

GREAT BRITAIN.

LATEST NEWS.

New York, August 19.—By the arrival of the *Josephine* from Cork, whence she sailed on the 1st ultimo, we have Liverpool papers to the 14th, from which we select the following news items:—

The 12th of July, being the anniversary of the Boyne, was the occasion of serious riots at Liverpool and Belfast. At Belfast it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military, who fired upon the mob, killing a woman by the name of Ann Moore, and wounding several other persons. At Liverpool, after the Irish got fairly engaged with each other, i. e. the Catholics with the Protestants, they were joined by all the ruffians and vagabonds in the neighbourhood. The Vauxhall Bridwell was forced by them, but they were ultimately dispersed by the civil force.

On Monday evening, July 13th, after the order of the day had been moved by Lord Morpeth, the following announcement was made by Lord John Russell in the house of Commons:—

"I have received his Majesty's commands to state that he has been graciously pleased to place at the disposal of this House, for the purpose of the Irish church Bill, all his Majesty's interest in any benefices and ecclesiastical dignities of the church of Ireland."

A treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade has been concluded between Great Britain and Spain. It stipulates that vessels may be condemned, if upon being captured they should be found prepared for the transport of slaves, and the ships condemned for being found engaged in the slave trade, shall be taken up and sold for old timber.

THE MINISTRY.—The report has certainly gained ground that the Ministry will sustain a defeat in the House of Lords upon the great questions of the Irish Church and the Municipal Bill: hence an apprehension that a dissolution of Parliament may not be so far distant as many parties affect to imagine. The rumour has also been revived that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be enabled to complete his provision for the West India compensation fund without an advance from the moneyed interests of the city.

The *Morning Chronicle* remarks—It is proper that the country should be told, that the Tory Peers and factious courtiers are forming fresh designs to overthrow the liberal Administration, and to defeat the consequences of the Reform Bills. A special meeting was held yesterday at the Duke of Wellington's, attended by the Tory Leaders of both Houses, when the Party, it is rumoured, resolved to hazard the dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Government if practicable."—July 16.

On the motion of Mr. Fowell Buxton, in the House of Commons on the 14th July, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the treatment of the original inhabitants of British settlements.

The *London Courier* of the 12th, alluding to reports of a dissension in the Cabinet, and to a meditated change in the Administration, says, "there is not the slightest foundation for them."

In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, Lord Ashburton presented petitions from St. John and other places in N. Brunswick, against any alteration in the duty on timber.

Lord Auckland said it was not intended to propose any alteration in the duties on Timber in the present session.

Seventeen persons lost their lives at Little Lever, near Bolton, July 10th, by the rushing of water into the coal mine when they were working.

The crops in most parts of the country, wore a very promising appearance, and trade in general was pretty brisk.

In Dublin alone, 600 men had been raised for the Spanish service. They were to proceed by Steamboat direct for St. Sebastian.

At Galway, Ireland, 1800 families were in a state bordering on starvation.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1835.

LATE NEWS.

By the kindness of Mr. David Matheson, we have been put in possession of New York papers to 20th ult. containing London dates to the 17th July. We have made some extracts which will be found in our previous columns, but they are not of much interest.

DOINGS IN THE SOUTH.—To those who are fond of brother Jonathan's mob laws, a perusal of a file of the late American papers would prove a very great treat. The scenes that have occurred in that renowned land of *freedom*, within the last few months, have been of so aggravated a nature, that they will bear comparison with the French revolutionary horrors, or the burning of the witches of New England; and they have succeeded each other in such rapid succession, that we despair of even laying before our readers a faint outline of them.

For some time past, a violent dispute has existed between the authorities of Ohio and Michigan, about a portion of Territory claimed by both the States; this has given rise to a species of Warfare, not much unlike what existed on the the borders of England and Scotland some centuries ago. Armed bands from both States proceed at pleasure, and with impunity, commit the most wanton outrages on the unoffending inhabitants of the disputed grounds. About the middle of July last, a body of 250 armed men from the state of Michigan, entered the town of Toledo, (located on the disputed Territory,) and after destroying much property, including the printing establishment of the Gazette Office, and putting the inhabitants in the utmost peril of their lives, they withdrew, carrying with them a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, as prisoners, whom they committed to jail in Monroe, (Michigan,) as offenders against the laws of that State. In this transaction the Governor of Michigan appears to be implicated.

