Amelioration of Africa.

Amongst the numerous vessels loading at this port for all parts of the globe, there is one lying in the Trafalgar Dock, just on the eve of departure upon a most interesting mission. She is a small steam vessel named the Ethiope, destined for Western Africa, to attempt the formation of commercial intercourse with the interior of that benighted continent by the annual ascent of the Niger and other principal rivers, and through these means to prepare the way for the introduction of civilization. The proposal has recently been laid before the public, in a pamphlet, by Robt. Jamieson, Esq., of this town, who it will be recollected, pointed out with too much of prophetic accuracy, the errors which led to the deplorable results of the late Government expedition—and who has undertaken to test the probability of establishing such an intercourse, by a three year's prosecution of the enterprise, upon the faith of a guarantee fund being subscribed to cover that excess of outlay over returns which may be expected at the commencement of intercourse with a people who have not yet felt the stimulous of commercial demand—and who cannot, therefore, be expected to possess in the first instance, any considerable quantity of surplus productions. Mr. Jamieson bases the enterprise however, on the principle, that if a regular demand be kept up, the natives will be stimulated by it to habits of industry, and will thus have every succeeding year a greater amount of produce to exchange for European merchandise—until the intercourse becomes extensive, maturely beneficial, and lasting. It is intended that an account of rivers ascended, of towns visited, and of trade transacted, shall be printed and circulated annually among the subscribers.

Subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund have been commenced in London—and we beg to direct the attention of our townsmen to an enterprise of which may be said, [illegible] amelioration that may flow an increased intercourse with the civilized world.

From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a meeting is about to be held for the promotion of the views of Mr. Jamieson, which we trust will be attended by all parties interested, commercially, or from philanthropic motives, in the welfare of Africa. It is a noble and spirited effort which that gentleman is making, to introduce to European intercourse, and future civilization, an entire people hitherto supposed to be at once inaccessible and intractable, and we know of no man more likely, by his energy and past experience, to ensure the success of such an effort. He ought not, however, to have thrown upon him the entire cost of an undertaking so arduous; and we trust that the merchants of Liverpool will not hang back from the duty of supporting him.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE COD FISHERIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The discovery of North America, and the commencement of the cod fishery on its coast, were nearly contemporaneous. As early as the year 1515, numbers of French, Spanish and Portuguese ships frequented the banks of Newfoundland. The English already engaged in the fisheries along the shores of Iceland, had not as yet made a push into those more distant western seas. In the early part of the 17th century, England began to estimate the exhaustless fisheries of North America at their real value, as matter for great national consideration; and thus, during the successive reigns of Edward VI., Elizabeth, James, and William and Mary, various acts of Parliament were passed and regulations made for their encouragement and protection. But, notwithstanding the increased value of the fisheries thus fostered by the parent state, and carried on by the colonists of New England and Newfoundland, both, together, were in magnitude less than those followed by the French before the conquest of Cape Breton. France, by these fisheries alone, increased her navy to an extent that rendered it formidable to all Europe. From the journal of Sir Wm. Pepperell, who commanded the New England troops at the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, it appears that the value of one year's fishery in the North American seas, which depended on France possessing Cape Breton, was £1,000,000 sterling. Compared with this, the most promising phases which the fisheries of the island have assumed, at any time since its colonization by England, are but melancholy and deplorable. At the present moment they have reached the very lowest point of depression. Can nothing be done to breathe into them life and vigour; Are croakers ever to be listened to, and their lazy, self seeking, self ruling policy to be adopted? We trust not. A scheme for forming a Joint Stock Company to carry on the cod and seal fisheries from Louisburg, is shortly to be brought under the consideration of some mercantile men, by N. H. Martin, Esqr., a gentleman intimately conversant with the trade of that Island; and we entertain no doubt of its practicability.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.*

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—The ship Vicksburg, Capt. Berry, which arrived at New York on Thursday from New Orleans, on the 6th August, lat. 26 27, lon. 87 46, fell in with an open boat, containing seven persons and took them on board. They proved to be the Captain and Crew of the British schooner Orange, which was lost on the voyage from Jamaica for Matanzas. Their names were as follows: Alexander McDonald, master; William Young, mate; Edward Cook, Richard Evans, John Brown, William Roscoe, seamen; and Robert Wilkinson, cook. They had been thirteen days in the boat, which was only fourteen feet long. When fallen in with they were in a very exhausted state, and three of them had to be lifted on board. The youngest of them, William Roscoe, was totally insensible, and although every exertion was made to restore him, he survived but about three hours, and at sunset his body was committed to the deep. During the first night the mate was delirious, but has since, as well as the rest, nearly regained his health. Their thirst was excessive, and great care was taken in giving them water at first, and it was not until the third day that it was satisfied, at which time each person had taken about three gallons of water.

