British News.

By last English Mail, 4th August.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

His Majesty the King of Holland arrived off the Royal Dockyard, at Woolwich, at seven minutes after two o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the Cyclops, Dutch government steamer.

His Excellency M. Dedel, the Netherlands minister, accompanied by Lord Bloomfield, the commandant of the garrison, proceeded in a barge of the William and Mary yacht to the Cyclops, and went on board immediately the steamer was brought to its moorings.

A royal salute was fired from a field battery of the Royal Artillery.

The King, at ten minutes after two, landed; the Earl of Haddington, the first Lord of the Admiralty, Sir G. Cockburn, Captain Sir F. Collier, R. N., the Earl of Morton, and the Hon. Captain Hood, Colonel Mercer, R. M., Colonel Powell, &c. being in attendance.

His Majesty, on stepping from the barge instantly advanced to the Earl of Haddington, and cordially shaking his hand, said "How glad I am to see you, are you quite well, Lord Haddington?"

The Earl of Haddington then introduced Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and then informed his Majesty that the Earl of Morton, one of the Lords in Waiting to the Queen, and the Hon. Captain Nelson Hood, one of the Grooms in Waiting, were selected by her Majesty to have the honour of attending on his Majesty during his sojourn in this country.

A guard of honour of the Royal Marines received the King with the customary honours due to a Sovereign, the full band of that corps saluting the illustrious King by the National Anthem.

His Majesty then entered one of the Royal Carriages, after taking a cordial leave of the Earl of Haddington and Lord Bloomfield, and accompanied by his Excellency M. Dedel, and attended by the Earl of Morton and Hon. Captain Hood, at thirteen minutes after two left the dockyard for Mivart's Hotel amidst the loud cheering of the spectators and a salute of artillery.

His Majesty left town yesterday (Friday) for the Isle of Wight, to pay his respects to the Queen and Prince Consort at Osborne House. Norris Castle has, by her Majesty's commands, been taken expressly for the accommodation of the Royal visitor and his suite.

TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The trial of the ten men, Portuguese or Spaniards, charged with murdering a number of Englishmen on board a captured slaver off the coast of Africa, recently took place at Exeter. Seven of the prisoners were found guilty; while three, against whom the evidence of participating in the murders was insufficient, were acquitted. Those who were convicted were sentenced to death.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—Short silks have become so common that plain colours are now considered more elegant; stripes are still fashionable. Redingotes and peignoirs are decidedly the favourite style, the material and form alone distinguishing the negligee from the toilette. For young ladies, instead of redingotes, robes of coutil, or plain foulard, embroidered in white braid; gimp is more worn than ever, and equally applied to dresses of coutil as taffetas d'Italie; it harmonizes well with the buttons so much used; narrow ceintures, with buckles and long ends are re-appearing; for the seaside and country wear, foulards crus are much in request, with deep flounces, festonnes in the same colour the bodies very high but open in front, and short sleeves, with under ones of muslin, and chemisette embroidered or plisse. As jackets continue to be used with some dresses, they have been introduced in pou-ni and off-ni pleasure, thus entirely changing the style of a dress and forming two different toilettes. Leghorn bonnets continue as ever the favourities of the Parisians ladies; they are ornamented with three tips of feathers, turned pannches, or a single ostrich feather laid flat across. The Pamela bonnets are not very generally adopted, but the small bonnets are expected ere long to yield to them; the form a spread and rounded in the ears; they are made in paille de riz, crape lined with pink gauze, or tulle bouillonne. China crape shawls have been very fashionable in Paris, embroidered all over, not only white ones, but peceau, deep blue and green. Scarfs of grenadine are much worn, with transversal stripes, and trimmed round with fringe. Mantelets echarpes are often preferred to the red mantelet, being smaller both in the pelerine and ends. Mantelets echarpes are pretty of white poult de soie, trimmed round with a new kind of lace fringe, the long ends forming three folds, which are fixed and straight down to the waist. Many scarfs for the seaside have been made with hoods; they were simply of Cachemire, blue, or red, with borders of velvet to match, all round, fastening at the throat with cordelais. Caps are all small in form, and very few have brides, though some have long lappets but the majority are rounded. The Pamela cap is with embroidered crown, tied with a single nœud, and long ends on each side three rows of clear Mechlin lace, or a single wide one, which serpentines over the forehead, and turning round the head, is tied at intervals with choux of gauze of two colours.—*London and Paris Ladies Magazine of Fashion.*

Manchester Friday Evening.—We have to report a continued good demand for all kinds of cloth since this day week, and in some cases of rather higher rates than were current this day week. Spinners are readily obtaining the very full rates paid on Tuesday, whilst some spinners are holding back expecting still higher rates.

