British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 5.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to bring forward the financial statement for the year. The right hon. gentleman said, the statement he was about to make he should have to crave the indulgence of the house, as it would occupy some time in explaining the important resolutions he had to propose. The first resolution related to the present state of the finances of the country; and in bringing that subject forward, he must allude to the new position in which he was placed. It had always been his duty to reduce the taxation as much as possible, but difficulties of a new character had lately sprung up. If they went into Committee of Supply, they were told that the navy was in such a very low state that it was disgraceful to the country. Again, it was said that the marines were not an efficient corps, and therefore the government were compelled to ask for many grants which they otherwise would not have thought necessary. The New Poor-law, for instance, had been beneficial to the agriculturalists and others, but it had entailed on the country an expense of £73,000; the registration of electors, again, had cost the country £20,000; the great enterprise of steam communication with India had cost £100,000. (Hear, hear.) There were also many other matters which the house approved of, the money for which fell very heavy upon the public revenue. He did not complain of this, but he mentioned it to show the heavy charges on the revenue in modern times as compared to former years. The right hon. gentleman then stated the votes for the army, navy and ordnance, which exceeded this year former grants by £812,000. If, therefore, large grants were made in supply, the house must not find fault with the individual who had the charge of the finances of the country. He then entered into a comparative statement of the different items of revenue during the past and preceding years. The estimate he made of the revenue for the past year was £47,271,000, it had produced £47,833,000, being an excess of £611,315, over the estimate. The expenditure of the country had, however, far exceeded his calculations; that expense was occasioned by the defence of Canada, and other causes. The right hon. gentleman then enumerated the different causes of increased expense. The estimate of the total expense which he had made for the past year was £47,477,000, it had, however, amounted to £48,263,000, being an excess over the estimate of 785,000. In the Customs the increase had not been great—it had been steady and progressive. In some small articles, however, there had been a trifling decrease. On the whole, the returns from the Customs were satisfactory, and showed an improvement in trade. In most of the important branches of Excise there had been a considerable increase, but in some, as in the Customs, there was a decrease, he might mention hops and one or two other branches. In the article of glass, the duty on which had been reduced, there was a considerable increase. (Cheers.) In soap there was an increase: in the spirits there was an increase, and there was nothing in the Excise estimates which could create distrust. Under the head of stamps there was nothing worthy of mention. He should now remark on the Post Office revenue, which had not realised quite so much as he had anticipated; that, however, might be accounted for by increased charges of conveyance by railroads, &c. The increase on the quarter's revenue derived from the Post Office for the quarter ending the 5th April was £43,382, being about 19 per cent. The expense incurred in Canada he wished to be clearly stated to the house; he would conceal nothing. The complete accounts from Canada had not been received to a later date than March 31, 1838. The total extra expenditure, in consequence of the disturbances in Canada was, in 1837 and 1838, £245,000, in 1838 and 1839 £701,400, making a total in two years of £947,000. A vote of £500,000 had been granted, and therefore the sum of £447,000 remained to be provided for. The total extra expenditure of Canada for the last three years, as near as the same could be ascertained, was £1,053,000. (Hear, hear.) That was not the proper time to discuss the policy adopted towards Canada, but he thought the house would be of opinion, as long as the colonies were retained, all means necessary must be used for their protection. (Hear, hear, hear.) The right honourable gentleman then went into a detail of the increased military force, and other causes, which had led to the extra expenses in Canada. [Left sitting.]

Lord Strangford said, he had read with concern and surprise in the public journals a letter, purporting to be from the French consul at Monte Video to the English consul at Buenos Ayres, announcing the intention of the French Government to extend the blockade, which had already existed at the latter place for upwards of 16 months, along the whole tract of coast belonging to the Buenos Ayrean government. This tract was equal to an extent of 3000 miles, and it was therefore impossible that the announced blockade could be any but a paper blockade. He wished to know whether the government had any official cognisance of this blockade, whether they recognised it, and, if so, whether, in consideration of the increased danger and inconvenience the British trade would be exposed to in that quarter, they meant to augment the naval force there?

Viscount Melbourne said that the Government had received no official information on the subject.

Lord Strangford gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would present a petition from the merchants and shipowners of London, regarding these blockades. The noble lord subsequently observed, that the Education Bill of the noble and learned lord (Brougham) was fixed for Tuesday, and asked whether he would postpone it.

The Education Bill was ultimately fixed for to-morrow week.

The Bishop of Exeter wished to learn from the noble marquis the Secretary for the Colonies, whether her Majesty's Government had yet received any notification of the Governor of Upper Canada having received the address required by law from the Colonial Legislature, relative to a bill which is understood to have passed that legislature respecting the disposal of the clergy reserves?

