than 300 sail of merchant ships anchored in the stream, 163 of which arrived in two successive days. September 14th and 15th, and at least one hundred more lay alongside the quays and wharfs. As the weather was beautifully fine, and the country still verdant all around, the sight of so many ships seen from a height of 200 feet above the river, with the fine extent of country opposite, thickly dotted with villages and hamlets of the purest white, and the grandeur of the mountains in the distance fading away into a lighter and lighter blue, till scarcely distinguishable from the azure sky of the far horizon, was beautiful and magnificent beyond expression.'"

British News.

By The English Mail.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 1.

The Earl of Aberdeen gave notice that he would on Thursday, move the first reading of a bill for the admission of ministers in the Church of Scotland.

The Marquis of Clanricarde read the letter recently written by the direction of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland dismissing Lord Fitzrech from the commission of the peace, on the ground that the minister of the crown had declared in parliament that the Queen and her government were determined to maintain the Union inviolate, and asked upon what ground the Irish government could pretend to shape its conduct according to a speech in parliament rather than according to law. He also wished to know if any communication had been made to the Irish government in an official shape that any speech or message from the throne had been delivered respecting the repeal of the union.

The Duke of Wellington said that the Irish government had been instructed that it was the determination of her Majesty's advisers to maintain the union inviolate. No other instructions had been given.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said the step taken by the Lord Chancellor was contrary to the constitution, and he considered his letter to be most improper and unfortunate.

The Duke of Wellington referred to the anxiety occasioned by the agitation in Ireland, and said that government had adopted measures to enable the Lord Lieutenant of that country to preserve the peace, and to adopt all requisite measures to preserve the union inviolate. Her Majesty had declared her intention to maintain the union and yet magistrates holding her commission were presiding over repeal meetings. It was the bounden duty of the Lord Chancellor to give every check to those repeal meetings, when it was well known to be the intention of the government to maintain the inviolability of the union.

Lord Campbell denied that repeal meetings were necessarily illegal, and condemned the letter of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor defended the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and said had he acted otherwise he would have neglected the duty which he owed to his country and to his sovereign.

Lord Cottenham and the Marquis of Lansdowne condemned the letter.

Lord Wharncliffe said that although the peace had not been broken at those meetings in Ireland, yet the assemblage of 200,000 people must create terror, and was not therefore to be tolerated. As to the dismissal of Lord Fitzrech, he was quite ready to take his share of the responsibility of that step. for any magistrate who attended such meetings was not fit to remain in the commission of the peace.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the production of the letter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which was agreed to.

Their lordships then adjourned.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—We have had another dull week in cloth, and the dulness has increased since Tuesday—the prices paid on that day being with difficulty obtained to-day. The least pressing in sales would clearly bring prices down still lower. Twist is without any signs of improvement; the business done this week has been very limited in amount.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—To-day there has been a good demand for flannels, at former rates, but perhaps not quite so many sold as on the two previous Mondays The wool market has not been so brisk, and as the manufactures do not seem so eager to purchase as they have been of late, but prices continue firm.

HALIFAX.—There is no perceptible change in our market to-day for any kind of goods; perhaps an increased sale in piece goods, but increase was very small. No change in yarns or wools.

LEEDS.—The business done to-day was very limited; indeed, some persons think that a more dull market has not been experienced in 1843. The little done was in tweeds; scarcely any cloth changed hands. But few buyers in town this week, so that the warhouses have also been unusually slack.

HUDDERSFIELD.—We have had another quiet market: few goods of any kind have been called for with the exception of plain cloth, which have sold freely. Stocks are again much on the increase.

BRADFORD.—Though the day has been unusually wet, and but few buyers in consequence at market, still a large quantity of goods changed hands. The lower qualities of Orleans are not to be had from stock, but made to order, and many manufactures, are now working to order, at an advance. In other plain and fancy goods the demand is much better and prices very firm. Yarns in demand and going numbers ready sale at a slight advance. Exporters buy freely, and there are no stocks, so that spinners now reckon on an advance. Wool; less doing, but this is often the case just before clipping time.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH, SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 28.—The Cyclops steam-vessel, recently returned from the Mediterranean and paid off, was commissioned this morning at Woolwich by Captain Horatio T. Austin, C. B., and every exertion is being made to get her ready for sea immediately. At the early hour of three o'clock, A. M., all the spare hands employed upon other vessels in the dockyard were put upon her to fit her for sea in the shortest space of time, and as soon as daylight this morning, the convicts under their respective parties who have charge of them were employed in putting coals on board the vessel. The Monkey steam vessel was at the same time ordered to Deptford to tow down the lighter with provisions and water tanks. The service on which the Cyclops is to be employed so suddenly is not known, but it is probable she will be made available for moving troops to Ireland or from the port in that country to any other near which disturbances are anticipated.