Bradford, July 24.—There has been an extensive business in piece goods to day, and the present demand cannot fail soon to lead to higher rates.—Yarns: this article is in more request— more, indeed than is at this moment produced, owing to so much machinery standing.—Wool: the demand is limited to actual consumption, and prices remain without the least change.

The Iron Trade.—The prices of iron were settled at the ironmasters' quarterly meeting, held at Dudley, on Saturday. Accordingly, at the close of the business, the prices were declared as follows.—Bar iron, £8 per ton; pigs, from £3 10s. to £4 per ton.

Sunderland Election.—The members of the Anti-Corn Law League have announced Col. Thompson as their candidate for Sunderland, in the room of Lord Howick, who, by the death of his father has succeeded to the title of Earl Grey. Mr. John Bagshaw, of London, another liberal and free trade candidate, is also in the field. The conservatives, with that gentleman's consent, have started Mr. Hudson, the "railway king."

ABD EL-KADER.—Abd el Kader is twenty-eight years of age and very small, his face is long and deadly pale, his large black eyes are soft and languishing, his mouth small and delicate, and his nose rather aquiline; his beard is thin but yet black, and he wears a small mustachio, which gives a martial character to his soft and delicate face and becomes him vastly. His hands are small and exquisitely formed, and his feet equally beautiful; the care he takes of them is quite coquettish; he is constantly washing them, and paring and filing his nails with a mall knife with a beautifully carved mother-o'-pearl handle, which he holds at the table as he sits crouching on his cushions with his toes clasped between his fingers. His dress is distinguished by the most studied simplicity; there is not a vestage of black or embroidery on any part of it. He wears a shirt of very fine linen, the seams of which are covered with a silk braid terminating in a small silk tassel. Over the shirt is a haick, and over the haick two white bernnouses; the uppermost garment is a bernnouse. A few white tassels are the only ornaments about the dress; he wears no arms in his girdle, his head is shaved, and covered with three or four scull-caps one within the other over which he draws the hood of his bernnouse. Abd el Kader's favourite horse is a magnificent black charger; he is the best rider I ever saw among the Arabs; and as his legs are disproportionately short for the length of his body, the Arab fashion of short stirrups, by concealing this defect, sets off his figure to great advantage, and his appearance on horseback is at once graceful and imposing.

THE CONDEMNED PIRATES.—No day has as yet been fixed for the execution of the seven miserable creatures now awaiting death in Exeter jail for piracy and murder. Vigorous efforts are being made by the inhabitants of the city, to induce her Majesty's Government to carry out the dread sentence of the law in a more desirable part of the country, and thus spare the feelings of a populous city from so fearful a tragedy as the death of seven wretched beings on the scaffold. Considerable interest is excited on behalf of James Majaval, the ringleader, who stabbed Mr. Palmer, the midshipman, from the circumstance of its being confidently asserted that he is a nephew of the celebrated Gen. Espartero. It is also said that he has written to that distinguished Spaniard, soliciting his assistance in sparing his life. Dr. Lima, a native of Brazil, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, has been sent by the united desire of the Brazilian, Portuguese, and Spanish Legations, to afford the culprits spiritual assistance.—The Secretary of State has issued most positive instructions to the jail authorities that no person shall be allowed to see them but such as are officially connected with the prison. Two officers are always present with them day and night.

