British News.

[From papers received by last English Mail.]

The Revenue.—The usual returns of the revenue exhibit an increase in the Customs for the quarter of £312,029, in the Excise of £85,479, in the Stamps of £46,023, in the Taxes of £5,043, and in the Post office of £10,000, being a total increase in the ordinary revenue of £458,554 on the quarter. There is, however, a decrease in the Property-tax of 9,224, in the Crown-lands of £2,500, and in the Miscellaneous—from there being only a small portion of the remittances from China included in the present quarter—of £641,337. Including the extraordinary revenue, the whole increase in the quarter is £494,924, and the whole decrease £671,223, showing a balance of decrease of £176,299.—The revenue is so much worse this quarter than for the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue for the year is altogether £2,448,336 better than the revenue for the last year, ending at the same period. The customs have increased in the year £835,349; the Excise, £420,073; and £1,929,665 more Property-tax has been collected. The falling off in the Miscellaneous revenue in the year was £1,154,401.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—General Tom Thumb closes his exhibition in London on the 20th instant, after which he proceeds to several of the most important provincial towns, Ireland, Scotland, and France. The General opened his exhibition in the Egyptian Hall on the 20th of March last, and thus he will have remained in London four consecutive months. The number of his visitors up to Saturday night last, counting only the tickets sold, was 194,697, being an average of over 2,000 per day, besides which he has during the same time exhibited four nights at the Princess's Theatre, four times at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, at the Surrey Theatre, and other public Institutions, 24 nights at the Royal Adelaide Gallery—thus increasing the number of his auditors to about 300,000.—How many ladies the little General has kissed, out of the whole number, we would hardly dare guess. The General has been three times before her Majesty, twice before the Queen Dowager, (from both of whom he received valuable presents), once before the Duchess of Kent, Emperor of Russia, and the King and the Queen of the Belgians. He has been visited by the Duke of Cambridge, Wellington, Devonshire, Buckingham, Bedford, and, in fact by nearly all the nobility of England, as well as the Foreign Ministers, Officers of State, &c. He has visited many of their mansions, and received a host of presents from persons of the highest distinction. The General has purchased an elegant pair of ponies, and has ordered a splendid equipage, corresponding in size with himself; it has been building for several months, and will be completed in about three weeks, when the General will return to London to take possession of it, but will remain only three or four days.—*Globe of Monday, July 15.*

The Real way to Unseal Letters.—Many of the journals have pretended to describe the agency by which the operation of making *fac similes* of seals has been accomplished, but evidently with little knowledge of the subject. Some of them have stated that the imitation seal was produced by placing a plate of lead on the wax impression, which, when smartly struck, presented a perfect *fac simile* of the original; but this is a palpable absurdity. The operation is much similar; and by the process adopted at the Post-office a score of spurious seals can be adopted in a few minutes, and with the utmost precision and certainty. The spurious seal by which it is intended to reseal the opened letter is taken in plaster of Paris, and with so much accuracy as to defy detection. It is, in fact, the process by which our beautiful casts of medals and coins are taken, as well as that by which the lower gangs of coiners are enabled to cast exact *fac similes* of our silver coinage in base metal. It appears that in the secret or inner bureau of the Post-office the appropriate apparatus for casting is always in readiness. It simply consists of a small cylindrical, annular brass mould, about an inch in height, which opens and shuts like a bullet mould. After the seal has been oiled, to prevent the plaster adhering, this mould is placed upon it, and the plaster of Paris mixed in the usual way, is poured upon it. In about five minutes it hardens or sets, as it is technically called, and in about as many minutes more it is fit for resealing the letter, which has been opened by the application of a hot iron to the seal, and a copy of its contents duly taken. If a wafer should have been used, a little hot water or steam will soon remove the obstruction.

The Steam schooner Earl of Elgin.—This beautiful little vessel, from the building yard of Mr. John Laird, being fitted up with the highly finished engines of our own experienced townsmen, Messrs. George Forrester and Co., proceeded, on Sunday morning last, to her destination—the Island of Jamaica. She is one of the smallest, but most finely modelled vessels that ever crossed the Atlantic, and has, consequently excited much attention amongst nautical men. Her length is 105 feet, beam 15 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet, and capacity 115 tons, old measurement.