The Marquis of Normanby replied, that the government had received no such notification from the Governor and that the law officers of the Crown had given an opinion that the bill could not be laid before parliament without the reception of the address, or notification of address.

The Bishop of Exeter asked, whether her Majesty's Government were in fact aware that such an address from the colonial government had been received by the Governor.

The Marquis of Normanby said, the government had heard that such was the fact, but he had no official notice of it.

The Bishop of Exeter then inquired, whether the Governor had transmitted to her Majesty's government a copy of the speech which he had delivered on proroguing the colonial parliament, in which speech is the following passage:—"I shall feel it to be my duty, to the utmost of my knowledge and ability, to put her Majesty's government in possession of the desire and opinions of the people of Upper Canada regarding the public aid to be afforded to the maintenance of the Christian religion in the colony: and will, without loss of time, transmit the bill, with your address thereon."

The Marquis of Normanby said, that government had received a copy of that speech from the Governor, but it did not appear sufficient to authorise the laying the bill before parliament.

July 1.

The royal assent was given by commission to several bills.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved an address to her majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the house copies of the Treasury minutes of the 30th of August, 1833, of the 2d March, 1834, and of the 5th of July, 1838, relating to the application of certain sums of money granted by parliament for the purposes of education, and also for a copy of the order in council appointing a committee of the Privy Council on the application of such grants, and of any reports made by such committee. The most rev. prelate then gave notice, that on Friday next he should submit a motion on the subject to which those documents related.

Lord Brougham said, that not wishing to have it understood that his bill on education should interfere or be in any way mixed up with the motion of the most rev. prelate, for, in fact, it had nothing to do with either of the plans of education now so generally spoken of, further than that it related to education generally, he would defer it from Friday to Monday next, hoping on that day to have the support of the most rev. prelate.

The address was agreed to amidst considerable cheering.

July 2.

After some bills had been read a first time, the house resolved itself into committee on the Jamaica government bill.

Lord Lyndhurst moved, as the wisest, most politic, and most conciliatory course, to omission of the first clause, that which empowers the "governor and council of Jamaica to make laws, ordinances, &c.

Lord Glenelg (who was more than usually animated and energetic) supported the clause, contending that with the present temper of the House of Assembly it was absolutely requisite.

The Marquis of Normanby also opposed such proposition, and added that, though he had been charged with having uttered unconciliatory and not wisely-tempered sentiments, after reflection on them he did not regret anything that he had said on this subject. He would not say that the time might never arrive when the House of Assembly could legislate on these matters, but he held that it had not yet come, and that, therefore, the generous people of England would not consent to leave the emancipated negroes in such hands.

A long discussion followed, in which the Earl of Harewood, Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, Lord Seaford, and Viscount St. Vincent took part.

The committee then divided. The numbers were

Contents	80
Non-contents	149
Majority against the clause	69

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 2, 1839.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Great Western*, at New-York, we have been furnished London dates to the 5th July.

The Imperial Parliament was still in session, but was expected to be prorogued on the 24th.—The Jamaica Bill passed the House of Lords on the 4th of July.—The amendment to the Jamaica Bill, moved by Lord Lyndhurst, which rejected the first and main clause of the Bill, was carried by a majority of 149 to 80. Lord Brougham spoke at great length in support of Lord Lyndhurst's amendment; he contended that no tangible reason had been given for the suspension of the constitution of Jamaica, "which however bad, had existed for two "hundred years, and ought not to be abrogated ex-"cept in case of absolute, extreme, overruling and "undeniable necessity—about which no two men could "entertain a doubt."

Canada.—In reply to a question from Sir R. Peel, Lord Russell announced that he should not press the second reading of the Canada Bill this session.—The Canadian rebels, John G. Parker, and others now in England, are to be released, on their entering into security not to return to the Province of Upper Canada, nor to approach near its borders, without the permission of the Colonial Government.

Lady Flora Hastings.—This amiable, accomplished, but much injured lady, died at Buckingham Palace, after a distressing illness, on the morning of the 5th of July.