TEXAS.—It is very mortifying to perceive that those races in America which uphold slavery and the old aristocracy of colour should be thriving and increasing in numbers, wealth, peace, and power, whilst that race which has proclaimed the great principle of human equality, and acted upon it, should remain poor and divided, its industry paralyzed, its efforts at political organization utter failures and its very existence threatened by the encroachments of its neighbours. The Anglo-Americans and the Portuguese Brazilians thrive; the Spanish race, even in the most favoured position, dwindles. Within 20 years the Anglo-Americans have swollen from 10,000,000 to 18 000,000; within the same time, being about the period of their freedom, the Mexicans have increased from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000, that, too, being mostly Indian increase. There are 1,000 000 of whites in Mexico, 2 000,000 of mixed race, 4,000,000 of Indians. How can such a population withstand or compete with the expansive power of the Anglo-American? And yet the philanthropist could not hesitate which to prefer. In Mexico the Indians walks armed by the side of the white man, his best support, his free labourer and friend. The American drives his slave ganglibre him to the cultivation of a new soil. The worst features of humanity are prominent in the one, the best features in the other; but the bad preponderate, and, as we cannot take upon us to be strangers by the strong hand what we think unfitting in the ways of Providence, we must deplore and abide.—There does indeed seem to be a powerful demon employed counteracting and undoing all that we have done or can do against slavery and the slave trade. Nowhere has it more completely baffled our efforts than on this very land of Texas. But the struggle was from the first a vain one. Had we, indeed, on first recognizing the independence of Texas procured a recognition of it from Mexico, and poured European capital and population into it, we might have reared an independent state; but capital refused to repair thither, the American alone migrated to Texas. In such circumstances to hope that Texas would not declare itself politically Anglo American, as it was left to become in population and commercial connexion, was idle. How strong the natural current ran in that direction we see from the unanimity of the Texan assemblies. They are all American to a man. If they ever affected to desire independence, it was to force Jonathan to grant them fair terms. This they were in to have got though not without terrifying President Polk, by shaking hands with Captain Elliott. The conditions of the United States were churlish; the grudging Senate of Washington passed them in order that the Texans might demur, that fresh negociations might take place, that thus the matter should again come before congress and allow time and European interference to defeat annexation. President Polk has, however, defeated the purpose of his own Senate, he has out-promised and out manœuvred England, cajoled the Texans into a vote of annexation, and acted thereon promptly by the despatch of ships and regiments to the Rio Grande. Polk has shown himself in this a worthy son of Jackson; indeed, an improvement upon old Hickory, since he has avoided the violence and bloodshed which accompanied the General's seizure of the Floridas. The question now is, whether the British Government and that of France, having failed, will be content to refrain from all further interference.—Will they give up their treaties with Texas? Will Englishmen give up their claim upon Texas, as portion of Mexico, for the 60,000,000 dollars due by Mexico to them? Will these European remain strangers to the settlement of a new frontier between Mexico and the 30th state of the union, or will attempts be made, by negociation at Washington, to settle these in conjunction with the Oregon frontier? Mr. M'Lane, is on his way to England to negotiate the latter affair. The very mission shows a desire on the part of the President to come to some amicable arrangement, and the sooner this is done the better, for the American zeal for territory having been satisfied in the direction of Texas, will now throw itself into the Oregon question with the usual fury of appeals to popular desires. It remains to be seen what attitude will be taken by the American Whigs, by those who stigmatized annexation. If Mexico remain quiet, they will have but weak arguments to bring forward. President Polk's success will add to his popularity, as well as that of the Democrats, and there seems little doubt that those are determined to follow up their victory by reducing the protecting tariff down to a tariff requisite for revenue alone. It seems to be confidently asserted that Mr. Walker will propose this measure at the opening of Congress. Should it take place, it will in some measure reconcile England to the loss of free trade with Texas.—*London Examiner.*

Lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands.—On Saturday evening, some of the elder brethern of the Trinity Board put down an iron tube of two feet six inches in diameter in that part of the Goodwin Sands which is most dangerous, as a preliminary to the erection of a lighthouse thereon. It is on the Calipers and at a short distance from a bank, which forms a steep declivity to the depth of ten fathoms. The tube descended to the depth of 22 feet into the sand in an astonishingly short time, by the application of Dr. Pott's process, in which the atmospheric pressure is the principal agent.

NAVAL RETIREMENT.—The estimate and plan of naval retirement of 300 captains, for which a supplemental vote is required of £15,000, has been just published. It will be seen that a most important alteration is about to be made with respect to the admiral's list, and that, instead of depending on general promotions, the list will be recruited by a system of continued promotions as death vacancies arise; but as the number of admirals at present is 151, and it is proposed to reduce them to 150, it must be allowed to die off before any promotion to the rank will take place.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The *Medical Gazette* states "upon good authority," that there is some prospect of the College of Surgeons throwing open the fellowship, under certain restrictions, to members of 20 years standing without examination, and henceforth to give individuals the option of acquiring it by seniority, or at an earlier period by examination. The plan is not yet matured; but it is said that it will meet with the approbation of a majority of the fellows, as well as of the members of the college.

A Brush between the Austrians and Turks.—The *Cologne Gazette* quotes a letter from the frontier of Bosnia of 12th, stating, that the Bosnians having killed an Austrian cadet, the Captain in command of the cordon near Glina collected a force of a thousand men, with which he entered the Ottoman territory on the 9th, and attacked the Turks, who had assembled in large numbers to resist the invasion. A bloody battle ensued; the Austrians remained masters of the field, but not without having sustained a serious loss. That of the Turks was much greater.

The New American Minister.—The Hon Lewis M'Lane, the new American Minister at this Court, has arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley square.—Mr. M'Lane was favourably known here as Minister 15 years ago, and his being selected at this important juncture will, it is hoped, be found beneficial to the interests of both countries. The fact of his having filled the two highest offices of the state (if we except the Presidency) attests the high opinion entertained of him in his own country.

Flax growing is increasing in Ireland. The crop this year, it is expected will produce about 30,000 tons, valued at nearly £2,000,000.

