TY for an illustration. and truly it required some mesmeric or extraordinary power to bring into action the sluggish faculties of the Revd. subject, whom he then had under his manipulation, but since the advocacy of similar opinions by Dr. Simon Pure, and his old counter-jumper, the Chemist above alluded to, he had found it expedient to suffer his ideas to undergo a revolution, and he was now, steadfastly determined to believe that the pretended wonders of Mr. Collyer, (which had doubtlessly been adopted in consequence of the few hints which had dropped from him. Dr. Calomel, in the work referred to,) were capable of explanation on other and much more reasonable grounds, without reference to mesmerism. He now thought it was all imagination, as had been justly remarked by his learned friend Dr. B. Die-hard. As to the Gilder's boy, he supposed he was a chip o' the old block, and the rumpus about the repeal of the Union, had most probably crazed him. He Dr. Calomel did not think much dependence could be placed upon the allegations of the small purpoise of a lawyer, for reasons which it was unnecessary to mention. Dr. Calomel said, that during his extensive practice in Greenland as an apothecary, he had met with a singular adventure with a polar bear, and was about relating it, when he was interrupted by cries of "that's an old story," and shouts of laughter. Dr. Calomel with much warmth, and holding up his cane in a threatening attitude, said, that those gentlemen, who were disposed to be merry at his expense, had better remember that there was such a thing as the "argumentum ad backalinum" which he had formerly demonstrated on a little Peddling Doctor in this place. [renewed laughter] He, Dr. Calomel, could not see what there was to laugh at. Dr. Calomel, in continuation, said, that he had made some profound remarks on the subject of those phenomena, which were produced under the supposed mesmeric influence, and these would appear to the world at some future day: he had already obtained the permission of his excellent friend Sir John, the late esteemed and distinguished Governor of this Province, to dedicate the work to him, an honor, which did him, Dr. Calomel, proud. Most of his friends must have observed that the practice which he recently had in writing puffs for Rowland's Articles, and his Dr. C's. celebrated philippics upon the Chancellor [which had occasioned that worthy's removal from several official situations] had much improved his Dr. Calomel's style. Dr. C. said, he was sure that most of the gentlemen present would be gratified to learn that he intended shortly to serve up for their amusement some stringent articles upon the notorious ex-Chamberlain; that he had several articles roughly sketched out, and that the publication was only delayed, until his friend, little Billy, could coin a few facts; that that gentleman had not displayed his usual alacrity by reason of the agitation of mind he had undergone, in consequence of the mean and dastardly reflections, as to his legs, contained in that vile compound of "filth and billingsgate" the Herald newspaper. As to the young woman, he Dr. Calomel, did not wish to say much; he thought that women were naturally prone to error, and he could not help thinking of the beautiful lines of Burns—

"Gently scan your brother Man,
Still gentler sister Woman;
Tho' they may gang a kennin wrong,
To step aside is human.

He thought it was a case of romantic attachment, and he would ask "Was there a heart that never loved!" Had not love been the poet's theme in every age and clime, had not all animated nature with one acclaim confessed its soft and silken influence! He considered it was not because the dear women of his, Mr. Collyer's love, had been guilty of some innocent imprudence, that he, Mr. Collyer, should be censured; on the contrary, this was a redeeming trait in his character—as for himself, Dr. Calomel, he well knew the remorse experienced by those who had caused to others the pangs of disappointed love, and with appropriate gesture repeated the following lines—

Come gentle fortune lend thy wings,
And waft me where the Clyde ave sings,
Triumphant o'er its pebbled bed,
To woo my own dear Scottish maid.

These lines he first saw in an old work, they are indeed, fine and expressive: he had avowed sentiments similar to these, in his work alluded to, and sure he was, that if every one's love affairs had been as freely exposed or commented upon as those of Dr. Collyer's, to say the least of it, few would have escaped unscathed, and even some of those who were loudest in their condemnations might have suffered with increased severity. Dr. C. further observed, that it detracted much from the credit they were disposed to place in Mr. Cider, that he had picked a quarrel with the Dr. on account of that young lady's fidelity to her lover, and her indignant rejection of Mr. Cider's importunities; neither was he disposed to place much reliance upon the story which he had heard whispered among his female acquaintance, that the young lady looked as if she was dropsical, as he thought all this might be accounted for, on the supposition of a private marriage, and it might be, that Dr. Collyer had been left a legacy on the express condition of keeping single until a certain age. Thus much his Dr. Calomel's love of truth had compelled him to say on behalf of Dr. Collyer, however indifferently he might think of him otherwise. Dr. Calomel then referred to the case of a notorious lecturer upon Phrenology, a great lover of whisky punch, who was here a few years since, and it was enough for him. Dr. Calomel to say, that this person had Burked him Dr. Calomel out of about £25. He, Dr. C. would now mention with what indignation he with some of his scientific friends had viewed the conduct of His Worship, "Old Liberality," in countenancing this same Mr. Collyer, and by his constant and regular attendance on his lecture, holding him up as worthy of public patronage, and inducing an immense number of other persons equally respectable to give their attendance; and said, Dr. C. had he supposed his Worship possessed such weak intellect, he Dr. C. would never have pointed him out to his Excellency as a person fitted to fill the dignified post he then held. Dr. C. said, he would caution persons in power, how they adopted the opinions of every itenerant lecturer, as he had already written to his intimate friend, Colebrooke, our respected Governor, and mentioned his ideas to his friend, Curly Bob, and from what had fallen from the latter gentleman he could assure them, that several of these worthy Just-asses would in a few days receive their mitamus. Dr. Calomel concluded by saying that he should have taken a *more active* part in the opposition which had been got up against Mr. Collyer, but he had heard from an authentic source, that that person had fought three duels, and was a dead shot; and although he Dr. Calomel, when a single man, had once sent a challenge, but which agreeably to his expectations, had not been accepted, still as he was now a married man and he had obtained an heir to his estate, he thought he was now perfectly justified in considering "discretion as the better part of valor."