Queen's Bench & House of Commons.—On the 17th of June, after a long debate on the affair of Stockdale *vs.* Hansard, the House of Commons adopted a resolution, the purport of which was, that under the circumstances of the case, it was not expedient to adopt any proceedings for the purpose of staying the execution of judgment, but that the House should pay the expenses; which was passed by a vote of 184 to 166. Another resolution, asserting the privilege now brought into question, was passed by a vote of 133 to 36.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the officers of his staff, &c. arrived in the city on Monday evening last from Head Quarters. On Tuesday His Excellency reviewed the troops in this Garrison, and was pleased to pass very high encomiums on the military efficiency of our gallant 69th under the command of Major Brooks. The different evolutions performed by this gallant corps reflected the greatest credit on their respective officers, and their efficiency was never surpassed by any troops stationed in this Province.—On Wednesday His Excellency and suite, accompanied by His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Assistants, embarked on board the Ferry Steam Boat, went round Partridge Island and other parts of our Harbour, with all of which His Excellency appeared much pleased. His Excellency returned to Head Quarters yesterday morning.

Regatta.—The Regatta took place agreeably to announcement; the six oared Gig race first prize was won in gallant style by Mr. Dalton's gig *Wasp*: the second prize by Mr. M'Carthy's Venture.—Time 23 minutes.

The Whale Boat Race was one of the finest contests ever witnessed, the boats being so equally matched that scarcely any distance could be gained by the winning boats; the first prize was won by Mr. Ward's "Mechanic," and the second by Mr. Ambrose's "Tam O'Shanter."

The Four oared race, first prize was won by Mr. M'Coskey's gig "Cleopatra," and the second by Mr. Seely's gig "Nile."

The Dingey race was won by Mr. Patton's *Fairy*.

The Canoe race excited great attention; seven Canoes started, went round Her Majesty's ship Ringdove and back to the place of starting; the 1st prize was won by Louis Atween; second by John Mitchell; third by Stephen Wallace; and the fourth by three Indian boys.

THE FOLLOWING BOATS WERE ENTERED FOR THE DIFFERENT RACES.

Six Oared Gigs.—Mr. Dalton's *Wasp*; Mr. John Richardson's *Victoria*; Mr. M'Carthy's *Venture*.

Whale Boats.—Mr. F. Marvin's *Nile*; Mr. Ambrose's *Tam O'Shanter*; Mr. M'Sweeny's *Shannon*; Mr. Ward's *Mechanic*.

Four Oared Gigs.—Mr. M'Coskey's *Cleopatra*; Mr. John W. Seely's *Nile*; Mr. Spears' *Dolphin*.

Skiff.—Mr. Mailman's *Paragon*.

Dingeys.—Mr. M'Dougal's *Rover*; Mr. Garvey's *Speed*; Mr. Patton's *Fairy*.

Canoes.—Wallace, by Stephen Wallace: Water Witch, by John Mitchell: Fox, by Gabriel Sappier; Sturgeon, Louis Atween; Whale, Joseph Lollah; Cannon Ball, by Nicholas Gable; Yankee Horse Jockey, by Three Boys.

Horrible Atrocity.—A murder marked with circumstances of peculiar barbarity was perpetrated last Tuesday afternoon, in the house of Mr. Terrence Ferguson, at Kennebecasis, King's County, about eight miles from this city, on the body of Bernard Coyle, by a party of four men, who had left this city on a *spree*, they being, as an eye witness has informed us, partially intoxicated when they started.

Three of the parties were apprehended and lodged in Kingston gaol, the other succeeded in making his escape.—*City Gaz.*

Quebec, July 22.

Refined Sugar in Bond.—H. Jessopp, Esquire, Collector of H. M. Customs at this Port, has transmitted to the Committee of Trade a printed circular, containing three documents, on the subject of the exportation of the Refined Sugar which had been refined in bond, namely: a note signed by F. Baring, transmitting to Commissioners of Customs a Report from the Board of Trade, further relating to the application of Messrs. Wackerbath & Colling on the subject; the second is dated Custom House, London, 25th May, 1839, transmitting to the Collector at Quebec the foregoing copy of a letter, together with the third document, which is an extract of the Report from the Board of Trade at London, in which the Lords of the Treasury concur.—The following extract from this document, which is rather lengthy, contains the substance of the decision on the application above alluded to:

"It appears to the Lords of this Committee, that there is no regulation of the law which prohibits the refining of Foreign Sugar for the export drawback equally with Plantation sugar; nor any regulation which prohibits the refining, in bond, of Plantation sugar for exportation, equally with Foreign sugar; and that it is only the difference in price in the other case which prevents the habitual employment of the two classes of sugar together, in either of the two modes." " " "

"Their Lordships are induced to believe, that the prohibitory law in the Colonies could not be so construed as to render the discrimination necessary, and that, therefore, the prohibition there cannot apply to refined sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom, and imported from thence."