At the recent Somersetshire Sessions, held at Bridgwater, an old woman, 105 years of age, from Long Ashton, near Bristol, gave evidence in an appeal. The venerable dame was cheerful, and appeared in good health.

Government has purchased Kinterbury estate, near Devonport, for £23,000, on which a new powder magazine is to be erected.

Mr. Edward Bolton Clive, M. P., expired on Tuesday morning at an early hour, at his son's seat, near Croydon. He was a whig in politics, and had for a long series of years represented the city of Hereford.

The actual number of petitions presented against the endowment of Maynooth was 10,245, and the signatures to them amounted to the unprecedented number of 1,288,165.

The Duke of Wellington has had the honour of entertaining the King of Holland during his Majesty's sojourn in this country.

Her Majesty's Visit to Germany.—It is now finally determined that the Court shall remain at Osborne House until the day before the prorogation of parliament. Her Majesty, it is understood, will come to town to prorogue the parliament in person, and the day after will embark at Woolwich on board the Royal yacht for the Continent. Arrangements are in progress in Germany to receive her Majesty with great pomp, and on the grandest scale. Twenty young students of the cadet establishment at Bonberg have been selected to act as court pages during the visit of the Queen of England to Mayence and Coblenz. The most noted singers and musicians are engaged. The Archduke Frederick of Austria has been commissioned by the Emperor to congratulate the Queen of England on her arrival in Germany. A great number of the English nobility have already set out.

Antwerp, July 28.—The greatest bustle exists in this city in consequence of its having been stated that the Queen of England and her consort intended to land here on their way to Gotha, the family residence of Prince Albert. The Soloo brought in her last trip upwards of 100 passengers, of whom 70 found accommodation in the spacious St. Antoine Hotel amongst the latter were Lord Gordon and family, Colonel and Lady Mary Fox, Lord Leveson, Colonel Williamson, and Sir Henry Wynn, &c. The suite of apartments at St. Antoine, usually occupied by the King of Hanover when he visits this place have been reserved for the accommodation of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, commanding the Royal yacht his lordship having taken up his abode in the same quarters during the Queen's visit to Belgium in 1843.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the Queen through the Duke of Wellington, commander-in-chief, has appointed the King of Holland a Field Marshal in the British army—an honour conferred on a brave and liberal monarch, who had in his younger days fought and bled under our national flag against a powerful and common enemy. It is an act in every respect becoming to the nation, and one which will give the greatest satisfaction to the army. The King, as is no doubt known to the majority of our readers, is a general in our army, being next in seniority to General Sir George Nugent, Bart., G.C.B., and by 5 years senior to General Thomas Grosvenor and General the Marquis of Anglesey. His commissions in the British service are dated as follow:—Lieut. Colonel, June 11, 1811; Colonel, Dec 12, 1812; major general, Dec 13, 1813; lieut. general, July 8, 1814; and general July 25, 1814.—*Morning Her.*

TOOTEHILL PARK PROTESTANT OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—AT a meeting of this society on Monday night in the Hall, Mill street, C. H. Horsfall, Esq., in the chair, several speeches were delivered, for the purpose of exposing the alledged interference by the Jesuits in political matters, and by way of caution against the insidious manœuvres of that subtile body in this neighbourhood. The Rev. F. Parry recited the history of the order of Jesus, and that of Ignatus Loyala, its founder. He wished this country to follow the example of France and expel them, as it was highly inconsistent to leave this Protestant country exposed to their machinations, whilst even Popish lands had found it requisite to stop their aggressions. He cautioned the meeting against an order of female Jesuits, called "Sisters of Charity," who were a powerful body, incessantly proselyting to the Church of Rome; and concluded by moving a resolution, hailing with pleasure the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and calling upon our own rulers not to permit the laws of this country, with respect to that order, to be a dead letter, or England would now as in times past, be made their refuge. The Rev. W. R. Hunt seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. The Rev. T. Nolan moved "that this meeting regards the recent expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and that too by a Popish government, as demonstrating, in addition to the facts already on the pages of history, that the existence of that infamous order is totally incompatible with the prosperity of the civil and religious institutions of any Christian country, it being so constituted as to assume any form the circumstances of the times may render necessary for the furtherance of its great objects, the supremacy of the Pope over all nations, and its own encroachments in particular." The Rev. C. Marshall seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried. Several other speeches were delivered, and the meeting then separated.—*Liverpool Mail, Aug. 2.*

Snow in July!—On Tuesday morning last, the surface of country between Bangor and Beibeda, for an extent of three miles at least, was covered with snow to the depth of three inches and upwards.

Mr. Lucas the under secretary for Ireland has resigned his situation, in consequence of ill health.

Since 1813, the production of gold has increased more than tenfold in Russia whilst that of silver has made little progress.

