1104, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate on the corner of St. James and Germain-streets, and having a front on each of the said streets of one hundred feet.

Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.

June 23. [3s.] JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 7, 1843.

The Mail steamer *Hibernia*, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, in 10 days and 21 hours from Liverpool, bringing the second June mail, with dates to the 20th ult.

The news by this arrival is unimportant—no decisive movement with regard to Repeal having taken place either on the part of the Repealers or the government. Large Repeal meetings continued to be held throughout Ireland, to the great terror of the peaceably disposed people.

The market for our staple commodity, timber, was far from being brisk; fresh arrivals were expected which tended to keep down the prices.

BISHOP FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We learn that a Bishop for the new see of New-Brunswick, is shortly expected to be appointed in England, and that he will arrive in his Diocese in the course of the summer; the sum necessary for his endowment having been all made up.

CONCERT.—The first Concert of the *Sacred Music Society* under their recent arrangement with the Mechanics' Institute, will take place at the HALL on Wednesday evening next. In consequence of these arrangements, considerable alterations have been made in the Hall for the accommodation of both bodies, and the beautiful Organ belonging to the Society is placed in a niche behind the lecturer's table. Judging from the handsome public support to their former concerts, we anticipate a full house for them on this occasion.

NEW VESSEL.—A splendid new ship called the *Belle*, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday last from St. Martins, where she was built by William Veil, Esq., for Capt. JOSEPH STEPHENSON, of this Port, who has been long and favourably known as a shipmaster, in the employ of Messrs. Owens & Duncan, and Captain of the late ship *Eagle*. The Belle is said by judges to be a very superior vessel of 250 tons old measurement, and thoroughly copper fastened. It will be seen by advertisement that she is offered for Charter to a port in Great Britain.

A fine new American steamer named the *Penobscot*, built expressly to run between this port and Boston, arrived on Monday last. This vessel was built at New York, is coppered and copper fastened, and is said to be in every respect a very substantial Boat: she is of nearly 500 tons burthen,—her accommodations for passengers are very extensive, and the whole vessel is fitted up in a superior style of neatness and elegance: she is commanded by Captain Thomas Rodgers, (late Master of a sailing packet between Eastport and Boston,) a gentleman well calculated by his urbanity of manners to win the confidence of those who may feel disposed to journey with him. The Penobscot, it is ascertained, can make the passage to Boston in two thirds the time hitherto occupied in the trip—a saving worth the notice of those who travel on business.

ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 25th ult. as a canoe, containing six men, were coming through a rapid about 40 miles above Fredericton, the canoe unfortunately upset, and two of the party were drowned; one was named Alexander Ross, a native of Scotland; the other named Powers, an Irishman. The remainder of the party saved themselves by swimming to the shore.

A small detachment of Artillery, arrived here on Wednesday morning in the steamer *Herald*, from Windsor; they are to fill up Capt. MEE's company lately quartered in this garrison, and arrived from England last week, in H.M.steamer *Dee*, at Halifax.

SAINT JOHN CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The anniversary meeting of the children of this School took place on Friday morning last at the Madras School room, when, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, there were about 500 children present, as well as the greater part of the Teachers, and many of the parents and friends of the children. After the school had been examined for some time in the different subjects of study during the past year, a very affectionate and appropriate address was delivered to the children by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Rector of Digby.

The Annual Sermon to the children was preached by the Rector of Digby, in Trinity Church, on Sunday evening last; the collection made on the occasion amounted to £21 12s.—*Observer.*

We have inserted the communication of the Rector of Carleton, in consequence of a refusal in the quarter where the charges alluded to were made, to publish his replies. We deem it but fair that every man should have a hearing, but we cannot engage to open our columns to any controversy on the subject.

NEW BUSINESS.—A new branch of trade has sprung up, this season, in our port. Large quantities of fresh salmon have been packed with ice in bulk, on board American vessels for their markets; thus affording a ready sale at remunerating prices, for the produce of our waters and the labours of our fishermen. Considerable quantites of herrings we learn have also been shipped for the American market.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—AN Inquest was held at Westfield, King's County, on the 22nd inst., before Isaac Haviland, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of James Younge. Verdict—Accidental Death by drowning. It appears that the deceased came to his death by endeavouring to cross the river from Mr. James B. Lyons' in a shallop or punt, the wind blew very hard at the time.—*Courier.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The principles of this new science have been very ably advocated in a course of Lectures at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, by Dr. ROBERT COLLYER, a gentleman who has for some time past been promulgating and illustrating his favorite pursuit in the United States and Canada, and where he appears to have had great success in convincing his hearers of the extraordinary powers of this hitherto questionable agent.

The uncommon degree of boldness, or effrontery as some call it, of Dr. Collyer in his opening lecture, when he denounced the opposition of the medical faculty throughout the world as an evidence of their superstition, selfishness and ignorance, whether he can justify it or not, we leave as a question to be settled between the profession and himself, resolving to take no part on either side, further than a desire for the promotion of truth and science, and the well-being of our fellow-men may point out to us: nevertheless we cannot doubt the efficacy of this course of proceeding on his part, since, as might naturally have been expected, it has brought down upon his devoted head such a tirade of personal abuse as seldom falls to the lot of any mere pretender; while the knowledge displayed by the lecturer in every department of medical science (being himself a member of that profession) as well as in Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. have absolutely compelled many of the cleverest men to give him a hearing, of which, otherwise, they would probably have considered the subject as utterly unworthy, and a very favorable result has already been exhibited in the candid and honourable acknowledgement of several opponents, including among the converts several highly respectable medical gentlemen. We are informed that two of the faculty in this city, have for several months been practising Mesmerism, in aid of their professional labours, and with extraordinary success in cases that seemed to defy other remedies. If such are the powers of this new agent, we see no reason why our practitioners should not immediately inform themselves more fully by producing similar effects and observing the results, notwithstanding the science may not yet have received the entire sanction of Colleges established in forms and regulations emanating from the pride and prejudice of the existing condition of human knowledge.

When we observe in the lists of its acknowledged converts such names as La Place, Cuvier, La Favette, Brougham, Dickens, or even Elliotson (President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c.) and when we witness such extraordinary proofs of its power as all now freely ac-

knowledge to have been exhibited by Dr
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the last twenty years.

If then such be the usual fate of the
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nature, and who in the exhibition of his
experiments, displays phenomena no lo
wondered at, if his theory be correct; bu
the result of fraud and collusion, show by
quent failures that the Lecturer is a Tyro
of deception, while the complete success
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bid defiance to the philosophers of the day
lyer has exhibited to a few of his friends
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of his scientific attainments, and which
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