Two men of the 11th Regiment were unfortunately drowned on Saturday last while bathing in the Lachine Canal. They met their death in the same manner, and at the same spot as the private of the Guards whose death we lately recorded.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Mr. Cunard.—A number of persons having expressed a wish to present Mr. Cunard with a piece of Plate, with a suitable inscription, as a manifestation of the high sense they entertain of his exertions in the establishment of Steam Communication between the North American Provinces and the Mother Country, a subscription list has been opened for that purpose, and now lies at the Book Store of Mr. Munro for Signature.—*Halifax Journal.*

The British Queen.—Liverpool, July 2.—(From our correspondent).—The British Queen steamer left this port about 2 p. m. for Cork and London. She rounded the Rock Lighthouse about 28 minutes after, with head wind against her. All who have had an opportunity of visiting the vessel are of one opinion as to her magnificent structure, but some incline to the belief that the steam power, as compared with the other transatlantic vessels, is far too small. Heavy bets are pending upon the issue of the next trip of the Great Western, and the first of the British Queen.—*London Gazette.*

London, July 2.—Affairs in the English Stock Market, as well as in the Money Market, present no change since yesterday, and remain much in the same state; but there are symptoms which do not forbode good, and which it is feared will compel the Bank of England to adopt measures still more restrictive. The rates of Exchange, instead of improving, as was generally expected would have been the case, have undergone to-day a marked depression, as will be seen from the quotations below, and the exportation of bullion during the past week has been very considerable. These two points are necessarily of the utmost consequence to the Bank in its present peculiar position, and a retrograde movement having occurred, notwithstanding the measures adopted by that institution, something more must necessarily be done to effect the object the Bank has in view. On Thursday it is therefore expected a further notice will be issued, increasing the rate of discount to six per cent. The public, however, at least in London, is in some degree prepared for such a step, and no further alarm is consequently apprehended.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of the north of England are far more favourable to-day. Various failures are announced in Lancashire, but as the names and particulars are not stated, it is probable that they are not of any very important character. Such occurrences serve to show, however, that the trade is not in a sound state. The short time working is persevered in, and extends itself daily among the more powerful and wealthy manufacturers. It is mentioned in private letters, that the great manufacturing house of Peels have absolutely shut up all their establishments for the present, but at the same time continue a small weekly allowance to their workpeople, who else must be reduced to a state of the deepest distress.—*Times.*

The Majestic—Derelict Salvage.—This was a proceeding by Her Majesty's ship Trincolo, against the proceeds, amounting to £2,150, of the Majestic and her cargo, which vessel had been discovered in March, 1838, derelict, off the coast of Portugal, waterlogged, and was brought with great difficulty by the Trincolo 75 miles to Lisbon.

The Court decreed a moiety, but made no order as to expenses.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 2.—The cotton market has been exceedingly flat to-day, but without declension of prices; the sales are 7,200 bags to the trade.

The Canadian Prisoners.—It having been found impracticable to put the Canadian prisoners upon their trial in England, in conformity with the suggestion in the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, the government has notified to them that, upon entering into personal securities not to return to Canada, they will be released.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Lady Flora Hastings and the Queen.—On Wednesday last, after her majesty had become convinced of the necessity of countermanding the ball at the palace, announced for Friday, in celebration of the anniversary of her majesty's coronation, her majesty expressed a desire to be admitted to an interview with Lady Flora Hastings. Some preparation and delay having been indispensable, this interesting and important interview did not take place till Friday. What passed during this interview can be known only to those to whom her Majesty may have been pleased to reveal it. It lasted for an hour, and no third person was present. We should commit a great sin against all that is kindly and generous in human nature, were we to conclude this brief narrative without recording the words which fell from the lips of Lady Flora Hastings when she was first apprised that the queen had expressed a desire to see her. They were—"Oh! I am so glad. I should like to show her majesty that I entertain no rancour, notwithstanding what has passed." Lady Forbes, one of the ladies now in waiting upon her majesty, is a connexion of the family of the Marquis of Hastings, and is naturally the medium of frequent communication between her majesty and the chamber of Lady Flora.—*London paper.*

Dublin, July 3.—Since Saturday last her Majesty's ship Powerful, 84 guns, commanded by Captain Napier, has been expected in Kingstown harbour to complete her complement of seamen; but a letter has been received this day, announcing that a counter-order from the Admiralty reached Captain Napier on Saturday night, in consequence of which the Powerful sailed from the Cove of Cork at day break on Sunday morning for Malta, in order to join the British fleet in the Mediterranean. It is stated that this unexpected movement was caused by the very perilous state of affairs growing out of the quarrel between Turkey and Egypt.

