

mies, with an invitation to visit Constantinople, and there treat of the high interests of Turkey and Egypt.

THE TURKISH FLEET IN THE HANDS OF THE EGYPTIANS. On the 8th of July, the Sultan's death was known at Alexandria. On the 9th a Turkish corvette, arrived, having on board the Nezh Bey, keaga of the captain Pacha, charged to announce to the Viceroy the presence of the captain Pacha, at Slahio, 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 sent a steamer to the captain Pacha. On the 10th, Astriff Effendi, sent by the young Sultan to announce his father's death to the Viceroy, arrived at Alexandria. The Ausburg Gazette of the 22d inst. states, that the two fleets, Turkish and Egyptian, would sail to Constantinople together, to overthrow the new order of things.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartists have done sad work at Birmingham. Mob law prevailed there for two or three days, until the dragoons were put on guard, and a strong Military force was employed to protect lives and property. The Birmingham Journal is full of details. The windows of the prison were demolished, shops and houses sacked, and the whole town placed in a state of great anxiety and fear.

The premises of Mr. Legget, upholsterer, were attacked and demolished, and immense rolls of bed ticking rolled out and burned. Next the lamps were all put out, and many of them demolished. The houses of Mr. Arthur Dakin, tea dealer, Mr. Horton, silver smith, and Mr. Parks, tobacconist, were next demolished. The windows of the latter were battered to pieces with silver candlesticks taken from Mr. Horton's establishment. Another party were busily engaged in battering in the houses of Mr. Allen, biscuit maker, Mr. Perkins, head borough of Birmingham, brushmaker; Mr. Arnold, porkshop; Mr. Pountney, grocer; Mr. C. Heath, cheesemonger; Mr. Walton, butcher; Mr. Fincher, leather seller; Mr. Bliss, Spread Eagle, an individual who had never rendered himself obnoxious—his and Mr. Walton's house were but slightly injured. They were about attacking Mr. Wainwright's, liquor merchant, corrupted them, but not before they demolished a magnificent lamp recently put up; Mrs. Marty's, cutler; and Mr. Bank's druggists, had the whole of their fronts destroyed, their property pillaged and other-ent's, Nelson Hotel, was next assailed, the windows and doors being forced in.

The establishments of Mr. Bourne and Mr. Legget were then set fire to, and were totally consumed, amidst the hellish yells of the rabble. The mob had at this time had the streets to themselves about three hours, and their further progress was interrupted by the arrival of sixty metropolitan police, who rushed upon the mob, sword in hand, and disposed of one body of them. Two squadrons of dragoons also made their appearance, and soon succeeded in clearing the streets. The damage done is computed at about £40,000. The spectacle presented the next day was truly appalling. All business was suspended, and a strong disposition was manifested by the mob to renew their violence; but the military and police succeeded in preventing any further outrages. A large number of arrests were made, but only against a few was the evidence sufficient to authorise their detention.

In the Lords, when the matter was brought forward by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne had some sharp shooting. Lord Melbourne was greatly excited. The Duke in his remarks said:

"After a disgraceful riot had existed for more than a week—he believed for more than ten days this large town, one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the Kingdom, holding property to an immense amount, and containing a population of the most respectable inhabitants, had been treated as a town taken by storm. Taken by storm had he said! He had never heard of—such outrages as had been committed last night under the eyes of the magistracy."

Viscount Melbourne instantly rose with every sign of great excitement and said—

"Why does the noble duke say that? (Loud cries did these things happen? the night before last. (Hear, hear.)—How is it possible that the Government could have hitherto done anything in the matter? (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Why does the noble duke say that nothing has been done? Why should he suppose that nothing will be done by the government? (Hear, hear.)"

During the time these riots have occurred in every step possible has been taken by the government to prevent such outrage. What is the noble duke imagines the government to do? My lords I say that

government have never neglected their duty—(laughter from the opposition)—with regard to the preservation of peace—(hear, hear,—and the noble duke has no right to assume that we shall neglect our duty in future. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Wellington—I say, my lords, that these riots have prevailed for the last ten days, and no steps have been taken to put them down effectually—to punish the magistrates who have neglected their duty, or those who have taken part in the riots, several of whom are now in Warwick jail. (Hear, hear.)