Capt. McDonald stated that on the 24th of July, at 2, A. M., when in lat. 22 45, lon. 85 4, his schooner was capsized in a sudden squall from the Eastward. The lanyards of the weather rigging were immediately cut away, but the ballast having shifted, and the sails and masts being in the water it was impossible to right the vessel. Fortunately, when she capsized, the jolly boat being in the bottom of the long boat, turned over, and all hands succeeded in getting into it, and got clear of the vessel, which almost at the same moment disappeared. They were then left to the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water or even an oar. Part of one of the masts was made use of to steer with, and the boat was kept before the wind till daylight.

During the day, the linings and foot boards were taken off and converted into a mast, on which was spread the captain's shirt for a sail, and the boat was steered in a southerly direction with the hope of falling in with land. In the afternoon a barque was seen to the westward, steering towards them, and when about two miles off, hove to for a short time; then hauled southerly for about half an hour, but before sunset she again steered westward, [illegible] They were, however, soon afterwards gratified with the sight of the ship which afforded them relief, on board of which they received every care and attention.—*New York paper.*

[The Orange belonged to Halifax, N. S.]

Sale of Permits to Cut Timber.—The Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts sold in this city, yesterday, permits to cut timber on thirty townships or tracts of public lands on the St. John river, reserving a strip of two miles bordering on the river. The permits allow the privilege of cutting for one team estimated at fifteen hundred tons. Thirty teams were permitted. It was arranged at the sale that the price of stumpage a ton should be $1 25, but the right of selection of the place for operating was put up at auction. The bonuses bid for the right of selection varied from $535 down to $10. There were two bids over $500, five over $200, four over $100, and the remainder below $100. All bids less than $50, were required to make up that sum for teamage. The whole amount of bonus and teamage bid and paid was £1031. The amount of bonus without tonnage $2,481. The permits are we learn generally distributed among actual operators.—*Bangor Whig, Aug. 15th.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1844.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The second August Mail, with dates to the 20th of that month, brought to Halifax by the steam ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Ryrie, in the remarkably rapid passage of ten days and 8 or 9 hours, was received in this City early yesterday morning.

The Queen was safely delivered, and we are happy to state that both Her Majesty and the Royal infant were doing remarkably well. The particulars of this interesting national event are subjoined.

Parliament had adjourned to the first week in September, when after the delivery of the decision of the Judges in the case of the Queen vs. O'Connell and others, the prorogation would immediately take place.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in England, for all sums under £20, except in cases of fraud. This event is hailed generally with great satisfaction.

The French Squadron, under Prince de Joinville, had bombarded Tangier, in the Empire of Morocco.

Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, is stated in a letter from Alexandria, to have abdicated in favour of his son Ibrahim. Old Mehemet, it is likewise announced, intends to retire to the city of Mecca, (the birth place of Mahomet,) to spend the remainder of his days.

The steam-ship Great Western, Captain Matthews, sailed from Liverpool on the 17th, for New-York, with 132 passengers, and a larger amount of freight than she has taken out on any previous occasion.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter, August 20.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

We are most happy to announce that, on Tuesday morning the 6th inst. at ten minutes before eight o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince at Windsor Castle.

In the room with her Majesty were, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. And in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also the Lady in Waiting on the Queen.

At half-past eight o'clock, the following official bulletin was issued:—

"*Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844, Half-past Eight, a. m.*

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince this morning, at fifty minutes past seven o'clock.

"Her Majesty and infant are perfectly well.

"JAMES CLARK, M. D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M. D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D."

Intimation of her Majesty's illness was forwarded from Windsor Castle [illegible] at 20 minutes [illegible] by the electric telegraph, and was received at the Home-office at a quarter-past seven. Summonses, which had been previously prepared, were immediately forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Wharncliffe, and other Cabinet Ministers, requesting them to proceed forthwith to Windsor.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Earl De La Warr, Lord Chamberlain; and the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Lyndhurst, were the first to arrive at Windsor, having left town by a special train, which arrived at the Slough terminus of the Great Western railway at 25 minutes past eight o'clock. The Ministers and Officers of State immediately proceeded to the Castle in one of the royal carriages and four, which was in readiness.

Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley arrived shortly afterwards, having travelled from town by a second special train. The Duke of Wellington arrived at the castle soon after nine o'clock, the noble Duke having travelled from town by a third special train. The Bishop of London arrived by the day mail train after all was over.

