[DE]PLORABLE STATE OF FRENCH TRADE AND COMMERCE.

What passes every day around us we pay little attention to, forgetting that what is ordinary to us is extraordinary to those far removed. I have of late been called to witness and observe so much of annoyance and misery among the commercial and trading [classes] of France, that I have almost become habituated to the spectacle; and yet you, in London, may perhaps be little aware of the state of mercantile interests in this country. The manufacturing interests are in a condition of total stagnation. Tens of thousands of workmen in all the large manufacturing towns and cities are out of employ. The stocks in hand are unsaleable at even 20 and 25 per cent. loss. All articles of luxury cease to be made, and the prices to be realized in money for the common goods hardly pay the manufacturer his outlay and five per cent. interest on his capital. The wholesale trader is in a deplorable state. He purchased large stocks of all sorts last autumn, which are on hand. He gave bills which came due in the spring. The manufacturer renewed the bills for the end of July, in the hope that in the meantime the wholesale merchant would have sold to the retail dealer, and have realized in cash to meet his acceptances. But this is not the case. The end of July will be here in six weeks longer, and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers will be all at their wits' ends. The export trade is as bad nearly as the home consumption. Every where already the demands for French manufactured articles have diminished, and that state of affairs in the East on the one hand, as in the South American Republics on the other, is any thing but favorable to French merchants and manufacturers. The unsettled state of Europe every where is most injurious to French and French interests, and the rising industry of the Belgians, disputing as it does, with the French almost every manufactured article, and seeking to make better than are made here, cannot but be injurious to the French commercial interests.

The scarcity of money, the rarity of the precious metals, and the diminished confidence in all paper, even of the first class, tend to increase the French commercial embarrassments. The bank, the bankers, and the joint-stock banks in France, are all very niggardly in their discounts. The events of the 12th of May have given a mortal stab to rising confidence. Men who have money keep it, not knowing what may happen in the next twenty-four hours; since, with such secret societies as exist in this country, every thing is possible.

The discounts in Paris are almost null for second and third rate paper; and where bills become due, the holders are too happy to renew, in hopes that thereby they will prevent their debtor from failing altogether.

The retail dealers everywhere complain most bitterly. Their shops are deserted, their establishments are often without the visits of customers by the day altogether; and to obtain ready money there is so much underselling that the fair trader cannot get even a moderate profit. This state of things cannot last long. There will be a terrible and frightful crisis, unless very shortly, indeed, matters shall take a new turn. The workmen cannot live on their former capital in the savings banks much longer. The manufacturer cannot continue to renew the bills of the wholesale merchant or trader, for any great period of time. The retail dealer must become bankrupt unless his shop shall be frequented. And yet until there shall be confidence in the future, especially in the future prospects of France, there can be no improvement in French manufactures, trade, or commerce. And how can there be this improvement without a cessation of war reports from without, and of anticipated conflicts within the country?

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor,—I see by the proclamation of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that the Legislature is to meet in a few days for the purpose of passing some enactments relative to this city. I would humbly suggest the propriety of their passing a Law authorising the Mayor and Recorder to appoint One Hundred Special Constables out of the respectable part of the community, who having an interest in the prosperity of the City, would turn out in case of Fire or Riot, for the preservation of order and the lives and property of their fellow citizens. Such a body would do more good than a dozen such corporations and police establishments as we are blessed with at present. Yours, ORDER.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, August 27, 1839.

The steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, arrived at New York from Liverpool on Monday morning the 19th inst. She sailed on the 1st, and brought papers to that date. The news is of considerable importance, from which we have extracted very largely and to which we refer our readers. An attempt had been made by the Chartists to burn the town of Birmingham, but after having destroyed several houses, the mob were dispersed by the police and military. —Great fears were entertained for the crops in England.—Mahmoud, the Sultan of Turkey, died on the 1st July, and had been succeeded by his son.—A great battle had been fought between the Turkish and Egyptian armies, in which the Turks were defeated with severe loss; and it is stated that the commander of the Turkish fleet had treacherously surrendered the fleet into the hands of the Egyptians.

Boston, August 21.

Arrival of the Steam Ship Liverpool.—*Seventeen days later from Europe.*—The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Monday morning at 2 o'clock, in a passage of seventeen days and a half from Liverpool. We have received our files of London morning and evening papers to July 31, and Liverpool to August 1. They contain a variety of news, of great interest, the most important details of which will be found in the annexed extracts.