The Chartists have appeared also in great force at Stockton, Newcastle, Leeds, Bradford, Stockport, &c. Troops were on the march for all the infected districts. At Stockton a man goes round with a bell and after ringing it, he makes proclamation nearly in the following words: "Slaves and fellow countrymen! You will attend a meeting, this evening at—where you will have an opportunity to hear plans for an organization for obtaining rights so long kept from you—equal rights—which are now kept from you by the bludgeon or the bayonet. Come out, fellow slaves, and let us teach the usurpers their duty. God save the people!"

In Leeds, Bradford, &c. men go round and ask subscriptions to aid the "reform cause," and if they are refused they mark down in a book kept for the purpose the names, residences, &c. of those who refused to contribute, with a threat which there is no difficulty in understanding. Several have been arrested who were engaged in this practice.

At Stockport the Chartists took possession of the Church on Sunday. The night previous one of their leaders remarked "that they had been called infidels, and he proposed that to show they were not, the whole who were there assembled should then adjourn to meet the next day at 9 o'clock, then proceed in a body to church." This they did, and fifteen hundred formed in procession and marched to the church and took possession of every seat.

The rioters are led on by a set of scoundrels, who when they have got them into danger, desert and leave them.

It is proposed by the Chartists, to hold a national holiday for a month, which is to be called the "Sacred Month," during which time no labour shall be performed. To an inquiry in what manner the workmen and their families were to be supported during the holiday a Chartist answered: "There is bread and beef enough in the land, and we have force enough to procure it." The Rev. Mr. Stephens, the Chartist, is advising the people against the national holiday. He tells them that a national holiday means a national fight, and the insurrection of the weakest and most disordered part of the nation against the other portions that are united as one body, and guided by one head. He says if they can fight against the odds, they are stiffer chaps than he took them for.—He seems to have learned wisdom since his arrest.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—On the 23d, Lord John Russell said, "It was the intention of the Government to lay on the table of the House immediately an additional estimate, to allow of an increase of each infantry regiment from 739 to 800 men. This estimate would provide for an increase of the numerical force of the army to the extent of about 5,000 men. The sum which would be required for the maintenance of the additional force up to April next, would not exceed £75,000. The constant call for military aid from various parts of the country, especially from all the north of England, and the impossibility, at all events the extreme danger, of diminishing the military force in the colonies, especially in Canada, made it, in the opinion of the Government, a duty incumbent on them to ask for this additional force."

A bill for the advance of £10,000, from the treasury, for the establishment of a police force in Birmingham, was brought forward, and read a first time.

The Chamber of Peers of France, had passed sentence on the insurgents. Barbes alone was condemned to death and the rest to different degrees of punishment. The sentence of Barbes was, contrary to the advice of his ministers, changed by the King to confinement at the galleys for life. The celebration of the three days had passed over without any material incident.

The East India Company at London, on the morning of July 31st, received the important news, over-tory of what has already reached the United States, and that the Chinese trade had been totally stopped, and British merchants made prisoners by the Chinese authorities.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who so long resided in Syria, died at Djoun on the 23d of June.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin died at Cheltenham on the 23d of July. He stood 5th on the navy list.

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

Lady Charlotte Jane Dundas, grand-daughter of the Earl of Fitzwilliam, has succeeded, as lady of the Queen's bed-chamber to Lady Flora Hastings, deceased.

The Cathedral of Bruges, a beautiful edifice, has been totally destroyed by fire.

London was visited, July 18th, with a tremendous storm of wind and rain, which raged for several hours.

