British News.

RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, July 20.—We have had sad times in this place since I wrote to you by the last packet. My letters will have advised you of the riots at Birmingham, early in the month. It was reserved, however, for Monday last, to bring on more serious events, among which was an effort to burn down this place, whose population is about the same as that of New-York.

I have several times been over the scene of desolation, and examined the places which were attacked by the mob. The "Bull Ring" is one of the most public places in Birmingham, and is not unlike that part of New-York called Chatham square.

The magistrates had been engaged in the examination of witnesses relating to the previous riots, during the whole of Monday. The melancholy work of that night I give you as stated in the Birmingham Journal of this day.

The magistrates were engaged in the investigation until four o'clock, after which they received bail for Mr. Lovett and Mr. Collins, and left the office about five o'clock. The crowd in Moor-street and the Bull Ring having been apprised of the result, gradually dispersed, and the town presented its usual orderly appearance. Unfortunately, however, this tranquility was of short duration. About seven o'clock the Bull Ring became crowded with a number of persons, many of whom, from their appearance, were evidently attracted by curiosity. Their conduct was perfectly orderly, so much so that no attempt was made, as in the previous nights, to disperse them. The pressure, however, was so great, that the shopkeepers in the Bull Ring closed their shops before eight o'clock, a little earlier than usual, but without any anticipation of a riot. Shortly after eight o'clock, a mob of persons, to the number of about five hundred, were seen coming up Digbeth, armed with pieces of iron and wooden railings, and other weapons. On their arrival at Moor-street they turned down to the prison, and immediately commenced a further attack upon the windows, almost all of which they demolished.

The policemen who were inside closed the gates, having, it appears, received orders not to act against the people without instructions from the magistrates. The mob having demolished the office windows, and dared the police to an encounter, retraced their steps, and immediately commenced an attack upon the windows in the long range of buildings in the premises of Messrs Bourne, grocers. After smashing every pane in the building, which is five stories high, with a frontage of about forty feet, and in depth about ninety feet, they divided themselves into parties, and commenced the work of destruction in good earnest. One party, at a quarter to nine o'clock, burst open the shop door of Messrs. Bourne's house, and immediately commenced destroying the property. Tea, sugar, and every article they could lay their hands on, were thrown into the street, the canisters kicked out among the rioters, and the whole frontage battered in. The shopmen and inmates were paralysed, and fled out of the house by the side and other doors. While this work of devastation was going on another party effected their entrance into the shop of Mr. Leggett, feather dealer and upholsterer, and having got possession of a number of pieces of bed-ticking, some of them rushed into the street with them, and spread them like carpeting in all directions about the bull ring.

Having placed the linen in this manner upon the pavement, one of the rioters deliberately went to a lamp at Nelson's monument, and having lighted a piece of paper, he set fire to the ticking. When it was set in flames, it was then rolled up in a heap opposite the monument, and from thence carried in diffent portions into the shops of Messrs. Bourne and Leggett. The fire almost instantly seized the counters and paper, and in a few minutes the buildings were in flames. The objects of the rioters were now so obvious, that the concourse who had assembled in the bull ring became evidently alarmed, and dispersed, leaving the rioters in full possession of the leading streets. The next place attacked by the mob was the house of Mr. Arnold, pork butcher, residing nearly opposite the monument. They were, however, repulsed there, and did not succeed in firing the house. Other parties, in the interim, forced open the shops of Mr. Martin, jeweller, next to Messrs. Bournes, Mr. Banks, Druggist, Mr. Savage, cheese factor, Mr. Arthur Dakin, grocer, Mr. Horton, silversmith, Mr. Gooden, Nelson Hotel, Mrs. Brinton, pork butcher, Bull Ring, Mrs. Allen, biscuit baker, Mr. Heath, cheese factor, and Mr. Scudamore, druggist.

The Front window of Mrs. Martin's house was completely smashed, and all the property within reach, consisting of gold rings and jewelry, was thrown about, and a portion of them stolen. Mr. Banke's shop window was stove in, and a great deal of property destroyed. The shop windows of the other above named houses were stove in, and the windows in many of the rooms smashed. The attack upon Mr. Horton's shop was the most Furious. The property, consisting of almost every species of manufactured silver and silver plated goods, was thrown into the street, scattered about, and even employed in smashing the windows of the adjoining houses. Some of the property was carried away, but a great portion of it was broken to pieces, and kicked through the street. The Nelson Hotel suffered greatly. The shutters of the coffee room were completely destroyed, as well as the front of the liquor shop, and nearly all the windows in front of the house. A piece of burning timber was placed against one of the windows of the liquor shop, but it was removed before the wood of the building ignited. The work of devastation occupied until about twenty minutes to ten o'clock, when the police, and soon after the military arrived, and the rioters fled in all directions. The Birmingham, the District, and the Norwich fire engines soon after arrived, some of them under escort of the 4th Dragoons; and a good supply of water having been procured, they commenced playing with great effect, and happily confined the flames to the premises of Messrs. Bourne and Mr. Leggett.