Customs Receipts.—The Customs receipts of this port for the month ending the 5th instant, have been the greatest ever known, the amount having reached half a million sterling, notwithstanding the great reduction which has taken place in the duties upon timber, turpentine, and other important articles, and the entire abolition of duties on exports. The receipts at this port for the first half year of the present year have exceeded £2,150,000 sterling, or nearly one-fourth of the entire Customs of the whole empire for the same period.—*Liverpool paper.*

The Recent Explosion at Bolton.—The coroner's jury on the persons killed by the catastrophe have returned the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the death of James Swift, Bridget Hart, and James M'Donald, was caused by the explosion of the steam boiler at Mr. Brooks's mill. That the said boiler exploded from the pressure of the steam being too great; and that George Branscome has caused the explosion. We are also of opinion, due care has not been used in the general superintendence of the steam-engines and boilers." George Branscome was thereupon committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

Orangeism in Liverpool.—On Monday, the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orangemen of England was held at the Commercial-hall, Gloucester-street, in this town. Much interesting information was given of the rapid spread of the loyal and Christian principles of Orangeism during the past year—and the excellent conduct of the various members gave great satisfaction; but the intelligence which afforded the greatest delight to the Lodge was the announcement that a union had been effected between the Loyal Orange Institution and the Grand Protestant Confederation of Loyal Orangemen. The title by which the united bodies will hereafter be distinguished will be that of "The Grand Protestant Association of Loyal Orangemen." By this junction the association now forms a compact body of nearly 20,000 members, of as staunch constitutional subjects as can be found in the dominions of her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen was unanimously elected G.M. for England. The D. G. M. was appointed to the association, J. D. Lees, G.; T. P. Gibson, G. S. J. Crisp, M. D. for Liverpool. All the other offices were satisfactorily filled.—*Liverpool Mail.*

The accouchment of our beloved Sovereign is expected to take place at a very early period, and every necessary preparation for the auspicious event has been made accordingly. Her Majesty was extremely desirous of remaining in London some days longer, in order that the trade of the metropolis might not suffer from the absence of the Court, but her Majesty's medical advisers were urgent that the journey to Windsor should not be further delayed.

The proprietor and printer of the *Limerick Reporter* have been held to bail, at the instance of the government, to take their trial at the ensuing assizes, upon an indictment for a sedicious article which we noticed a few weeks ago.

The Repeal Agitation.—The rumour is again revived that government intend to take measures for the prompt supression of the repeal agitation, which it is now evident, has not been checked by the suspension of the monster meeting, or by the legal proceedings subsequently adopted. In the meantime, the Lord Chancellor continues to supersede magistrates who have taken any part in the agitation, and Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, who presided over a recent meeting at Castle Lyons, for the purpose of collecting repeal rent, is among those who have been dismissed since our last.

Frightful Occurrence.—The neighbourhood of High street was the scene of a shocking occurrence this morning, which originated a rumour through the city that a man had murdered his three brothers.—The facts are briefly these—four brothers, named John, Patrick, Jeremiah and Michael Hogan lived together, at No. 38, High street, and followed the trade of shoemaking. Some short time back Michael was unwell, and under the advice of the faculty he abstained to a great extent from intoxicating liquors. It appears that yesterday he felt unwell, and obtained medical advice. The doctor gave him some medicine, and cautioned him strongly against taking spirituous liquor of any description, and if he did not abide by this advice the consequences would be most dangerous to him.—Notwithstanding this caution, Michael Hogan did drink, and in the course of the night he became quite delirious, but towards morning fell asleep, and his brothers retired to rest, under the impression that he would not awake for several hours. At six o'clock, however, he arose, and possessed himself of a razor, and while his brothers slept, cut the throat of each.

The wounds inflicted on Jeremiah and Patrick are severe, but there is no apprehension that either will prove fatal. John was able to dress himself, go to Mr. Mahood's Apothecary shop, and get his wound dressed, and has not suffered much loss of blood. The wretched perpetrator of this deed was with great difficulty secured, as he struggled violently to free himself from a body of police and several labouring men, who ultimately secured his arms with a rope, placed him upon a dray, and brought him off to the adjoining station house, from whence he was removed to the Long-lane Hospital in a state of violent insanity. John and Pat. Hogan were taken to Stephens's Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, and at noon to-day they were declared to be free from any immediate danger, and there was every likelihood of their recovery.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Recapture of the "Hannah," of Sylney, and committal of the Pirates.—A letter has been received at Lloyd's to-day from the Admiralty, containing the official documents relating to the recapture of the brigantine "Hannah," of Sydney, of which the following is a copy, dated "Auckland, New Zealand, Government House, Nov. 14, 1843":—"I have to report the capture of the piratical brigantine the Hannah, by the harbour master (Mr. Rough), aided by a detachment of the 80th Regiment, under the command of Ensign Willman, under the following circumstances:—On the 31st ult. it was reported by the police magistrate that he had issued warrants for the capture of William Ellis and eight seamen upon a charge of piracy, preferred by M. D. Horton, whom Ellis had forced to act as mate of the 'Hannah' which had been seized by Ellis whilst lying at the Chatham Islands, where Captain Bell had been put ashore; and the supercargo and a seaman who had been shot by Ellis, and were supposed to have been mortally wounded, had been landed at some place on the southern island. The schooner had then proceeded to New Zealand, and lastly to a small harbour in one of the Mercury Islands, where she was at the time lying, and intended proceeding to Torres Straits, on a piratical voyage. I desired Mr. Rough to engage the Ariel schooner, belonging to Messrs. Wright and Graham, who placed her at my disposal; but she was lying with sails unbent and rigging unrove, without a crew, notwithstanding a crew were engaged. The detachment shipped on board with a month's provisions; at midnight set sail, and at two p. m. next day were alongside the Hannah, and captured her without resistance. The prisoners have been committed for trial at the next sessions, and the schooner has been detained for sailing under false papers.