The Chairman here said that his scientific friend, Mr. Foolish, had sent a letter to him, explaining the reasons of his, Mr. F's. non-attendance at the meeting, which he would read; it was as follows—

To Aaron Bubble, G. E. A, &c. &c.

St. John, 6th July, 1843.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have been laboriously and assiduously occupied and engaged in endeavouring and attempting to detect and discover some error or misconceptions in Mr. Collyer's doctrines of Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, Paycography, and mental hallucination—and as this will require my exclusive attention for a considerable period of time, I shall not be able to render you my assistance and help in the examination and investigation of Mr. Cider, which you and my other scientific friends doubtless expect and look for of me. My heart is with you, and I remain, wishing you every success in finding out that this man is an imposture, which I can attest to from his looks, having been much engaged in studying the laws of physiognomy and *Locke* on the understanding.

Your faithful, admiring and esteeming friend,
ROBERT FOOLISH.

P. S. I think I shall be able, as I am willing to corner Collyer, about the upward and downward passes. R. F.

Abel Guess-near arose and said that the was well known to all of them as a public lecturer, he hoped of some distinction; he believed it was also known that on almost every occasion on which he had displayed to admiring audiences the world of wonders of the science of Geology, he had laboured free, gratis, and for nothing; how different was his conduct from that of this pseudo-lecturer!! It was also well known, particularly to the clerk of the House of Assembly, that he had used his best endeavors to inform the Assembly of the patient attention which crowded audiences gave to his lectures, and of the immense expense incurred in getting them up, and the vast and incalculable benefits which would accrue to the Province by making the people acquainted with the science of Geology. Mr. G. referred to some petitions in proof of this, and said he hoped he had not dattered the people in thus bearing testimony to their love of science. The grants of the house of Assembly had in former years clearly convinced him that these, his *humble* labours, had been duly appreciated, and had bro't forth fruit in due season. (here Mr. G. spoke of the present deplorable state of the Province, and a want of systematic, scientific enquiry! and mumbled something about his salary as Provincial Geologist having been stopped.) He, Mr. G., had put aside his splendid and lucrative practise as a medical man (!) that his time and energies might be wholly devoted to the public good, and working the downfall of the Chancellor and other bad characters; his, Mr. G's. sacrifices had been immense, but they had also produced their own difficulties; his friends had proposed that subscriptions should be entered into to relieve him, and cited the precedent of Daniel O'Connell receiving tribute, and the cases of other great men, but he had always declined their assistance. It may, said Mr. G., be a pride to the gentlemen present that they had amongst them an author whose works had been received with so much distinction in foreign countries, particularly in Timbuctoo, and the interior of Africa generally; he had been anxious in his own person to raise the standing and character of the Province, and magnify and increase its resources; he spoke also of the great natural curiosity, a prodigious *Cave* which he had recently discovered in one of his explorations, and said that he was delighted to contemplate the immense quantity of stalactites which might possibly be hereafter found in the interior.—Mr. G. proceeded to say that the glory which had enshrined his name, had brought upon him shoals of enemies, and what had they stuck? Why that he he had gone about the Province *fishing* up information and that he gave forth his collected facts as *his own* recent discoveries. Even his statements had been questioned; it had been said that he had stretched the long-bow, and that he had a stock of coal mines and a collection of conglomerate in his own brain; it had been said that he had received large sums of the public money for useless services, and that he had trumped up extraordinary accounts,—it had also been said that he fawned and licked the feet of men in power, and gave the cold shoulder to his old friends, when he could get no further service from them. These calumnies had been used against him diligently and particularly by the Mesmerites, the Chancellor, and that vile paper the Chronicle. But let them one and all beware and tremble; they might take a lesson from the example he had made of the fellow of the name of Bobb, or Robb, or something of that kind; he did not care to remember which; he would venture to say that the castigation that individual had received would never be effaced from *his* memory; in fact that person had withdrawn from the Province in despair in consequence, and he, Mr. G. might exultingly say, that he had slain his enemy with a *jaw bone*, like Sampson of old; look at that case—this