The Ministers of course, did not arrive at the Castle until her Majesty had given birth to a Prince. The necessary forms having afterwards been gone through, Sir James Graham and his colleagues immediately left Windsor, and arrived in town at half-past 11 o'clock. Sir Robert Peel waited some time longer, and returned to Whitehall Gardens at a quarter-past one o'clock.

On the return of the Ministers to town, summonses were immediately issued, by direction of Lord Wharncliffe for holding a Privy Council, at three o'clock. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and most of the Cabinet Ministers. The Archbishop of Canterbury was directed by the Council to prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery.

The Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock, and the bells of the metropolitan churches rang merry peals during the morning.

In the course of the day several special messengers were sent off to foreign courts to announce the auspicious event.

It was exactly at half-past eight o'clock when the welcome intelligence was made known at Windsor of her Majesty's delivery, by the firing of a gun, and at the same time the official bulletin was published. The information was thus rapidly distributed through every part of Windsor, which was followed during the whole of the morning by the ringing of bells and firing of guns at intervals.

The Royal Infant is spoken of as one of the strongest and most robust children given birth to by our beloved Sovereign. Some of the newspapers are giving currency to a rumour, that the infant prince is to be created Duke of Kent, but we cannot learn that there is any truth in the report. In the *Court Circular* Prince Albert speaks of the royal infant as the future Duke of York, which, in all probability will be the title he will receive.

Her Majesty and the Royal Infant continued wonderfully well all day, and her Majesty's condition was so satisfactory to the physicians and other medical attendants that they did not think it at all necessary to publish any further bulletin until nine o'clock the following morning.

Her Majesty's accouchement took place in Princess Charlotte's room, overlooking the Garden Terrace.

Windsor was illuminated in the evening, the preparations being on as extensive a scale as the shortness of time would permit.

The Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle at a quarter-past eight o'clock, from her residence, Frogmore Lodge, and remained until four o'clock in the afternoon.

[illegible] and gentry residing in the vicinity [illegible] The [illegible] called during the day to make inquiry [illegible] all parts of the Queen.

[illegible] country with the birth of a Prince was received [illegible] usual demonstrations of joy throughout the metropolis and throughout the [illegible] satisfaction, and with [illegible] affectionate loyalty.

Mrs. Perkins, the female who has received the appointment of wet nurse to the infant Prince, and who was delivered of a fine boy at the residence of Lady Barrington, at the wardrobe tower in the upper ward, within the precincts of the Castle, on Friday se'nnight, was removed between ten and eleven o'clock, in a close carriage, to the royal residence, to be in attendance on the royal infant.

Mrs. Lilly will be her Majesty's monthly nurse; Mrs. Driscol, nurse to the royal infant; and Miss Whiting, daughter of one of the Queen's pages of the back stairs, is appointed one of the rockers in the royal nursery.

Her Majesty signed the commission for giving the royal assent to various bills on Tuesday morning about five o'clock, scarcely three hours before her accouchement! The commission was dispatched by the Lord Chancellor to her Majesty by a special messenger, who went by the nine o'clock train from Paddington on Monday evening. It was mentioned to the Queen that a commission requiring her signature had arrived, but that she need not sign it until the following morning. About five o'clock, however, feeling that her accouchement was fast approaching, and with that presence of mind so characteristic of her, recollecting that an important public document was in the castle awaiting her signature, she immediately directed it to be brought, and although not free from pain and anxiety, affixed her signature with the same freedom of hand as usual, to the commission, and all sheets of parchment upon which the names of bills were inscribed. As there were seven skins of parchment, the signature of the Queen was required to be as often repeated. This is another instance of her Majesty's ready attention to public affairs, regardless of her own personal suffering.

The following is a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen and the happy birth of a Prince, to be used at the morning and evening service, after the general Thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels of England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 11th day of August instant, or the Sunday after the receipt by the ministers of such churches or chapels shall render the same.

"O Merciful Lord and heavenly Father, of whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for this great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Prince from all ever is hurtful to either body or soul; and as he grows in his age, so let him, as he advances in years, with true humbleness of heart and every Christian virtue. Regard with especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be found partakers of everlasting glory. Implant our hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy loving mercies, and give us grace to show forth our loyalty in fulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, and brotherly love one towards another, and Christian obedience to Thy commandments; we, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The bulletins have continued in the highest degree satisfactory.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Shortly after our last publication the agreeable intelligence was communicated that her Majesty had been safely delivered of a Prince, a circumstance which has excited a feeling of universal joy at home, which will doubtless be heartily responded to by the British possessions abroad. The event is personally and politically a subject of congratulation, as it strengthens the stability of the Crown, by providing another pledge for the continuance in the direct succession, and creates more homely sympathies of all classes of people in the domestic character of their Sovereign. Some doubt has been raised whether the infant will be styled Duke of York, or will have that title, with the dignity of Prince of Wales. Prince Albert, it seems, calls him Duke of York, and we suppose that is confirmatory of the hereditary title. At all events, by whatever style or title the young Prince may be known, we have little apprehension that his education will be any other than such as will enable him worthily to occupy the high station which he may hereafter be called upon to fulfil, and which would contribute to the happiness of Her Majesty's private life, and the safety, honour and welfare of the Sovereign and her dominions.