The confusion of the night can be more easily conceived than described. Nothing could surpass the terror and alarm of the inhabitants in the Bull Ring and neighborhood, most of whom were to be seen flying with their families, account books, and such portion of their valuable property as could be easily conveyed away. Mr. Belcher, who lived in the house adjoining Mr. Leggett's premises, and two ladies, escaped by means of a ladder. Detachments of the troops and rifle brigade, were sent in all directions to clear the streets; and the most fearful apprehensions were entertained that other parts of the town would be attacked in a similar manner. Nothing, however, of the kind occurred, and, with the exception of the above outrage, which has been attended with the loss of many thousand pounds worth of property, the night passed over without further violence. By one o'clock the fire in Messrs. Bourne's premises was subdued, but not until the front building was a complete wreck, nothing being left standing except the walls. The fire in Mr. Leggett's house was extinguished about the same time, but the engines continued playing until about three o'clock.

Permit me to call your attention to the proceedings in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, when this matter was brought before the House by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne had some sharp shooting. Lord Melbourne was greatly excited. The Duke, in his remarks, said:—

"After a disgraceful riot had existed for more than a week—he believed for more than ten days—this large town, one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, holding property to an immense amount, and containing a population of the most respectable inhabitants, had been treated as a town taken by storm. Taken by storm, had he said? He had, while with the armies of his country, seen many towns taken by storm, but he had never seen—he had never heard of—such outrages as had been committed last night under the eyes of the magistracy."

Viscount Melbourne instantly rose, with every sign of great excitement, and said—

"Why does the noble duke say that? (Loud cries of hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.) When did these things happen? The night before last. (Hear, hear.) How is it possible that the government could have hitherto done any thing in the matter? (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Why does the noble duke say that nothing has been done? Why should he suppose that nothing will be done by the government? (Hear, hear.) During the time these riots have occurred in Birmingham, every step possible has been taken by the government to prevent such outrage. What is the reason that the noble duke imagines the government will neglect their duty? My lords, I say that the government have not neglected their duty—(laughter from the opposition)—with regard to the preservation of the peace—(hear, hear,)—and the noble duke has no right to assume that we shall neglect our duty in future. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Wellington. I say, my lords, that these riots have occurred for the last ten days, and no steps have been taken to put them down effectually—to punish the magistrates who have neglected their duty, or those who have taken part in the riots, several of whom are now in Warwick jail.—(Hear, hear.)

RIOT AT ST. MULLINS—MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE MAGISTRATES AND POLICE—SEVERAL OF THE RIOTERS WOUNDED.

(From the Carlow Sentinel.)

On Thursday last, the 25th instant, chief constable Cox, of Borris, accompanied by Charles H. Tuckey, Esq. R. M. proceeded to the fair of St. Mullins, in this county, to protect the public peace, that district having lately been much disturbed, owing to the existence of local feuds, and the hostility of rival factions. On their arrival on the ground the constabulary took up a position on an elevated mound at the southern extremity of the fair green, from which they could command a view of the whole field. Great crowds were assembled from the county of Wexford, and from the "Roar," in the county of Kilkenny, and it was observed that great excitement prevailed from an early hour, occasioned, it was supposed, by the revenue police having seized and carried off 80 gallons of unpermitted spirits from the tent-keepers. The people remained tolerably quiet until about five o'clock, when a large mob, armed with stones and bludgeons, assembled in the centre of the fair green, and marched to where the constabulary were stationed, and commenced without the slightest provocation an attack on the magistrates and police with stones. The chief constable charged down the hill and arrested three of the ringleaders, namely—James and Patt Morrissey, and Moses Curran, a notorious offender, for whose apprehension large rewards were offered by the government. He returned with his prisoners to his former position, and again bore with unexampled forbearance the pelting of the mob, who were excited by the prisoners taking off their hats and shouting "to rescue them if they were not cowards." During an hour the constabulary were exposed to the discharges of stones and missiles, which they bore with the greatest coolness and fortitude, although some of them were severely hurt, and the magistrates and the officer repeatedly struck with stones. At six o'clock, leaving a party of his men with Mr. Tuckey, and head constable Sullivan, in charge of the prisoners, Mr. Cox, C. C. proceeded with the remainder to order the publicans to strike their tents. The mob anticipating this movement, immediately surrounded Mr. Cox and his party, and commenced an indiscriminate attack on the men with large paving stones, procured from the gravel-pit adjoining the scene of action. They then raised the cry of "Carrickshock for ever," and closed on the party, several of whom had fallen, particularly constable Craig, who bled profusely, having received a blow of a stone about 6lb. weight on the head; and constable Connor, who fell at the side of his officer. Perceiving that the object was to massacre the party, the front rank fired and brought down a few of the rioters; this caused the mob to reel, but they renewed the attack, when the rear rank gave them a second volley, wounding several of the rioters, who shortly after dispersed, and the police effected their retreat in good order to their former position. Several of the mob were severely wounded—some it is believed mortally—but their number cannot be ascertained, as their friends bore them off the field without delay. Two men, named Byrne and Fitzpatrick, who were identified as leaders, were badly wounded, and a woman had her arm broken. Thus terminated a struggle on the part of the police in defence of their lives—and on that of the mob, one in which they sought to immolate the constabulary as they did at Carrickshock. At eight o'clock the party left the fair, and safely deposited their prisoners in Borris, and on this day they were committed to prison by Mr. Tuckey. We hope this may induce the multitude to abstain from future attacks on the constabulary.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Since the above was writen we learn that two of the rioters have died of their wounds, and that seven others, supposed to be mortally wounded, are in such a condition as to preclude all hope of recovery. The whole district is in a state of feverish excitement, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained that the police stations, situated in isolated parts of the country will be attacked by the peasantry. We hope however, that these apprehensions are not well grounded.