Robb or Bob had actually pretended, that from a knowledge of comparative anatomy he could distinguish the class or order of organic remains, and presumptuously declared that fossil remains did not contain the animal ingredients of the bone, and for the purpose of imposing upon the vulgar herd, gave such names as Cuvier, Buckland, De la Bache, Lyell, Backwell, and a host of others in support of his doctrine; this, Mr. G. pronounced to be a most damnable error, and he had convinced his friend Mr. Lyell of this, when he met him in Geological conference in this Province; he was happy and proud to inform the meeting that after years of indefatigable labour, he Mr. G. had found that all fatty matter in fossils remained in a latent condition, and it only required the application of caloric to develope the fact;—(here a gentleman present coughed rather significantly) he, Mr. G. would not be coughed down—he supposed the disturbance come from one of the family-compact—the Doctor who had turned mesmerite; (loud and repeated cheers and cries of hear hear, and a cry of *snuff sed.*) he would say little more on this subject; it was well known what dastardly attempts had been made by anonymous writers, and particularly by a Divine character to rob him of his fair name, but the subject was *risen* and he should think no more of it until it received worthy notice in his forthcoming production, the "History of New-Brunswick." Mr. G. then proceeded to say that he most fully acquiesced in what had fallen from his learned and official friend the chairman; that the quantity and quality of the coals obtained from them *was well known* in the vicinity of the mines and elsewhere, by his, Mr. G's Reports; that if he was secured a sufficient salary, say £1000 a year and travelling expences, with a moderate allowance for his son and supernumeraries, he would undertake to tell them where to find coal resources to outvie the Picton establishment (question, when?) as soon as a Company was formed, and which he thought had better be established for this purpose; but there was a want of enterprize in the Province, and a disposition to encourage foreign imposition in preference to native; (a laugh) he supposed that laugh came from a Collyerite.—(cries of turn him out.) As regarded the person Collyer, he was satisfied he had employed Cider to shoin Abraham; that he, Mr. Collyer should be dubbed F. G. S., that is, a Fellow of the Guess-near society; for his part he was disposed to place the utmost reliance in the testimony of Mr. Cider, whose disinterested motives and amiable conduct he highly appreciated, and who he conceived deserved the highest praise for coming forward, and whose willingness and eager disposition to certify what they might require of him, they had themselves witnessed; in fact, he, Mr. G. could inform them, that he the worthy chairman and Drs. Die-hard and Calomel had concocted a document in the kitchen at the learned chairman's mansion, which they thought was of itself sufficient to annihilate this self styled Dr., and he, Mr. G., could give *his* honor to the meeting that Mr. Cider had signed the document, and he was likewise ready to swear to it, without making any impertinent inquiries as to its contents, which was another sign of his docility of character. (Here Mr. G whispered to Dr. Die-hard that from a knowledge of phrenology he had discovered that Mr. Cider would be of great service to them, as he had discovered a total absence of the organ of conscientiousness on that young man's cranium, at the same time refering Dr. Die-hard to his Mr. G's. own head to show a *remarkable difference*.) Mr. G. further said, that he had made a calculation of the number of quarter dollars paid for admission to Mr. Collyer's lectures in St. John, but which at the particular request of Mr. Cider, he could not make public; but he could assure the meeting that during the whole time that his well advertised museum had been opened, he had not received so much admission money as had within the last few days passed into the pockets of Mr. Collyer, and yet that person had not called to inspect his Mr. G's. splendid collection, but had sent his juggler to take a surreptitious peep without forking over the *quarter*. Mr. G. said he remembered no similar instance of crowded audiences to paid lectures, except on his Mr. G's exhibition of the Bude light, at the Custom House building, on which occasion it would be remembered that the experiments *all failed* on account of the walls being damp, although an ignorant Scotch Dr. had the impudence to attribute the want of success to other causes.—Mr. Guessnear said he would take occasion to remark that such was his enthusiasm in the cause for which they were that day assembled, and such his desire with "one fell swoop" to crush both Mesmerism and the Mesmerisers; that he was willing, if it would aid the cause, to certify that he had frequently seen both Collyer and his toady Eve, beastly drunk, and that the latter had grossly insulted him Mr. G. while in a state of intoxication, and told him he did not wish to see his live lion stuffed with straw, and threatened to come Bunker Hill over him.