The parliamentary session has been practically brought to a close, though there has been no prorogation, both Houses having adjourned to the beginning of the ensuing month, in order to allow those of the judges, who are now on their respective circuits, time to make up their judgment on the Writ of Error, moved by O'Connell and his fellow prisoners. It is supposed that this judgment will be unanimous in favour of the Crown, and that the government having thus been empowered to show that the repeal agitation is decidedly unlawful, and that the bare attempt to dismember the British empire will not longer be tolerated, will shortly release the prisoners from their confinement, where, however, they are enjoying "health, wealth, peace and happiness." Some of the repealers in parliament have solicited this as a boon, whilst others, like many of their constituents, have demanded it as a right. The former have been censured by M'Connell for their mean and craven spirit, whilst the repeal journals have loudly supported the latter, and evinced a strong desire to obtain the end sought for by intimidation rather than by submission. The repeal association continues to hold its meetings unmolested, but the oratory is of a very harmless kind, and has no effect whatever upon the situation, who are as quiet as possible, whilst the rent is gradually becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." Lord Heytesbury has been cordially received as the new Lord Lieutenant, and is seemingly in a fair way of becoming a popular favourite, especially for his encouragement of Irish manufactures. It is reported that the Queen will visit the Green Isle in the course of the autumn, a compliment which would afford great delight to all her Irish subjects. The government meanwhile are doing all in their power to remove the real grievances of the country, and they can do no more in this respect than any other ministry could accomplish. Some of the repeal leaders have taxed about permitting the association to lapse into a new club, to be styled "the club of '72," but it is looked upon generally as only a preliminary to its entire dissolution.

Mr. Robinson, the chairman at Lloyd's, has declined to be any longer a member of the Great Shipowners' Society, in consequence of that body having recommended the imposition of a duty on Colonial-built ships, for the protection of British shipowners and builders. A Liverpool shipowner, who was examined in the parliamentary committee on shipping, last week, as to the desirableness of this absurd recommendation to tax the colonial British America, told the hon. member who put the question, "That he thought St. John's, New Brunswick, was a great deal too near Boston in that for States, for any such tax to be desirable for it to be safe," a pretty significant intimation, which ought to set the question entirely at rest.

We learn that it is arranged that the emigration of coolies to the West India colonies shall, in the first instance, be limited to 15,000 and of the 5000 are allotted for Jamaica.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The state of Trade in the manufacturing districts every day becomes more and more favourable. Not only is the whole of our immense power of production of textile manufacture in full employment but it is inadequate to supply the current demand. New mills are in course of erection in all principal towns in Lancashire, and to some considerable extent in the woollen districts of Yorks. We hope the extension may not be overdone that a losing reaction may not occur.

An increased business has been done in most descriptions of produce, and has been more speculation in proportion to the *fide* business. Prices are generally steady and firm. The imports have been light, and the exports heavy. But slender business is advertised onward.

The state of the Money market continues satisfactory, as there is a steady demand for capital for trading purposes, without discounts ranging high. The wet weather, however, has rather altered, since our last, the prospects of the harvest; there is some solicitude felt upon all hands in consequence has already been a great deal of grain being cut but not yet housed, and it is expected the duty will instead of going beyond the r[illegible] 18s. per quarter, as it was i[illegible] and the expectation of w[illegible] clear at 17s. the whole of [illegible]

[illegible] Normanby, respecting the treatment of missionaries by the French authorities in the Pacific. The Earl of Aberdeen observed, that the existence of a war party in France rendered it necessary that the negotiations on the part of this country should be conducted with justice and moderation—he used the word justice lest concession should be inferred from the word moderation. With respect to the recent outrage at Tahiti, he would only say in reference to the question as to whether Mr. Pritchard was or was not British consul at the time of his arrest, that it was in his opinion one of little consequence. He was a British subject, and as such entitled to the protection of his government.—In reply to a question from the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Aberdeen said that the conversion of Spanish Passive into Spanish Active Stock, appeared to him to have made no progress. There was some hope, however, in the fact that the present Minister of Finance in Spain was the most upright and honourable of any who had for years occupied that position. It was a question, however, which the British government, as a government, had nothing to do with.

