British News.

Continuation [from our last] of speeches in the House of Lords, on the affairs of Ireland.

The Duke of WELLINGTON spoke as follows:—I am sure that your lordships did not require any apology from my noble friend for detaining your lordships upon the subject of this petition; nor did your lordships require to be informed of the possibility that the inconveniences attending the state of affairs in Ireland might eventually reach your lordships yourselves, in order to induce you to give your most anxious attention to the subject upon which my noble friend has on this occasion commented. My lords it is not for me to dispute the statements made in the latter part of the speech of my noble friend. It is my opinion that he has by no means exaggerated (cheers) the amount of the evils and inconveniences attending the state of affairs existing in Ireland. (Cheers.) But my lords, I did not rise to declare my concurrence with my noble friend in those statements or to deny the dangers existing in that country, but what I wish to draw your lordships attention to is the prayer of the petition itself. And before I do so, I am anxious to advert, particularly to that statement made by my noble friend respecting the conduct of those persons in the north of Ireland who are the immediate objects of the petition—their conduct throughout the whole of these disastrous events,—their conduct particularly during the last month, in which they (having formerly been accustomed to assemble and march in these now prohibited processions, and to celebrate certain days to the memories and recollections to which they were attached) have in these last days refrained from such practices and processions in obedience to the law, and with the sincerest desire to aid the views of the Government in maintaining the peace of the country. (Cheers.) My lords, I applaud this conduct. (Cheers.) Not only do I applaud it, but I approve of the motives for it; and I anxiously hope that they will persevere in that conduct—aiding the measures of the government to preserve the peace of the country, and ultimately the integrity of this mighty empire. (Cheers.) But, my lords, I think that my noble friend and the petitioners labour under great mistakes, in supposing that the act of Parliament to which my noble friend has adverted, and which he calls upon us to bring in a bill to repeal, applies to processions other than those particularly described in its preamble, "processions for the purpose of celebrating or commemorating any festival, anniversary, or particular event relating to, or connected with, any religious or other distinctions or differences between any class of His Majesty's subjects." That is the nature of the processions which are prohibited under the act of Parliament; and my lords it is a question of law which I don't mean to decide or give my opinion on, because it is worth nothing—it is a question of law, which those must have considered whose duty it is to put the law into execution, whether those other processions to which my noble friend has adverted—those other carryings of banners and marchings with music (whatever may be the degree of criminality attaching to such acts)—fall under the provisions of the act. My lords, that is a question of law upon which neither a speech in parliament nor a petition laid on the table of this house can have the slightest influence (hear); that is a question which must be decided by men in their studies in the first instance, and afterwards in a court of law upon the trial of those who may march in such processions, and cannot be decided either by speeches in Parliament or by petition laid on the table of the house. My lords, the truth is that Parliament—both this and the other branch of the Legislature—had this very question fairly submitted to it at the period when this act was passed. It was the meetings and the processions thus described in the preamble, and those meetings and processions only, to which it was intended that the penalties of the act should apply. It was intended to apply a remedy to an evil at that moment existing, and had not in view other processions. Nay, my lords, the proposition was made both in the other house of Parliament and in this, to extend the provisions of the act, but Parliament refused to do so. My lords, I beg my noble friend will recollect that, and not cast blame on the Government for not having applied the penalties of this act to those other processions to which he has adverted, but to which he will find, if he examines the act, its provisions are not applicable. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Then says my noble friend, "Repeal the act or extend its provisions." That my lords, is a point which it is undoubtedly the duty of the Government to consider maturely and to decide: and my lords, I certainly feel that I am not standing here authorised to state that it is the intention of the government to do either the one or the other—to repeal the act or to extend it to other processions adverted to by my noble friend. I say as I said before, that I am willing to admit the truth of my noble friend's description of the state to which these agitations, these criminal agitations I would call them, (loud cheers,) have brought the sister country—the extreme injury which they are doing to that part of the empire, and most anxiously desirous I am to see an end put to them. (Cheers.) My lords, I am also aware that the Government are responsible for every act they do, and for all the omissions to which the noble earl has referred. I will not go into a detail of these circumstances, because I am not on this occasion, able to state what the intentions of the Government are on this subject. My lords, I do not think it desirable that they should be stated; but what I do say is this—that I whose duty it is to superintend one of those offices on which the execution of the measures of the Government depends—I feel confident that everything that could be done has been done, (cheers), in order to enable the Government to preserve the peace of the country, (loud cheers), and to meet all misfortunes and consequences which may result from the violence of the passions of those men who unfortunately guide the multitude in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) My lords, I do not dispute the extent of the conspiracy. I do not dispute the dangers resulting from organization in that country—I have stated it publicly on more than one occasion—I do not deny—it is notorious, it is avowed, it is published in every paper all over the world—I do not deny the assistance received from foreigners—not from foreign Governments—I have no right to say so, but from foreigners of nearly all nations—for there are disturbed and disturbing spirits everywhere, (a laugh), who are anxious to have an opportunity of injuring and deteriorating the great prosperity of this country, (cheers)—I don't deny all this; but still I say, I feel confident that the measures adopted by the government have been such, as that they will be enabled to resist all, and ultimately to preserve the peace of the country. (Loud cheers.) And if it should turn out that, that is the case, I believe it is best that we should persevere in the course in which we are proceeding, and not attempt to adopt other measures until it becomes absolutely necessary to adopt them. (Cheers.) My lords, I have felt it my duty to say so much on this petition to which my noble friend has called your attention. I repeat it, my lords, the noble earl and the petitioners are mistaken as to the meaning of the act of parliament. I have stated the intention of the act at the time. I take it not from that act alone but from a careful examination of the records of what passed when the law was enacted, and I do say, that either the repeal or alteration of the act, or its extension to other meetings and processions beyond those contemplated by it, is not at this moment desirable. I am fortified in that opinion by a mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case.—(Cheers.)