Mr. James Mul-hedge arose, and was about stating his exploration up the Tobique River, and the sufferings which the whole party had undergone from Mosquitoes and Black flies, and his discovery of an enormous Congor Eel, and a peculiar kind of toads stool. (Here he was coughed down, and cries of toady, cake, spoony," green-horn, and other epithets, which were supposed to proceed from certain persons who had been bribed to attend the meeting to create a disturbance.)

Mr. Cider then rose and spoke as follows.—Most suspected Britishers, I hopes now as I as disklivered and helped you to fix my old box, that you will get up a lecture for my benefit, and as I as no objection whatsoendever to allow the amount advanced for my board to be deducted out of it,—Whereupon it was resolved at the suggestion of the chairman, that Mr. Cider's proposition should receive consideration upon his the chairman's return from Fredericton, as that gentleman had an unavoidable engagement to dinner at Government House, on Thursday next.

A discussion then arose as to whether Mr. Cider should be sworn, when finally it was after a slight factious opposition resolved, that as Mr. Cider's well known character was a sufficient guarantee for his veracity, the solemnity of an oath was unnecessary. Dr. Bob Die-hard then proposed, that as the testimony would carry more weight with the common people, and sound better when the newspapers were sent abroad, and be more likely to injure Mr. Collyer if attested to; it had better be stated in the public prints, that Mr. Cider had been sworn, and that the oath could be administered at any time afterwards if found necessary. The chairman tho't this a capital idea, of which he much approved.—The chairman then said, that as Dr. Collyer had had no notice of the present meeting, and had no opportunity of appearing to defend his character, that it was but right, that so soon as they had published the depositions to the world, that they should furnish the Dr. a copy of their proceedings, so as to remove any impression that might be made in the best manner that he could, which was resolved accordingly.

The above is a true and correct account of the proceedings of the meeting, which I am directed to furnish you.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS WOMAN, *Secretary.*

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor.—I am a native of Ireland, but having left that country at an early period of life, and entirely identified myself with New-Brunswick, the land of my adoption, I am free to confess that until a very recent period, I was extremely ignorant of the merits of the present great question which is producing not only in Ireland, but to a certain extent in this country, so much excitement. Lately, I have directed my attention to the subject of Repeal, and having had access to an impartial History of Ireland, and to a variety of other authentic information, in a printed form. I have diligently examined the question in all its bearings—and now after the most impartial consideration, I take the liberty of offering to you Mr. Editor, the substance of the information which I have acquired, in the hope that it may not be wholly uninteresting to many of your readers, whose inclination may not have led them to the same pursuit.

Previous to the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, a royal Duke stated in his place in the House of Lords, that the measure then about to be conceded, would assuredly not only fully satisfy the wants and desires of that body, but finally settle all demands they need, or could have, on the British Constitution. About the same period, Mr. (now Lord) Brougham, then a member of the Lower house, said "the proposed Bill went the full length "any reasonable man could demand; it did equal "justice to the Roman Catholics; it put an end to "all religious distinction, and exterminated all civil "disqualifications on account of religious belief, and "thus proclaimed throughout the empire that religious discord should be no more."

How far these anticipations, or, I would rather say, assertions, have been borne out by the practical result of fourteen years' experience, your readers Mr. Editor, can form a pretty accurate estimate.—The most ardent supporter of the Catholic Emancipation Bill must now acknowledge that it has proved a complete failure, at least so far as satisfying that portion of the subjects of the British crown; for, from the first concession of the Government in their favour, each additional boon has only served to increase their claims for more.

During the first ten years of the present century, the Roman catholics of Ireland were a more peaceable people than ever they have been since, and in no instance of our recollection has the insatiable nature of their hierarchy, or the amount of faith with which Protestants should regard that body, been more fully exemplified than by the proceedings of the present time. In 1839 the Roman Catholic Bishops signed a solemn declaration, that in the event of Emancipation being granted, they would, in future, abstain from all interference in political affairs no matter under what circumstances. When the Bill became the law of the land, and the association was put down, the *rent*, of course, was no longer forthcoming. Daniel like a celebrated personage of old, became fond of carrying "the bag," but did not particularly relish the office when the pence ceased to pour in, and in the face of all the protestations made by himself and his party, it was not long till the cry of Repeal was raised, and the war shout echoed from Munster to Connaught as loudly as ever did that of the whins for emancipation.

Of late, however, this shallow pretext to fleece his unfortunate dupes of their cash has assumed a more menacing appearance, and owing to the utter carelessness displayed by government in the early state of its progress, what was at first sued for as a boon, is now demanded as a right; and speeches ten fold more violent and treasonable, than those for which the Chartist leaders were deservedly punished, and that, too, with no slight degree of severity, are now daily rung out by the myrmidons of the Corn Exchange, with all the daring hardihood for which the "heriditary bondmen" are celebrated.

A LOYAL IRISHMAN.