THE MILLION FUND.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

We believe there is no example extant of a body of useful public functionaries having been so badly used as the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland have been. Starved by the "passive resistance" of their debtors, and robbed of one-fourth of their tithe property by the government, they are further defrauded of a large amount of the fund which the benevolence of parliament had provided for their relief. By a juggle unknown to the country £10,000 were deducted out of the million fund, and by act of parliament lent to the Board of Works. It now turns out that this transfer was what may be called in Irish a "perpetual loan," and that this "perpetual loan" is but a periphrasis for a free gift. The sum cannot be repaid without another act of parliament, and unless very stringent methods be used with the government, no act of parliament will be passed to authorise the restoration.

The juggle is founded on a transaction, with which the clergy, save in the loss which results from it, have no concern whatever. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it appears, borrowed a sum of £100,000 from the Board of Works. The Board of Works again borrowed a sum of £100,000—not from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—but from the Commissioners of the Million Fund. But, notwithstanding that the two sets of Commissioners are as distinct from each other, as the directors of the Grand Canal are from the directors of the East India Company:—notwithstanding that the funds at the disposal of each are for purposes as different as the formation of a new railroad and victualling the navy:—not withstanding the income of the former arises out of taxes paid by the clergy, varying from 5 to 10 per cent. on their properties, and is, consequent, a cause of their distress—and that the income of the latter is a benevolence charitably granted by parliament for the relief of that distress—notwithstanding all these diversities of intent, it is now ruled (by an adverse administration) that the funds of the one shall be applied as a set-off against the debts of the other; and that between the two the clergy shall be double sufferers—first, by the tax upon their incomes paid to the Ecclesiastical Board, and, secondly, by the deduction from the relief fund made over to the Board of Works.

The charge of the Bishop of Cashel and Waterford at his primary visitation has drawn public attention to this iniquity. The following excellent letter from our correspondent, Clericus, exposes the juggle and points out the necessity of active exertions on the part of the clergy to recover their right. It may be too late to think of an act of parliament in the present expiring session, but they should take advantage of the interval to be prepared for the next:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.

"Sir,—I was lately requested by the clergy of a diocese assembled at visitation to communicate with some of the members of both houses of parliament, relative to the £100,000 lent to the Boards of Works, and to endeavour to ascertain if the government intended to demand the restitution of that sum to its original purpose. As the clergy generally appear to labour under a a mistake as to the tendency of a conversation reported to have taken place in the House of Lords a short time since, I beg to detail, for their information, the results of my inquiry, in the hope that the whole body will exert themselves, and adopt whatever means are deemed advisable to secure, if possible, the re-appropriation of the £100,000 to the use assigned to it by act of parliament.

"I shall quote part of the different letters I have received. The facts are simply the following:—After the million had been granted, and the payment of £600,000 odd, made under the original act (of course with the same validity as the former) appropriated £100,000 of the balance raised in Exchequer-bills to the Board of Works; and the Board of Works had previously lent £100,000 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—the only connection between the two transactions being that these two sums corresponded in amount. The consequence of this state of fact is, that without another act of parliament this £100,000 cannot be restored to its original purpose; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners repaying the £100,000 they borrowed to the Board of Works, would make no difference in the case, and would not entitle the clergy to one sixpence of it.