One serjeant and ten privates of the Royal Marines, the usual compliment, embarked this afternoon in the Cyclops.

The Rhadamanthus steam vessel, Master Thomas Lane, which was announced as about to sail for Portsmouth, has had her orders changed, and this morning took on board the contents of three barges which dropped down from the Tower, and she will sail immediately for Plymouth and Dublin. It is therefore evident Government is wisely resolved to be prepared for any outbreak in Ireland, and the facilities afforded by steam navigation will greatly assist their prompt measurers.

PORTSMOUTH, May 18.—The attention of the naval world is at this moment especially directed to an experiment that has been made upon the Penelope, in converting her from a sailing frigate to a first class war steamer. If the result should prove satisfactory, and of that there does not now appear the slightest doubt, two very important advantages will be gained. In the first place, a steamer of a novel class, and of greater magnitude than any now in the service, will be introduced into the navy, which will be enabled to carry what none of the present war steamers can, a powerful armament on her main deck, as well as on her quarter deck and forecastle. She will have engines of 700 horse power, whereas the largest engines now in use are under 600 power. In addition to which, she will be fitted in the same manner, and carry as great a spread of canvass, as when she was only a sailing frigate. But the more important part of this experiment is the fact that we shall be enabled to obtain a powerful steam-frigate at a saving of upwards of £60,000 for, from a calculation that has been made it appears that the conversion of this vessel into a steamer, notwithstanding all its greater capabilities, does not cost so much by the above sum as the building and equipping one of the present first-class steamers. Now, when it is considered that the Penelope was of a class of the old school of frigates, of which there at present lying in ordinary in the river and at the outports, somewhere about 40 sail, all in good preservation, but all, nevertheless, useless as sailing ships owing to their inferior qualities, and to the fact of a larger and superior class of frigates being now possessed by every maritime nation, it is important to know that these otherwise useless ships can be readily converted into a most powerful steam fleet in a few months, and at a saving to the country of nearly £2,000,000 sterling.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND THE NEW SECESSION.

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

For some days after the disruption produced by the non-intrusion commissioners leaving the General Assembly on Thursday, 18th May, it was generally understood that they clergymen of the party were to continue their ministrations in the established churches till the first Sunday of June, when it was intended they would finally and formally demit their charges. Subsequent events, however, seemed to have caused an alteration in this arrangement, for the Protestors and others have sent a deed of separation, to the General Assembly, and that body having on Wednesday last declared those who had signed the protest, and left the Assembly, no longer ministers of the Church of Scotland, and their parishes vacant, it became necessary that places of worship should be procured without delay for those who had thus thrown up their churches. Accordingly all of them in this city, seven in number, had provided places of meeting previous to last Sunday, which were made known to their hearers by advertisements and placards, towards the end of the week. It was at the same time very generally understood that their pulpits were to be supplied by ministers in connexion with the establishment, and the deepest interest was felt by the public generally as to the numbers who were likely to attach themselves to the respective parties. The city churches were supplied by the following clergymen:—St. George's by Dr. Gray, Professor of Oriental Literature in the University; Tron Church—by Dr. Hill, Professor of Theology in the University; St. Enoch's—by Dr. Graham of Killearn; St. Paul's—by Mr. Beveridge, of Inverisk; St. David's—by Dr. M'Naughten, of Arran; St. Andrew's by Mr. Smith, of Cathcart; St. John's—by Mr. M'Crae, of Aberdeen. St. George's and St. Enoch's, from the best information we have been able to gather, were considering the season of the year, pretty well attended. Indeed, the seats in the areas of both churches were occupied as usual with many of the most respectable people in Glasgow, while the audiences in their respective galleries, though somewhat diminished in number, were not so reduced as to indicate that any entire classes of the congregations had abandoned the established church. In St. Paul's the congregation was very small. St. David's was likewise ill attended, particularly in the afternoon. In the Tron Church there were pretty fair audiences (though much smaller than usual). St. Andrew's always a small congregation, was observably diminished; and St. John's did not contain above a half of its ordinary attenders. The seceding clergymen were variously distributed throughout the city. Dr. Brown (St. John's) preached in the City Hall in the forenoon, and Dr. Buchanan (Tron) in the afternoon and evening. Dr. Henderson's (St. Enoch's) officiated, forenoon and afternoon, in the New Corn Exchange, Hope-street. Dr. Paterson (St. Andrew's) occupied the Black Bull Hall; Dr. Forbes (St. Paul's) the Methodist Chapel, Canon-street; Dr. Symth (St. George's) occupied Dr. Willis's Church Renfield-street; and Mr. Lorimer (St. David's preached in the Assembly Rooms. Such of these temporary places of worship as required alteration, were comfortably fitted up for the occasion, with pulpits and forms, and all of them with an exception, perhaps, were filled with respectable audiences. In the City Hall, especially the crowd was immense, two congregations being collected there in addition to those strangers who went from curiosity, amounting to a considerable number. Upwards of 4 000 persons must have been present at each diet of worship, and many withdrew unable to o'tain admittance. In conclusion, we may remark that what occurred on Sunday cannot be held in any respect as a criterion from which to judge of the effect which the new secession is likely to have in diminishing the adherents of the national church for no one will for a moment maintain that all who went to the new places of worship were attached to the cause for which those men have left the Establishment; and on the other hand, it must be admitted, that their chance of success does not altogether depend on their emptying the city churches, as, now they are placed on a level with other dissenting clergymen, they may probably, through time, receive some support from that portion of the community.