Death of the Earl of Lucan.—The Earl of Lucan was in his 7th year, having been born in December, 1765; he was married in May, 1794, to the Lady Elizabeth Bellasis, third daughter of Henry, second and last Earl Falconbridge, whose former marriage with Mr. Bernard Edward Howard, now Duke of Norfolk, was dissolved in that year. She died in March, 1819, leaving issue the present peer, late Lord Bingham, who is in his 40th year, and married to the Lady Anne Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan. His eldest son, now Lord Bingham, was born in May, 1830. By the death of the late earl there is a vacancy in the Irish representative peerage.—*London paper.*

London, July 4.—The following important information reached the city this morning from Belgium.

"Namur, June 30th, half-past ten.—Two battalions of the 9th regiment received orders to depart immediately for Luxemburgh, and left at four o'clock this morning. Six squadrons of the 2d Chasseurs are to leave immediately for the same destination. General Oliver and the colonel in command of the 2d Chasseurs, had also quitted Namur very hastily."

A letter dated half an hour after the above, or 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult. from Namur, explains this unexpected activity in the military department. It appears that the major part of the garrison of Luxemburg, composed of Prussians, had left that fortress at three o'clock in the afternoon to occupy Mortelange, with orders to take it by force if necessary. The inhabitants were determined to resist, by all possible means: 400 troops of the line, all the custom-house officers, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, and the patriots of Arlon, have been drawn together for the defence of the place, and four pieces of cannon, the only ordnance in that part of the country, had been stationed at the entrance of the town, and the most active measures taken for resistance. We await with anxiety the receipt of further accounts, confirming or explaining this unfortunate business.

The news from Constantinople has created some sensation.

Death of Lady Flora Hastings.—It is our painful duty to announce the demise of this amiable and accomplished lady. Her ladyship, who was evidently dying the whole of yesterday, sank at length into a tranquil sleep, and expired this morning at Buckingham Palace, shortly after two o'clock, without the least apparent pain, and with scarcely a sigh, in the presence of several members of her family. The attentions of her Majesty, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, have been unremitting and kind in the extreme during the whole of Lady Flora's distressing illness.

Buckingham Palace has been entirely closed this morning by the express orders of her Majesty.

We regret to announce that the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry is in so dangerous a state of illness as to be deemed past recovery.—*Ministerial paper.*

Lord Hotham has sent an address to the electors of Leominster, in which he states that it is not his intention to offer himself again.—*Hereford Times.*

It is said that Mr. Tomline, a gentleman of immense wealth, intends to come forward in the event of a dissolution for South Lincolnshire, in conjunction with Christopher Turner, Esq. who married the daughter of the earl of Winchilsea.

The Chartists in London.—The Chartists have recently held several meetings at Stepney-green, the respectable inhabitants of which are much annoyed in consequence, the meetings being usually held at a very late hour of the night, and continuing, in some instances, till 11 o'clock. On Sunday last the inhabitants were disturbed by a man name d Le Blonde, who went through the mummery of performing religious services, and preached a sermon, in which he denounced all classes and sects of religionists as the enemies of mankind. This scene is threatened to be repeated next Sunday, if the authorities do not interfere to prevent it.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—ULTERIOR MEASURES.

Birmingham, Wednesday Evening.

The debate on these measures was resumed this evening.

Dr. Fletcher said that if the holiday must be postponed till the people had laid up sufficient means for their maintenance during the suspension of labour, it must never take place. (Hear, hear.) But it was desirable that there should be some time for organization and making the necessary arrangements. It was very desirable, too, that the other propositions in the manifesto should be previously carried into effect. The run on the banks, especially, ought to be begun immediately. (Hear, hear.) It was the most effective measure for compelling their opponents to submit to the popular demands. He would propose the following amendment:—that the people be called upon immediately to carry into effect the first, second, fourth, and sixth propositions of the manifesto, and if the charter be not passed into a law before the 20th of July, they be advised to commence a general abstinence from all labour."

Dr. Macdowell was in favour of a run upon the banks, and exclusive dealing, but he looked upon the sacred month as being best calculated to force from their oppressors the people's rights, and as a revolution from whence would arise that general reformation for which they were all struggling. (Hear, hear.) The people were well organised in England, Scotland and Wales, and in Ashton-under-Lyne they had exercised their constitutional right of being well armed. (Hear, hear.) There could be no danger of want during the sacred month, as they had the stores of their oppressors to fall back upon. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lovett said that while he concurred in the propriety of calling upon the people to immediately run upon the banks to convert their paper money into gold and to adopt the system of exclusive dealing, he did not think that those measures of themselves would accomplish the object. (Hear, hear.) They would, however, be auxiliaries to that end; therefore he was in favour of their adoption. He thought that the sacred month was the most efficient measure towards securing their object.