"A noble lord states, that the answer given by Lord Duncannon was, 'that the government had no power to appropriate the £100,000 to the clergy, which the Board of Works had received.'

"The state of the question, then, is this—Parliament granted one million to the relief of the clergy. Of that sum, £100,000 has been wrenched from its legal use to another purpose. The intention, therefore, of the act of parliament which granted the million has been frustrated and the clergy, in addition to all other spoliations, have been defrauded of the sum of £100,000.

"The entire of the clergy of the country ought to take the most decisive steps, and at once, upon the subject.

"Your obedient servant,

"CLERICUS."

LONDON, July 30.

(From the Times.)

Tuesday Evening.

From the Paris papers and letters it would appear, not only that the accounts were substantially true of an attempted arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, but that the additional mortification is imposed, of two failures in the applications made—one to the Bank of France, and the other to the capitalists of Paris—a disgrace which, certainly, never before befel the great English banking corporation. The government, too, the natural consequence of being in bad company, comes in for a share of the disgrace.—*English Exchequer-bills, it seems, are not good security at Paris*, because they would not, at short notice, be convertible so as to answer banking purposes—a remark which is perfectly true, and at the same time a very useful admonition to the late Governor of the Bank of England who was the negotiator on this occasion, on his own recent practice in regard to available securities. The "dead weight," of course, if the Paris bankers could be made to arrive at the comprehension of its meaning, would be far less available as a banking security, since it is universally admitted not to possess that character even in London. This is the objection of the Paris capitalists to the arrangement who were to have undertaken it, if that difficulty could have been overcome, with the aid of the Bank of France, the latter taking them as its security: with the Bank of England, in a direct way, there was a refusal to treat at all, the charter of that institution forbidding all traffic in "foreign securities." The transaction is the universal topic of discussion in the City, and everywhere severely reprobated.

TRIAL OF THE CHARTISTS.

(Private Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.)

Warwick, Tuesday.

With respect to the Chartists and those concerned in the Birmingham riots, it may be said that nothing has yet been done, beyond sending up bills of indictment against them. At an early hour of the day true bills were returned by the grand jury against four of them; these are Baker, Tatloe, Pomeroy, and Bird; and bills, it is supposed, will be found against all before evening. There are not less than 26 names on the calendar of persons concerned in the Chartist agitation of Birmingham, and the riots consequent upon it.

The following is a list of those who are to be tried for offences recently committed in Birmingham, and which are connected with the Chartist agitation: Fussell, Browne, King, Noble, Shorten, Drinkwater, Rhodes, Eades, Hughes, Taylor, Slaney, Salter, Pomeroy, Baker, Tatloe, James, Smith, Clift, Collins, Lovett, Cooper, Wilkes, Roberts, Jones, Hawes, and Harvey.

The trials of some of these persons will come on to-morrow morning. The Attorney General is expected here this evening.

Mr. Muntz, the Birmingham magistrate, is here, and was to be seen the greater part of the day in the gallery of the grand jury.

There is no apprehension entertained here of an outbreak consequent on the convictions of the Chartists—if convictions should follow their trials. The town is not only peaceable, but there are comparatively very few collected around the Court-house. It would look as if no general interests were taken even with respect to the proceedings against the Chartists. Whatever sympathy may be felt for them elsewhere, it certainly does not agitate the surface of society in Warwick.

It was, I am told, with some difficulty that the Chartists were able to make up from their "defence fund" a sufficient sum to satisfy the barristers who are to act for them. A brief had been sent by the Chartists to Mr. M. D. Hill, but he declined receiving it.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

Letters from Toulon repeat that the English man-of-war the Vanguard has been fired on and sunk by the fleet under the orders of the Capitan Pacha.

Is this possible? What! the British man-of-war the Vanguard fired on and sunk, off Tenedos, by orders of the Capitan Pacha of Turkey? Yes, everything is possible with those who are now at the head of her Majesty's government in England. Everything is possible. I do not affirm the fact, but I send you the accounts which have reached us, and which at least I fear may be too true. Disgraced and degraded as we are at home and abroad by the wretched creatures who still affect to conduct the affairs of the country, everything is possible, and the Capitan Pacha of Turkey, or the Bey of Tunis, or the Queen of Otaheite, or any one in the world, has the right to believe, after the insults and degradation to which the British army and the British flag have been subjected during the last five years, that any indignity may be offered, and that with impunity. If the Vanguard be really sunk, we shall doubtless be told by Lord Melbourne "that it all arose from a mistake," as we were told as to the affair of Mexico. No, when Great Britain was powerful she was respected; when she was respected, she was feared; and when she was feared, she was never insulted. Great Britain is now insulted in every direction.