We extract the following account of what took place on the same day at Edinburgh, from the *Courant*:—Sunday being the first day of the city ministers leaving their pulpits, some interest was felt as to the numbers that would attend. There was as might have been expected, a general diminution in the numbers throughout—in some of the churches to a greater extent than in others. The new places of worship opened by the seceding ministers were generally well attended. It is not easy, however, to draw from these facts any inference as to the extent of the secession of the people from the Establishment, as the attraction of ministers from the country on the one hand, and the excitement that prevails regarding the secession on the other draw numbers to both classes of churches that do not mean to attend regularly. After the lapse of a month or two we shall better able to judge of the relative numbers on both sides. The new church at Canonmills, was filled during the day with large audiences; and at night was crowded to suffocation, Mr. Guthrie being to preach. The multitude that assembled would have filled three or four places of worship as large as it; and several ministers were engaged preaching at different points to those on the outside who listened attentively; notwithstanding a heavy shower of rain that fell at the time. The prayer meeting held by the General Assembly in St. Andrew's Church in the evening was also attended by a very large audience.

The *Edinburgh Standard* of Saturday gives the following estimate of the number of the new secession as compared with that of those who still adhere to the establishment:—

"The number of ministers who have signed and adhered to the protest given in the General Assembly on the 18th instant as stated in the *Witness* of Tuesday the 23d to be about 444. On a careful examination of all the names that have been hitherto printed in the *Witness*, it appears, however, that the numbers of ministers is only 394, of whom are,

1—Parish ministers	214
2—*Quoad sacra* ditto	144
3—Professors	3
4—Assistants and successors	14
5—Ordained assistants, missionaries, and others having no cure	20
In all	395
The number of parish ministers in all is	947
Deducting from which the above	214
There remain	763
The number of ministers of parliamentary churches and chapels of ease is about	264
Deducting from which the above	144
There remain	102
Making together	835

It thus appears that there are 733 parish ministers, besides 103 ministers of chapels, who have not retired from the establishment."

ALGIERS.—The *Patrie* of Friday reasserts, notwithstanding the contradiction given by the *Moniteur Parisien* to its statement, that the alarming report which it had published respecting the critical position of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, in the province of Constantine, were not unfounded. A letter, dated Collo, 5th inst., mentioned that his column had been obliged to fight its way through the country during several days, with the loss of 45 killed and upwards of 200 wounded. On the 2d it was again attacted by 2000 Kabyles, who, having been charged by the third squadron of African Chasseurs, were dispersed, leaving 200 killed on the field. A serious discussion had taken place between General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Colonel Lebreton, of the 22d Regiment. During the retreat of the column, a sub-officer of that corps named Gury was killed in the rear-guard. His sergeant, who had rushed forward to carry him on his shoulders, and three Grenadiers, who followed his example, having shared his fate, the rear-guard being too weak to resist the masses of Kebyles by whomthey were pursued, rapidly fell back on the main body of troops, abandoning the remains of their four comrades. The General on hearing of this circumstance became outrageous assembled the officers, sub-officers, and corporals, and reproached them in indignant terms of having suffered the body of M. Gury to fall into the hand of the Kabyles. After he had concluded, the Colonel, addressing the General, said to him in a loud voice, "General, it does not behove you, or any one else, to tarnish the reputation of a brave regiment. The corps I command enjoys that reputation Your words are not sufficiently authoritative to injure its renown. You should not reproach with weakness a regiment which has been constantly exposed to the greatest danger, which suffered most from fire of the enemy, and had yesterday 20 men killed and 24 wounded. We did not carry off the body of M. Gury, because it would have caused the destruction of an entire battalion to recover it. In the name of all my regiment, from myself down to the lowest soldier, I protest against the unjust blame sought to be thrown upon us." "I order you, Colonel," replied the General, "to remain 15 days under arrest." "You shall be obeyed, General; but I still protest in the name of my regiment."