Two hundred of the rich proprietors of Hungary have, in one day, voluntarily consented, from patriotic motives, to be subject to taxation, from which they are now exempt.

We all agree that "in church we should *feel* as equals;" yet, we add, "our grooms should bear in remembrance, that at ten minutes to one, they are to go for our cabs."

Throughout France, Germany, and Prussia, the most favourable expectations are entertained with respect to the produce of the forthcoming harvest.

Lieut. Phillpots, of H.M.S. Hazard, whose conduct during the unhappy conflict in New Zealand is the theme of universal praise, is the son of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

The Quarterly Review says the Emperor of Austria, on the advice of Prince Metternich, is about to endow the Protestant clergy in the German states.

German physiologists affirm that of 20 deaths of men between 18 and 25, 10 originate in the waste of constitution by smoking.

On Tuesday, a lad was killed, at Glasgow, by a brick, which was accidentally dislodged from the top of a chimney undergoing repairs.

A Mrs. King, who takes the title of the "lion Queen," has been exhibiting her daring at Glasgow, by going into the dens of the lions and tigers at Wombwell's menagerie, and compelling them to obey her like so many tamed animals.

By a return just published by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the income of the bishopric of Exeter only amounted last year to £3491 10s 5d. That of Chester is £1,584 1s. 6d.

Frightful case of Hydrophobia.—Last Sunday morning a labourer in the employ of Mr. Hallett, a farmer at Cuckfield, took three horses from the stable and turned them into the field. Shortly afterwards one of the animals began to evince symptoms of Hydrophobia, tearing up the earth, dashing widely about the field, biting the other horses most fearfully, and gnawing the gate posts and rails, seizing the stones in the path with its teeth, and throwing them into the air with great violence. Whilst the fit was on, a boy accidentally passed through the field, and had a most miraculous escape. He was attacked by the infuriated animal, and he may attribute his fortunate escape to his umbrella, which the horse seized with great violence, and tossed it into the air, and then bounded off, leaving the poor boy an opportunity of escape, of which he speedily availed himself. The fit was on him several hours, during which time he had lacerated himself in a shocking manner. At length he became exhausted, and dropped dead in the field. The other horses have since been destroyed.

Importation of Oxen and Sheep from Holland.—On Wednesday morning, two large steamers arrived from Holland in the river Thames, having on board 150 oxen and 300 sheep, all of which were consigned to carcass butchers in Newgate-market. The oxen and sheep are of fine quality. We must take this opportunity to remind the landowners and farmers that Holland, though it exports cattle, is heavier taxed than any country of Europe.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome state that the health of his holiness the Pope is such as to cause very great alarm. He suffers much from a cancer in the nose, with which he has been for some time afflicted. The disease has been latterly somewhat checked, but within the last few days has again acquired fresh violence. Mauro Capelli, Gregoire XVI., appointed cardinal in 1825, was raised to the apostolic chair on Feb. 2, 1834. He was born in 1765, and is consequently now nearly 80 years of age.

FRANCE.—The celebration of the anniversary of the revolution of 1830 commenced in Paris on Sunday, and promised, on the third, the principal day, to be brilliant; but the weather had again become stormy and showery.

IRELAND.

(From the Correspondence of the London Times.)

DUBLIN, August 1.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.

The Fermanagh papers which reached us to day put an end to all doubts respecting the contemplated Orange demonstrations on the 12th of this month. From the report of a preliminary meeting held at Enniskillen on Monday, it appears that this step is taken with the sanction of the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Brooke (heir apparent to the Earl of Farnham), and several other influencial leaders of the Irish Protestant party; in addition to which, it seems by the following proceedings, published in the *Fermanagh Reporter*:—

"A meeting of the district masters, representing and masters of lodges in the district of Enniskillen, Lisbellow, Lisnaskea, Newtownbutler, Roscor, Lisnarick, Churchill, Pettigo, Belleek and Belcoo, was held in Town hall, Enniskillen, on Tuesday last, the 29th instant.

"The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, jun., Grand Chaplain and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ulster.

"The room was crowded to excess with brethern of the institution, who determined to uphold the institution of Orangeism and the constitution.

"The Chairman stated, that the grand object for which the meeting was convened was to appoint a grand master for the country, and at once form a grand lodge to act under the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of Ulster. Any one who had a staunch individual to propose to fill the office, he would feel happy to hear him.

"The Rev. W. Welsh begged leave to say a few words. He had attended a meeting a where several district masters were present, and he would read to them a resolution which they had come to respecting a revival of the Orange Institution, by again soliciting the late members of the Grand Orange Lodge to re-organize themselves.

"The Rev. H. S. Hamilton rose, and said he begged to propose Samuel Yates Johnston, Esq., of Snow-hill, barrister at law, as a most fit and proper person to fill the high office.