From England, however, there is little news of moment. There had been no material change in the state of the money market. The proposals advertised by the Bank of England for the sale of the "dead weight," were not accepted, and the sales were not made. A proposal had been made for a loan from the Bank of France to the Bank of England, and also, it is said from the capitalists of Paris, and it was asserted that neither had succeeded. But the latest accounts from Paris state that a contract had been concluded with the Bank of France for a loan of 50,000,000 francs. The loan it is stated, was obtained through several banking houses at Paris, on the deposite of £2,000,000 sterling in Exchequer Bills.—The bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England was reduced to two and a half millions. Money continued to be scarce, and the rate of interest high, though no further change of rate had been made by the Bank of England. The question however of raising it to six per cent had been discussed.

The price of Cotton at Liverpool was somewhat more favorable. There was an advance of ¼ to 1d. a pound from the 12th to the 25th, but subsequently a slight depression. There had been a succession of wet weather, and the prospect of the corn crop was not very favorable. No serious alarm, however, appears to have been yet excited.

The news from the East is important. The Grand Sultan of Turkey, Mahmoud, died on the 1st of July, in the 56th year of his age, and the 31st of his reign. He is succeeded by his son, Abdul Medjid, who is but seventeen years of age. He entered peaceably upon the government, and his Ministers consist chiefly of those who formed his father's government. It is stated that two days before the death of Mahmoud, he countermanded the orders for the commencement of hostilities by the army in Syria, but it was too late. A battle was fought on the 24th of June, at Nezib, in Syria, near Bir, between the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, and Ibrahim Pacha, in which the former was totally defeated, with the loss of 6000 men killed, and as many taken prisoners. He retreated with the wreck of his army across the Euphrates. It is said that the Turkish force amounted to 70,000 men, and the Egyptian to 80,000. The news of the Sultan's death was received at Alexandria, July 8. On the day following, a corvette arrived there from the Turkish fleet, having on board an officer of the Captain Pacha, Ahmed, with a proposal from him to the Viceroy of Egypt, to place the Turkish fleet under his protection. The result of this act of treachery is not yet known. The movement of Ahmed Pacha, is but very imperfectly explained. He left the Dardanelles, in violation of his orders, after the Sultan's death. On the 10th, the messenger of the young Sultan, announcing to the Viceroy, the death of his father, arrived at Alexandria. There is a story, which does not seem deserving of credit, that the government of the young Sultan have written to the Viceroy Mehemet Ali, offering to put themselves under his protection, and inviting him to Constantinople to organize the government.

Lady Hester Stanhope who has long resided in Syria, died on the 23d of June, at Dijuan, after a long illness, at the age of 64.

There were some further disturbances at Birmingham on the 15th, in consequence of large assemblages of the people, and a squadron of cavalry was called out at midnight, in aid of the police.

It is said that the new Post office arrangement is to go into operation in January next.

There was a meeting of the Wesleyan Conference in Liverpool July 31, at which upwards of 500 preachers were present.

Mr. Parker, the Canadian prisoner, and several of his companions, having obtained their discharge, had left England for New York, in the packet ship Wellington.

The administration proposed to move in Parliament an additional estimate for an addition of 61 men to each regiment of infantry, making an entire addition to the strength of the army of 5000 men, at an annual charge of L.75,000.

The marriage of the Duke of Leuchtenburg, to the Grand Duchess Mary, took place in the presence of the Emperor and imperial family and the grand dignataries of the empire, on the 14th.

There was a report that the British ship of the line Vanguard, had been sunk by a broadside from the Turkish fleet, but it was not credited.

A more probable statement, contained in a letter from Constantinople of July 8, is that a firman has been sent by the Sultan to Alexandria, confirming Mehemet Ali in the hereditary possession of Egypt, on the condition of paying an annual tribute to the Porte and that the Egyptian troops evacuate Syria forthwith. The proposition, it is stated, was assented to by all the European Ambassadors. It is added, that there was at the same time, transmitted to Mehemet Ali, a grand decoration of the Nishan Iffihaz, set in brilliants, accompanied by an autograph letter from the Sultan.

News from India and China had been received in England by way of the Persian Gulf. The news from Canton was to April 15, at which time the difficulties were not settled, and the British merchants were not released.