[*To be continued.*]

St. John, July, 1843.

MR. EDITOR,—We very frequently hear of the College of Maynooth, but as so few *scholars* come to this Country who have received their learning at this *venerable* establishment, it is rarely that we have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its particular merits. I therefore take the liberty of sending you the enclosed extract from the work of a distinguished writer, for the information of your numerous readers. Be it remembered, that to this College a *bigotted* tory government, consent to give an annual grant of the public money!

Your's,
CATHOLICUS.

MAYNOOTH.—From "*Titmarsh's Irish Sketches:*"

"Of the College of Maynooth I must likewise speak briefly, for the reason that an accurate description of that establishment would be of necessity so disagreeable, that it is best to pass it over in a few words. An Irish union-house is a palace to it. Ruin so needless, filth so disgusting, such a look of lazy squalor, no Englishman who has not seen can conceive. Lecture-room and dining-hall, kitchen and students' room, were all the same. I shall never forget the sight of scores of shoulders of mutton lying on the filthy floor in the former, or the view of a bed and dressing-table that I saw in the other. Let the next Maynooth grant include a few shillings' worth of whitewash and a few hundred weight of soap; and if to this be added a half score of drill-sergeants to see that the students appear clean at lecture, and to teach them to keep their heads up and to look people in the face, parliament will introduce some cheap reforms into the seminary, which were never needed more than here. Why should the place be so shamefully ruinous and foully dirty? Lime is cheap, and water plenty at the canal hard by. Why should a stranger, after a week's stay in the country, be able to discover a priest by the scowl on his face and his doubtful downcast manner? Is it a point of discipline that his reverence should be made to look as ill humoured as possible? And I hope these words will not be taken hostilely. It would have been quite as easy and more pleasant to say the contrary had the contrary seemed to me to have been the fact, and to have declared that the priests were remarkable for their extreme neatness and cleanliness."

TIMBER.—120 Tons Red Pine TIMBER, for sale low by the subscriber.
2nd June. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

By The English Mail.

THE REBECCA RIOTS IN WALES.

Carmarthen, June, 27, 1843.

The town throughout the week has been quiet and peaceable, but on Saturday last orders were given for the immediate departure of the dragoons for Newcastle Emlyn, where the rioters had assembled, with their numbers augmented to 15,000 or 20,000. The mob were so well armed and ready for action that the dragoons could not enter the town until Monday morning, and the conflict that took place on Newcastle-bridge is beyond description. The soldiers were thrown off their horses, their arms taken from them, and were afterwards thrown in the river Tivy, when one of the men, named Kearns, the rough-rider, met a watery grave, and the others are so bruised from having fallen on the rocks below the bridge poot, that they are no more fit for service. The union workhouse has also been entirely destroyed by fire, and it is feared that a great many gentlemen's houses will be destroyed in the course of the night. The mob, to the present moment, are in possession of the town, but a detachment of the 73rd Regt. of infantry, under the command of Colonel Love, is expected to arrive this evening. They may retake the town, but it is generally believed that a great number must be slain on both sides before the termination of the conflict.

Pembroke, June 26.

"Rebecca and her daughters" have hitherto kept at some distance from this place, but last night, or early this morning, a notice was posted on the Holyland turnpike gate, within a mile of this town, as follows:—

"TAKE NOTICE."

"I and my daughters intend paying a visit to the union workhouse, Pembroke, on Wednesday next, the 28th inst. "REBECCA."

Another notice was thrown over the workhouse wall, addressed to the manager, the purport of which was similar to the one on Holyland-gate.—We are under no apprehension of the ladies, appearing here, but the Mayor has considered it necessary to be on the alert, and has sworn in several special constables. A troop of the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Leach, marched this morning, en route for Newcastle Emlyn; and another troop, under the command of Captain Mansel, marched for St. Clears, by direction of Colonel Love, military commandant of the district. The third troop, under the command of Lieut. Bryant, is doing duty here, by direction of the magistrates.

The detachment of marines from Pembroke Dock, under the command of Major Whylock, embarked this morning on board the Confidence steamer, for Cardigan.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—Since Tuesday the prices have farther though slightly declined for most kinds of power loom goods. A few sorts of hand-loom fabrics have have still a ready sale, but generally the trade in cloth is exceedingly dull. Twist is without any decided change; but though prices are lower than ever, we have no such thing as speculation.

ROCHDALE.—To-day there has been a numerous attendance of buyers at market, and a very good demand for all kinds of flannels; but there was no advance of prices. Wool appears stationary; there was no change since last week.

HALIFAX.—There was but little doing to-day in the warehouses or piece halls, owing to it being fair day. We cannot note any change during the week in prices of goods. In yarn no new feature. Wool is offering freely but without change.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Though buyers were rather more numerous than usual, still the business done was very moderate indeed; kearseys have been mainly in demand. On the whole the markets has been very dull.