A submarine Forest.—About 1500 men are at present engaged in completing and repairing the great Caledonian Canal, and their operations have in some respects been facilitated by the late drought, which has reduced the waters of Loch Oich to a lower level than remembered within the memory of man, and thus rendered more easy the removal of a sub-aquatic forest which has been discovered in the course of the channel through that lake. Some hundreds of trees of all sizes have been dragged out of this watery bed, where they had lain for centuries, consisting chiefly of the finest black oak, some of the logs 3½ feet in diameter, others 25 to 30 feet long, and several in high preservation, whilst others were charred by fire. A few logs, artificially hollowed out, apparently to serve as canoes, were also picked up.

Thanksgiving was offered up to Almighty God, on Sunday last, in several Churches of this Diocese, for the late most providential and fruitful showers at the most critical period possible.

SHOWER OF PEBBLES AND EELS.—However incredible it may appear, we are assured by parties who were witnesses to the fact, that during the heavy rain which fell on Monday last, an immense quantity of pebbles descended upon the Exchange flags, and some Eels in Castle street. The pebbles were all small in size, but of different colour and shapes. One was a beautiful white, and was picked up by a merchant, who valued it so highly that he refused to part with it, and took it home. The inspector on duty at the Exchange gathered a large number of the pebbles and deposited them in one of the neighbouring offices, where they have since been very generally admired. The eels were about two inches and a half in length.—*Liverpool Cour.*

The *Globe* states that the savings in the Royal household have been made through the representations of Mr. Norton, the deputy comptroller of the household, and that they amount to £10 000 per annum. Mr. Norton's parings have been so acceptable to the Queen that his salary has been advanced from £600 to £800 a year. The same functionary is now engaged in carrying his broom into the department of the Master of the horse, where two royal grooms have already been dismissed.

Wellington Testimonial in Glasgow.—The equestrian statute of the Duke of Wellington, for which the inhabitants of Glasgow subscribed £12,000, is now approaching to completion; and preparations are being made for its erection in front of the portico of the Royal Exchange in that city.

The Highlands, July 8.—The crops of every kind have greatly improved of late, in consequence of the favourable turn of the weather. More moisture and warmth, however, are still required to make the straw anything like a heavy or bulky crop. Oats and barley in many localities—even in our higher districts—are already in the ear, and to all appearance an early harvest may be expected, if the weather prove dry and favourable. The potatoe crop has not looked better, at this early period of the season for many years, the hay, generally, it is allowed will fall below an average.

Sir Henry Hardinge.—The new Governor General of India, reached Alexandria, in the Geyser from Marseilles on the 22d of June; and after having one public and several private audiences with the Pasha, left on the 25th for Dario, where he would arrive on the 26th.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff.—Intelligence has arrived by the way of Trebizond (from whence dates are to the 24th of June), announcing the safe arrival at Bokhara of the rev. doctor, and that he had been kindly received by the Bokarees. No mention, however, is made as to whether he had found the objects of his journey, and therefore the next accounts are looked forward to with great anxiety.

A STRANGE LADY.—Paris, or rather the environs of Paris, contains, at this moment, a stranger who excites the curiosity of all her neighbours. *We* are assured that this lady, an English woman by birth, and called Lady Stanhope, lives in the most impenetrable mystery, surrounded by a great number of female servants, dressed with the greatest propriety. When she goes out, she is always accompanied by five or six of these women, dressed exactly like herself, their faces covered with a very long and very thick veil, in such a way that no one can distinguish who is the mistress. A thousand versions, a thousand conjectures, are current on the subject. The most accredited is, that this singular lady is no other than the famous Lady Stanhope, whose romantic history has furnished materials for the stories of so many travellers. According to this version, Lady Stanhope did not die in Syria about three years ago as was reported. She only pretended to be dead, and it is she who is at this moment travelling here. This *bizarrerie* will be worthy of the celebrated hermit of Lebanon.—*Revue de Paris.*

Lieut. Charles Stewart, Bengal Horse Artillery.—The fate of this gallant young officer, eldest son of Lieut. Colonel Stewart, Royal Artillery, who was amongst the brave spirits who fell in the disastrous affair at Cabool, has, at length, been ascertained.—For nine months no information of an authentic character could be collected as to his exact fate—he was not returned in the lists of killed, wounded, and missing, and his vacancy remained open. A letter from India says—"I must now turn to a subject far more melancholy—the death of poor Charles while leading a charge against the Ghilzies, on his retreat from Cabool. He died bravely. The enemy captured the six guns belonging to the troop, and killed Capt. Nicholls in the onslaught. Charles when he saw the danger Capt. Nicholls was in, put himself at the head of the 40 brave men that acted as cavalry, and charged, in which charge he was cut down with all but two men, and out of the whole troop only six escaped out of 120. However, the enemy suffered severely; round the spot where this occurred 800 Afghans were found dead, besides the wounded which they always carry away. He died the death of a soldier, and it will be some gratification to his father to know it, although he, as well as all of us, will severely deplore his loss."