The French Chamber of Peers in the case of the insurgents of May 12, passed sentence of death against Barbes only, which was commuted by the King, contrary to the advice of his ministers, to confinement at the galleys for life. The others were sentenced to different degrees of punishment.

There had been some serious disturbances in the capital of Hanover. A petition was presented to the Germanic Diet against the arbitrary proceedings of the King, and praying for a restoration of the constitution of 1833. This petition was headed by Mr. Rumann, the chief of the magistracy. The King in consequence suspended him from his functions, and ordered him to be tried by the Privy Council. A large body of the citizens proceeded to the palace, and insisted that by the law, Mr. Rumann could not be tried by the Privy Council, but only by a Municipal tribunal, which point the King conceded. In the meantime a high degree of excitement and exasperation existed.

The Liverpool brought 113 passengers, it being all who could be accommodated. A large number who were desirous of obtaining berths were refused. The Liverpool made her last passage from New York in thirteen and a half days.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

A destructive fire broke out on Monday the 9th, in the town of Collumpton, Devon, about 150 miles west of London, which destroyed one hundred and thirty two houses, consisting of dwellings, stores, factories, &c.

A very destructive fire had occurred in Manchester, by which the warehouse of the Messrs. Nathan, Lloyd street, was destroyed, and damages sustained to the amount of £13,000.

Government has resolved to grant to the Bank of Ireland an extension of her charter and privileges until the year 1844, at which time the charter of the Bank of England will also expire.—*Globe.*

Downing street, July 11.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Chas. Theophilus Metcalf, Bart., and G. C. B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council declaring the ports of Digby and Arichat, in the Province of Nova Scotia, free ports under the act entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad."

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. This event took place at Cheltenham, on Tuesday evening the 23d inst. The gallant officer was four score years of age, having been born in the year 1759, and was within three of being at the top of the list of Admirals. He was a G. C. H. and had distinguished himself in his profession on various occasions, during an unusually long career. He had formerly been in Parliament, where he constantly paid much attention to naval matters, and not unfrequently in a style of facetiousness that relieved the subject of its dry technicality. His charity was extensive; and within the last few weeks he remitted to us an additional and liberal donation for the Royal Naval Charity, "for fear," as he humorously expressed himself in his letter, "he should slip his wind and forget all about it." In 1814, Sir Isaac was married to Elizabeth Browne, daughter of W. Greenly, Esq. We recently gave a brief review of the life of this gallant and esteemed officer.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Tournament.—Preparations are still making in Great Britain for the silly but splendid pageant of the tournament at Eglinton castle in Scotland. The last rehearsal took place on the 13th of July, in the presence of about 6000 persons.—Lady Seymour has been chosen "Queen of love and beauty" at the tournament.

The Canada Government Bill has passed the Commons, and was reported from committee of the Lords on the 29th ult.; Lord Normanby agreeing to a slight amendment suggested by the Duke of Wellington, and which was to be embodied in the bill before the third reading. Ere this the bill is law.

The Chartists.—There had been serious riots of the Chartists in Birmingham. An attempt was made by the rioters to fire the city—several buildings had been destroyed by the infuriated mob.—They were at length dispersed by the Metropolitan Police, assisted by two regiments of dragoons.—The damage done was about £40,000. A number of arrests have been made.

The mob were in undisturbed possession of the Bull-ring for an hour and a half. Nothing could exceed the terror of the inhabitants, and the universal cry was, "Where are the Magistrates? Where are the police? Where are the military?" And Echo answered—"Where?" At the hour mentioned (a quarter or ten minutes to ten) the London police sallied forth from Moor street, accompanied by Mr. Walker, one of the Borough Magistrates, Mr. George Whateley, and others respectable inhabitants of the town. The military followed immediately, and the cowardly mob took to their heels in all directions. The mischief however, was done, and we are sorry to say, that to the negligence of the Magistrates all the blame, according to the general opinion here, is to be attributed. In addition to the conflagration of Messrs. Bourne's and Mr. Leggett's premises, which was now raging, the mob had succeeded in entirely or partially destroying the shops of Mr. Belcher; Mr. Banks, Druggist; Mr. Martin, jeweller; Mr. Dakin, grocer; Mr. Price, glass warehouse; Mr. Naden, grocer; Mr. W. Dakin & Co; Mr. Horton, silversmith; Mr. Parks, tobacconist; Mr. Wainwright, wine-merchant; Mr. Gordon, Nelson Hotel; Mrs. Brinton, pork-butcher; Mr. Allen, biscuit-baker; Mr. Arnold, pork-butcher; Mr. Perkins, brush maker; and Mr. Heath, cheesemonger.