"The proposition was seconded, when

"Mr. Johnston stated that he would rather that the late grand officers should be consulted, and know their minds upon the subject of again connecting themselves with the Orange Institution.—He merely threw this out, as more influencial man than he was, might be procured. Yet at the same time none more warm to the cause than he was, did exist. If they failed to procure a greater, they could not discover a truer friend to Orangemen, and he would gladly accept the high honour.—(Tremendous applause.)

"Mr. Alexander, district secretary for Enniskillen, under the Grand Lodge of Ulster, stated that he had listened to the remarks of the different speakers with much satisfaction. He was not against a resuscitation of the late Grand Lodge of Ireland, but he would never advocate a revival of the Grand Lodge of Ireland through and by the men who had betrayed them. (Hear, hear.) The Grand Lodge had forsaken them in the day of their peril, and left them to stand alone in the breach.—(Cheers.) If the officers of the county who were in connection with the Grand Lodge of Ireland would again come forward, let them do so like men, and stand by them as brethren and soldiers. Let their weight and influence be thrown into the Grand Lodge of Ulster—yes, let Ulster be the rallying ground and rendezvous for all. (Cheers.) The Ulster lodge had nobly stood—not in the days when Orangeism shone in its resplendent glory, but when the horizon was dark and cloudy. (Cheers.) The cry was raised in Coleraine, and it was hailed with joy in Enniskillen. He moved that those members of the late Grand Lodge of Ireland be requested to join the Grand Lodge of Ulster, and let that lodge be the Grand Lodge of Ireland. (Applause.)

"After some remarks from Mr. Edward Athill, Rev. W. Welsh, Mr. Wm. Irvine, jun., the Vice Chairman, and others.

"The Rev. Hugh Hamilton stated that the Earl of Enniskillen, the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, and others, had promised to meet at Enniskillen, on a day to be named (we believe early in August), to take the subject into consideration.

"The next subject was that of celebrating the battle of Augkrim on the 12th of August.

"After some desultory conversation, it was passed unanimously:—

"That the several districts in the county do march in Procession to Enniskillen on that day, and arrive here at 12 o'clock,—and having arranged themselves in their places, the senior districts taking the lead, that they do march to the extensive meadow of Mr. Paul Dane (who has kindly placed it at their disposal), at Killyhevlin."

"Passed with unanimous acclamation."

The Subscribers have just received,

25 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL;
15 tons first quality GUANO, in lots to suit purchasers:
50 bbls. and half barrels Genessee sup. FLOUR;
71 bags Round Yellow Corn; 2 tons Redwood;
25 jars and 50 bladders Lorillard's SNUFF;
15 casds Cider VINEGAR. For sale by

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 22, 1845.

The Church.

THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON, accompanied by his chaplain the Rev. Mr. King and the Rev. Dr. Alley, of St. Andrews, arrived in town on Saturday evening, from an Episcopal visitation to the County of Charlotte, where his Lordship held confirmations during the past week at Saint Stephens, and Saint Andrews, Campo Bello, Grand Manan, and Saint Davids.

On Sunday morning in Trinity Church his Lordship preached a plain, practical, and truly evangelical sermon upon faith, in which he alluded to the holy rite of Confirmation about to be administered there on the following day.

At Portland in the evening, his Lordship confirmed 78 persons, and afterwards addressed them in a feeling and most impressive manner upon the open profession of religion which they had then made, the duty of henceforth maintaining that profession by a religious life and conversation, and particularly inculcated the great but much neglected duty of christian charity, both towards members of other religious denominations, and towards political opponents. We regret our inability to give a faithful report of this part of his lordship's address.

Yesterday his Lordship confirmed 68 persons in Trinity Church, and in the afternoon explained the constitution and objects of the Church Society to a meeting of the members of the Church of England in this parish, assembled for that purpose.—*Observer.*

CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

A Special General Meeting of the Church Society was held, pursuant to public notice, on Tuesday 19th instant, at the National School House. Present—The LORD BISHOP, President; the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice PARKER, the Master of the Rolls, the Solicitor General, and WM. SCOVIL, Esq., Vice-Presidents; WM. J. BEDELL, Esq., Treasurer. Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of St. John; Rev. C. MILNER, Rector of Westfield; Rev. Dr. ALLEY, Rector of St. Andrews; Rev. F. COSTER, Rector of Carleton; Rev. H. N. ARNOLD, Rector of Sussex; Rev. S. D. L. STREET, Rector of Woodstock; Rev. Wm. HARRISON, Rector of Portland; Rev. W. C. SCOVIL, Rector of Kingston; Rev. J. W. DISBROW, Rector of Dumfries; Rev. J. M. STIRLING, Rector of Maugerville; Rev. W. SCOVIL, Rector of Norton; Rev. A. STEWART, Curate of St. John; Rev. J. M'GHEE, Curate of St. Andrews; Rev. J. W. ROBERTS, Curate of Fredericton; Rev. A. KING, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop; Rev. W. BULLOCK, Rector of Digby, and Rev. R. ARNOLD, Rector of Parrsboro' in the Diocese of Nova Scotia; together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen members of the Church.