QUICK TRAVELLING.—Extract of a letter, dated Cologne, Monday evening, July 8.—"The rapidity of travelling between this place and London is now wonderful in the extreme. I left the Tower yesterday at eleven o'clock, and here I actually am, at Cologne, on the Rhine. There has, besides, been nothing like 'hot haste' in the matter; on the contrary, every thing has been done quietly and comfortably. You are aware that I embarked on board the steamer Antwerpen, having been assured at the office in London that we should arrive at Antwerp on Monday morning, in ample time for the railway train for Cologne. This promise was repeated to me on board by the commander, and I certainly was not misled. We landed before eight o'clock, and all our passengers who wished to do so (and they were certainly almost the whole) got away by the train and reached Cologne after about thirty hours travelling. Who would have believed this even ten years ago?

A NEW GUANO ISLAND.—The ship Leo has arrived at the port of Berwick with a complete cargo of guano from Chincha, or the Bog Islands. The capt states that he loaded his vessel (about 425 tons) in 48 hours, the guano lying as thick as 300 feet; and that, had it not been for the trouble of stowing, it might have been done in four or five hours. The guano was conveyed to the hold of the vessel by means of a canvas hose. The Bog Islands are three in number, about 15 miles off Hueo, in lat 14 deg. 23 min. S, longitude 76d 13 min. There is a rock in the centre of the middle island, which is half a mile in diameter. The rock stands as a sort of landmark in the ocean. The rock appeared to be a kind of whitened boulder, so hard that the crew were unable to procure a fragment of it. The captain visited only two of the islands, and states that the air was very strongly impregnated with ammonia. The coast of Peru abounds with guano. He describes labour in general to be plentiful, and to be had at about 3s a day English money, but he had to wait a month for his "turn," as there were 30 vessels there. The population is principally a mixed race of Spaniards and Peruvians speaking spanish, and in the present undisturbed state of the country, says the captain, fond of plunder.

We have reason to believe that a plan we have repeatedly recommended in regard to that gallant corps, the Royal Marines, is about to be carried out. Arrangements, we understand, have been made between the Board of Admiralty and the Horse Guards to render for the future a very considerable number of Royal Marine forces, *voted for the services on shore* available for military duty, not only for the garrisons in Great Britain and Ireland, but also for those in the colonies; and that battalions, like the one at present serving in Ireland, will shortly be formed at the different divisional head-quarters, to relieve regiments whose periods of foreign service have nearly expired. The battalion under the command of Lieut. Colonel Burton will embark for Jamaica immediately its services can be dispensed with in Ireland. Those officers belonging to it, who were selected from the Command Service Roster, will be relieved by officers of corresponding rank who are first for foreign service.—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AT JERUSALEM.—A letter dated Constantinople, June 19, says,—"The Turkish government has given an order to forbid the building of the Protestant church at Jerusalem. The Porte had merely tolerated the construction of that edifice, but it had never granted a firman authorising the establishment of a Protestant church in the Holy City."

IRISH MINERALS.—The Mining Company of Ireland have sent into the exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society a cake of silver, weight 893½ oz., obtained from lead, produce of the Company's mines; a specimen of native gold, weight about 40 oz.; a specimen of silver ore, from the company's mine Ballycorus; and specimens of lead and copper ore, coal, slates, sheet lead, leaden shot and pipe; and a fine specimen of silver, from the Lugnaure mines.

(From the Northern Standard, July 13.)

PERSECUTION OF A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN BY A POPISH PRIEST—APPLICATION OF THE REPEAL PLUNDER.

To those, if any there be, who, with experience as their instructor, can entertain any doubt of the malevolent and persecuting spirit by which the priests of Rome have ever been and still continue to be, actuated towards their Protestant fellow-subjects in Ireland, we would earnestly recommend an attentive perusal of a report which appears under the head of "Roscommon Assizes," in the *Packet* of this evening.

The case—a prosecution for alleged "wilful and corrupt perjury"—was one in which the prisoner was a highly respectable protestant gentleman, (Edward H. Fry, Esq.) residing in the above-named county, and the prosecutor, nominally the Crown, but really a Romish priest, named Hestor. The trial it will be seen, took place so lately as Tuesday last. A more wicked or malicious conspiracy, we venture to affirm, was seldom before concocted against any innocent individual than has been developed in this nefarious transaction.