On Wednesday the 17th, the Birmingham riots were discussed in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell gave explanations vindicating their appointment and their proceedings. Other members however, reiterated the charges against them, of neglecting their duty.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.—On the evening of July 31, the over land mail from the East had just reached London.—Letters from China, April 15th, state that "the trade at China had stopped, and her Majesty's Superintendent, and some of the British merchants, are taken prisoners by the Chinese authorities. The prisoners had not been allowed food or water for many days, when her Majesty's Superintendent, Captain Elliott, required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, guaranteeing them payment for the same. The quantity delivered up was estimated at two millions of rupees; but neither Captain Elliott nor the merchants had been released up to the date of these advices.

Plymouth was visited with a most tremendous gale, 18th July, by which one vessel was driven on the rocks, crew saved.—A brig was also driven ashore; and much damage done to the shipping. It was feared that the ship Caroline, with 150 passengers for Australia, and a convict ship for the same destination, were lost.

Prospects of the Harvest.—The Hay is chiefly in—some of it in the South has suffered by the continued rains. In the extreme north, a good deal is still in the fields, but on the whole I am persuaded there will be a fair crop. For wheat and all other grain the prospect is good—and if we have now, what we have reason to expect, warre weather, there will be an abundant harvest. We have had, and still have a great deal of wet weather, which, if it continues, will do great injury to the ripening crops.

Marine News continued from page 74.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Schns. Esperance, Aricbat—dry fish; Lady Fanning, Country Harbour—materials saved from the Am. brig Halcyon, ashore at New Harbour, (previously reported) passenger, Capt. Webster, late of the Halcyon; Maria, Audet, Gaspe, dry fish to Creighton and Grassie.

Wednesday—Schns. Temperance; Smith, Labrador, 15 days—full fare, fish; Gracious, Glasgow, do. 14 days—fish, oil, and salmon, to D. Cronan; Industry, Simpson, Boston, 4 days—flour & tobacco, to J. Esson, Bauld & Gibson, & others, 11 passengers.

CLEARED

Thursday—Sarah, Lark, St. John, N. B.—assorted cargo, by J. Fairbanks, W. M. Allan, & others.

Friday—New Union, Chase, Baltimore—sugar and lemons, by D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; Temperance, M'Phee, Richibucto, N. B.—assorted cargo, by Fairbanks & Allison and others; St. Lawrence, Marraud, London—do by Creighton & Grassie.

Saturday—Halcyon, Robbins, West Indies—fish, &c. by M. B. Almor; James, Stowe, Trinidad—do. by Saltus & Wainwright; Georgia, Marshall, Jamaica—do. by D. E. Starr & Co. Pictou, Ferran, Fogo, N. F.—assorted cargo by P. Furlong.

MEMORANDA.

GRAVESEND, 19th ult.—Sailed, John and William, Howard, Halifax.

AT DEAL, 20th ult.—Alonzo, Dey, for Halifax.

LONDON, 27th ult.—Loading Thalia, Shand, for Halifax, 29th, Prince George, Foster, for do.

LIVERPOOL, Adv. 1st inst. ships, Brenda and Rowland, for Halifax. Sid. 23d, Sabella, Moser, Yarmouth.

AT PORTSMOUTH, hence, 26 days. Sid. 25th ult. H. M. Steamer Columbia, for Halifax and West Indies, calling at Plymouth to complete her crew, being 40 men short of her complement.

Barque Acadian, Auld, was to leave Greenock 20th inst. for Halifax.

Barque John Porter sailed from Liverpool 31st ult. for Halifax—struck on a bank and was obliged to put back.

Schn. Triumph, Potter, from St. John, N. B. bound to Halifax, cargo salt, &c. put into Port Lator Harbour 16th, inst.—on coming out on the 18th, struck a ledge and sunk, vessel got up and towed into the Harbour.

AUCTION.

BRIG HALCYON.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

TO-MORROW, Thursday, at the Commercial Wharf, at 12 o'clock.

THE MATERIALS of the American brig Halcyon, on, L. Webster, Master, wrecked at Country Harbor. Consisting of—Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, &c. &c.

All in good order, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters and all concerned. August 28.