The business of the session was virtually closed on Friday, when it was moved that both Houses on rising do adjourn—the Lords to the 2d and the Commons to the 5th of September.

In the Peers, the royal assent was given by commission to a great number of bills. Amongst them were those by which arrest upon final process upon any judgment obtained in any of her Majesty's superior courts, or in any county court, court of requests, or other inferior court, in any action for the recovery of any debt wherein the sum recovered shall not exceed the sum of £20, exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment, is abolished; and persons now in execution upon any such judgment,—that is, where the debt recovered does not exceed £20 exclusive of costs—may, by application to a judge of one of her Majesty's superior courts of law at Westminster, or to the court in which the judgment was obtained, be forthwith discharged out of custody as to such execution, by an order of such judge or court. Provision is made for the imprisonment of persons in cases of fraud.

In the Commons, Mr. Shiel recommended that Mr. O'Connell and the other prisoners should be released until the legality of their sentence should be ascertained. Their imprisonment had increased the amount of rent, made many friends to the cause of repeal, and had caused the greatest dissatisfaction in the country.—Mr. Wyse reminded the House that Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners had not petitioned the House for a remission of the sentence passed against them, but the people of Ireland demanded that that sentence should be mitigated, and he hoped it would be acceded to.—Lord John Russell considered that the mode in which the trial had been conducted was not in accordance with impartial justice. He wished to see Ireland governed as it was promised it should be at the time of the union, equal rights and equal liberties in both countries; but such was not the case. He considered Mr. O'Connell had been harshly and vindictively punished; he was, after living sixty-nine years, the whole of which had been employed for the benefit of Ireland, now incarcerated in a gaol; such a mode of proceeding could never give satisfaction to that country, but, on the contrary, raise greater dissatisfaction than ever. He wished to see the people of the United Kingdom loyal and happy, and attached to the Sovereign. The higher and middling classes had no doubt increased in wealth and prosperity during the present century, but he could not say that with respect to the labouring classes. They had not been benefitted, and he should feel it his duty early next session, if the government did not bring forward some measure for the relief of the lower classes, to move for a committee of the whole House to inquire into the cause of distress, and to consider whether a fair day's wages might not be obtained for a fair day's work. He thought a favourable change had been made in the currency, but he wished to see a more equal mode of taxation. At present he did not think taxation was equal; it pressed more heavy on the poor than the rich.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell completed his 69th year on Wednesday.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says, that for some unexplained reason, the repeal button has been entirely discontinued.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held in Dublin, on Monday, Alderman Carbin (Lord Mayor elect) in the chair. The amount of the rent was about £1300.

The so-much-looked for demonstration in behalf of Mr. O'Connell and the other repeal convicts, which was announced to take place on Sunday at the several chapels throughout Ireland, proved a complete failure.

The *Cork Southern Reporter* says that on the re-assembling of parliament on the 27th, Chief Justice Tindall will deliver the unanimous opinion of the Judges, affirming the judgment of the Queen's Bench of Ireland, in the case of the Queen against D. O'Connell and others.

MEETING OF THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—There was an extraordinary meeting held to-day for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation to Her Majesty, which was unanimously carried.

DUBLIN, AUG. 15.—*Lord Heytesbury's First Appointment.*—The Lord-Lieutenant was this day pleased to confer the appointment of stipendiary magistrate upon Captain J. Kelly, of Fairfield, in the county of Galway. Mr. Kelly is a Roman Catholic gentleman of high respectability, and his political principles coincide in a great measure with those entertained by a majority of the professors of that creed; but to the repeal agitation, or indeed to any of the various devices resorted to by Mr. O'Connell during the last ten years for the purpose of promoting discord, Mr. Kelly has been a consistent and unflinching opponent. He sought office armed alike with the recommendations of Tory, Whig, and Repealer; and his claims were, I believe, strongly urged upon Lord Heytesbury by his Excellency's predecessor.

On Tuesday last seven ladies made their solemn religious profession in the Convent of the sisters of Mercy, Baggot-street, Dublin.

Mr. Joseph Martin (brother to the late member for the borough of Sligo) and his wife were drowned on the first of this month, while crossing to their lodge on an island at the mouth of the river that runs into the bay of Sligo. They were in a jaunting car, and the unfortunate gentleman was driving. They have left five young children.