It would appear that a bank has existed sometime at Baltimore, under the name of "The Maryland Bank," which received the deposits of many Savings Banks in the vicinity; but through the mismanagement of its directors, it failed last fall, and no satisfactory account of the cause could be assigned—this gave great dissatisfaction to the numerous parties who were thereby injured, and about the beginning of the last month the discontent broke out into acts of violence and outrage. Mobs collected about the houses of the obnoxious individuals—in many cases armed with guns and bayonets; the houses themselves and all their contents were speedily destroyed—many persons were put to death—all sorts of business were suspended, as the mob broke into shops and helped themselves to what they wanted, and expelled the owners. The feeble attempts that were made by the City Authorities, to put a stop to these riots were soon stifled, and the scenes of riot, destruction, and death were renewed night after night, until their rage and cupidity were satiated. These however are but minor scenes to what has recently occurred in the States of Mississippi, Maryland, and South Carolina. On the 4th of July the following took place at Vicksburg, in Mississippi:—

Some difficulty arose at the public dinner given in celebration of the 4th July, as too often happens on similar occasions, between Mr. Fisher, who belonged to the volunteer company, and Mr. Francis Cobler. From words they proceeded to blows—Mr. C. having

drawn a knife upon his opponent, the company, taking the part of their comrade, seized him, bound him to a tree, and inflicted thirty-two lashes on his person!

Not considering this sufficient they tarred and feathered him, alleging that he was a gambler; he entreated them to shoot him rather than disgrace him in that manner, and begged of them not to let the tar fall into his eyes as they poured it over his head; but the person he addressed, instead of complying with his request, struck him violently with a stick across the eyes!—He was then released and ordered to quit the city—in 24 hours.

The next day, they went forth armed, in military array, to pull down, tear out, and demolish every thing appertaining to gambling; and to tar and feather any who should oppose them!—law, or no law. Some wished to protect their property, but their hearts failed them when they saw the state of excitement of the volunteers. One at length determined to stay in Mr. North's house to protect himself from being tarred, and to secure the house and grocery from destruction. He had fastened the doors, but on Dr. Bodley's kicking one of them open, some shots were exchanged; the consequence of which was, that the doctor was killed upon the spot and one of the inmates of the house, a person named Cullum, as we have heard since, Helms, was so wounded as to have been totally insensible to the subsequent punishment inflicted on his body, whilst suspended with the rest upon the gallows.

Three more individuals were taken in the house, the bar keeper, called Dutch Bill, Mr. Samuel Smith, and Mr. McCall. North, who had previously quitted, and was endeavouring to make his escape by water, was arrested about a mile from the city and brought back, his hands were tied behind him, and he was obliged to walk with the rest, who had been similarly bound; each having a rope around his neck, which was frequently jerked so violently as nearly to choke them! In this manner they were conducted to the scaffold and executed. The unfortunate sufferers presented such a horrible appearance that the passers by were moved even to tears!—Some of them endeavoured to interfere, but were threatened with a similar punishment, and obliged to desist.

These unfortunate men claimed to the last the privilege of American citizens, the trial by jury, and professed themselves willing to submit to any thing their country would legally inflict upon them, but we are sorry to say, their petition was in vain! The black musicians were ordered to strike up, and the voices of the suppliants were drowned by the fife and drum. Mr. Riddle, the cashier of the Planter's Bank, ordered them to play Yankee Doodle, a tune, which we believe, has never been so prostituted before—and we trust will never be again. The unhappy sufferers frequently implored a drink of water, but they were refused.

The company consisted of 30 or 40 persons, commanded by Captain Baumgard, and armed by the United States for a very different purpose, that of protecting their fellow citizens, as maintaining the supremacy of the laws. Such conduct would disgrace Algiers, and could hardly have occurred in a barbarous state.

The wife of one of the sufferers, half distracted at the cruel treatment and murder of her husband, trembling for her own safety, in tears begged permission to inter her husband's body—it was refused! She was afterwards compelled to fly, with her orphan child, in an open skiff, for her personal security.

The same fate was threatened to any person who should dare to cut down the bodies before the expiration of the twenty-hours. At eleven o'clock the next day they were cut down and thrown together into a hole which had been dug near the gallows, without coffins or any other preparations, except a box into which one of them was put.

Thus ended this disgusting and horrible occurrence. We understand the magistrates attempted to interfere, but were cautioned at their peril not to intermeddle in the affair.

In connexion with this affair, we are informed that some days previous a report had got abroad that the slaves, headed by white men, had entered into a secret conspiracy against their masters, by which they proposed a general rising in the slave-holding States to massacre all the white people. This report was traced to an old negro, who, in telling the story, very probably had no other object to gratify than private revenge, or something equally unworthy; being apprehended, he implicated a number of individuals in the pretended revolt; these were instantly seized by an armed mob and hanged on the spot without any thing in the shape of legal trial. This is what is called *Lynch Law*, a phrase which we shall afterwards explain. These in their turn, either induced by fear