The facts are simply these. Mr. Fry as we have already stated, is a Protestant gentleman, or, as the priests would have it, an Orangeman, not being, we presume, one of those popularity-hunters who have betrayed their principles by joining the Repeal Association. He is also an extensive landholder, and in that capacity found it necessary to employ some persons to take charge of his property as herdsmen. Among those who were thus employed were a man named Cox and his son, both members of the Roman Catholic Church. In the month of March last, a mare belonging to Mr. Fry was killed in the night by some malicious person or persons yet unknown, save to the keeper of their consciences, that gentleman himself having previously received several threatning notices from the Rockites of his neighborhood. This fact Mr. Fry deposed to before the resident magistrate of the district, in order as is usual in such cases, to ground an application for compensation at the ensuing assizes. In some few days after the commission of this outrage, it turns out that Father Hestor and his coadjutor held what is called a station for hearing confessions in the parish where the deed had been perpetrated; and made the killing of the mare a subject of commentary after their own fashion. We beg the reader to bear in mind, that these reverend persons were the avowed enemies, on political grounds, of the reputed Orangeman, Mr. Fry. Well, let us see what happened next.

Shortly after the "station" harangue, Cox the Roman Catholic herdsman, was induced (we shall not conjecture by whom, but "it was all for the benefit of his soul," as he swore) to declare that the deed was committed by himself assisted by his son; and further, that he had been employed to do so by none other than—believe it who will—Mr. Fry in person! Upon this, Cox was commanded by Hestor to go before a magistrate and give information of the fact.

It is needless to say that the command, coming as it did from his spiritual director, was immediately obeyed. The consequence was such as might have been expected. Mr. Fry was committed for trial on a charge of perjury, and our readers need not be told that, if convicted, the penalty would be transportation perhaps for life.

The principal witnesses at this trial were the Coxes, of course, and another fellow named Plunket, to whom he himself declared upon oath, when under cross-examination, Priest Hestor had promised to make up "as much as £30 to go to America with."

Those wretches, it will be perceived from the report, prevaricated, one and all of them, so grossly that the jury could not believe a single thing they swore and the result was the instant acquittal of the prisoner, without even an address to the jury by his counsel, who deemed anything in the way of a defence wholly unnecessary. In fact the witnesses for the prosecution swore themselves literally out of court. So far for the result of this conspiracy against a respectable and innocent gentleman.

But another feature in this dark transaction must not be passed over without notice. Whence, does the reader suppose, came the money to sustain the prosecution against Mr. Fry? Verily, from Conciliation Hall and no place else. Mr. John O'Connel, the priest was reluctantly forced to admit, supplied it from the Repeal funds, having on one occasion sent down no less a sum than £25. Such is the mode in which the honest Repealers propose to win over to their cause the unsuspecting Protestants of Ireland. In their speeches and addresses they profess the sincerest friendship for all classes of their Protestant countrymen, not even excepting the Orangemen themselves, and this they do while secretly plotting for their destruction. Had Mr. Fry been transported, as was intended by the O'Connell faction, there can be doubt whatever that his transportation would have been the result of the pecuniary contribution fowarded by the son of the "august Liberator." It was the Repeal money which enabled the priests to fee counsel and attorneys—and seeing all this, where now is the Protestant, where the Orangeman, who can henceforward hesitate to join Mr. Daniel O'Connell in his present project for the regeneration of Ireland? Assuredly there can be none so unpatriotic as to dream of holding back any longer. Further comment on this reputable proceeding would be utterly superfluous. Only we implore all classes of Irish Protestants to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest it.

While penning the foregoing remarks, we have been favoured by a correspondent with a letter, directing our attention to the subject. The writer who is evidently a man of intelligence, concludes his communication with a call upon the Government in the propriety of which we entirely concur. The hint is conveyed in these words—"Being among those who doubted hitherto the propriety of interfering with the funds of this society of Rebels, I am entitled, I conceive, now to express my deliberate opinion that the Government are bound to look after the disbursement of its funds; and I doubt not that the inquiry will prove how absolutely incumbent on them it is (as they value the safety of the Protestants of Ireland in unprotected places,) to suppress, speedily as may be, this centre of intolerence and nest of maliciousness, and to appropriate to constitutional purposes whatever remains of its funds, after so expensive a mode of outlay as this appaling trial has disclosed."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lord Charles Wellesly, second son of the Duke of Wellington, with Miss Augusta Sophia Anne Pierrepont, only child of the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, was celebrated yesterday at St. Georges Church, Hanover Square, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of company, the church being literally crowded in every part.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Lord Charles Wellesly, left Apsley House shortly after 11 o'clock for St. George's Church, where he was met by his brother the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D. D. Prebendary of Durham, who performed the ceremony, and the Rev. Mr. Dickerson, one of the curates of Saint George's, and by them conducted to the vestry room, where a distinguished circle of friends of the noble bridegroom and bride elect had already assembled. The Gallant Duke looked remarkably well, and was loudly cheered as he entered the church. In the vestry he received with evident marks of satisfaction the congratulations of those present.