A most unpleasant affair has occurred to a highly respectable newly-married couple in the county Tipperary, by the fair bride presenting a "bouncing boy" a few days after her marriage, to the astonishment of her indignant bridegroom.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—*The Morocco and Tahitian Questions.*—The French papers contain a series of despatches relative to the dispute with Morocco, and much discussion on the question of the reparation which the English government has demanded for the expulsion of Mr. Pritchard from Tahiti by the French officers, who have seized on the sovereignty of that island.

The *Siècle* asserts that the British government has delivered a note to M. Guizot, containing the following demands:—1. The dismissal of M. D'Aubigny, for the indignity offered to Mr. Pritchard. 2. The recall of M. Bruat, who on his return to Otaheite sanctioned the conduct of M. D'Aubigny. 3. The demolition of all the fortifications raised in the island during the sovereignty of France. 4. the establishment on the station of a fleet for the protection of the subjects of both countries.

A general impression appears to prevail in Paris that the French authorities have acted hastily, setting the reliance on the establishment of the French sovereignty wholly out of sight, and that the affair will have an amicable termination, though the war journals persist in charging Mr. Pritchard with having fomented a revolt in Tahiti against the French, who have had another skirmish with the natives.

Advices from Gibraltar, under date of the 26th July, announce that Mr. Drummond Hay had had [illegible] with the Emperor of Morocco, and three Frenchmen, including the Chancellor of the Consulate, had been unable to effect their embarkation, and were still at Tangier. That town being the centre of the trade of the European nations, its destruction would sensibly injure the interests of foreign residents, without affecting those of the Emperor of Morocco. It was believed, therefore, that the Prince de Joinville had been instructed to confine his attack to the Moorish harbours, Mogadore, Mazagan, Salle, and Larache. The French flag still floats over the consulate of that nation. The Neapolitan Consul had repaired to Larache for the purpose of protesting, in the name of all the consuls, against the refusal to allow the French to embark. The most perfect tranquility prevailed at Tangier. The Warspite had not reached Tangier when these advices left. The Hecla steamer arrived at Gibraltar on the 24th, with a number of families, Christians and Jews, fugitives from Tangier. The consul of Spain had retired to Algesiras.

The Prince de Joinville had given the Emperor until the 2nd instant to accede to the demands of the French government.

The *Toulonnais* of the 8th affirms that orders had been sent the Prince de Joinville, by Marshal Bugeaud, to bombard Tangier and Mogadore at the expiration of the period fixed by the ultimatum.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated Gibralter 5, which announces that the Emperor of Morocco had consented to grant to the French and Spanish governments the just reparation they have demanded at his hands. Mr. Drummond Hay was expected to arrive at Gibralter on the ensuing day.

Letters from Oran of the 27th July announce that Marshal Bugeaud was in full march on Fez, having destroyed all the barley and wheat of the Arabs, within a circle of 40 leagues round Ouchda.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

We have received by extraordinary express the *Messenger* and the *Moniteur Parisian* of yesterday (Sunday); they both contain the following article relative to the attack upon Tangier by the Prince de Joinville's squadron:—

PARIS, August 18.

"The government has received news from Tangier of the date of the 7th inst., relative to the action announced by the telegraphic dispatch published in the *Moniteur* of Thursday.

"On the 4th was received the answer that the Pacha of Larache, Sidi-Bouselam, forwarded, in the name of the Emperor, to the *ultimatum* of France. This was not satisfactory. He said nothing touching the dislocation of the Moorish troops collected upon our Algerine frontier, and nothing of the augmentation of the number consequent upon the arrival of the hereditary Prince, Sidi-Mohammed, who was accompanied by a corps of troops of from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. He renewed the promise of an exemplary punishment of the Moorish chiefs guilty of aggression upon our territory, but in subordination to the recal of M. le Marechal Bugeaud. Lastly, to that part of the letter relating to Abd-el-Kader, he made a show of admitting the truth of our complaints, and of a willingness to give reasonable satisfaction, but the composition was vaguely couched, obscure, embarrassed, and full of reservations and restrictions.

"His Royal Highness Monsignour the Prince de Joinville and M. de Nion, charge d'affaires of the King, considered the reply as unacceptable, and written for no other purpose than that of gaining time.

"His Royal Highness, therefore, in conformity with the instructions of the Government of the King, decided upon attacking the fortifications of Tangier.

"The actions which followed are described in communications addressed to M. the Admiral the Minister of Marine.

"On Tuesday the 6th, at half-past eight in the morning, the squadron under the orders of the Prince ran in under the walls of Tangier, and opened upon the works its fire to cries of *Vive le Roi!* In an hour the fire of the place was silenced, the batteries were dismantled, and the guns (*pieces*) were disabled. On our side the loss was inconsiderable.