After some observation from Messrs. Deegan, Woodhouse, Hartwell, Pitkeithly, and the Chairman, in favour of a run upon the banks, exclusive dealing, and against prematurely fixing the day for the commencement of the sacred month.

Dr. Fletcher agreed not to press that part of the resolution fixing the day, but to substitute for it "that the Convention meet on the 12th of July, for the purpose of fixing the day for the sacred month, in case that the charter be rejected by the Commons' house." (Cheers.)

The original resolution, in its amended form, was carried *nem. con.*

SERIOUS RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Thursday night, July 4, 12 o'clock, p. m.

This evening the Bull-ring meetings of the Chartists have been brought to a crisis. At eight o'clock this night, the usual hour of meeting where there was a large assemblage of the people, accompanied by banners, &c. To the great surprise, however, of the mob, about a quarter past eight, a party of the London police arrived, and immediately proceeded to arrest the leaders and disperse the meeting. It is impossible in a few lines to describe the confusion which ensued. The mob resisted, and, although the London police were well organised, and most determined in their efforts, the number of the Chartists to whom they were opposed, and their evident preparation to meet any attack led to the temporary defeat of the police. For about 10 minutes the fight was fearful, and, I am sorry to add, it is feared that in more than one place the consequence will prove fatal. The police were driven back into Moor-street, and for a short time, it was apprehended that the mob would succeed in an assault upon the prison. Fortunately, the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, headed by Colonel Chatterton, and accompanied by Mr. Scholefield, the Mayor, arrived in time to afford protection to the civil authorities, and, as I am informed by a bystander, a gentleman of influence in the town, save the public office from popular fury.

The 4th Irish Dragoons, together with the Rifle Brigade, immediately encompassed the Bull-ring, and stopped every avenue leading to it. The mob upon their appearance took to flight in all directions, and at the time I write the town is in a state of great excitement.

Several of the London police are seriously injured, and it is feared that one inspector is fatally wounded by a stab in the side. A magistrate, in expectation of his death, is now taking his deposition. Five of the police have been conveyed to the public-office, some of whom are unquestionably seriously injured.

After all, I believe that the proceedings of to-night will have a most beneficial effect. Few, if any, of the reputable workmen of the town are connected with the Chartists. The military occupy the principal streets, and, I am of opinion, to-morrow will see a restoration of comparative quiet.

The Mayor, Mr. Chance, and other magistrates, are in attendance, and will remain at the Public-office during the night.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.

In the House of Lords, on Monday last, when debating the second reading of the Jamaica bill, Lord Melbourne is reported to have used the following words:—"Ministers were at present forced upon a course of action which they did not approve, which they were sure *would not be successful.*"

This is an extraordinary confession. Lord Melbourne says he is "forced"—to do what? To do good? To do what is right and proper? To carry on the government in wisdom, with firmness and according to justice? No; he is "forced" to do what he considers to be wrong, to carry measures which he does not approve, to sanction legislative proceedings which he holds to be injudicious, and contrary to that sense of sound policy which his wisdom dictates!!

A subordinate officer, in the discharge of his duty, is, and ever must be, frequently compelled to perform functions which he feels conscious will not be followed by any beneficial results; but he is bound to obey, be the order a wise or foolish one, leaving his superior in command answerable for the consequences. But in this case Lord Melbourne has, or ought to have, no superior officer. He is, as the world believes, at the head of the government, drawing his salary as First Lord of the Treasury, and prime minister. How then can he be "forced" to do anything contrary to his own wishes, contrary to his own judgment, and averse to his own views of sound policy? Does he mean to say that he is not personally, politically, and constitutionally responsible for his ministerial measures? If he affirm this, and hold that parliament is alone responsible, then we ask who is at the head of her Majesty's ministers? Parliament receives no salary—there is no cheque upon the Bank for her at quarter day—she does not consult, advise, and dine with the Queen; and in point of fact parliament is virtually a nonentity, having no personality and no responsibility whatever.