The Earl of WINCHILSEA said, when he considered the distinguished loyalty which marked the Protestants in Ireland; when he considered the patriotism of their character—a patriotism not encouraged by the cold support of those who ought to have rallied round them in defence of all that was valuable to their country; when he considered that they had always shown a ready obedience to the act of 1832, though not without violence to their feelings; when he considered the taunts and insults they had met with, almost beyond human endurance—he felt that there was not a body of men who had a higher claim to their lordships' consideration. He remembered well that he had met with sneers and taunts when he had warned their lordships of the certain result of the concessions they made; when he said, that were he member of the church of Rome, he should eye those concessions as the members of that church would eye them.—for the subversion of the Protestant religion and for the recovery of the advantages they had lost. Could their lordships be blind to the present state of Ireland? He had listened to the observations of the noble duke with attention; but he had thought that the words of the act of parliament respecting processions were intended to meet all cases where parties marched with banners; if not, he thought that an act of parliament so disgraced by party politics would never have met with the consent of that house. (Hear, hear.) But he found from the speech of Mr. O'Connell in 1832, that it was understood that such processions were never to take place in the country. Perhaps it was this which lured many to vote for the measure. It could not have been meant to include Protestants only, and that they alone should be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. He did not believe that their lordships could have passed an act so characterized by injustice as this would be if it did not extend to Catholics and Protestants alike. With regard to the present state of Ireland, who could be blind to the consequences? If magistrates were to be dismissed—and they had been properly dismissed—for attending illegal assemblies for the repeal of the union, what should not be done to those who spoke of *getting rid of the Saxon yoke?* If such words did not amount to treason and sedition where should we find them? He contended that if any one was guilty of treason and sedition it was that agitator who seemed intent upon involving his country in civil war. He thought that the course which the Government had pursued entitled them to the good feeling of all friends of the country. If they had erred, they had erred on the right side. (hear.) He had lived to see a painful crisis, and their lordships might withdraw from the walls of that house and return to their homes in tranquillity; but if the laws were subverted in Ireland, it would not be long before it reached this country; and if the Government trembled when they ought to act with firmness, England's day was gone, and this country would soon be engaged in a civil war.—(hear, hear.)

The Earl of WICKLOW was ready to admit that, severe as the agitation was—injurious as it was to the prosperity of the country, and disgraceful and degrading as it was to the empire, it would be the duty of the Government to suppress it if its object was illegal; but the great difficulty was the doubt which existed on that subject, and in his humble opinion, it was not expedient or desirable, with a view of restoring tranquillity in Ireland, to introduce new coercive measures. He thought therefore that her Majesty's Government had acted prudently and wisely; as the noble earl who spoke last had said, if they had erred, at least the error was on the right side. He did not think that the act against processions was meant to be confined to one class; but he hoped it would not be continued next session. Nothing would be an act of greater injustice, than an attempt to renew that act. The act was most unjust if it was intended to affect merely Protestants, but he believed it was intended to comprise all political parties, and if it failed to include those now agitating the country it was owing to a mistake of the framers. Either the act should be suffered to expire next session, or it should be framed on a different principle. He was convinced that the conduct of the Protestants of Ireland, in the midst of the agitation which surrounded them in the example they had set of loyalty and attachment to the institutions of the country, had not been exceeded in any country in the world, and with this impression, he thought the Government ought to miss no opportunity of expressing their gratitude. (hear, hear.) He regretted that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland should have he could not say universally, but so generally—allied themselves with the agitators. It was impossible, however, that the example of the priesthood could have produced such an effect upon the population, if there had not been some deep-rooted evil. It was for the Government to act so as to remove the source of this evil, and if they could not prevent the priesthood from having their influence upon the population, they must take measures to improve that body itself; and for that reason he was anxious that her Majesty's Government should bring forward measures for raising the character of the Roman Catholic priesthood. As long as they remained degraded, they could not be expected to render any assistance to the Government; but raise their character and improve their situation, and make them a body of men of higher pretensions, and then the Government might hope to relieve the country from its present situation.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

The question of emigration was incidentally discussed in the House of Commons on Friday, in connexion with the Irish Poor Law Bill. Mr. Charles Buller objected to the discretionary emigration clause in the bill, which gave to the local authorities the selection of the colony to which paupers might be conveyed. Mr. Buller feared that the feeling in such cases would be, not to send the poor emigrants to the colony where they would thrive best, but to that to which they could be sent *cheapest*, Canada being nearest, and where labour was less wanted, would, he suspected, engross this kind of emigration. Sir James Graham met the objection, by proving, from official returns, that as many pauper emigrants had been sent to Australia as to Canada. The parochial authorities would not send a pauper to Canada without his consent. With this explanation, the clause which Mr. Buller had framed to meet this case was withdrawn. By the way of Government has disappointed the expectations which were raised when they came into power, that a comprehensive scheme of emigration was amongst the administratives reforms which they proposed carrying out. Public opinion on this subject is far in advance of the movement of the Government. Generally speaking, the best and most energetic portion of the labouring poor emigrate at their own expense, and with proper facilities on the part of the executive, the number would be much greater; whereas, it is clear, that the emigration clause in the New Poor-law Bill, will be confined in its operation to the pauper and least enterprising and successful of the population. Emigration to Canada and the United States, from Liverpool, has fallen off fifty per cent, during the last twelve months—a proof that the labour market in that part of the world is overstocked.

A very important measure for legalizing the export of machinery has also passed recently. The new act will probably render Great Britain the workshop of the world as regards the manufacturing of machinery; but whether it will not also have a tendency to enable foreigners to beat us out of every foreign market is another question. Many of the speakers who supposed the measure inclined to the latter opinion; but, as free traders, they sacrificed their interest to their principles, which is somewhat of a novelty now-a-day in legislative history.