"In spite of the difficulties of the locality, the operations of the squadron were attended with ample success. The line-of-battle ship, Suffren, bearing the flag of the Prince, was placed in six fathoms and a half of water, near the rock, and took up her position nearest the batteries of the enemy; a position not usual for an admiral.

"The fire, which began at half-past eight, did not entirely cease till towards eleven o'clock. It was continued during the whole time with an energy which was not checked for an instant, except by the coolness and precision necessary for a good aim. It is owing to this accuracy of aim, and the situation chosen by the Prince, that success was achieved with so much rapidity.

"The resistance offered to us was generally great and vigorous; many of the guns upon the ramparts did not cease their fire until they were disabled by our shot.

"Mr. Hay (the British Consul General) arrived during the action in the Vesuvius from Mogadore. At night he waited upon his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, and held a conference with him.

"The Spanish division, an English line-of-battle ship and English frigate, and the Sardinian, Swedish, and American ships of war were witnesses of the brilliant operations.

"After making the arrangements rendered necessary by the proceedings of the 7th, the squadron again put to sea on the following morning."

EGYPT.—*Voluntary retirement of Mehemet Ali.*—Alexandria, July 27.—"His Highness the Viceroy has just abruptly left Alexandria, declaring that he renounces for ever Egypt and public affairs, and that he means to retire to Mecca. Ibraham Pacha is at Alexandria—the city is quiet. Ibraham has been appointed successor to his father in the government of Egypt."

We find the following very important account in the *Malta Times*, and have reason to be believe it to be correct.—

"BEYROUT, July 16.—The Geyser brought us news that Sir H. Hardinge had in three days completed a treaty with Mehemet Ali, that the English government guaranteed to himself, as well as to his descendants, the government of Egypt, and that no other power should interfere with him. In return, Mehemet Ali has treated that the English government should do as they like in the country, and to protect all English subjects; he consents moreover, to allow troops to go through Egypt whenever necessary. The railroads from Cairo to Suez are to be commenced without loss of time; and, in fact, the Pacha has become a complete Englishmen."

Death of Joseph Bonaparte.—Joseph Bonaparte, the elder brother of Napoleon, and the ex-King of Naples and Spain, died at Florence, where he had resided several years, on the 28th July, in the 78th year of his age.—[Joseph Bonaparte, (Comte Survilliers,) resided for a number of years at Bordentown, New Jersey, where he has beautiful farm, &c.]

Railway Travelling.—On the return of the Cabinet Ministers to London, after visiting the Queen, on the birth of the Prince, they traversed the distance from Slough to Paddington, eighteen miles and a quarter, by the Great Western Railway, in fifteen minutes and ten seconds, being at the rate of *upwards of seventy miles an hour!*

Embarkation of Troops from Liverpool.—On Friday last a detachment of the 53d Foot, consisting of about 250 men, embarked on board the John Bull, under orders for Calcutta; on the following evening the vessel put to sea. She is a fine ship, of about 700 tons.

Provisioning the Navy.—Some idea may be formed of the vast expense of the navy, from the annexed statement of the stores taken by the Albion, 90 guns, when proceeding on her voyage to Gibraltar:—3385 gallons of rum, 1,000 lbs tea, 8,000 lbs sugar, 4,998 lbs chocolate, 1,900 lbs pease, 4,800 lbs pork, 2,900 lbs beef, 10,801 lbs flour, 900 bags bread, 89 gallons vinegar, and 619 lbs soap. The quantity of live stock, and fresh provisions, poultry, &c. was large in proportion.—*Cork Examiner.*

The French Navy.—For two or three days past, [illegible] have been [illegible] Cherbourg to Toulon [illegible] four ships of the line and two frigates are ordered to be fitted for sea and armed without loss of time.

The Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.—The above act which received the Royal assent on Friday by commission, came into operation on Saturday, when a number of debtors who had been imprisoned in the different metropolitan prisons for debts under £20, were liberated, and the same course will be adopted in all the other gaols throughout the country, with the exception of those persons who stand committed for penalties due to the Crown. The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have given directions to the keepers of the respective gaols in the country not to take in any person whose debt is under the sum stated in the act.

Extensive Failures in Manchester.—On Thursday afternoon a rumour was circulated on 'Change that two old-established houses had failed in the sum of upwards of £70,000. On inquiry we find the report was perfectly correct. There is, at present, but little known of the state of their affairs.

Mr. William Patterson, tide surveyor at Glasgow, on runmaging the barque Acadian, from Charleston, (U. S.), and owned by Batty Kidston, found concealed in the cabin, steerage, &c., about 600lbs. manufactured tobacco and other goods. The vessel has had the broad arrow put on her. Three of the crew are lodged in gaol waiting the board's order. The master is at liberty on bail, and the mate decamped before the discovery was made.