Besides, is there not some incomprehensible meanness, some impenetrable depravity in a man holding the highest office under the crown, and paid for his services, confessing, in the face of the world, that he is "forced" to do what he knows is wrong, and cannot be *successful*? But by whom is he "forced"? By the Queen? By the chambermaids of the palace? By the Duke of Wellington? On this point the unfortunate premier preserves the strictest silence. By what potent power, by what unseen demon, by what satanic influence Lord Melbourne is chained he does not explain.—He frankly admits his humiliating position: he groans under some awful load; he is suffering martyrdom every night, and yet he is so bound that he neither can fly from his position nor point out his persecutors. It is obvious enough that he longs to be released from the cares and anxieties of office; but no one seems disposed to take his place; and we suspect that no one will be permitted to accept his situation, while it is in the power of the Duke of Wellington to prevent it. We do not assert that it is the noble duke who forces and coerces the unhappy First Lord of the Treasury; but the proceedings of Monday evince a disposition on his part to rule alone, and allow no opinion to prevail which does not originate with himself.—*Liverpool Mail.*

The whig ministers are used to defeat, and, like the skinned eels when placed alive in the frying-pan, would appear to be fond of it. Lord Melbourne, indeed, declared in his place in the House of Peers the other night—and, being the head of the cabinet, he must be considered to have spoken the sentiments of his colleagues, unless this has by common consent been made an open question—that he thought a minority better than a majority. This declaration may certainly have been elicited by the narrow majorities recently obtained by ministers in the House of Commons, leading to an expectation that they should soon be in a positive minority; and may have been intended to guard against any expression of surprise on the part of their opponents, that they still held to their seats under these manifest disadvantages. We rather think it must have been so, as we believe the exact words used by his lordship were, that "his *associations* and feelings were all against majorities, and his proposition was, that minorities were generally in the right." At all events, the declaration was made in time for the case which has arisen in the House of Lords. The whig government was there beaten on the first clause of the Jamaica bill on Wednesday evening, by a majority of 149 to 80.—Of course Lord Melbourne adheres to his proposition that minorities are generally in the right, and of course this new avowal of a novel creed will enable him and his colleagues to hold a little longer to their places. They are used to defeat, and they are fond of it.—*Ib.*

No one in these days but a bigoted liberal will assert that the wigs have any regard whatever for constitutional precedent, or the slightest respect for the petitions of the people. Had they that proper feeling which their prejudiced admirers have been in the habit of claiming for them upon these points, they would never have resorted to so many low and degrading stratagems for the maintenance of their party in power as those which have entailed dishonour upon the name of the Melbourne administration. Shabby and incompetent they might have been, but they could not have been unprincipled. They would never have ventured upon the bedchamber intrigue, in order to prolong their tenure of office. They would not have attempted to force their national demoralization scheme upon an unwilling people, on the faith of their majority of two in the House of Commons. But on that measure being so decisively condemned, they would instantly have withdrawn it, or retired, and made room for statesmen capable of conducting the business of the government to the advantage of the nation and the honor of the Queen. They would have permitted her Majesty to be what she ought to be, and what she must become, if she wishes to reign in peace and tranquillity, "the Queen of her people, and not the Queen of a faction."

We have before expressed our regret that the Duke of Wellington should so often have thrown the shield of his protection over these deluders of her Majesty's youth, when there has been a fair prospect of emancipating her from the thraldom in which she has been enveloped by their machinations—when they have been reduced to the lowest stage of political existence—and when their annihilation by their opponents has been momentarily expected. We continue to entertain some apprehension that the influence which his grace possesses with the conservative body may be again invoked in their behalf, and used to rescue them from the fate which their factious opposition to the declared wishes of the nation has prepared for them. We are proud, however, to add that such a contingency has been provided for, and that their doom is now definitively sealed.

The question is one which affects both the religious and moral welfare of the people. The safety, honour, and welfare of our sovereign and her dominions are involved in it. The security of the protestant church, and the freedom which has always been the birthright and the boast of Britons since the bright beams of the gospel shed their softening influence over the land, rest upon it. We therefore rejoice to see that, in the absence of any avowed condemnation of the unrighteous contrivance by the acknowledged "defender of the faith" whilst it is cherished and forwarded by her Majesty's chosen advisers, the clergy are not afraid to step forward and meet the proposition, not only with their earnest remonstrance, but with their most determined opposition.

The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, who placed the crown upon her Majesty's brow, very properly takes the lead in this matter, and will be supported not only by a powerful majority of the peers, as well as the strong minority in the Commons, but by the great mass of the religious population of England, Wales, and Scotland.

We trust this course of proceeding by the highest dignitary of the church, and the encouragement which will be given to the most noble and right reverend prelate by all who are attached to the protestant religion and the sacred institutions established by their venerated ancestors, will have the effect of recalling to her Majesty's memory the obligations which devolved upon her by the pledges given at her coronation.