LEEDS.—We had another dull market, similar to many of the last few weeks. The business done was in lower goods adapted for the autumn trade. Our merchants are unusually dull, but at this season it is nothing strange.

BRADFORD.—We have to report much the same as last week. The demand continues good, and the late though small advance on goods is steadily maintained. Yarns are in very good demand, and go off at very full rates. Wool is increasing, and the business doing is considerable, but without change in prices.

The London papers of last night contain the particulars of the India and China news by the Overland Mail. The news is not important. The approach of the monsoon requiring the steamer to be dispatched ten days earlier than usual, cuts a fourth off the time over which our monthly intelligence usually extends. The past 20 days have been barren in events of moment, and our present paper is in consequence comparatively unimportant. Her Majesty's 22d have arrived in Bombay; the Grenadiers having been detained at Kurrachee. Gen. Napier being without European troops at Hydrabad, her Majesty's 28th proceeded to join him on the 3rd with a wing of the 2nd Bombay European regiment; having been ordered to take its place at Kurrachee, witherward also the head-quarters of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders have been despatched. Ali Moorad, to whom Khyrpoor was made over, is said to have played the traitor to us. Shere Mahomed is collecting troops at a strong post about five miles from Hydrabad, where the hill tribes westward of the Indus were flocking to his standard. His force is already said to exceed in numbers any Scindian army we have yet encountered. Sir C. Napier, it was understood, would proceed against them so soon as the state of the inundation and arrival of reinforcement would permit, so that we may have, by our next, to recount the particulars of another battle as fierce and bloody as those of Meeanee or Fullalee. The disturbances at Khyful have been completely suppressed, and the country quieted at once. Insurrection continues but a little abated in Bundlecund. Our Chinese advices extend to the 28th of March. Colonel Malcolm had arrived on the 16th with the treaty, in the ratification of which the death of Eleepoo was likely to occasion great delay: the Secretary of Legation is understood to be about to return to England, and bring out with him when he comes back a successor to Sir Henry Pottenger, the Plenipotentiary having earnestly solicited permission to retire. The general aspect of matters in China continue auspicious. Throughout India, with the exceptions already enumerated, tranquility continues to reign. All is peaceful in Seikh territory, though it seems likely this may not long endure:—Shere Singh has had a stroke of palsy. We are nearly devoid of intelligence from Affghanistan.

Willmer's News Letter.

SUMMARY.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he says that he is informed that some doubt exists as to the subject of his remarks in his late charge on the offertory.—His lordship now says that he leaves the time of introducing the changes recommended in the service to the judgement of the clergy, and that he leaves the matter of the offertory to the discretion of the clergy. His lordship also states that he did not calculate upon the extent of opposition with which his advice had been met.

ADDITIONAL COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—We learn from the second report of the committee appointed to act in concert with her Majesty's government, for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, that they have determined to appropriate a large portion of the fund at their disposal—namely, the sum of £20,000 towards the endowment of a bishopric in New Brunswick. The committee assume that £5,000 will be collected in the province, and they express a hope that the public at large, and especially those connected by trade or property with New Brunswick, will make a new effort to raise the amount to the required sum of £30,000.

INDISPOSITION OF EARL GRAY.—We regret to state that the health of this distinguished nobleman is by no means in a satisfactory state. On the contrary, we ascertained late on Saturday, at the residence of the venerable peer, that, during the day, his debility had so much increased as to excite the liveliest apprehension's amongst the members of his lordship's family circle. There were, happily, some symptoms of improvement about nine o'clock in the evening on Saturday, which, it is hoped, will prove permanent.—*Morning Chronicle.*

EARL GREY.—We exceedingly regret to say, that the answer to the numerous inquiries in Berkley-square this morning was, that this venerable and respected nobleman remained much in the same state as Sunday. His lordship passed rather a restless night, and the debility he is suffering under is so great, that most anxious fears are entertained of his ultimate recovery.—*Standard.*