Accounts from Algiers of the 20th inst., announce the return of General Bugeaud to that city, after a successful *razzia* on the banks of the Chelif, in which he made 2,000 prisoners, and captured 12,000 heads of cattle, 500 horses, mules, &c The General was to leave in a few days, to place himself at the head of the expedition.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Brunel, who has experienced, through the skill of his medical attendants, so providential and wonderful an escape, is now sufficiently convalescent to resume his duties upon the Great Western Railway.

Mr. John Wood, of Bradford, mill-owner, at a cost of £15,000 has erected and endowed St. James Church in that town. The Hon. Sidney Herbert, secretary to the Admiralty, at a cost of not less than £20,000, has erected a church at Wilton.

Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, has resigned his seat in parliament for Argyleshire, on account of indecision on the Scotch church question.

It is stated in London that the government intend to propose a vote of £50,000 to the Church of Scotland, to be distributed by the General Assembly.

During the two months since the Thames Tunnel has been opened there have passed through and paid toll 675,640 persons.

Four English engineer officers have been at Cologne for this year past, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the Prussian system of fortification.

If the experiment of converting the Penelope frigate into a steam-ship of 700 horse-power be successful, we may have forty sail of the finest steam-frigates from extant hulks for £2,000,000 less than the building of them would cost.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, who has signified his adhesion to the "New Secession," has resolved to make a contribution of £10,000 to its funds.

It is expected that in about a week or ten days the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge will be formally and publicly announced in Parliament. The dowry to be asked for is £2,000 per annum.

The total number of grammar schools in England and Wales is about 450; of which no fewer than 150 were founded in the 16th century, out of the spoils of religious houses destroyed during the reformation.

The names selected for the infant Princess are Alice Maud Mary, names thoroughly English. "Household words," which have long been popular amongst us. The second name, Maud, has of late been somewhat disused; but will no doubt be restored now to its former favour.

Lord Albemarle, late Master of the House to the Queen will have to make good £8,000, the deficiency of Mr. Spearman, his secretary in that department of the Queen's household, who absconded. Spearman is an officer on half pay, and was seen at Paris a short time ago.

We learn, from unquestionable authority, that the Oxford investigation has terminated in a complete vindication of Dr. Pusey, who has produced out of St. Cyprian the *ipissima verba* of the passage which Dr. Fausset had accused of heresy.—*Times.*

The quarterly average of the weekly assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, from Feb. 25 to the 20th of May, shows that the circulation has decreased by £386,000, that the deposits are less by £480,000, and the securities by £891,000; while the bullion has increased by £101,000, and the rest by £67,000.

The King of Prussia's life was placed in some jeopardy last week, upon his visiting the deer-park near Potsdam; where a furious stag, which had already on several previous occasions done serious mischief, was on the point of attacking the King. He snatched a rifle from the only keeper in attendance, and killed the animal when it was in full career against him.

The sermon preached on Ascension Day, at Christ Church, Oxford, by the Rev. T. Morris, student and tutor of Christ Church, and an avowed adherent of Tract 90, was sent for by the vice-chancellor. Mr. Morris's sermon is charged with involving propositions favourable to the Romish doctrine of intercession and invocation of saints, but is not supposed to contain errors as serious as those imputed to Dr. Pusey.

The following are the names of dignitaries appointed to examine and report on the contents of Dr. Pusey's sermon:—The Rev. Dr. Wynter, Vice-Chancellor; the Rev. Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity; the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology; the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church.

The greatest activity prevails at Woolwich, Chatham, and other military garrisons, in sending off with all despatch by steam and railway, troops, ammunition, arms, &c., to the sister isle. The Cyclops steamer left the Thames on Tuesday morning early for Cork, with 1,000 marines on board.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* gives an account of a woman having been disappointed on the threshold of the church, to the great amusement of a mob. On arriving at the church door, the intended bridegroom, feeling somewhat thirsty, or wanting something to "screw his courage to the striking-point," borrowed a shilling of his intended bride to buy some drink. He went, but liking the drink better than the woman, he forgot to return in time to have the ceremony performed. The woman waited until after twelve o'clock, when, finding herself disappointed, she made off amidst the jeering and the laughing of the crowd.

Last week, the body of a private of the 60th Rifles was found in the Rochdale canal. The deceased is supposed, to have drowned himself because a young girl refused to accompany him with the regiment to Ireland.

Col. Chatterton has been superseded in the command of the Dublin garrison, to the great regret of the citizens.

Some Roman Catholic bishops are about to prepare a prayer for the safety of Daniel O'Connell.

Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has published a letter, disclaiming having taken any part in the repeal movement such as has been ascribed to the whole of his brethern by Dr. Higgins.