On Monday night the Archbishop of Canterbury gave notice that he intended to bring forward a motion on the subject in the House of Lords on Friday; and on Tuesday night, the Bishop of Lincoln, on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, stated that "the resolutions (to be communicated in an address to her Majesty) will include an expression of opinion upon the appointment of the committee of Privy Council, and upon the plan proposed by them; and the prayer will be, that a measure so deeply affecting the interests of the people may not be finally adopted without affording to this house the opportunity of considering it."—*Ib.*

According to the Calentta gazettes received in Paris, an extensive conspiracy against the English had been discovered by a magistrate of Madras. Dost Mahomed, the Schah of Persia, and Maun Sing, who were at the head of the plot, had sent upwards of 200 emissaries to the native chiefs to excite them to revolt. The Schah had marched against Herat at the head of 40,000 men, after detaching a corps of 5000 men to Bushire.

Last News from Alexandria.—The following private letter from Alexandria is the last intelligence which has reached Paris, except the telegraphic dispatch, the date of which is not known:—

"Alexandria, June 10.

"War is inevitable. The first news the Pacha has received is not favourable to his flag, but he is not discouraged. Ibrahim writes in good spirits. He was aware the Turkish army had received orders to attack him, and he is preparing to give them a warm reception. He was getting ready for a great battle, which could not be avoided. Great efforts are made here by the English and French Consuls to keep Mehemet Ali from commencing the attack; but Mehemet gets wearied of these counsels, as he finds that whilst he is negociating with the Consuls, the Turkish troops are advancing to Syria. Mehemet appears to listen to all that is said to him, and no doubt the French government believes, as it did in 1833, that it will stop the progress of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria. This will not be the case. The public dispatch says one thing, and the private dispatch says the other. Mehemet and Ibrahim will sacrifice their last soldier before they will abandon their pachalics in Syria, and all the powers of Europe cannot make him give up on this point. He will pay the tribute, and will acknowledge the Porte as Suzerain, but this is the extent of his concessions. You must not be deceived in Europe by the pacific appearances of Mehemet, or by what you hear of his being unwilling to listen to the advice of the Great Powers. The fleet sails to Syria, and takes out men, money and ammunition. It burns to have an engagement with the Turks. You may rely on my concluding assurance that the Pacha will not make any concessions of territory in Syria to the Porte, except what shall be taken at the point of the sword."

"The Rhadamanthus, which arrived on the 11th of June at Malta, from Palermo, brought letters with it, stating that the Vanguard and Dido had received orders to leave immediately for Syria, to prevent the Ottoman fleet, if it set sail, to go beyond Ourlac.—*National.*

St. John, N. B. 13th July. 1839.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

Major General Sir John Harvey has much pleasure in being able to speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the state in which he has found the 69th Regiment, both in their Quarters and in the Field of Exercise; the disadvantageous circumstances of their long dispersion in the West Indies, and their very recent concentration in this command, would have entitled the Regiment to much consideration on the part of a General Officer now making the inspection of it—But it has been made evident to the Major General that no such allowance is required; on the contrary, in respect to discipline and system, health and efficiency, Major General Sir John Harvey will be enabled to report the 69th Regiment in a perfectly serviceable condition, and the Major General tenders his sincere thanks to Major Brookes, the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps for having by their zealous exertions brought it into its present most creditable state.

By Command,

(Signed) SAMUEL TRYON, A. D. C.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Thomas Marter, to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Trafton, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Enoch Wood Mr. George Thomas, Merchant, to Anna Catharine, eldest daughter of Isaac Olive, Esq.

At Eastport on the 27th ult., by Mr. W. W. Eaton, Mr. John K. Laskey, of this city, author of the poem entitled 'Leisure Hours,' to Miss Ann V. Wise, of Sebec, Maine.

At Sussex Vale, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Patrick King, to Miss Margaret Campbell, both of that Parish.—At the same place, same day by the same, Mr. James H. Hallett, of Boston, to Mary Ann, third daughter of Thomas O. Arnold, Esquire.—On the same day by the same, Mr. Cornelius McMonagle, to Susan, fourth daughter of Thomas O. Arnold, Esq.

At Canning, Queen's County, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Archibald M'Callum, Mr. Samuel Drost, to Miss Matilda Tippet, of that place.—On the 17th, by the same, Mr. Charles Taylor, to Miss Mary Palmer, both of the Parish of Sheffield.

At Belleville, on the 1st July, by the Rev. John Cochran, the Baron de Rottenburg, Lieut. Col. Commanding the District, to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Geo. Neville Ridley, Esq. of Belleville, formerly of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, England.

At Eastport, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Edes, Mr. William P. Buckham, Merchant, to Miss Irene O. Hume.