In some of the instances of destruction enumerated, the circumstances were peculiarly aggravated and appalling. The goods of Mr. Horton, jeweller and silversmith, were kicked about the streets like foot balls, and even used as weapons of offence against the windows of the neighbouring shops. The police and military having at length secured the streets of the rioters, we were able to form some estimate of the damage which had been committed. In the Bull-ring the conflagration continued for some hours; but the fire-engines, which arrived as soon as they could in safety, at length subdued the flames. The interior of Messrs. Bourne's extensive premises was, however, together with a large portion of their stock, entirely consumed. The damage to these premises alone, including the loss of stock and furniture, is estimated at £10,000.

A serious riot had taken place in Newcastle, in which about 400 drunken and disorderly persons were engaged. Many persons were injured by the missiles which were hurled. It was finally put down by the Mayor and Police, and ten of the rioters apprehended.

A great Chartist meeting has been held at Manchester, attended by over 4000 persons. It was addressed by numerous persons, amongst the rest by a clergyman, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, and some very violent resolutions were adopted.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg, July 5, on his return from his late tour.

During the first 20 days of July, 63 new failures occurred in Paris, the most extensive of which was that of M. Lasseure, a wine merchant, for 2,409,000 francs—about £100,000. the number and frequency of these failures, have led to the belief that the trade of France, generally, was in a state of suffering.

The Argyle steamer, with two hundred passengers on board, on a pleasure excursion, exploded her boiler just after she had touched at Renfrew Ferry, Scotland, to take more passengers. Two engineers were killed, and seven or eight persons dreadfully scalded.

Mr. Campbell, one of the Eglintown Tournament Knights, rehearsing near London, has been run thro' the arm by a spear, and severely, but not dangerously wounded.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The first triennial celebration of the National Agricultural Society was held at Oxford, on the 11th of July. Earl Spencer presided. At the dinner, nearly 3000 persons sat down to table, under an immense awning. Many good toasts and speeches were elicited, from which we select the remarks of Mr. Webster.

The Chairman, (Earl Spencer,) in giving the next toast, said they had already drunk the health of a foreign minister who was present, but they had the honor and advantage of having among them other foreigners not employed in any public capacity, who had come among them for the purpose of seeing a meeting of English farmers, such as he believed had never been witnessed before, but which he hoped might often be seen again. Among these foreigners was one gentleman of a most distinguished character from the United States of America, (cheers,) that great country whose people we were obliged legally to call foreigners, but who were still our brethren in blood. (Loud cheers.)

It was most gratifying to him that such a man had been present at that meeting, that he might know what the farmers of England really were, and be able to report to his fellow-citizens the manner in which they were united, from every class, in promoting their peaceful and important objects. He gave, "The health of Mr. Webster, and other distinguished strangers." The toast was received with much applause.

Mr. Webster said the notice which the noble earl at the head of the table had been kind enough to take of him, and the friendly sentiments which he had seen fit to express toward the country to which he belonged, demanded his most cordial acknowledgments. He should therefore begin by saying how gratified he had been to have it in his power to pass one day among the proprietors, the cultivators, the farmers of Old England—(cheers)—that England of which he had been reading and conversing all his life, and which he now for once had the pleasure of visiting.—(Loud cheers.)

He would say, in the next place—if he could say—how much he had been pleased and gratified with the exhibition of one product, or branch of product, of that agriculture for which England was so justly distinguished. When persons connected with some pursuit, of whatever description, assembled in such numbers, he could not but look on them with respect and regard; but he confessed at once that he was more than ordinarily moved on all such occasions, when he saw before him a great assemblage of those whose interests, whose hopes, whose objects and pursuits were connected on either continent with the cultivation of the soil. (Loud cheers.)

Whatever else might tend to enrich and beautify society, that which feeds and clothes comfortably the great mass of mankind, should always, he contended, be regarded as the great foundation of national interest. He need not say the agriculture of England was instructive to all the world; as a science it was here better understood; as an art it was here better practiced; as a great interest it was here as highly esteemed as in any other part of the globe. (Cheers.)