MASTING AND SPARRING SHIPS.—Mr. Chapman's rules for the more uniform masting and sparring of merchant ships, we perceive, has already attained a third edition; a very valuable testimony to its utility and excellence. To the new edition a plate of diagrams is appended, with a communication containing some suggestions of importance, by A. F. Jones, Esq, late master shipwright of her Majesty's dockyard at Halifax. Mr. John Wilson Green, shipwright, of this port, we understand has addressed the author;—indeed, a copy of the letter is before us, and we have no doubt that his recommendations will be attended to.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Unless measures be taken to put down repeal gatherings, the ensuing twelfth of July will be celebrated by the orangemen of the north marching in procession in their different counties.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

All the Irish forts, castles, and battlements, have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed the preparations of the government are such as would indicate that civil war is not far distant.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

The *Dublin Evening Post* announces that five more magistrates have been superseded—namely, Sir Michael Dillion Bellew, Bart. (Galway), Alexander Sherlock (Waterford), Pierse Somerset Butler (Kilkenny), Daniel Clauchy, (of Charleville), and John Barter, Esq., also of the county of Cork. The total number of magistrates superseded, on account of mixing with the repeal agitation, is thirteen. Mr. R. D. Browne, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Lord Chancellor, resigning the commission in order to enjoy the right of public discussion.

MILITARY POSITIONS IN IRELAND.—The batteries at Tarbert have, unexpectedly, been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery, and an additional force of one officer and fifteen men is expected daily. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain; all the guns are to be mounted without delay. A man-of-war steamer went up the Shannon on Friday week with two thousand stand of arms for Limerick. Four other steamers were dispatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men of war steamers will be stationed in the Shannon—one at Tarbert, and the other at Grass Island.—*Kerry Evening Post.*

NEWS FOR IRISH LANDLORDS.—A few days since, says the *Tipperary Constitution*, two men were brought before a county magistrate for a breach of the peace. On investigating the cause of the quarrel, it was ascertained that the belligerents had had a fierce dispute touching their seperate rights to Shanbally castle, the seat of Lord Lismore, "when the union was repealed."

We have the highest authority to state, that if any of the Chelsea or Kilmainham pensioners connect themselves with the Repeal movement, directly or indirectly, their names would be instantly struck off the list.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

In consequence of a communication received at Dublin Castle from the Home Office, a proclamation was to issue for the suppresion of Repeal meetings; and the garrison of Dublin, *of all arms*, have been, for the last three days under orders of readiness to turn out at the sound of the bugle.

THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY—We learn upon good authority, that the government have it in contemplation to avail themselves of the Yeomanry Cavalry force of the English counties, in aid of the Regular troops now in Ireland. It appears that the arduous duties in watching repeal meetings, &c. have knocked up some of the crack regiments, and repose is absolutely necessary for man and horse. One reason why the government prefers augmenting the force in Ireland with the English Yeomanry, is that in the anticipated conflict with the repealers, they may be implicitly relied on, whereas many of the regulars might make common cause with their countrymen.

AMERICAN OILS.—It has recently been discovered in Liverpool, that the Americans have been attempting to introduce a spurious article under the name of "lard oil," which consists of 66 per cent. sperm oil, and only 34 of lard oil. The reason is this:—the new duty on sperm oil under the tariff is 25 per cent.; that on lard oil is merely *ad valorem.*

The ceremony of churching the queen took place at twelve o'clock on Friday week, in the chapel royal, Buckingham Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel. The Bishop of Norwich attended as Clerk of the Closet; and the Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay, as Domestic Chaplain.

The new Mail Coach Contract.—Yesterday evening being the time appointed for Mr. Croal's (the new contractor's) coaches to commence running, Sackville-street and the approaches to the Post-office yard were densely crowded for upwards of an hour before nine o'clock, the usual time for the departure of the mails. A strong body of police, horse and foot was stationed in Sackville-street and Princess-street, by which street the coaches enter the Post-office yard; police were also stationed in Henry-street, the place of exit. The steps of Nelson's Pillar were crowded with spectators, as were also the windows of the different hotels and private houses in Sackville-street. The crowd shouted and groaned as each coach came up to take its place in the yard, and also when they took their departure. Nothing further occurred. The ordinary number of coaches started. There were two passengers inside and one outside by the Derry mail; two inside by the Enniskillen mail: two outside by the Wexford mail; two inside by the Belfast mail; one inside and one outside by the Waterford mail. A respectably dressed female who had taken an outside seat by this coach was considerately given an inside one by Mr. Garnet. Each coach had its usual single guard. Soon after the mails had departed the crowds dispersed quietly.—*Saunders.*

By a recent order of the Admiralty, young gentlemen of all denominations are entitled to enter the the Royal Marines. Peviously, none but the sons of naval or military officers were admissable.