Harvest prospects look brighter. The weather, during the last ten days, has been glorious—every thing that could be desired. The only exception was Monday, when it rained excessively, but it does not appear to have been general. In the course of a fortnight from this time harvest operations will be general.

Espartero, it will be seen, has issued an address from Lisbon, on the late events in Spain. He has been refused admittance into Portugal, and will therefore probably, arrive in England in a few days. His successors have declared the Queen to have attained her majority. The future events in that country will not, it is greatly to be feared, insure tranquility.

Walmer Castle.—Improvements on an extensive scale are being effected in this ancient fortress, in anticipation of the intended visit of her Majesty this autumn.

During the present week the underwriters at Lloyd's have received accounts containing information of twelve melancholy shipwrecks, attended with a very serious loss of human life.

Two converted Jews were on Friday week baptized in the parish church of Cheltenham by the Rev. Paul Louis Sandford, himself a converted Jew, and lately ordained a minister of the church of England.

Died a few days ago, at Rampton, near Retford, a raven belonging to Mr. John Bingo, in the 28th year of his age. This singular bird was bred in Grove Park, and could talk as plainly as any man, so far as his knowledge extended. In point of imitation he was inimitable, he could mimic anything ever he heard. Like many others of his tribe, he was often exceedingly mischievous, but generally amusing. But his masterpiece was his correct reputation of the Lord's prayer, which, for emphasis and distinct enunciation, would have done no discredit to many a village schoolmaster.

Never perhaps were there so many of the first-rate machine and spindle makers in Manchester so busy as they are at present, and indeed have been for some time back. A great impetus has certainly been given of late by the facilities afforded by government for the export of machinery. Whether this policy will be found eventually the best it is hard to say; but for the moment it affords full employment at great wages to all efficient workmen in this branch of business. We should be glad to have to state that the engineers and extensive foundries were equally well employed, but such we find is not the case.

Royal Artillery.—The Master General of the Ordnance has determined upon making an alteration in the dress of the royal foot artillery. The gallant general proposes to substitute dark blue trousers in the place of the present pattern of light blue. It has been found by four years experience, that the present chaco, with a felt crown, is quite unfit for the service, as it is liable to change its shape by absorbing the wet, and it has also been found that the felt crown cracks and separates to such an extent in warm climates as to render the chaco entirely unserviceable. It has therefore been resolved upon by Sir George Murray to adopt the patent leather top at present in use in the infantry. The plate in front of the chaco is also to be changed, the royal arms being about to be introduced in place of the star in use at present. The epaulettes are to be loose, and an idea is entertained of taking the whole of the lace off the coatee, and introducing a metal grenade on the collar in place of the present embroidered one; and as the chevrons of all ranks are to be of gold lace, a dress of this description will have a very fine effect, and correspond admirably with the dress of the royal horse artillery, still retaining a sufficient difference to distinguish the two branches of this royal regiment. The dress of the band is to be altered, by dispensing with the bear skin caps, and substituting chacos of a very handsome description in their place. The lace is to be taken off the skirts of the coatee, and a handsome epaulette introduced to make up the appearance of the dress.

A paragraph was copied into this journal from a recent number of the *Belfast Vindicator*, having reference to the most illustrious personage in the kingdom, and to some supposed advance of the new heresy within the precincts of the Court. We do not imagine that any sentient being gave the slightest credence to the vicious inuendo—every one considering it as a mere political artifice, the farther to delude those unfortunate dupes, who are lending their aid to designing and disloyal men in their traitorous exertions for the dismemberment of the empire. We will confess, however, that we are not displeased at such devices being had recourse to—for we are in a position to state, that some vague and indefinite rumour of somewhat a similar tendency having found its way into a remote district in England, and formed the subject of a publication in which such rumour was incidentally glanced at—the insinuation was met by the most prompt and indignant denial; and it is asserted, by those who have personal opportunities of knowing the fact, that there does not exist a more steady, uncompromising Protestant upon religious matters than Prince Albert—that the illustrious personage alluded to is equally so—and that rumours such as those insidiously put forward, and for a manifest purpose cause the greatest distress and pain of mind to those to whom they refer.—*Dublin Mail.*

The Protestant Association, at a meeting held on Tuesday week adopted a memorial, which has been signed by the president, vice-presidents, and other persons connected with the society, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, directing their attention to the fearfully rapid spread of tractarianism, and praying their lordships to exert their influence in suppressing its extension. Memorials are reaching the right rev. prelates daily, some from bodies, as in the case of the Protestant Association, and others from particular parishes throughout the country.

During the progress of the alterations and additions in Windsor Castle, seven arched vaults, each 21 feet in height, 20 feet long, and 11 feet wide, communicating with each other by low arched passages, have been discovered under the north terrace. The same number, also of a like character and construction, are found leading to the westward towards the Winchester Tower. It has been ascertained that these works were constructed in the reign of Elizabeth, at the period of the erection of that part of the northern terrace, now nearly 200 hundred years ago, and have remained closed ever since. The entrances have again been bricked up, to remain, in all probability, another two centuries in obscurity.

Loss of the Pegasus.—The following is a statement of the number of passengers and crew of the Pegasus, according to the latest estimate in the best informed quarters:—Cabin passengers, 18; steerage, 23; crew including firemen, 14; total 55.—Saved 6; drowned, 49. We regret to state, that all attempts to raise the vessel by means of lighters have failed. August 9.—The divers are again at work at the wreck of the Pegasus, getting up what they can of the cargo and luggage. The body of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie was found yesterday floating near the wreck, and it is suppposed that the bodies of many of the sufferers may be entangled among the sea-weed of which there is a great quantity in the immediate neighbourhood of the ill-fated vessel.