At half past eleven o'clock the bride arrived, attended by her father. She was attired in a rich white poult de soie dress, trimmed with the finest Brussels lace, and ornamented with bouquets. Upon her head she wore a wreath of orange blossoms, surmounted by a magnificent diamond tiara, a present of her noble father-in-law, which included a splendid stomacher, with necklace and ear-rings, *en suite*, presenting altogether a perfect blaze of diamonds. The following were the bridesmaids in attendance on the happy bride—all of whom were similarly attired, forming an array of loveliness seldom equalled—Lady Mary Cecil, Lady Mary Pierrepont, Lady Aurora Pierrepont, Lady Mary Agar, Hon. Miss de Ross and Miss Emma Stevens.

The usual greetings having been exchanged, the bridal procession moved from the vestry towards the altar; the bride who wore a rich brussels lace veil, thrown over her head, resting on her father's arm, and Lord Charles Wellesley following, with the Duke of Wellington. The bride appeared slightly nervous at first, but a moment sufficed to regain her self-possession, and the ceremony was commenced and concluded without the slightest incident to mar it solemn effect. The bride repeated the responses with considerable firmness, and the noble bridegroom was apparently not less earnest in plighting his troth to the fair object of his affection.

At the close of the service Lord Charles Wellesley accompanied his bride to her father's residence in Great Cumberland place, and then returned to Apsley-house, where his noble father had invited a party of eighty friends to a splendid *dejeuner a la fourchette.*

The banquet was laid out in the grand saloon overlooking the Park at the back of the mansion.—The repast was a most sumptuous description; the tables being set out in the most elaborately beautiful manner, and ornamented with a profusion of gold plate and flowers.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the vestibule of the mansion, where they played during the arrival of the guests a selection of popular music.

The number of invitations issued was but limited; indeed the guests were chiefly confined to the relatives and immediate friends of both families.

The guests assembled in the picture gallery, from whence they proceeded at one o'clock to the dining room, the noble Duke leading in the Marchioness of Exeter, and the other company followed in succession. A few minutes after the guests had sat down, the Gallant Duke rose, and evidently labouring under feelings of the most pleasurable excitement proposed in a firm voice the health of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, a sentiment which, it is scarcely necessary to say, was responded to in the most cordial manner by the whole company, who drank the toast up-standing with all the honours.—Lord Charles Wellesley having bowed his acknowledgements on the part of himself and his noble Lady, who had not yet arrived from her father's, the banquet was proceeded with, and at its conclusion, the Duke of Beaufort proposed "Long life and health to the father of the bridegroom," a toast which, in its turn, was most enthusiastically received. The Noble Duke briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the company then returned to the picture gallery to await the arrival of the bride.

There was a large concourse of persons in front of Apsley House at this time, and Lord Charles Wellesley, who came out several times on to the balcony, as if impatient to see his bride, on being recognised, was loudly cheered.

At a few minutes before two o'clock her Ladyship arrived with her father. On alighting she was met by her noble husband at the entrance hall, and conducted by him up the grand staircase to the picture gallery, where the guests were assembled. The noble pair promonaded here for some time, her Ladyship shaking hands with and receiving the congratulation of her friends.

At a quarter past two o'clock a travelling chariot, drawn by four horses, the postilions wearing white favours, entered the courtyard, and immediately after, her Ladyship having taken leave of her relatives and noble father-in-law, the happy pair entered it together, and drove off down Grosvenor-place over Vauxhall bridge, *en route* for Strathfieldsaye, where they propose to pass the honeymoon.

The departure was witnessed from the balcony in front of Gallant Duke's mansion by the whole of the noble guests assembled. As the carriage drove out of the yard a burst of cheering rose from the crowd which was acknowledged by the noble pair.

Mr. H. Manvers Pierrepont, the father of the bride, is a Privy Councillor, and formerly filled the important post of Envoy to the Court of Sweden.

Portsmouth, July 9.—We have much pleasure in recording the activity and dispatch displayed by the officers and crew of the St. Vincent, in getting that ship in readiness for sea yesterday, which proceeded in the evening down channel, to call at Plymouth. In the morning she was lying moored at Spithead, with officers and men returning from Sunday leave. We believe it was 9 o'clock before the telegraphic orders were received on board to prepare for sea, yet with that prompt and energetic spirit (which we are happy to say still exists as fresh as ever, and which is inherit in our blue jackets), she was unmoored, her small sails bent, royal yards crossed, provisions, water, and stores received on board, and could have been got under weigh if required, by two p. m., and all this was performed with only her harbour crew on board. At three p. m., the Echo and Rocket, guard steamers, went alongside her with 160 able seamen and 150 marines to complete her complement to 850 men; and at five p. m., this noble ship was under weigh (with the steamers alongside still delivering stores and baggage) steering out to sea, with all sails to royals loose. At six she took in a reef of the top sails and furled her royals, cast off the steamer, and proceeded to sea.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 9, 1844.