The importance of agriculture to a nation was obvious to every man; but it perhaps did not strike every mind so suddenly, although certainly it was equally true, that the annual produce of English agriculture was a great concern to the civilized world. (Cheers.) The civilized commercial states were so connected, their interests were so blended, that it was a matter of notoriety, that the fear or the prospect of a short crop in England deranged and agitated the business transactions and commercial regulations and speculations of the whole world.

It was natural that this should be the case in those nations which looked to the occurrence of a short crop in England, as an occasion which may enable them to dispose profitably of their own surplus produce; but the fact went much further, when there was such an occurrence in the English capital, the centre of commercial speculations for the whole world, where the prices of commodities was settled and arranged, where the exchanges between nations were conducted and concluded, its consequences were felt every where, as none knew better than the noble Earl who occupied the chair.

Should there be a frost in England 15 days later than usual, should there be an unseasonable drought, or ten cold and wet days instead of ten warm and dry ones, when the harvest should be reaped, every exchange in Europe and America felt the consequence of it. He would not pursue these remarks. (Loud cries of "Go on, go on.") He must, however, say that he entertained not the slightest doubt of the great advantage to the interest of agriculture which must result from the formation and operation of this society.

Was it not obvious to the most common observer that those who cultivated the soil had not the same conveniences, opportunities, and facilities of daily intercourse and comparison of opinions as the commercial and manufacturing interests? (Cheers.) Those who are associated in the pursuits of commerce and manufactures naturally congregated together in cities; they had immediate means of frequent communication. Their sympathies, feelings and opinions were instantaniously circulated like electricity through the whole body.

But how was it with the cultivators of the soil? Separated, spread over a thousand fields, each attentive to his own acres, they had only occesional opportunities of communicating with each other. If among commercial men, chambers of commerce and other institutions of that character, if, among the trade, guilds were found expedient, how much much more necessary and advisable to have some such institutions, which at least annually should bring together the representatives of the great agricultural interest? (Cheers.)

In many parts of the country to which he belonged, there were societies upon a similar principle, which had been found very advantageous. They had rewards for specimens of fine animals; they had rewards for implements of husbandry, supposed to excel those which had been known before. They turned their attention to every thing supposed to facilitate the operations of the farmer, and improve his stock and interest in the country. Among other means of improving agriculture, they had imported largely of the best breeds of animals known in England.—(Cheers.)

He knew that a gentleman who had to day deservedly obtained many prizes for stock would not be displeased to learn that he had seen along the rich pastures of the Ohio and its tributary streams, animals raised from those which had been furnished by his farms in Yorkshire and Northumberland. (cheers.) But apart from this subject, he must be allowed to make a short response to the very kind sentiments, which went near his heart, as uttered by the noble earl at the head of the table.

Their noble chairman was pleased to speak of the people of the United States as kindred in blood with the people of England. (Cheers.) "I," continued the honorable gentleman, "am an American. (Cheers.) I was born on that great continent, and I am wedded to the fortunes of my country for weal or for woe.—(Loud cheers.) There is no other region of the earth which I can call my country. (Cheers.) But I know, and I am proud to know, what blood flows in these veins. (Cheers.)

I am happy to stand here to day and to remember, although my sucestors for several generations lie buried beneath the soil of the Western continent, yet there has been a time when my ancestors and your ancestors toiled in the same cities and villages, (cheers,) cultivated adjacent fields, (cheers,) and worked together to build up that great structure of civil polity which has made England what England is. (Cheers.)

When I was about to embark, some friends asked me what I was going to England for. To be sure, gentlemen, I came for no object of business, public or private; but I told them I was coming to see the elder branch of the family. (Loud cheers.) I told them I was coming to see my distant relations—(cheers)—my kith and kin of the old Saxon race.—(Loud cheers.)

With regard to whatsoever is important to the peace of the world, its prosperity, the progress of knowledge and of just opinions, the diffusion of the sacred light of Christianity—(loud cheers)—I know nothing more important to the promotion of those best interests of humanity, and the cause of the general peace, amity, and concord, than the good feeling subsisting between the Englishmen on this side of the Atlantic, and the descendants of Englishmen on the other. (Cheers.)

Some little clouds have overhung our horizon—I trust they will soon pass away. I am sure that the age we live in does not expect that England and America are to have controversies carried to the extreme, upon any occasion not of the last importance to national interests and honor. (Cheers.)