The Lord Bishop having been called to the Chair on the motion of the Hon. the Chief Justice, his Lordship opened the meeting by an address explanatory of the business to be brought before it.

The following Resolutions were passed:

On the motion of the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker—

That this meeting of the Church Society under the Presidency and superintendence of the first Bishop of the Province, is an event which every Churchman should regard with feelings of great satisfaction and thankfulness to God.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Alley—

The proceedings of the important Parish of St. John to the Diocesan Society is received and acknowledged by this meeting with the most perfect cordiality:—this meeting being convinced that great benefits will result to the Church, not only from an increase of the funds of the Society, and of its powers of usefulness, but from the co operation of so large a body of Churchmen.

The Secretary having read the Constitution of the Society, together with the alterations proposed to be made therein, as agreed upon between the Lord Bishop and the Committee appointed to confer with his Lordship thereupon. It was resolved

On motion of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, seconded by Robert F. Hazen, Esquire—

That this meeting having heard the alterations proposed to be made in the Constitution of the Society, approves of the same, and recommends the adoption of them to the Annual Meeting.

His Lordship having left the Chair, and the Chief Justice having taken the same, it was resolved

On motion of James Peters, Junr. Esq., seconded by the Hon. the Solicitor General—

That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully offered to the Lord Bishop for his kindness in presiding at this meeting, and for his able conduct in the Chair.

His Lordship having acknowledged this vote of thanks, dissolved the meeting.

F. COSTER, Secretary.

St. John, August 20, 1845.

The following subscriptions were received:

	DONATIONS.	SUB'S.
Hon. Mr. Justice Parker,	£25 0 0	£5 0 0
L. B. Botsford, Esq., M.D.	. . .	2 0 0
Rev. I. W. D. Gray,	. . .	3 0 0
F. A. Wiggins, Esq.,	10 0 0	5 0 0
George Blatch, Esq.,	. . .	1 0 0
James Peters, jun. Esq.	10 0 0	3 10 0
George P. Peters, Esq. M.D.	10 0 0	2 10 0
H. Boyer Smith, Esq.,	. . .	2 10 0
James Robertson, Esq.,	. . .	5 0 0
Major Poyntz,	. . .	2 0 0
Noah Disbrow, Esq.,	. . .	5 0 0
John V. Thurgar, Esq.,	. . .	2 10 0
John Paddock, Esq., M.D.	. . .	2 0 0
John M. Robinson, Esq.,	. . .	2 10 0
Samuel J. Scovil, Esq.,	. . .	2 10 0
Robert F. Hazen, Esq.,	. . .	3 10 0
George Wheeler, Esq.,	. . .	2 0 0
Edward L. Jarvis, Esq.	. . .	2 0 0

His Lordship left this city on Wednesday in company with the Rector, to visit the Parishes of St. Martins and Simonds. Divine Service was performed in Quaco on the evening of Wednesday, as also at the Church in Loch Lomond on the afternoon of Thursday.

His Lordship leaves town for Norton and Hampton to-morrow, where he holds Confirmation on Sunday; Monday, consecrates the new Church at Upham, 11 A.M.; Tuesday, holds Confirmation at Sussex, 11 A. M., and at Studholm in the afternoon of the same day; Wednesday, Confirmation at Springfield, 11 A. M., and at Kingston, 4 P. M., of the same day. His Lordship returns to Fredericton on the morning of Thursday, taking the steamer at the head of the Reach.

We understand that the Rev. James M'GHEE, of St. Andrews, is to take charge of the Parishes of St. Martin's and Upham, and the Rev. ROBERT ARNOLD, of Parrsboro' N. S. is to be removed to the Parish of Westmoreland, in this Diocese.

AUGUST MAIL.—The first August Mail arrived at Halifax on Friday last by the steamer *Hibernia*, in ten and a half days from Liverpool, bringing 128 passengers, among whom were Mr W. G. Lawrence, Merchant, of this city. The Mail arrived here on Monday; by it we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 16th instant, from which various extracts will be found copied into our present number.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—Accounts are stated to have been received in the United States that Mexico was on the point of declaring War against that country; a communication to that effect having been made to the Mexican Congress. It is quite certain that America is concentrating all her disposable forces on the Texian frontier, and now that the Union has been declared, will no doubt cross the country for the borders of Mexico.