CANADA ENGLISH MAILS.—In our last, we published a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia relative to the withdrawal of the Cunard line of Steamers from Halifax. It would appear that the Nova Scotians have taken alarm in this matter, and we think it probable that there is just grounds for it,—the conveyance of the Canada mails through the United States, will, it is likely, prove to be a preliminary step to the measure, which will soon be followed by a remonstrance from all Canada, of unnecessary detention of the Mails by the steamers calling at Halifax; they will be backed up by the Bostonians on the score of superior support to the steamers both in passengers and freight. We trust that the British government will not listen to the suggestion; but that the proposition has, or will, be made, and that every possible influence will be brought to bear upon its accomplishment we have not a doubt. We feel assured that the Nova Scotians have not needlessly taken alarm; at the same time, we should like to ask them, whether they themselves are not to blame in the matter? What has been done by them towards facilitating the transmission of the Canada mails through the Province? How have they responded to the despatches of the British government, soliciting their co-operation in establishing the steamers and forwarding the mails? Nothing has been done: no grand effort has been made to meet the wishes of the home government, and expedite the conveyance of these mails, until the Canada people, tired of vexatious delays in the receipt of their correspondence, seek to procure their transmission through a foreign land.—Why, we would ask, have not both the Provinces united, and went hand in hand to procure the rapid transmission of the mails through the Provinces, and by the shortest routes? And what has Nova scotia been about that the Dalhousie Road is not opened, by which means we are assured the passage can be made from Halifax to this city in less than 12 hours? We fear that these Provinces, and Nova scotia in pasticular, will have much to blame themselves for in the loss of the mail line,—they have been asleep in the matter, and unless they quickly arouse from their slumber strangers will step in and snatch the bread from out their mouths. We expect too much of the British government—that they will do every thing for us; not remembering that we should put our own shoulders to the wheel, and then if we call upon our indulgent parent we do not despair of success.

In our own Province we find that very large sums of money have been appropriated towards improving the line of road from Fredericton to the Canada line, and we believe that since the Colonial Secretary's announcement of contract with Mr. Cunard, not less than thirty thousand pounds have been expended on this line; while other sums, amounting in the gross to near fifty thousand pounds have been expended in the same time on other parts of the route to the Nova scotia line, across the Tantramar Marsh. But from all the information we have been able to collect, we think it likely that the best line of road, and one on which the most expedition could be made from Halifax to Canada, would be by the Dalhousie across the Bay, thence from St. John to Canada via Fredericton; and we hope that as the Provinces must be well aware, nothing but the want of proper conveyance for the Canada mails and passengers, would be the cause of the steam packets' withdrawal, they will set themselves diligently to work, and not let another year pass without a strong effort being made to remedy the inconvenience.

CONCERT.—In our paper will be seen the Programme of a Concert to be given by the Sacred Music Society on Wednesday evening, and which it will be seen is selected from the first masters.—As the society have lately received a valuable acquisition of strength in the female department, a delightful evening is anticipated for the lovers of good music; and we trust that the exertions of the society to keep up so valuable a nursery for this harmonious science, will be met by the public with a corresponding support.—We are led to expect that this Concert will be more pleasing than any hitherto given by the Sacred Music Society.

HARD TIMES.—Over twelve thousand person visited Rockwell and Stone's Circus during the three days of their performance here last week.

Temperance Telegraph.—This paper came to us yesterday considerably enlarged, and improved in appearance.

James Watson was killed on Tuesday last, by the falling of a tree in the Parish of Upham; he was a widower and left two orphan children.

At a meeting of the Saint John Sacred Music Society on Wednesday evening last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

John Boyd, Esq., President; Thomas Hatheway, Vice President; Thomas G. Barr, Secretary; John W. M'Leod, Treasurer; Stephen K. Foster, Conductor;—C. J. Melick, S. Steven, Geo. Lawrence, L. H. Waterhouse, and B. Chaloner, Committee.

NEW VESSELS.—On Thursday the *Jane Hammond*, a ship of about 600 tons, owned by William Hammond, Esq., was launched from the building yard of Mr. James Heales, in the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday, the steamer Nova-Scotia towed into port the new barque *Lady Huntley*, of 500 tons built at Quaco by Mr. Jacob Bradshaw, for Mr. James Robertson, of this City. And on the day following the same steamer towed in the new ship *Carolina*, of about 600 tons, built by James Moran, Esq., of Quaco, for Captain R. G. Moran.