STOCKPORT—*Signs of Returning Prosperity.*—We are happy in being able to announce that the prospects of the labouring population of this borough which have been so long and seriously depressed, begin to have a more cheering aspect and it is hoped that ere long some hundreds of houses and many shops which have long given a forlorn appearance to our borough, by being untenanted, will be occupied. We noticed a few weeks ago that the extensive cotton manufactory known as the Mercy mills, in Heaton-lane, had, after a stoppage of eighteen months, commenced work, thus finding employment for one thousand hands. In addition to this, we may now state that an extensive cotton mill in Portwood, formerly occupied by Mr. Apollas Howard and which has been untenanted since 1839, has been taken, and will shortly be set to work by Messrs. Wilkinson & Son, cotton spinners, of Heaton Norris. The large establishment at Chestergate, last worked by Mr. G. T. Knowles, and which has been standing idle since 1842, is likely to resume work very shortly, a favourable offer having been made to the assignees by the friends of Mr. Knowles. This mill alone will find employment for upwards of 700 hands. We also hear rumours of other mills being shortly occupied.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Wines, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

Landing ex the "Camilla" from Leith:

2 PIPES, 2 HHDS. } OLD PORT,
2 Butts BROWN SHERRY;
25 Casks (ea 4 dozen) EDINBURGH ALE;
And on Consignment—
10 Bags best Wine, Ale, & Porter CORKS, Bungs, &c. For sale by
St. John, June 2. W. H. STREET.

Coals, Coke, Whitening, Coal Tar, Glass Bottles, &c.

100 CHALS. fine Newcastle COALS; 60 do. COKE;
5 Tons Whitening, in various size packages;
50 Barrels COAL TAR; 50 gross Wine Bottles;
100 gross soda Water BOTTLES;
6 do. Claret, do.
3 do. Winchester, do.
36 do. Pint do.
40 do. Half-pint do.
50 do. Octagen half pints, do.

The above articles are now landing from the brig Ann, Capt. Hewson, lying at the subscriber's wharf—and will be sold low if taken from along side.
June 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 23, 1843.

The English Mail, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant arrived in this City by the land route from Halifax on Monday last, having been brought thither in 12 days by the mail steamer Columbia. The Repeal movement in Ireland occupies a large share of public attention in the United Kingdom, on which subject and others we have extracted such articles from our files of papers as would appear to be interesting to our readers.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—Last week the Grand Inquest of this County then sitting, presented two public functionaries—the County Treasurer and the Overseer of the Poor for dereliction of their respective duties, and recommended that the former should be removed from office, and a Bill of Indictment prepared against the other; the Magistrates, however, not coinciding in the former opinion, re-appointed the County Treasurer to office. This act of that body proved so offensive to the Grand Jury, that on its coming to their knowledge, it was by them looked upon as a direct insult to the people of the City and County, as will be seen by their presentment.

The following clause was also added to the presentment, and on being read, created an extraordinary excitement among the assembled Magistrates, who rebrobated in strong terms the language of the Grand Jury, and a motion was made to strike out the objectionable clause, which was carried—the Hon. John Robertson and George A. Lockhart, Esq. voting in the minority:

"The Grand jury cannot close this presentment "without adverting to the financial affairs of the "county, which they have reason to know are in a "very embarrassed state, and they can not but believe that much of that embarrassment has arisen "as well from the neglect and listlessness of the "magistracy, as from the loose and improper manner in which the county treasurer's accounts have "been kept—and the jury are at a loss to find language strong enough to express their disapprobation of some of the late acts of the magistracy, "and have only to refer the court to the county accounts which have lately been before them for the "truth of those remarks.

As Journalists, and knowing as we do the desperate state of the City and County finances, produced, we think, rather from the neglect and utter inefficiency of the Magistracy, than from any other circumstance, we can only regret, (while we applaud the firmness and honesty of the Grand Jury) that they did not go a step farther, and petition His Excellency to appoint a new Commission of the Peace, and cleanse that *Augean* stable, the County Magistracy of its rottenness. Had this been done, and His Excellency have complied therewith, the axe would have been laid to the root of that evil which has brought ruin and despair on the community. It has become fashionable of late to transfer the iniquities of the many, to the shoulders of the few, and while we would be found among those who would not become the apologist of an unfaithful public servant, yet would we be equally wanting in our duty did we excuse those who had the power of appointing public servants, and who by their continuing them in office, after their delinquencies were known, transferred whatever odium might have been attached to parties so appointed, to their own shoulders. We now give it as our decided opinion that instances of dereliction and defalcation in nine cases out of ten, arise more from the neglect of the appointers than from the appointed. We therefore repeat, that it is with us a lively hope, we expect His Excellency, for whom we have the highest respect, will in his future appointments, have a single eye to the efficiency of the parties, and the welfare of the public; throwing overboard all private feeling, and remembering especially, that no man who has become bankrupt in the management of his own affairs, should be entrusted too soon with the affairs of the public.