Some American papers state positively that the declaration of war had been made by Mexico, but this must be incorrect, as the Congress alone have that authority, and our latest dates only intimate that the position of government had just been laid before that body, also recommending an immediate declaration of war.

The iron steam ship *Great Britain* arrived at New York on Sunday the 10th instant, having been 14 days 21 hours on her passage from Liverpool to that port.

BAD CROPS.—We regret to hear from various parts of the country that the potatoe crop will be a partial failure, in consequence of their having within a few days been struck with some disease: the tops are all cut off as with a heavy frost, and the disorder appears to strike immediately to the roots. The farmers will be severe sufferers on this account, as they are obliged, where the blight has occurred, to take their crops, half matured, immediately from the ground. A large part of the wheat crop is also affected by that destructive insect the weevil.

DANCING.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. DEUCHAR, in this days paper, as instructor in the above polite accomplishment.—We are informed that his system of instruction is the most modern, and highly approved of by those parents who have had their families under his tuition.

CIRCUS.—The performances of Messrs. Rockwell and Stone's equestrian troop will close at the Circus to-morrow evening, being the last for the season.

A dreadful accident has occurred on Lake Erie, by the collision of two Canadian steamers, one of which, the *Kent*, was cut down, and sunk with many of her passengers. It was about half past 3 o'clock a. m. and is said to be the result of carelessness, as the boat recognized each other light, when six miles distant, yet no efforts would appear to have been made to avoid a collision.

NEW SHIPS.—On Wednesday last, was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. Wm. and R. Wright, a splendid ship of about 800 tons, called the "Miscete."

A fine copper fastened, faithfully built, and beautifully modelled barque of about 260 tons, called the "Flirt," was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. David Bradshaw, at Quaco, on the 1st instant, and towed into this port a few days ago.

A fine new ship of 383 tons, called the "Chester," built by Mr. John Milner, of Granville, (N. S.) for Messrs. Lyman & Ray, of this city, was towed into port last week.

Distressing Casualty at Annapolis, N.S.—Last Saturday morning, James and William sons of James Gray, Esquire, of Annapolis, left their home for school; when it was out, they, with another lad, went to the dock to bathe—William, the youngest boy, incautiously ventured out too far: the place they were in, being dangerous, and a strong current running at the time, he began to sink: James, seeing his brother in so imminent danger went to save him, but, alas! both were drowned. This melancholy occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the town-ship, and filled the parents hearts with sorrow and affliction. They were lads of great promise—the eldest aged twelve years, and the youngest nine—and universally beloved by their numerous relatives and friends, who deeply condole with their bereaved parents in this sudden and mournful dispensation of Divine Providence.—*New Brunswicker.*

The Montreal Courier says that one of the locks presence Canal boats, the *Quebec*, belonging to the Quebec Forwarding Company, was blown up on the 11th, a few miles above Lachine and that four or five men were drowned in consequence of the explosion. She is said to have had a very valuable cargo of goods on board.

Singular match at Cricket.—Arms v. Legs.—A match, which from its novel character attracted an immense number of spectators, was played last week in the cricket ground of the Railway Tavern, at Reading. The players, on one side, consisted of eleven, with only one arm each; while on the other side each had but one leg—having a wooden one—One of the umpires had lost both his arms, and the other had "not a leg to stand upon." A referee was selected who had neither arms nor legs!—At the commencement of the play the "odds" were in favour of the one arms, notwithstanding the single legs had many backers. During the first innings, in consequence of the soft nature of the ground from the late rains, no less than three legs were broken, but these were soon "set" without the aid of a medical man, a neighbouring carpenter skilfully performing the "operation." At the termination of the game score stood thus:—The single legs, 1st innings, 25; 2nd innings, 46—total 71. The one arms, 1st innings, 50; 2nd innings, 60—total, 110. The players dined between the innings at the Railway Tavern.

[From the Brockville, (U. C.) Statesman, Aug. 7.]

We have received the 8th number of the '*Shield*,' published at Montreal, by Mr. Devlin. It is an Irish Roman Catholic paper, and supports the administration of Lord Metcalfe. We are as is well known, decidedly opposed to the Roman Catholic Religion, as not being consistent with Reason, Liberty, or Revealed Religion. In these views we are conscientious; and every Protestant must entertain them, although he may not be equally honest in their avowal. Roman Catholics, too, if conscientious, must necessarily believe the Protestant Religion to be a dangerous novelty. It is idle to disguise the fact, this is the belief of all conscientious men, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants.—But is this any reason why they should not act together in matters secular? We think not. In all matters of political life, we see no reason why the professors of both Creeds should not harmonize in promoting the public weal; and for own parts we feel no hesitation in denouncing the individual, as an intolerant bigot, who would curtail the liberties of his fellow man, on account of a difference in relig