It would seem, from the statements which have reached us, that the Vanguard opposed, by a hostile message from its commander, the further progress of the Turkish fleet under the orders of the Capitan who gave directions to the vast fleet under his command to fire upon her, and so sunk her. God grant this news may be false. Even should it be false, the very existence of the report shows how contemptuously we are looked upon. There was a day when no one would have thought of setting such a report afloat, for every one would have said, "No one will believe it—Britannia rules the waves." But it is so no longer. Whilst Curtis and Baring are obliged to come to "Monsieur" and borrow gold to keep up the credit of the Bank of England, the French papers deplore our fallen position! and circulate the report (whether ill or well founded) that an English man-of-war has been sunk by a Turkish squadron!

The *Toulonnais*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the private letters from Marseilles and Toulon give no further particulars of this event. It was generally believed in the ports of the Mediterranean, and that is all we know. I again repeat, God grant that it may not be true! but if it be true, and if John Bull shall put up with this, then farewell for ever to the character of Great Britain.

It would be seen from the Eastern correspondence of the French and Germany journals,

1. That Ibrahim Pacha made 13,000 prisoners in the battle of Nezib.

2. That the prisoners so made are to be sent to Western Arabia.

3. That 4000 Turks have joined the Egyptian army.

4. That all sorts of offers of honours, presents, favours, &c., have been made to Mehemet Ali, by the new Sultan and Divan, to induce him to come to terms of peace.

5. That the Viceroy has rejected all, and that all the prayers and intercessions of poor Lord Ponsonby, and of the unfortunate Admiral Roussin, and of the councils of France and England at Alexandria, have all been in vain. Mehemet will now persevere, and found a powerful empire in the East. It is excessively amusing to see the articles in the *Courier*, *Chronicle*, and *Globe*, about the death of the Sultan rendering a settlement of eastern affairs more easy; and all the balderdash of the *Chronicle*, and *Globe* about the influence of England, and what Lord Ponsonby has done at Constantinople, only makes honest men sick and wise men laugh, or rather mourn.

6. That the new Sultan, the Divan, &c. &c., have in vain offered to tempt the Capitan Pacha to return. That all their assurances and entreaties were treated with contempt, and that the Turkish High Admiral had persisted in his project.

7. That Ibrahim has divided his army into three grand divisions, and has despatched them as follows:—

The first to Orfa and Diarbekir, under the directions of Achmet Pacha Minikli. The object of this is to separate the Pachalics of Syria from the rest of the Turkish empire.

The second to Koniah, under the direction of Soliman Pacha, by which Constantinople will be menaced.

The third to Karpout, under Osman Pacha, which harmonises completely with the two previous measures, and must assure Ibrahim any conditions he may think fit to impose.

Thus the news from the East continues to be daily more and more important, whilst the Russels and the Melbournes of England are looking on as indifferent and incapable spectators.

"The Ambassador of France at Constantinople, to the President of the Council—

"THERAPIA, July 8.—The Porte has received intelligence that a battle has been fought in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, and that the Turkish army has been destroyed. The wrecks of it had recrossed the frontier, but it was not stated whether or not the Egyptian army had pursued them.

The Gazette de France contains the following account of the engagement between the Turkish and Egyptian armies:—"The Turkish army occupied a strong position at Nizeb. Ibrahim, who had received the Pacha's permission to make an attack, wished to assail this position in front; but Soliman Bey (Colonel Selves) succeeded in restraining his ardor, and it was agreed that the enemy should be drawn by manœuvres from his entrenchments.—The Egyptians made a feigned retreat; and the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, sent out a strong division of cavalry. The first corps it came up with, composed of Bedouins, dispersed according to the order they had received; and the Seraskier, imagining that the Egyptians might be easily routed, advanced with the whole of his forces. Thus he abandoned his strong position, and two formidable redoubts constructed by Prussian officers, from which great advantages was anticipated. In order to draw the Turks still farther from their entrenchments, Ibrahim and Soliman continued to retire for two hours, hastening to gain a field of battle which the superior judgment of Selves had previously selected as one of the most favourable.

On reaching this ground the Egyptian army suddenly faced right about, and, availing itself of the nature of the position, formed in compact masses, the infantry in the centre, the cavalry and light artillery on each wing, and made vigorous charges on the Turks, who were astounded by the sudden attack. The ranks of the latter were soon thrown into disorder. The Seraskier, however, rode up to the front, and by his valor and the bravery of the corps around him, remedied, for a time, his false step.—His heavy artillery, unfortunately for him, could not come up; and the light guns of the Egyptians, directed by European officers, and seconded by well-timed charges of cavalry, threw his ranks into disorder. His wings were at the same time too extended; and his troops excited by the ardor of pursuit, had not preserved any regular order of battle; they could make scarcely any resistance; and at this period some corps of Arabs, which Ibrahim in his retreat left in ambush, on the right and left, fell upon the Turkish rear, and thus completely put the Ottoman troops to the rout.