We live in an age when nations as well as individuals are subject to a moral responsibility. (Cheers.) Neither government nor people—thank God for it—can now trifle with the general sense of the civilized world—(cheers)—and I am sure that the civilized world would hold your country and my country to a very strict account, if, without very plain and apparent reason, deeply affecting the independence and great interests of the nation, any controversy between them should have other than an amicable issue. (Cheers.)

I will venture to say that each country has intelligence enough to understand all that belongs to its just rights, and is not deficient in means to maintain them—(cheers)—and if any controversy between England and America were to be pushed to the extreme of force, neither party would or could have any signal advantage over the other, except what it could find in the justness of its cause and the approbation of the world. (Loud cheers.)

With respect to the occasion which has called us together, I beg to repeat the gratification which I have felt in passing a day among such a company, and conclude with the most fervent expression of my wish for the prosperity and usefulness of the Agricultural Society of England. (Loud cheers.)

London, July 31.—City 12 o'clock.—"Government and the Honorable East India Company have this morning received important overland despatches from China. All that we can at present ascertain is, that the China trade had been stopped, and her Majesty's superintendants and merchants made prisoners by the Chinese authorities. We believe the dates from Canton are to the 15th April, and from Bombay to the 5th June, and Calcutta to the 21st May. The route this time has been by the Persian Gulf.—Opinions upon the affairs of the Bank of England must for the present be conjectural. We believe, however, the alarm bell which has been so often sounded of late will in a few days be silenced. The money market in the mean time is kept in a most unsatisfactory state, and money for discounting purposes is very difficult to be obtained at six per cent. In the Stock Exchange there are takers at five per cent., and offerers at six.

"The English and Foreign Funds are altogether heavy. Consols have declined to 91⅝ to ¾ for money, and 91¾ to 92 for the account; Exchequer Bills are 11 to 13 prem.; Bank Stock has fallen to 185 to 186 for Money and Account.

"Shares it will be found are generally lower."—*London Courier.*

London, July 30.—From the Paris papers and letters it would appear, not only that the accounts were substantially true, of an attempted arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, but that the additional mortification is imposed, of two failures in the applications made—one to the Bank of France, and the other to the capitalists of Paris—a disgrace which certainly never before befel the great English banking corporation.

The rates of exchange on Amsterdam continue to improve, and were to-day 12. 1½ to ¾ at short. On Hamburgh the rate remains 13 10 at 3 mos.; and on Paris 25 20 to 22½ at short.

London, July 31.—Intelligence has been this day received from India, stating that the British army had entered Candahar on the 21st of April. The difficulties which the army had experienced with respect to provisions had vanished, and they had been received with open arms. Private intelligence from Candahar to April 29, reports that Shah Shooja had been crowned with acclamation, all the Chiefs, with the exception of the Bauckzye Brothers, having signified their adherence to him. Dost Mahomed, it is said, had sent his family to Bokhara. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Cabool, which it was expected to reach in 22 days.

This gratifying intelligence had been received at Peshawur with great rejoicings. The city was illuminated for three days, and preparations were made for the immediate advance of the contingent army of Runjeet Sing, accompanied by the Shazadah Timoor and Colonel Wade, upon Cabool.

The trade at China is stopped, and her majesty's superintendant, and some of the British merchants are taken prisoners by the Chinese authorities. The prisoners had not been allowed food or water for several days, when her Majesty's superintendent, Capt. Elliot, required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, guaranteeing them payment of the same. The quantity delivered up was estimated at two millions of rupees, but neither Capt. Elliott nor the merchants had been released up to the date of these advices.—*Shipping Gazette.*

Liverpool, July 31.—By recent accounts from the east, the star of Egypt is fairly in the ascendant.—The destruction of the Turkish army at the battle of Hezib, and the subsequent defection of the fleet, which it now appears certain has gone over to the enemy, happening, moreover, as they have done, at the critical juncture of a change in the succession, seem to have left Turkey no alternative but that of making peace, and making it upon any conditions. It is not probable that Mehemet Ali will seek to carry his arms into Turkey itself, even were the European powers disposed to allow him. He will no doubt wisely rest satisfied with his own independence, and the possession of Syria.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette writes, under date of 6th inst. that since the victory of Ibrahim, the ambition of Mehemet Ali knew no bounds. He was undecided whether he should or should not accept of the offer, which had been made to him, of the regency, during the minority of the new Sultan.

The main force of the Egyptian army was, by the last advices from Syria, marching on Orfa and Diarbekir. The fleet of the Pasha was still cruising off Alexandria on the 6th.