The Duke of Wellington's grand banquet on Saturday next, at Apsley-house, will be given to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and the *corps diplomatique, &c.* We understand that his grace does not suffer the slightest inconvenience from the accident he met with on Thursday afternoon. His Grace was mounting his horse at Messrs Elkingtons', the silversmiths, at the corner of the Waterloo-place and Jermyn-street, when a carriage, said to be Lord Bernard's, drew rapidly up, and the pole caught his Grace's right leg and very nearly precipitated him between the horse, who reared and plunged violently. His Grace, however, recovered his seat and rode off.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—The remains of the late Sir Charles Bagot, which arrived at this port on Thursday week, were landed from the steamer Monkey, by the Egremont yoat, and immediately conveyed to the Adelphi Hotel, whence they were conveyed, on the following day, to their final destination, Blithfield House, Staffordshire. The funeral took place on Monday.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, with great splendour, in the Chapel Royal; Buckingham Palace. There were present the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Hanover, the Duchess of Kent, the Cabinet Ministers, several of the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. For the information of the ladies we extract the following account of the bride's attire:—"The Royal Bride's dress was of very handsome Brussels point lace over white satin, looped on each shoulder with bouquets of orange blossom, diamonds and sapphires, and very elegantly ornamented in front with a border of orange blossoms and silver; the train (of Spitalfield's manufacture) was of the richest white satin and silver tissue, and was most tastefully trimmed down the sides and at the bottom with festoons of orange flowers, finished with a raised border of silver. It had an edging of deep point lace, having the orange flower in the pattern: the Princess wore on her head a wreath composed of orange flowers and myrtle, and a tyra of sapphires and diamonds, and was covered with a very large and most beautiful veil of point lace, remarkable alike for its size and the elegance of its design. Her Royal Highness wore a necklace of brilliants. The stomacher was of sapphires and diamonds, and earrings en suite.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.—The failure of the highly respectable house of Messrs. Godwin and Lee, ship-owners and merchants, of Bishopgate-street, was mentioned on 'Change yesterday. The liabilities, it is supposed, amount to forty or fifty thousand pounds.—*Times.*

There are at present three Queens and two Kings in London; the Queen of England, Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians; the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians.

We have been assured, upon undoubted authority that the amount of treasure, in gold, diamonds, &c. captured by sir Charles Napier, at Hyderabad, falls little short of three millions of money. The share of the gallant general is estimated at £200,000.

It said that a northern M. P. has a bill in preparation which he will propose and forward by a particular day, if government do not previously take active measures on the subject, to make any act for the dismemberment of the empire, or meeting for that purpose, penal, and to confiscate all money collected, or that shall be collected, for that purpose. The money to be given at the rate of £50 per cent., in addition to any subscriptions for new railroads in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell is continuing his repeal agitation in Ireland with activity, and with his usual profusion of abusive and menacing language. His last display was at Skibbereen, when he indulged in two of his characteristic addresses—one at a public dinner the same day. The language of his satellites on the occasion, a Mr. Shea Lalor and E. B. Roche, Esq. was absolutely furious. Sir James Graham was the chief object of abuse. The report in the *Cork Examiner*, a repeal paper, occupies five or six columns. It speaks of the "discipline" of the people assembled, and reports their number as between "*half a million!*" and "*six hundred thousand!*" The goverment appears to be passive but prepared.

General F. S. Rebow, from the 1st Life Guards is to succeed the Marquis of Londonderry in the Colonelcy of the 10th Hussars.

Major Creagh is to join the service Companies of the 81st Regiment in Canada, on the 14th August.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has officially announced that neither the yeomanry nor the militia are to be embodied. The arms at present in the hands of the Yeomanry are to be called in, and branded as required by the new Arms Bill. Those of the Militia have been all received back by the Ordnance Department many years ago.

Government have determined upon adding to the military force in Ireland six experienced field officers, who are to be selected from the unattached half-pay, and employed on special service in that country. They will of course form part of its staff.

The military barracks in the Munster district are under course of inspection, preparatory to their being fortified. All police barracks and stations in the district will be put in a state of defence.

The depot of the 74th Regt., now stationed in our barracks, consisting of 150 men and three officers, received orders orders on Wednesday, to hold themselves in readiness for departure at a momenta notice; destination not yet announced.—*Cork Reporter.*

TROOPS (IRELAND).—According to a return from the Adjutant-General's Office, laid before the house of Commons, the number of troops in Ireland in 1830 was 23,938, in 1834, 23,035, and the gradually diminished till 1840, when only 14,956 were found sufficient.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The King of the French is determined to keep up the full complement of army as proposed by the Minister of War, and Soult and Guizot are endeavouring to frighten the Deputies into compliance by magnifying the disturbances in Spain. The folowing is the proposed amount of the French army:—For France, 284 000 infantry, 70,605 cavalry; for Algiers, 60 000 infantry and 13,815 cavalry: total 428,500.

The number of officers in the French army who are decorated with the order of the Legion of Honis 5,851, viz., 51 Grand Crosses, 126 Grand Officers 401 Commanders, 860 Officers, and 4,413 Knights.

A piece of plate value 1,000 guineas, was presented to the Marquis of Anglesey by the officers of the 7th Hussars, at their anniversary dinner, on Friday week, as a lasting testimony of their respect and attachment; it represents a corporal of the 7th Hussars, engaged with a French dragoon, the modelling and grouping of which are most beautiful.

An order in Council has just been made, under which thirty pursers are to be admitted to retire on the half-pay of 8s 6d per diem. The Boad of Admiralty will select those whose qualifications come up to the rule laid down by their lordships.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*—[The increased half-pay of the pursers of the navy to commence from the first of this month.