And yesterday we had the novel spectacle of Capt Akerley's steamer Fredericton, (piloted by Captain William Eagles,) towing two new vessels at once, through the Falls into this Harbour. One a ship of 500 tons, named the *Sarah Milledge*, built at Oromocto, by Mr. George Scouller, for Mr. Thomas E. Milledge, of this city, and the other a completely rigged brig of 220 tons, called the *Sarah*, built and owned by Mr. Benjamin Appleby, of Hampton, King's County.

These vessels are all fine specimens of naval architecture—creditable to their respective builders, and we trust will prove profitable to their various owners.—*Cour.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Crowley, lately living in Portland, and employed in Mr. Mackay's Mills at Indian Town, died suddenly on the night of Sunday last. He went to bed on Sunday night in his usual health and in the morning he was found dead in his bed. The body afterwards turned a bluish colour, yet no marks of violence were to be seen. It was interred on Tuesday evening.—*Her.*

METEORS.—The annual fall of Meteors, in August and November, continue to astonish all students of nature. On the night of the 10th August 1839, there fell at Breslau, before 3 in the morning, 1,008 meteors,—5 of the size of Venus, 14 of Jupiter, and 238 equal to stars of the first magnitude. South, at Kensington, saw between 9 and midnight, 165 shooting stars; clouds then intervened. No rational theory on the subject has yet been propounded.—*Phillips' M. Facts.* See Chron. 14th Nov. 1843.

NEW CHURCH.—The foundation stone of a New Episcopal Church was laid at Lawrencetown, County of Annapolis, on Thursday 27th ult. Although the weather proved unfavourable, such was the interest felt in the undertaking, that a vast concourse of persons assembled to witness the solemn and impressive ceremony.—*Halifax Times.*

SURGICAL.—Doctor Matthias Hoffman has been very successful in the removal of a large tumour from the neck of a man named Campbell, who belongs to Cape Breton. It reached from his left ear to the top of his shoulder, and the mass of matter removed weighed upwards of a pound.—*Ib.*

A notorious rogue in New-York was the other day telling his "experience" to the Recorder, and that he began his career of guilt by stealing a tobacco pipe, that he next tried his hand on a salt mackerel, and went on progressively till he successfully effected the most daring burglaries.

HALIFAX, July 27.

Sham Fight.—Monday last was quite a holiday.—A grand mimic battle came off on the Common between different divisions of the troops in Garrison, and a good deal of powder wasted to no purpose. The western side of the Citadel Hill, and the Stand House were crowded with spectators, while a large number of persons were scattered over the Common. The fight was a capital affair—at some stages very exciting to the spectators, but we should think awfully fatiguing to the combatants. Our good citizens should thank Major Henderson for the amusement he occasionally affords them by these displays, which, while they teach us how energetic are the duties of the soldier, seem to illustrate the beauty and perfection of our military tactics, and exhibit the high state of discipline to which the troops in this Garrison, have arrived.—*Recorder.*

NEWFOUNDLAND, July 12.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following Address from the Rev. Mr. BLACKMAN and the Churchwardens, &c. of St. Thomas's Church, to the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of this Diocese upon the occasion of his Lordship's arrival among a portion of the people over whom he has been newly appointed to take the highest and most responsiple ecclesiastical charge. An address of a like nature has also been presented from the Rev. Mr. BRIDGE and the Churchwardens of the Church of St. John, a copy of which has not yet been accorded to any portion of the Press.

To the Right Rev. Father in God, EDWARD, *Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, &c. &c.*

We, the Minister, Wardens, and Managing Committee of St. Thomas's Church, for ourselves and the Congregation we represent, have the most sincere satisfaction in welcoming your Lordship on your arrival in this important part of your Lordship's diocese. As members of that Church, which is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, JESUS CHRIST Himself being the chief corner stone, we desire to record our grateful feelings to ALMIGHTY GOD, whose protecting arm has been over you in your passing through the mighty waters and secured to us and our children the ministration of those rites which the Church so scripturally confines to the high order and office to which your Lordship has been called. Under your Lordship's fostering care and superintendance we feel assured that the interests of our most holy faith will be advanced;—that sound doctrine will be promulged;—and that godly discipline will be regarded: and whilst we are not ignorant of *that* which must come upon you daily—"the care of all the churches,"—we would beg to commend to your Lordship's protection and assistance ourselves and those who worship with us in that House of God, which was so dear to your Lordship's predecessor.

With our earnest prayers that the blessing of God may descend upon your Lordship, and those labours of love which devolve upon you;—that our Zion may be refreshed with the dew of heaven; and that there may be among us an abundant increase of faith, hope, and charity, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your Lordship's most faithful servants,

CHARLES BLACKMAN,
Perpet. of St. Thomas Church.

JAMES BAYLY
H. MURCH
H. P.