Constantinople, July 5.—The Sultan expired on Monday morning, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the 31st of his reign; bringing thus to a close achievements which will hand his name down to posterity as the most extraordinary monarch of modern times. The sensation produced at Constantinople, by the sudden and unexpected announcement of the Sultan's death was such that it would not be easy to describe; regret, consternation, and fear were alternately depicted in every countenance, the latter more particularly among the Rayahs, who anticipated some dreadful revolt or massacre.

From Paris Papers.

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

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

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

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

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

THE TURKISH FLEET IN THE HANDS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The Moniteur of Friday, July 26, received by extraordinary express, has the following important telegraphic despatch:—

The Agent of Foreign affairs to the President of the Council.

"Marseilles, July 25, 3 P. M.—On the 8th, the Sultan's death was known at Alexandria. On the 9th, a Turkish corvette, having on board Nezib Bey, keaga of the captain pacha, charged to announce to the viceroy the presence of the captain pacha at Slanhio, sailing towards Rhodes, and to propose to him to place the Turkish fleet under his protection to guarantee it against the troubles to be feared in Turkey on the Sultan's death. The viceroy's reply is not known, but he has sent the steamer, the Black Sea, to the captain pacha. On the 10th, Astiff Effendi, sent by the young Sultan to announce his father's death to the viceroy, arrived at Alexandria.

"Paris, Friday, Five P. M.—The above news has produced a great sensation and the diplomatic corps is in dismay.

"The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d inst. states that the two fleets, Turkish and Egyptian, will sail to Constantinople together to overturn the new order of things.

"The Semaphore of Marseilles, of the 23d, announces the arrival of Prince de Joinville at Constantinople on the 8th.

"Ibrahim's bulletin of the viceroy says that he would pursue the enemy, but he cannot find them.

"Letters from Alexandria of the 6th state great joy to prevail there. On the 28th ult. M. Cailee, the French envoy, had not arrived at Ibrahim's head quarters."

This corroboration of the defection of the Turkish admiral with the fleet is bad enough. But worse and still more startling tidings have, we fear, to be added to it. These are, that the members of the new divan, or government, at Constantinople, have taken a step similar to that of the captain pacha, and have written to Mehemet Ali to put themselves and the sultan under his protection, offering him the hereditary government of Syria and Egypt, and inviting Mehemet Ali to Constantinople to reorganize the government.

A knowledge of the captain pacha's defection—of an insurrection prepared at Constantinople as well as in Albania—is said to have decided Khosrew and Halil to this surrender of the empire and of their young sovereign. Their own disagreement, their want of mutual confidence, and the complete inexperience of Abdul Medjid, are the motives which led these ministers to submit to the Egyptian pacha, by a simultaneous, but, it appears, by no joint step.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—The state of the weather is beginning to excite the apprehensions of every reflecting man. Mr. Rice, our inimitable Chancellor of the Exchequer, told parliament that the quantity of foreign corn imported since last harvest amounted in value to £7,000,000. In confirmation of this, and in proof that the imported corn was paid for in solid metal, the Bank of England, which had upwards of £10,000,000 of gold in its coffers only a short time ago, has, at the present moment, not much more than £3,000,000.

Death of Sultan Mahmoud.—The Austrian official paper, announces the death of the Sultan to have taken place on the 1st of July—the Augsburg Gazette asserts that he really expired on the 28th June, at 4 in the afternoon, but that the event was kept secret till the 1st. The correspondence states that Mahmoud bade solemn adieu, on the 26th, to all the great functionaries, being conscious of his approaching fate, "declaring that he had nothing to reproach himself with, and asking those around whether they could say the same."

He then called to him his heir Abdel Medjid, his son-in-law Halil-Pacha, and Khosrew; and told his successor to depend on Khosrew and Halil, taking the first as an example of firmness and courage, the latter as the symbol of prudence and circumspection. "In these times of trouble and tumult, finish the work I have begun." This German correspondence represents the Sultan as greatly irritated against France and Admiral Roussin, for the predilection and favor shown to Egypt. The measures of quarantine against the plague had been suspended by the new Sultan, and orders sent to Hafiz and the Captain Pacha, to stop wherever the missive found them.