The following is the presentment made by the Grand Jury of the Sessions:—

Presentment Grand Jury county Accounts, &c.

The Grand Jury have to express to the court their regret that the county treasurer's accounts for the last year have not been handed them at an earlier day of the session.

That from the nature of the accounts laid before them they cannot form any idea how the county treasurer's general account with the county stands, no general account to that effect having been forwarded by him.

That from the accounts furnished the Grand jury, they have come to the conclusion that they are very unsatisfactory, and contain charges made by the county treasurer of a most unwarrantable nature, and would therefore earnestly recommend to the court to dismiss the present county treasurer, and appoint a more faithful and efficient person in his stead.

That the Grand jury are surprised to learn that no accounts for the year ending in March last, have been handed in to the sessions by Mr. George Mathew, late Overseer of the Poor for the county, & as the present is the only term at which such accounts can be laid before the Grand jury, they think Mr. Mathew guilty of a dereliction of duty of the highest order amounting in the opinion of the jury to a misdemeanour, and punishable by law: the grand jury therefore have no request that the court will proceed by bill of indictment or otherwise as the court may deem meet immediately against the said Mr. George Mathew, in order that the Laws may be upheld and a stop put to delinquencies of the like nature in public officers of the court.

That the Grand jury feel reluctant to make such presentment to the court, but from the duty imposed on them, they cannot allow a public servant to set the laws at defiance, treat the court with contempt nor insult this jury, without using their utmost efforts to suppress such abuses.

Grand Jury-room, 15th June, 1843.

The Grand Inquest for the City and County of St. John, beg leave to make to the Honourable the Court of Quarter Sessions now convened, the following General Presentment.

The Grand Jury have visited the county Almshouse, situate in the parish of Simonds, and found the keeper attentive, and the inmates much fewer in number than they anticipated. The house is clean and comfortable, so far as its construction will admit, but the Jury do lament that so large a sum of money should have been expended on a building so unfit for the purposes for which it was intended, and the jury are surprised that the building should have been taken off the hands of the contractors, finished in so unworkman-like manner, as it appears that some of the walls, doors and floors, are already requiring repairs.

The children are receiving no instruction for want of books, and the Jury would recommend the court to make provision for so necessary a branch of that establishment.

The Jury have visited the Jail, and are happy to observe that the persons confined are but few in number, and only one of that number for crime.—They have also visited the county hospital, and although they could not find the keeper, yet the medical attendant who was present, informed them that there were but few cases of sickness in that establishment.

That they were surpised to learn, that by an act of the legislature they could not visit the provincial Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum, but by the authority of the commissioners; and as abuses are as likely to creep into provincial as into county establishments, they consider that act as an innovation of their privileges, unless it has received the sanction of her majesty, and they beg the court would second the efforts of the jury in having such acts repealed or amended.

The jury have perambulated the streets throughout the different wards, and beg to call the attention of the court to the following particulars, viz.—a dangerous hole at the abiderau at the eastern extremi- of the city. That the slip at the end of Merritt's wharf is extremely dangerous, and requires to be railed in, as it has already been the cause of the loss of human life. There is also a very dangerous place at the north west end of Nelson street, near Dunham's Fish store, requiring to be railed in.—The west end of Union street is in a very filthy state, as also north slip, north street, and Drury lane. The Grand Jury would recommend some slight repairs at the junction of Union, Mill, and Dock streets, as it appears to be dangerous for the passing of carriages. The Grand jury would also recommend that one-half the hand-carts be stationed at some other part of the city than they now are, as from so many being congregated in one spot they become an annoyance to the public, and more especially to the persons whose stores are situate at the foot of King street. The Grand jury find large quantities of deals and lath-wood piled on the wharf or platform leading from the Ferry landing on the western side of the harbour—and they cannot but view the same as an encroachment on the public street, which ought immediately to be removed.

From complaints made to them, the jury would recommend that the Hackney coaches be placed in a line in the centre of King-street, instead of on the sides of that street, as they now are.

The jury have reason to suppose that many persons are selling spirituous liquors in the city without licence, but from the difficulty of procuring proof they are unable to bring the parties before the court.

The jury have been favored with hearing a letter read in session from J. R. Partelow, Esq. acquainting them with making an ex parte statement respecting his accounts as county treasurer. The jury have therefore only to reiterate the same language they presented to the sessions under date of the 15th instant, feeling justly assured, that they were perfectly correct in making such statement.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) R. KELTIE.—Foreman.
Grand Jury-room, 17th June, 1843."