Valuable Cargo.—The barque *Ann*, Capt. Salkeld, burthen 600 tons, which sailed hence for Bombay on Thursday last, has taken out one of the largest cargoes of manufactured goods that has been shipped here for some time. It consisted principally of fine Manchester piece goods, and was valued at about £40,000.

The late Frauds on the Revenue.—Mr. Dennis John Blake, a landing-waiter of the customs, who was implicated in the recent charges, and dismissed about six months ago, has been arested at the suit of the Crown. He had retired to a fine estate which he possessed at Dublin; but it is said that government have determined to proceed against him for £80,000, the amount to which he is ascertained to have defrauded the customs.

An old man named James Jones, about 90 years of age, has formed one of the choir of Barford Church, near Tenbury, for upwards of 60 years; and on Sunday, the 30th ult., the choir was strengthened by the addition of his eldest son, his grandson, and his great grandson (so that it embraces four generations) on which occasion the singing was excellent.

The British Bible Society has just presented to the royal library a collection of bibles in 82 different languages, consisting of 119 volumes.

Great Jubalee.—The German papers have for some time past continued notices of the intended celebration of a festival on the 6th inst., which they call the Thousand Years' Jubalee, in commemoration of the settlement by which the empire was divided between the three brothers, sons of Philip the Devout. From the papers received last night, it appears that the festival was generally celebrated, more particularly in the Prussian states. The 6th of August is said to have been the day of the settlement 1,000 years ago, and as the 6th occurred on Sunday, the churches were everywhere crowded. At Berlin the King, the Queen, and all the Royal Family attended the cathedral. A sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by Doctor Strauss, who chose his text, 1 Kings, chap. 8, v. 57, 58.—The hymn of celebration was executed under the direction of Mendelsohn, and was accompanied by a great varity of stringed and wind instruments.—The singing was extremely interesting, and the impression produced was greatly heightened by the firing of cannon at intervals of pauses in the singing.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH WALES.

South Wales still continues in a very unsettled state. The following is a enumeration of one week's work in one district:—

Eight toll-gates destroyed in one night, between Lamdeter and Aberstwith. Two gates and toll-house at Llanelly; one of the keepers, named Williams, severely beaten, and wounded with small shot or powder in the face. Briton Ferry and Foxhole gates destroyed. Two gates at Aberaryron, and the keepers made to commence the work of destruction. Llanon gate pulled down. Pontarllachan side bar, near Llangadock, destroyed. A wall, on a piece of common land at Llandable, levelled with the ground. The windows of Rees Gording, Thomas's mansion, smashed.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing from Swansea, alludes to a meeting which had been held in that town, for the purpose of considering the number of the gates, one of the main causes of the present outbreaks, and says—

"Not the least singular fact at this meeting (to which, by-the-by, reporters for the public press were for the first time admitted) was, that many of the magistrates were unaware of the existence of so many gates on the road, and appeared perfectly astonished when they heard them enumerated, and saw them marked on the map prepared for the purpose. On some parts of the road, there were stated to be seven gates to pay in sixteen miles. In fact, the number of toll gates is hardly to be believed, but may be imagined from the fact of the trustees being able to take down twenty three in one day.

"This concession does not appear to have produced the effect of quieting the Rebeccaites, but rather seems to have spurred them on to renewed exertions for justice. They view the act of the trustees as a confession that the Rebecca movement is founded on reasonable grounds of complaint, and they are therefore the more determined to have their rights. One night, as if in the very wantonness of conscious power they broke down the Llandlo Walk gates, and destroyed the toll-house at the entrance to Dynevor Park, the seat of the Lord Lieutenant. The gate has never yet been complained of as a grievance, and it is therefore throught the gate and toll-house were demolished for the purpose of showing their absolute power, and of displaying the utter inhibility of a troop of Dragoons who were stationed at Llandilo, and who were actually at a distance of 200 yards from the Rebeccaites were destroying it."

The magistrates meanwhile are liberally "shaking in their shoes," and really do not know what to do.

On Sunday night a largre mob of Rebeccaites attacted the house of Mr. Jones, of Llancych, near Newcastle Emlyn. They were all well armed and called loudly for the doctor. He, however, judged it prudent to conceal himself, and they then began firing at the windows of his house. Every window having been thoroughly riddled with shot, balls, or slugs, they left, after giving a shout of exultation.—A great many slugs and balls have been picked out of the walls of the rooms.

Mr Hall has terminated his examination of the farmers at Carmarthen, and they all express themselves as well pleased with his kind and courteous demeanour. Each had to tell his tale in his own way, and alone. Great hopes are entertained that the commission will do good.

The *Times* reporter, writing from Carmarthen, says:—"Having remained in this town all day, I have heard a great number of reports of outrages in different directions, which tend to show that this country is rapidly progressing to a state of anarchy. On Saturday night a gentleman named Jones having rendered himself obnoxious to the Rebeccaites, had his house surrounded by a number of them, who fired guns loaded with slugs into his windows. Yesterday morning early, a blacksmith of Llangadock, having given some information relative to two persons who had been engaged in destroying a toll-bar on Friday night, had his shop completely destroyed and levelled, and his bellows ripped up and thrown into the river. In order to supply the place of troops removed from Llandovery to Lampeter, where five gates were broken on Friday night, the dragoons at Llandilo with the exception of eight or nine, were removed to Llangadock and Llandovery. The removal of the troops from Llandilo was immediately taken advantage of, and last night, a handsome turnpike gate and the toll-house, called 'the Walk gate,' within 200 yards of the town of Llandilo, were completely destroyed. It is also rumoured in the town to-night that one of the officers, in riding along on the patrol at night, near Llangadock, was fired at. It was stated that all the four turnpike gates now standing on the roads near to and around this town were to be destroyed last night. Soldiers were sent to every one of them by circuitous paths, and concealed in the neighbouring houses. The blowing of horns was heard about all night, and it was evident that the soldiers had been watched; no attempt on these gates was therefore made. To-night I have ascertained that three meetings of the Rebeccaites are being held in the neighbourhood within ten miles of this town. All this looks unpromising enough, and there seems to be a general impression that things are getting worse.