The disorder became so great that the Turkish soldiers threw away their arms, and fled in the utmost confusion. Part of the troops endeavoured to gain the entrenched camp, while others made for the most formidable points in the Euphrates. It appears that a large portion of the fugitives succeeded in escaping, and that the massacre was not so great as might have been expected. But the camp, artillery, baggage, and even the muskets of the Turkish army, fell into the hands of the Egyptians. The Seraskier, carried away in the general route, crossed the Euphrates. His horse, wounded by a ball in the shoulder, fell from loss of blood in the middle of the river, and would have been carried away, with his rider, when a young Albanian, on a small Epirote horse, seized the Seraskier by the middle, and contrived to get him safe to the other bank. Three hours after Ibrahim was reposing under the tent of the Seraskier."

SAILING OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—Intelligence of the most fatal nature has just been received from Syria, and the empire to which the new Sultan seemed to have succeeded so tranquilly now threatens to crush him in its ruins. The army of Hafiz Pacha has suffered an overwhelming and irretrievable defeat. No sooner had Mehemet Ali Bey, the bearer of Sultan Mahmoud's instructions, reached the camp, than the Pacha at once assumed the offensive, and, leaving his intrenchments, laid himself open to an attack. The opportunity was not neglected by Ibrahim, who poured his discipled bands on the disorderly masses of his adversary with the rapidity and destructive effect of a thunderbolt. The details of this affair are yet unknown, and, indeed, since the gross result is the annihilation of the Sultan's army, they would at present create little interest. The fugitives are already scattered over Asia Minor, and the victorious Egyptians at Marasch.

Great and momentous as this catastrophe may be, it forms but one half of the danger that now involves the existence of the empire. The Capitan Pacha has rebelled against the government, and sailed with the whole of the fleet to Rhodes. It had been formally recalled to Constantinople by Chosref Pacha; but Achmet, who knew him to be his personal enemy, suppressed the order, and proceeded to sea. On being questioned by the Admiral of the French squadron as to his intentions, he informed him that, as regarded the Egyptians, they were pacific, and, in proof of his good faith, invited him to accompany him. The fleets have accordingly sailed together. Immediately on receiving his recal, Achmet Pacha is said to have despatched two Tatars to the camp of Hafiz, conjuring him to conclude a peace with Ibrahim, and to make common cause against their more dangerous enemies at Constantinople. He of course knew nothing at the time of the route of Hafiz's army.

The above is the sum of the important intelligence I have obtained. It is not yet publicly known here. What the effect will be when it is so, who can foresee? Possibly some popular tumult. The ceremony of investiture with the Prophet's sword, which was to have taken place on Thursday, will in all probability be postponed. It is almost useless to speculate upon what our policy will be in this fearful crisis, and perhaps still more idle to indulge in retrospect. Reproaches will, doubtless, be heaped on the dead Sultan, who will be stigmatised as a madman who in a drunken fit staked his empire on a single cast; and whether these accusations be just or unjust few will pause to examine. At any rate he did not give the order to commence hostilities till he had taken every pains to ascertain the relative strength of his opponent, and satisfied himself, as well as a man personally ignorant of military affairs could do, of his own superiority. On the other hand, his exertions to extricate himself from the precarious and degraded position into which he had been thrown by the *status quo* were natural as they were praiseworthy and magnanimous. The fault was decidedly with those who clingl to a state which the least good sense would have shown them was only profitable to Russia, and who, by a timely display of vigour and decision, might have assured the integrity of the Turkish empire, and averted the calamities that have now befallen it. Let them not commit the still greater folly of endeavouring to prop it at present.

The *French diplomates* pretend that they have had a pledge from Ibrahim to confine his operations to Syria; but supposing even he had given such a promise, is he likely to remember it now, at the head of a hundred thousand fighting men, flushed with victory, and apparently well disciplined, and the road to the capital open before him? All Mussulmen, in the second triumph of Ibrahim, will see an undoubted manifestation of Providence in his favour, and will receive him every where with open arms. The contest, if any takes place, will be between him and the Russians; that is, if our fleet be not here to enforce neutrality on the part of the latter. This is our true policy, for the only chance of present safety and future consolidation for Turkey is now in the culminating star of Mehemet Ali Pacha.—*Morning Post.*

The *Courrier Francais*, of to-day, contains a bitter article on this "ninth anniversary of the glorious days." It asks, "Why is it, after nine years, that the government and the institutions founded by the people should have produced so much evil and so little good?"

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 30, 1839.