To the court of Quarter Sessions for June.

The Grand jury have learned with utmost surprise and regret, that the Quarter Sessions have again appointed J. R. Partelow to the situation of county treasurer, and they cannot allow the Quarter sessions to rise, without recording their utter disapproval and market disapprobation of such appointment, and the jury would earnestly implore the court to reconsider such appointment, as they are unanimously of opinion that such an appointment is a direct insult offered to the inhabitants of this city and county.

[Clause inserted above not received by the Court.]
Grand Jury-room, June 17, 1843.

DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—We regret to announce the sudden death of CHARLES F. C. MACOLLA, Esq., who was lost overboard from the steamer *North America*, on the passage last week from this port to Boston, at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 15th instant. We learn that the unfortunate gentleman for a few minutes previous to the occurrence seemed to be labouring under aberration of mind, and while talking to another gentleman on the promenade deck of the vessel, suddenly exclaimed "good by," and threw himself overboard, forward of the paddle box, before an effort could successfully be made to restrain him.

Mr. Macolla was a Barrister at Law in Nova scotia, practising at Annapolis, where he was universally esteemed for his kind disposition and gentlemanly conduct.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Mrs. Longmire's Boarding House, in Union street, on Saturday evening last, before Henry Porter and George A. Lockhart, Esquires, (in the absence of the Coroner,) on view of the body of Mr. David B. Little, Merchant, who had died suddenly that afternoon.—Verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by suffocation, in consequence of an overflow of blood to the head."

The celebration at Boston of the Battle of Bunker Hill, we are informed was a brilliant affair; about 20,000 militia were present on the occasion, and it is thought that over one hundred thousand strangers were in Boston to witness it: the procession was three miles long. We expect soon to hear of the Bostonians celebrating the action of the Shannon and Chesapeake, which might just as consistently be done.

The Races at Halifax will commence on the 18th July; some finer horses than have yet been on the course, will be brought forward, and several good animals from this Province are already entered.

We understand the Barque Corsair has been chartered at Halifax to take part of the 64th Regiment to England.

Nearly 200 tons of very good sugar manufactured at the Sandwich Islands, arrived at New York last week, and it is said that sugar can be manufactured much cheaper there than by the West India planters.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A sailor fell from the yard-arm of H. M. ship Illustrious, on Wednesday last, into a boat alongside, and was instantly killed. The unfortunate fellow was buried with naval honors in St. Paul's burying ground on Thursday afternoon. A man-of-war's boat brought his remains to the Queen's wharf, and the funeral procession, preceded by the Union Jack and attended by some of the officers of the flag-ship, took its melancholy march thence to the burial ground.—*Halifax Times.*

The Troopship Premier No. 18, arrived here on Friday afternoon, with the head quarters of the 81st regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. sir C. Chichester. This ship took in water on Saturday, and it is said that she will proceed immediately to Quebec, with the troops, and carry home the 83d regiment stationed in Canada.—*Herald.*

SURGICAL OPERATION DURING MESMERIC SLEEP.

Extract from Minute of Meeting, of a Committee of Medical and other Gentlemen, held at Edinburgh, on May 1st, 1843.

PRESENT—Dr. John Scott, Howe Street, Dr. Glasgow, 22, Athole Crescent, Mr. William Tait, Surgeon, 8, Hill Place, Dr. Francis Farquharson, Northumberland Street, Mr. James Simpson, Advocate, Mr. William Chambers, Publisher, Mr. James Riach, Surgeon, 25, India Street, Mr. Robt. Nasmyth, Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen, Mr. [illegible] T. Craig, Lecturer on Phrenology and Mesmerism, Mr. Robert Cox, Editor of the Phrenological Journal.

Mr. Simpson read the conditions of the evening's proceedings. Mr. Riach undertook to act as watchman of proceedings: Mr. Simpson, as giver of signals; and Mr. Cox, as Secretary. William Gill was brought from the next room by Mr. Simpson. At a quarter past 8 o'clock P. M., Mr. Craig began to mesmerize W. Gill. At 18 minutes past 8, the entrance of Dr. Farquharson caused an interruption; but the process was immediately afterwards resumed. At 21 minutes past 8. Gill appeared asleep, he was pricked, and his nose tickled by Mr. Craig at twenty-three minutes past eight, without showing any sensibility. Mr. Craig wrote on a sheet of paper on the table "Not so profound as will be shortly." At twenty-five minutes past 8. Gill's pulse was felt by Mr. Riach, and reported to be ninety-two. Mr. Craig wrote "pulse should have been examined before." The pricking instrument (Mr