"At Swansea, on the 4th, the men who had struck, or ceased from working at the copper establishments at Morriston and its neighbourhood, assembled to the number of from 1,400 to 1,500, and proceeded to perambulate the streets in great order marching four abreast. They were met by mayor, Mr. Vivian, M. P. Mr. Vivian invited them to follow him and the other gentleman to their own ground, near the Hafod-works, when their grievances would be listened to; the men then in the same order followed the gentlemen a considerable distance out of town, forming a ring, from the centre of which they addressed by Mr. Vivian, who proceeded to show them in kind and forcible language, the folly and impolicy of the present turn-out, as it was along owing to the great depression in the copper trade that their wages were reduced. Several of the men, in turn, attempted to shew that the reduction they would not be able to support themselves and families; but upon being questioned as to the amount of their earnings of late they were compelled to admit that at the reduced price it would average above £1 per week, more or less, accordings to the several braches of their employment. Various questions and answers upon the subject were put and received, and the meeting quietly separated, the masters previously informing the men that those who chose to return to their employment by a certain time might do so, if not, the works would, of course, close. On Tuesday the coppermen still continued on strike, and held another 'demonstration' of their strength. They were very orderly and quiet in their demeanour throughout; but it is evident, from their manner, and from occasional remarks which they let drop, that their present determination is not to work at the reduction offered by the masters."

THE TURKS AND THE TUNISANS.

Several men-of-war have actually left Constantinople for Tunis. There had been some dispute between the Dey and the Sultan. The Imperial Fleet, under the orders of Admiral Yavor (*id est* Walker), had arrived in the Roads of Tunis. The French having been made acquainted with the fact, despatched two men-of-war and two war steamers towards the scene of action. They will of course assist the Dey; but they cannot assist his Highness without motioning the Turkish fleet to move off.—Now that fleet is twice as powerful as theirs consisting of nine sail, three of them being of the Line, and commanded by an English Officer. The question, then, will be is it likely that Admiral Walker will troop off, at the *besecch* of the French Commodore? We think it likely. For Turks are not *Britishers*; and *argal*, Admiral Walker, though he would fight the Devil with his countrymen at his side, will not even fight a Frenchman, barring he is mad, with a mob of Osmanlis at his back. But should he resist—why, in that case, he will be either blown out of the water, or sent with his shattered squadron to Toulon. Thereby, however, hangs a tale. There will be, in that case, a war between the Ottoman Porte and the King of the French; and others will be almost compelled to join in the fray.—*Evening Post.*

GREAT MEETING IN ULSTER.

We have heard upon the best authority that the Protestants of Ulster intend to march from different counties to the great Anti-Repeal Meeting to be held on the 7th of next month, with their flags, banners, and bands of music—but unarmed, and without "stick or switch." They intend to exercise the same privilege as the Repealers, and to commit no act which could be construed into a violation of the law. Our informant states that they will muster from 150 to 200,000 men, fully determined to maintain the Union on the field. We cannot see how the Government can interfere to prevent this great movement in support of the Crown of England—a movement which cannot fail to be attended with momentous consequences, and at the head of which will be the Marquess of Downshire, the Earl of Roden, and the great body of the loyal nobility and gentry of Ulster.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 25th July, 1843.

It having come to the knowledge of My Lords, that certain Officers of the Revenue Department in Ireland have connected themselves with Associations formed in that part of the United Kingdom for the Repeal of the Legislative Union, or have become subscribers to the Funds raised with a view to forward that object, My Lords consider it to be their duty to mark their disapprobation of such practices on the part of the persons employed in the Service of the Crown, and to take measures for the effectual discouragement of them for the future.

My Lords, therefore, direct the several Boards and Heads of Departments to inform their respective Officers, that it is the express direction of this Board that every person now a Member of any Association having for its object the Repeal of the Union, or subscribing to the Funds raised for that purpose, should immediately withdraw therefrom and discontinue such subscription, and if it shall hereafter become known to this Board, that any public Servant under their controul shall, after this warning, either continue or become a Member of any such Association, or shall either attend Meetings, or contribute to the fund raised for such an object, My Lords will feel it their duty, at once, to dismiss him from the service.

BOMBAY, June 18.

Fever, as is usual at this season, has been making dreadful havoc among the the troops. Her Majesty's 18th Regiment which had left Kurrache scarcely 560 strong for Hydrabad had no less than 200 in hospital at the latter place. Two of the officers belonging to this regiment have already fallen victims to this scourge, viz. Lieutenants M'Gregor and Meachurn, Captain Erskine and Assistant Surgeon Baxter, of the Artillery, have likewise died of it.—These including Lieutenants Child and Seale, of the 15th Native Infantry, formerly reported make six officers who have died of this complaint in the short space of a month! The 25th Native Infantry had likewise ninety men in hospital, and five officers laid up from the same cause. So intense, indeed was the heat at Kurrachee, that the thermometer ranged as high as 120 degrees in tent, and apprehensions were being entertained for the health of the troops at Hydrabad and the posts adjoining from their great exposure to the sun's influence.—Sir Charles Napier had himself been twice laid up by it, but has now completely recovered.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Governor-General has much satisfaction in making known the names of the officers and men who have been already reported as specially distinguished in the battle of Hydrabad. The reports from the remaining regiments will be published whenever they may be received.