European dates to the 1st August, have been received per steam ship *Liverpool*, which arrived at New-York on Monday the 19th inst. after a passage of 18½ days, bringing 102 passengers.

The principal news from England, is about the serious riots committed by the Chartists, and more especially of the disgraceful scenes which took place at Birmingham, one of the largest towns in the United Kingdom. It appears that the maddened multitude were in undisturbed possession of the Bull-ring, their rallying point, for an hour and a half; neither the Military nor the Magistrates attempting to dispossess them. The noble Duke of Wellington stated in the House of Lords, "*that he had seen several towns taken by storm, and that he had known none so treated as the accounts state Birmingham was.*" The infuriated mob appears to have carried every thing before them, and riot, plunder and destruction were their chief objects.—The Magistrates of Birmingham are blamed much for their supineness and culpability, in not making more early attempts towards suppressing the riot, and dispersing the mob:—several members of the House of Lords have expressed their opinion that the Magistrates are answerable and ought to be punished for their negligent misconduct.

The news from the Eastern Continent is highly important. The Grand Sultan of Turkey died on the 1st of July, and is succeeded by his son, Abdul Medjid, who is but 17 years of age. It is stated that the Turkish army was totally defeated with the loss of 6000 men killed, and about the same number taken prisoners. It is also stated that the whole Turkish fleet has been surrendered, through treachery, to the Viceroy of Egypt.

Some disturbances have taken place in the capital of Hanover.

INDIA.—The trade at China is stopped, and her Majesty's superintendant, and some of the British merchants are taken prisoners by the Chinese authorities.

PROGRESS OF CONSERVATISM IN CANTERBURY.—Twenty-three young men took out their freedom for this city yesterday se'nnight at a Court held at the Guildhall for that purpose. They will be entered upon the forthcoming registry of parliamentary voters. Of the 23, 21 are Conservatives, one is doubtful, and one is a Radical.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Messrs. Curtis and Baring have returned to London, having succeeded in their mission to Paris.—The have borrowed of the French bankers and French Bank £2,000,000 sterling of gold, and gave security in Exchequer-bills, payable in a year.—They left early yesterday morning.

LAST MOMENTS OF SULTAN MAHMOUD.—On the 27th ult. the Sultan, finding his end approaching, took leave of the high functionaries of the empire. He talked at length of the good intentions by which he had been constantly guided; that the good of his people had ever been the only end he had sought; and that if he had erred, all honest men would at least bear testimony to the purity of his intentions. After having attempted to console Abdul Mesjid, who had been brought to his father's bedside, he addressed him thus:—"My son, never for a moment lose sight of the high station to which it has pleased Heaven to call you. You are still young, hence you stand in need of the advice of wise and faithful councillors. Henceforward men will not shew themselves before you as they really are. Seldom will the truth be laid before you in all its purity. Invoke, then, the assistance of Halil and of Chosrew (two of his sons-in-law). Let the one be to you a symbol of courage and firmness, and the other of prudence and judgment. Finish the work which I have commenced."

Letters from Toulon of the 24th state that the Minister of Marine had by a telegraphic dispatch on that day ordered the Alger and Marengo ships-of-the-line to be fitted for sea with all possible dispatch. Three other line-of-battle ships (the Mountebello, Diademe, and Santi Petri) were in the roads, and would sail for the Levant in a few days. The corvette Victorieuse was to leave on the 25th, to go and announce the arrival of the reinforcement to Admiral Lalande.

On the 14th inst. the Emperor of Russia published a manifesto on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter with the Duke of Leuchtenberg, in which, after announcing this event to his subjects, he states that it was his intention that their Imperial Highness should fix their residence in Russia, and that, yielding to his affection for his beloved daughter, and to give a new testimony of esteem to the Duke of Leuchtenberg for his distinguished merit, he had thought proper to confer on him the title of Imperial Highness.

The *Hanover Gazette* of the 24th instant announces that tranquillity was entirely restablished in that capital.

It would appear that the adoption of Stead's Patent Wood Pavement is becoming general—at the Old Bailey the system is in operation, and the Strand, Piccadilly, and Berkeley-square, are to follow. The experiment in Oxford-street shows that scarcely any wear or tear takes place, and daily use renders it more solid and consequently durable. It possesses so many advantages that it cannot fail to add to the comfort of the metropolis, and the simplicity of the plan at laying down, and the facility of effecting repairs, are not among the least of its recommendations. It is to be hoped the result will amply repay the patentee for his praiseworthy perseverance in bringing it into practical use.