One journal announces that Mahmoud issued an order, before his death, setting free all those condemned for political offences. We read in another that—

"Mahmoud, the day before his death, being very ill, wrote with his own hand a letter to the Emperor Nicholas, which he entrusted to Mr. Boutenief. He conversed for a quarter of an hour with his diplomatist, in the presence of Halil Pacha, his son-in-law, after which he asked for his sons and daughters. He showed to Abdel Medjid, the present Sultan, a small box in which he put his papers, saying that he would there find the will and counsels of his father.

The *adieus* of the Sultan to his wives and servants were very affecting. He forgot none of them; he testified regret that Reschid Pacha and Feti Achmet were not at Constantinople. The latter and Hafiz Pacha, Mahmoud considered as his children and dearest disciples. When the courier left, the Sultan Abdel Medjid had already received the ambassadors, and spoken with them on different affairs, in a way which denotes a good deal of capacity; but he declared, that although the right heir by the law, he would take no step without the counsels of the Divan, until the time of his real majority.

Previous to his death he issued an order to set free all persons who had been imprisoned for political offences. He also made large bequests to the poor. Just before he died he burst into tears. He wept—his empire menaced in so many ways—his son, left so young, exposed to so many dangers. He called about him all the authorities of his empire, (the creations of his own genius,) Musselmen in faith, the children of Christian Europe by education, and recommended to them, in the most touching terms, his young heir. They all swore to fulfil his wishes.

The Sultan left seven children by his wives—three sons and four daughters. He is succeeded on the throne by his eldest son, a youth of eighteen, named *Abdul Medjid*—who has been elevated to the throne in a troublesome time—a time which would require all the energy of his father in his best days, to guide successfully the helm of State.

A letter in the Paris Messenger states that Mehemet Ali has accepted the Overtures of the Captain Pacha, and taken the new Sultan under his protection. It alleges also, that an envoy from the young Sultan had arrived in Egypt, bringing a firman bestowing on the Pacha the hereditary possessions of Egypt and Syria, and also the post of Generalissimo of the Turkish armies, with an invitation to visit Constantinople and there treat of the high interests of Turkey and Egypt.

TIMBER SHIPS.

A Bill to prevent, for a limited time, Ships clearing out from a British North American Port, loading any part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck.

Whereas great loss of life and severe sufferings have been occasioned amongst the crews of ships and vessels laden with timber from British ports in North America, from the practice of having a portion of the cargoes of such ships stowed on or above deck; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it shall not be lawful for any part of the cargoes of any ships or vessels wholly or in part laden with timber, and sailing from any British port in North America, to be stowed or placed during any part of the voyage upon or above the deck of such ship or vessel; and the captain of every ship so laden and clearing from any British port in North America, after such time, shall not be permitted to sail without first procuring a certificate from the clearing officer that all the cargo is below deck.

And be it enacted, that if any captain, owner, supercargo or other person having the command of any such ship or vessel, shall so place, cause or permit to be so placed, any part of the cargo, every such captain, owner, supercargo or other person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding

: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the removal on deck of a portion of the cargo of such ship or vessel in cases where the same may be rendered necessary by the springing aleak or other damage during the voyage.

And be it enacted, that this act shall continue in force until the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty.

And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed during the present session of parliament.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey arrived in town on Tuesday last, and returned to Head Quarters on Thursday.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has, in accordance with the address presented to him in this city on Wednesday last, promptly issued his proclamation, calling the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday the tenth of September next. We subjoin the Proclamation.

From the Royal Gazette Extraordinary, Aug. 24, 1839.

By His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. Harvey, Lieutenant Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

It is gratifying to state, that the Merchants and tradesmen who were sufferers by the late awful conflagration, have mostly resumed business in other situations; and we earnestly hope that future success will compensate them for past losses.

At the commencement of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, U. S. August 7, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Reverend Robert Alder, one of the Wesleyan Missionary Secretaries, London, now on a tour to the various Districts of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, in British North America.

Coroner's Inquests.—On Thursday morning, an Inquest was held before Dr. Wm. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of Ann Way, found dead in Main street. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

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

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

☞ We observe that our friends of the Halifax Recorder have copied our account of the late Fire in this city without acknowledging the source. This of course is accidental, as they are generally very correct in those punctilios.

The Enemy Taken.—A large bear was shot by Mr. James D. Oliver, of Middle River, on Saturday evening last. He breakfasted on lamb in the morning, and received a dose of "blue pills" in the evening, which operated to the satisfaction of the person by whom they were administered. His head, when skinned, measured 27 inches in circumference.—*Pictou Observer*