A number of these are published. Amongst them the following:—

From Major J. H. Poole, Commanding her Majesty's 22d Regiment, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp, March 27th.

Sir,—In reference to division orders, calling for the names of the officers, non commissioned and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the battle of the 24th inst., I have made every inquiry, and after due consideration, I have great difficulty in being able to make selections of particularly distinguished conduct, on an occasion when great gallantry and forwardness was conspicuous in the regiment. I hope I am not doing injustice by mentioning the following names—Lieutenant Coote was the first to surmount the enemy's works, and whilst waving a standard he captured, and giving assistance to a soldier to reach the crest of the breastwork was severely wounded. Corporal Timothy Kelly shot a man bearing a silver knobbed standard, and captured it.

Private J. Doherty, Private C. Lynar, Private E. Tobin, Private J. M'Cartin, Private Thomas Wallousley, Private G. Roberts, Private E. Watson, Private J. Oakley, each of these men shot the bearer, and captured a standard. I have, &c.

J. H. Poole, Major,
Commanding her Majesty's 22d Regiment.
(signed) J. M. Napier, Captain.

SWORD OF NADIR SHAH AND FANALISE.

Those who are conversant with the history of Persia will at once recognise the name of the famous usurper who, by superior skill and courage, displaced the ancient dynasty in the early part of the last century, and fixed himself upon the throne of Ispahan, where he proclaimed himself "Nadir Kouli, equal to Alexander in valour and fortune." Giving too much sway, however, to a national ferocity of disposition which his success had developed, he condemned to death four of his officers for some ordinary offence. Early in the morning intended for their execution those desperate men contrived to obtain arms, and forcing their way into his tent attacked Nadir with fury; he defended himself with desperation, but finally sank beneath the scimitars of his assailants; his sword, which was of the finest Damascus temper and workmanship, became the prize of one of those officers, an Affghan, who some years after was killed in battle, and the sword passed to another chief, who also came by a violent death, but whose son inherited the fatal blade, and whose fate was similar to that of his fathers; two or three others of his family succeeded to this, scimitar of destiny, all of whom died in the battle or by assassination. When the British troops invaded Affghanistan in 1840, Nadir's famous sword was in the hands of one of the chiefs of a tribe opposite to us, and he, too, fell in a desporate conflict with our troops; but his sword was preserved by some of his men, and restored to his widow. During the apparently tranquil state of things that followed, the widow sold the sword and other effects. The sword was purchased by Captain Codrington, who was told its history, and laughed at the inference. In some months after this the great insurrection broke out, and Captain Codrington, who commanded a native regiment (Ghorka's) was killed in gallantry defending a fort near Cabul. The sword was found, and brought to Mr. Ryan, surgeon of the regiment, for sale; he did not want it, and offered it to Major Pottinger and Lieut. Houghton, but both declined its assistance; Dr. Ryan then kept it himself. The fort (Charekar) in which this occurred having become utterly untenable, after a protracted and very gallant resistance of twenty days, the few officers in garrison being all killed or severely wounded, it was determined to make an effort to force their way to Cabal (forty miles)—The sortie was made; but only Major Pottinger, Lieut. Houghton, and a few sepoys, were fortunate enough to reach the British cantonments. Mr. Ryan was missed soon after the left the fort; but he made his way alone, and got within a mile or so of the British line, when he was met by a party of woodmen (Affghans) going to cut down timber; seeming that he was a feringhee (infidel), they took his money, pistols, and fatal sword, &c. He promised them a large sum if they would guide him to the British camp, and they were willing to come to terms when another came up and cut him down at once.

London Brown Stout,
AND
Manilla Cheroots.
Landing, ex *Argent*, from London—
100 CASKS, (each 4 dozen) best London BROWN STOUT:
20,000 very superior Manilla Cheroots.
For sale low by
August 18. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TO LET, till first May next, the second Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets, and also 2 Flats of a house situate in a pleasant retired part of the city, rent moderate. Apply to
Aug. 18. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 8, 1843.

By the English Mail which arrived here on Monday last, we are furnished with cheering prospects as to the state of the crops in England, Scotland and Ireland. An improvement also we are happy to state, has taken place in the manufacturing districts, indeed the whole horizon, both political and commercial, has of late assumed a brighter hue, and on the whole, (comparatively speaking,) may be pronounced brilliant. The troubles in Ireland, are now looked upon by the British government as no troubles at all, except to Daniel O'Connell, the great Magician of Erin, whose object is like Roderick Dhu's, to whistle his men up and whistle them down again; but the "boy's of the sod" altho' quite as soon heated as the Tartan warriors, are not so soon cooled again. This has given Daniel trouble, he only wants to get steam up, but not to burst the boiler; else were Othello's occupation gone, and with it alas the "Rints."

Our Heroding Herod.—The New York Evening Express, contains a speech of Robert Tyler, son of the President of the United States, delivered at a meeting of the Irish Repeal Association at New-York. The speech was delivered for Electioneering purposes, and of course made for the occasion. The principal part of his audience was of course Irish, and "*the way he pitched the gammon into them was no ways slow.*" He described the Irish as being the most Brave, Patriotic, Learned, Eloquent, and Virtuous people in the world; and by England the most ill treated. "Groves of Blarney," hide your diminished head, and yield the palm for gammoning to that redoubted and eloquent speech maker and political agent, Mr. Robert Tyler, son of the President "by chance" of the all enlightened *free slavery* Union of seventeen millions of sovereigns. It is said by Philosophers that such is the vanity of human nature, that it can scarcely be satiated with flattery however gross. That the Irish can stand a pretty heavy dose of this kind of stuff we never doubted, but that they were prepared to swallow such an unconscianable quanity as was administered on that occasion we were not prepared to expect. However if we are to believe the Repealers, the speech was well received and heartily cheered. Mr. Tyler, like *all* his American brethren, secretly dislikes, nay cordially hates, not only Irish, but every Mother's son of British origin. How then must he have chuckled in private over the gullibility of his audience, who were bartering their franchise, for a dish of empty unmeaning flattery. Jonathan is too cunning, even for the ready wited sons of Erin.