One of the most curious ceremonies incidental to the accession of the young Sultan is said, by a Constantinople correspondent, to have been the solemn shaving of his chin for the last time. This once done, no razor is thenceforth allowed to approach his face, the beard being one of the attributes of supreme power, which must be suffered to grow without being touched by any kind of instrument. —*French Paper.*

LAUNCHED, on Wednesday last, from the Ship Yard of Messrs. F. & J. RUDDOCK, Portland, a splendid new ship named the "*York*," of between nine and ten hundred tons burthen. For workmanship, model and materials, she has been pronounced by W. P. Ranney, Esq. and other competent judges who have seen her, to be the finest specimen of naval architecture ever produced in this province. We understand she is for Messrs. Jas. Lockwood & Co., of this city.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On the 22d inst., the Coroner was called to hold an Inquest on the body of Samuel Shellibar, whose death was caused by his being thrown from the door of a house in Drury Lane, by Mary Ramsay. The Jury not being able to agree upon a Verdict, were adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Friday morning—when they again assembled—but at 3 o'clock, being still unable to decide upon a verdict, they were discharged: another was then summoned, who brought in a Verdict of "*Manslaughter*" against *Mary Ramsay.*

On the same day, an Inquest was held at the Marine Hospital, on the body of John M'Donald, a boy, who came to his death by falling from the bowsprit of the barque Adelaide. Verdict—*Casual Death.*

At the launch of the ship *Glengarry*, owned by Mr. Alex. Yeats, of this city, a most melancholy accident took place, in which the second mate of the Robert Bruce was unfortunately crushed to death between the Glengarry and the steamboat employed to tow her to the wharves.

Death by Lightning.—At Dorchester on Friday last, while several boys were leading a cart with hay, to which were attached a yoke of oxen and a horse, there suddenly came on a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by lightning, a flash of which struck, and threw the whole, boys, horse and oxen violently to the earth; one of the boys, aged 14, and the oxen were killed; the other boys and the horse were severely bruised but have since recovered.

OUR City again begins to wear the hum of business, several of the unfortunates, at the late conflagration, have succeeded in procuring temporary places of business, and others have had to pay exorbitant prices for every building in any way adjacent to the burnt districts. Several owners of ground in the burnt districts have succeeded in making great bargains by leasing their respective lots for a series of years: large amounts have been agreed upon to be paid annually, for *ineligible*, as well as for *eligible* stands for business, and buildings are now being contracted for to be immediately erected:—we hope sincerely that the future business of the city will keep pace in supporting the anticipated expectations of all, and that none may have cause to regret their too great eagerness in complying with the avarice of others.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

19TH AUGUST, 1839.

In pursuance of directions received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, Public Notice is hereby given that all Applications to the Home Government, intended to be forwarded by the Lieut. Governor, and all Documents connected therewith, must be transmitted to His Excellency *in Triplicate.*

Downing Street, 17th June, 1839.

SIR:—Having referred for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your Despatch of the 19th of March last, with the report of the Assembly of New Brunswick, relative to the encroachments of American Fishermen on the Fishing Grounds reserved for her Majesty's Subjects, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, the copy of a letter from their Lordship's Secretary, stating that the Naval Commander in Chief on the North American Station, has been directed to issue the necessary orders for the protection of the British Fishermen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
NORMANBY.

Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c. &c.

Admiralty, 10th June, 1839.

SIR:—In reference to your letter of the 7th inst. enclosing copies of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and a report from a Committee of the Assembly of that Province, relative to the encroachments of the American Fishermen on the fishing grounds of Her Majesty's Subjects:—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will acquaint the Marquis of Normanby that the Naval Commander in Chief on the North American station has been desired to give particular directions to the Officer commanding the Ship sent for the purpose stated in your letter, to protect the Fisheries of this Province.

I am, &c.
J. BARROW.

JAMES STEPHENS, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &.

L. S. J. HARVEY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Tuesday in September next: and whereas, in consequence of a great recent public calamity, and other weighty reasons, an early meeting of the Legislature is found expedient; I do therefore, by the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday the tenth day of September next, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 16.

The *Montreal Herald* states it is rumoured in well informed circles, that Baron Dunfermline (Mr. Abercrombie, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons) is to be the successor to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, and that when Sir John leaves Canada, the command of the military forces will devolve on Major General Sir James Macdonell.

H. M. troop-ship *Buffalo*, the arrival of which we mentioned in our last, brings, as we learn from the *Mercury*, detachments for the following Regiments, viz.:—

7th Hussars—Grenadier Guards—Coldstream Guards, 43rd and 85th Regiments,—and has also on board an Officer's party of the 51st Regiment, as a convict guard. The Officers who have arrived in the Buffalo, are—

7th Hussars—Quarter Master Humphreys.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. Col. Hay, Lieut. Kirkland.

43rd Regiment—Major Forlong, Capts. Talbot, and Ford, Lieut. and Adjt. Frier,