A schooner, in crossing the Goodwin Sands early on Monday, ran against and carried away the safety beacon, erected there some years ago by Capt. Bullock.

The Lords of the Admiralty, with a promptitude highly creditable to the department, have ordered the immediate re-erection of the safety beacon on the Goodwin Sands.

A fearful gale occurred off Jersey, on the 1st instant. A sloop with eighteen persons on board, was driven on a sunken rock, and fourteen of them perished.

At the Wesleyance Conference sitting at Birmingham, the Rev. Dr. Bunting was elected president for the ensuing year. This is the fourth time the venerable doctor has been called upon to fill the office. The voters were as follows:—Dr. Bunting, 197; Mr. Stanley, 57.

The increase in the numbers of members of the Wesleyan connection, we are informed, is, at home, (including 405 in Ireland,) 6,979; and on the mission stations, 6,253; making a total of 13,232.

At the Wesleyan Conference recently held at Birmingham, it was announced, that the Rev. H. Moore, the surviving executor of John Wesley, had bequeathed to the Conference the pocket bible used by the founder of Methodism in field-preaching, and presented to him by Mr. Wesley.

Lord Bathurst has offered 400 acres of the finest land in England as an experimental farm for an agricultural college. The noble lord has also offered to advance £2,000 in furtherance of the object.

Miss Melville Roberts, a beautiful young lady, employed as a governess in the family of Captain Evans, of Holyhead, has obtained a verdict of £800 damages against Captain Frank Denham, for not fulfilling his promise to marry her.

On Friday morning upwards of twenty-houses were burnt down at Exeter, besides other property of value.

The number of seamen on the books of the British navy is 28,000, and of marines 10,500.

The small-pox is at present extensively prevalent throughout the metropolis.

There are 80,000 labourers employed in the mines of Prussia. The annual revenue arising from them amounts to about 130,000,000f., 32,500,000 thalers.

During the last month the consumption of meat in Paris was 6,109 oxen, 1,225 cows, 7,196 calves, and 58,539 sheep, being 730 oxen, 127 calves, and 3,323 sheep more, and 222 cows less than in July, 1843.

Baronetage of Scotland and Nova Scotia.—A general meeting of the order took place in the city of Glasgow on Thursday last, the Hon. Sir John Campbell, Bart., in the chair, for the purpose—first, of receiving a report from Sir Richard Broun, of the steps taken since the year 1835, for the revival of the rights of the order, in the Province of Nova Scotia, as anciently bounded (which comprehends New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, Gaspe, &c.), and of the circumstances which have occurred to suspend these proceedings since October, 1842; second, to sanction a renewal of the negociations with Lord Stanley, Colonial Minister, and with Sir Wm. Colebrooke, Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, for grants of land to the baronets whose creations are subject to 1637, and for new grants in lieu of those originally given for such concurring baronets as inherit titles of a prior date; and third, to join in a specific course of action for substantiating the chartered rights of the body, and making them available for the national ends for which they were bestowed. After hearing the report read, and considering the correspondence opened with the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, resolutions were passed to the effect, that the meeting received with satisfaction Sir R. Broun's report, which was ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the members of the order, preparatory to another general meeting to be held at Edinburgh, for the consideration of a series of resolutions to be grounded upon the same. A vote of thanks was passed to Sir R. Broun for his valuable services to the order, in raising and advancing the proceedings to their present state; and also one to the honourable baronet who presided. Amongst the documents laid before the meeting were copies of Sir R. Broun's "Letter to Lord Stanley, explanatory of the charges made against the late British American Association," and of the petition presented to the House of Commons on the 24th of April last, praying for a committee to investigate the same. There was also laid on the table a copy of Dr. Rolph's recent work on "Systematic Emigration and Colonisation."

Import of American Manufactures.—By the recent arrivals from the United States, at this and other ports in England, a vast quantity of goods of various descriptions, which rank under the title of "Yankee notions," have been imported, many of which met with a speedy sale. Amongst other articles brought over we may mention numerous Yankee clocks, which, however, owing to the quantity introduced, have become a drug in the market.

A Man and Horse Killed by Bees.—On Wednesday week a horse belonging to a farmer in Cambridgeshire, having strayed from his pasture into a garden adjoining, kicked down a hive of bees, which instantly attacked him with great fierceness. A shepherd, who happened to be in a house adjoining, went to the rescue of the tortured animal, when he, too, was attacked, and stung in every exposed part of his body,