Yankee Notions.—We have much pleasure in having it in our power to state that the makers of Yankee Notions will in future look in vain to this city for a market for their "*Nicknacks.*" An Establishment of our own has been set up for the manufacture of all such ware. In the store of Mr. Leitch, Prince William street, may be found (and will be found by the Patriotic and wise,) all the little "*Notions*" heretofore supplied from the United States, such as Pails, Rakes, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c. &c., all "the growth, produce, and manufacture of this Province." We need not expatiate on the advantages of our using our own manufacture, instead of sending the hard money out of the country, to purchase from a people who by a grinding and illiberal policy, have shut out of their country, every article of British manufacture. We have now an opportunity of retaliation.

Visitation of the Bishop.—It may be gratifying to many of our readers to have some short account of the Visitation to the Eastern coast of this Province, recently made by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The following particulars are kindly furnished us by a friend in that section of the country. His Lordship visited and held confirmations in the mission of the Rev. Mr. Somerville, Rector of Bathurst, as also in that of the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Visiting Missionary for the Miramichi River. Two beautiful Churches within Mr. Hudson's charge were consecrated, and it is believed, the Church at New Bandon, in the Bathurst Mission also. Mr. Hudson was unable, through the unfavorable state of the weather, and the shortness of the notice, to present many of his candidates to the Bishop for confirmation. At Chatham, where circumstances were more favourable, the Rev. Mr. Bacon, the Rector of that Parish, presented fifty-five candidates. The commodious and costly Chapel of Ease, erected in Chatham not many years since, was consecrated by his Lordship at this Visitation. On Friday, August 18, the Bishop consecrated the Church at Wildford and confirmed twenty-five persons, and on the following day the Parish Church of Richibucto and the Burial Ground was also consecrated, and twenty-five persons confirmed. These two churches are within the mission of the Rev. Mr. DeWolf. On Sunday morning, Aug. 20th, his Lordship held an Ordination in the Parish Church of Shediac, when Mr. Noah Disbrow, of King's College, Fredericton, was admitted to the holy order of a Deacon. An admirable sermon was preached by the Bishop, suited to the occasion. In the absence of the Archdeacon, the candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, the Rector of the Parish. The other clergy who attended at the Ordination were the Rev. Messrs. Bacon, Black, Hudson, Townsend, and DeWolf. Sixty-five persons were admitted to confirmation immediately prior to the ordination; thirty five additional candidates who had been previously prepared, and who would have swelled the whole number to a hundred, were prevented by the early indications of rain on that day, and other causes, from being confirmed on this occasion. As usual at ordinations, the Holy Eucharist was administered at the close of the services, when forty-eight persons partook of that sacred feast; the Bishop administering to the clergy, and the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Bacon, to the laity. In the afternoon, the Bishop and clergy proceeded to the new Church recently erected at Cocaigne, and attached to the Mission of Shediac. The church was consecrated by the name of St. Alban. The burial ground attached to it was also consecrated. The Bishop preached here, as in the morning, to a crowded congregation. On Monday, August 21st, the new church at Dorchester was consecrated, and nineteen persons confirmed. August 22d, in the morning, there was a confirmation in the Sackville church, when thirty two were admitted to the rite, in presence of a numerous congregation. One of the candidates was baptized by the Bishop, after the second lesson, prior to the confirmation. In the afternoon the Chapel of Ease at Second Westcock was consecrated. These three churches are in the mission of the Rev. Mr. Black, and the candidates together amounted to fifty-one. August 23d, fourteen were confirmed in the Westmorland church, and the Burial ground attached to that church was consecrated. In the afternoon confirmation was held in the Bay of Verte church, when five were admitted. August 24th, the Bishop confirmed thirty-two persons in the church at Amherst. The last named churches are in the mission of the Rev. Mr. Townsend, and the united numbers of candidates confirmed were fifty-one.—What added much to the solemnity of the services at Amherst, two infants were baptised by the Rector, after the second lesson, and nine adults by the Bishop, immediately after these. These last were subsequently confirmed with the other candidates, and separately addressed by the Bishop. The Visitation closed at Amherst, and his Lordship proceeded the following day for Truro and Halifax. The Bishop has consecrated twenty churches this summer, here and elsewhere, and in the last eighteen years, one hundred and fifty throughout the Diocese.

Sketches of Highlanders.—We have before us a copy of a Pamphlet just published, entitled "Sketches of Highlanders," by R. C. Macdonald, Esquire, of the 30th Regt. The work is principally a compilation from various historical accounts of the early settlement of this Continent, and must prove highly interesting not only to the descendants of the "Gael" but to the inhabitants of the North American Colonies generally. It has been the pride of the author of this work to establish a branch of the Highland Society of London in the North Americas, in which he has been eminently successful, and to draw if possible, closer the cords of nationality between the British of the Old and New World. He has also been instrumental in improv-

ing so far as circumstances would permit th
cational department of the poorer classes o
Briton and Prince Edward's Island. All s
forts should be met most graciously by the
while at the same time, the Authors are ent
the lasting gratitude of the friends of British
America.

The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this
came passenger in the last packet from E
and arrived in this city on Wednesday morn

We are very happy to announce that som
ed gentlemen from St. Andrews are prepa
enter some fine sail boats at the coming Reg
As there are also several of our city boats r
compete with them, we can promise rare
ment to those who are fond of acquatic sport
believe this is the first Regatta here for wh
boats have been entered.