Commander W. H. Hall, late of the Nemesis, has been appointed Commander of the Victoria & Albert yacht. This is the new steamer intended for the use of her Majesty.

A letter, dated December 4, 1842, states that on the previous evening a fire broke out at Wellington New Zealand, which destroyed fifty-six houses chiefly of wood.

The Pacha of Egypt has lately issued regulations for the transport of merchandize on the Indian route by Suez. The duty is moderate not exceeding one half per cent.

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

THE IRON TRADE.—The iron trade is certainly depressed in the county of Monmouth. It is currently reported, although we are unable to trace the rumour to any reliable source, that the iron masters have made a communication to her Majesty's government on the subject.

CHATHAM, *June* 24.—The following regiments have been selected for service in India, from the provisional battalion in this garrison, by Colonel Thomas Weare, K. H. The troops and officers are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark during the week, viz. the 3d Buffs, 28th, 40th, and 62. The 3d Buffs, consisting of 22 rank and file, with 14 rank and file of the 40th, were inspected on Monday on the parade ground by the commandant. Sir Thomas Wiltshire K. C. B.; and on Tuesday morning, the 20th, the troops marched from this garrison for Gravesend, where they embarked from the Ordnance-wharf, on board the troop-ship Bucephalus, of 1000 tons burden, Mr. Fincher commander. The two detachments are under the command of Lieutenant Menzie, with Lieutenant Handfield, Ensign Sweetman, Ensign Stuart, and Ensign Woolhouse, who go out. Lieut. M'Kenzie and Ensign Fitzgerald were also ordered to proceed with the above, but their order for going out was countermanded yesterday. This morning (Wednesday) the 62d Regiment, consisting of 93 rank and file, left Chatham barracks at half past 7 o'clock, attended by the drums and fifes of the provisional battalion, for Gravesend, where they embarked on board the troop-ship Owen Glendower, of 1000 tons, W. T. Hopkins, captain; the 62d is under Lieut. Evans of the 10th Regt., Ensign Brenchly of the 31st, Ensign Gould of 31st, and Ensign Sinclair of the 62d. The above three detachments proceed to Bengal. On Saturday, the 24th, the 28th Regiment consisting of 84 rank and file, will march from the provisional battalion for Gravesend, when they will embark on board the troop ship John Calvin, 500 tons burden, Captain James Knox; the 28th will be under the command Lieutenant Stevens, with Ensign Read of the 28th, and Ensign Mathews of the 86th Regiment. This detachment is bound for Bombay. 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, and 36 privates, will leave this garrison on Tuesday for Tilbury Fort.

SPAIN.

We copy the following from the Third Edition of the *Times*, yesterday:—

The *Journal des Debats* announces that General Van Halen had been obliged to raise the siege of Granada, in consequence of the insurrection at Seville, and to fall back.

In Murcia the governor still supported with energy the cause of the Regent, and had driven out of the town 300 or 400 inhabitants, who had attempted a movement. The latter had returned with the revolted troops of Alicant, and Carthagena and Murica, by the last accounts, were besieged by 3000 insurgents.

Madrid was tranquil in the evening of the 25th. The Governor Valladolid had retired into the fort with the troops after the *pronunciamiento.*

"The entire population of the Barcelona was still encamped in the neighbourhood of the city on the 26th, and the English and French Consuls were the only members of the consular body who had remained at their posts.

FRANCE.

On Friday evening, in the Chamber of Deputies, on an amendment for reducing the army estimates, by 14,000 men, and 5,300,000 francs, there appeared to be so large a majority for ministers that the question was not put to the vote. On Saturday however, a small vote for improving the breed of cavalry horses, proposed by Marshal Soult, was rejected.

An idea prevailed on the Bourse, on Monday, that the termination of repeal agitation in Ireland was at hand, as well as the Spanish insurrection, and the funds rose accordingly. Admiral Hugon had resigned the command of the Mediterranean squadron, and was be to succeded by Baron Mackau.

The ministers received rather a mortifying check in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, all the remaining reductions proposed by the committee on the budget having been adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of Marshal Soult.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 21, 1843.

THE first July Mail arrived in this city yesterday morning from Halifax, whither it was brought by the Royal Mail steamer *Caledonia*, in 11½ days from Liverpool. All eyes are still directed towards Ireland, where the agitator as yet continues to set the authorities at defiance; the government, (although well prepared for any emergency,) chosing rather to let the movement expend itself than by force of arms only smother the disorder, to break out at no distant period. It certainly would be decidedly better that the deluded people could be brought to see the folly of their present course, than that a drop of blood should be spilt; the first outbreak would be the signal for a general civil war, and scenes of blood unparalleled in the history of the world probably be the consequence—a course of things to be deplored by every right minded man. But there is a time when forbearance becomes criminal