Quarter Sessions.—The indictment agai
Matthew, late overseer of the poor, for conte
Court in not obeying an order made relativ
accounts, has been removed by Certiorari in
Supreme Court. This course is correct, as
something unseemly and not in accordanc
our ideas of British justice that a party shoul
cused, tried, and judged, by those who are
secutors; and we have no doubt that not only
bench of magistrates feel a real relief, in
the consideration of this indictment withdrav
them, but that also, the public generally wi
tain a satisfactory assurance, that this pro
will insure even-handed justice to all part
cerned.

Militia General Order, Frederict
gust 23, 1843.—The Commander in Chief h
pleased to make the following promotions, &
Saint John City Rifle Battalion.
To be Captains.—1st Lieutenants, Tho
Tisdale, vice Mullin, deceased, 23d Augu
Lieutenant, Duncan Robertson, vice Wall
the Province, 24th August.
To be 1st Lieutenants.—James W. H
vice Merritt, superceded for neglect of d
August; Chales W. Rogers, vice G. F. V
left the City, 21th August; S. J. Samuel,
W. Peters, resigned, 25th August; Robert
vice Mackay, left the Province, 26th Augus
To be 2d Lieutenants.—David Powell,
vice Hanford, promoted, 23d August; Wi
M. Burtis, vice Rogers, promoted, 24th A
William Kenah, vice Samuel, promote
August.
Sunbury Militia.
To be Captains.—Lieutenant Nathani
bard, vice DeVeber, who retires with the
Major, 23d August; Lieutenant Moses
vice Loder, left the County, 24th August.
To be Lieutenants.—Ensign Wm. Es
vice Hubbard, 23d August; Ensign B
Barker, vice Coburn, 24th August; Ensi
phen P. Estabrooks, vice Burpe, who reti
his rank, 25th August.
To be Ensigns.—Wm. Gilbert, Gent. vi
brooks, promoted, 23d August; Archibal
mer, Gent., vice Barker promoted, 24th A
Charles Tilley, Gent., vice J. Tilley, resign
August. *By Command.*
GEO. SHORE, A.

☞ The Committee appointed by the C
Council to investigate the accounts of
Baldwin, Esq., the late Collector of Taxes
recent sudden removal from the office has
no small degree of sympathy among the ci
ty,—have discovered an error of nearly T
dred Pounds in favour of Mr. Baldwin, redu
amount of his deficiency to almost half of
reported. The discovery of this error m
been highly gratifying to the feelings of the
tleman, and to his friends generally.—Heral

Great Robbery in New York.—The
store of E. & S. S. Rockwell at No.
House, New York, was entered on Sunda
and robbed of Diamond Pins, Watches, Pe
ces, Spoons, and other articles, to the value
$20,000. The burglars effected their objec
pening with false keys the unoccupied store
the store of Messrs. Rockwell, and breaking
a petition wall ten inches in thickness,
round hole about one foot in diameter. Th
sed out through a door in Barclay street.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT JOHN W
MOND.
Portland, Sept. 4.
Gentlemen: At 3 1-2 o'clock the drive
Augusta Stage arrived with the news of th
ing of the steamer John W. Richmond,
well. She took fire (not known how) abo
clock last night, and is burnt to the wat
with loss of every thing on board. No furt
ticulars. In haste,
J. Kingsbury, U. S.

New York, Septem
Great Forgeries.—Wall street has been
into a state of great excitement by the di
that a clerk of Austen, Wilmerding & Co.,
Henry Saunders has succeeded in Forgin
rious Banks, a very large sum,—that he
the money, and has, as it is supposed, esc
the Great Western steamer.
Saunders has been missing from the c
house since mid day on the 31st, Thursda
he was at his desk. Supposing him to be
notice was taken of his absence until S
when learning from one of the banks their
was overdrawn, Messrs. A. W. & Co. in
ly commenced an investigation, when it
that this apparent overdraft was occasion
forgery. This led to farther investigation,
morning it appears that each of the Bank
below has paid forged checks of Austen, W
ding & Co. for the amounts stated.

Mechanics' Bank,	$3
City Bank,	5
Phenix Bank,	5
Bank of Commerce,	2
Manhatten Bank,	1
Seventh Ward Bank,	3
State Bank,	
Union Bank,	3
American Exchange Bank,	3
Bank of America,	3
	29

The imitation of the signatures is so perf
deceive the most practiced eye.
It seems that Saunders, when he dis
from the counting house on Thursday, mu
diately have gone to these banks, (at all
was known as the clerk of A. W. & Co.
the money, and proceeded thence to his
house, took his clothing, paid his bill, an
rapidly to the office of the Great Weste
passage under the name of Wm. Henry
Ohio, paid $100 therefor, and $5 for the
and immediately drove up to the ship jus
to get on board, before her departure at 2
On the day of the sailing of the Great
he came to his boarding house in a carriag
on his trunk, about 1 o'clock; when one o
low boarders asking him where he was g
reply was "to Boston." When asked aga
in such a hurry," he replied, "I have a g
to do, and start early."
Saunders is but 18 years old!! He is
Dr. Saunders, an Englishman, who lived
hattanville. He was not a skilful penn
must have been aided in his forgeries by
As yet the father, whom the police are
of, has not been heard of.
Young Saunders, on Thursday, was
over the check book, when he remarked
the clerks, that the book wanted numberi
On this occasion he must have taken the
ber of the check paid, and have cut from
of the book a check, which in every insta
led up and numbered to correspond. O
day morning he was at the office as usual
there at 11 A. M., and was not seen afte
He had the previous night filled up the ch
in the balance the house had in each bank
the amount according to the balance, and
stance did he overdraw. He drew, howe
ly the amount in all the banks, except th
America, where the balance was about

POOR CO