signal for the march, and we advanced to the grand prize of the day. I can describe but little more of the assault on the Tuileries than that it was the scene of desperate confusion on both sides. The front of the Palace continually covered with the smoke of fire arms of all kinds, from all the casements; and the front of the mob a similar cloud of smoke, under which men fired, fled, got drunk, and danced. Nothing could be more ferocious, or more feeble. Some of the Sections utterly ran away on the first fire; but as they were unpursued, they returned by degrees and joined the fray. It may be presumed that I made many an effort to escape; but I was in the midst of a battalion of the Faubourg St. Antoine. I had already dropped several muskets in succession, which had been thrust into my hands by the zeal of my begrimed comrades; and a sabre cut, which I had received from one of our mounted ragamuffins as he saw me stepping back to the rear, warned me that my time was not yet come to get rid of the scene of revolt and bloodshed.

At length the struggle drew to a close. A rumour had spread that the King had left the palace, and gone to the Assembly. The cry was now on all sides—"Advance, the day is our own!" The whole multitude rushed forward, clashing their pikes and muskets, and firing their cannon, which were worked by deserters from the Royal troops; Marseillais, a band of the most desperate looking ruffians that the eye was ever set upon, chiefly galley slaves, and the most profligate banditti of a sea port, led the column of the assault; and the extraordinary cessation of fire from the palace windows, seemed to promise a sure conquest. But as the smoke subsided, I saw a long line of troops, three deep, drawn up in front of the chief entrance. Their scarlet uniforms showed that they were the Swiss. The gendarmerie, the National Guard, the regular battalions, had abandoned them, and fate seemed inevitable. But there they stood, firm as iron. Their assailants evidently recoiled; but the discharge of some cannon shots, which told upon the ranks of these brave but unfortunate men, gave them new courage, and they poured onward. The voice of the Swiss commandant giving the word to fire, was heard, followed by a rolling discharge from flank to flank, of the whole battalion. It was my first experience of fire, and I was astonished at its precision, rapidity, and deadly power. In an instant almost the whole troop of Marseillais, in our front, were stretched upon the ground, and every third man in the first line of the Sections were killed or wounded. Before the shock could be recovered, we heard the word 'fire' again from the Swiss officer, and a second shower of bullets burst upon our ranks. The Sections turned and fled in all directions, some by the Point Neuf, some by the Place Carrousel. The route was complete; the terror, the confusion, and the yelling of the wounded were horrible. The havoc was increased by a party of the defenders of the palace, who descended into the court and fell with desperation on the fugitives. I felt that now was my time to escape, and darted behind one of the buttresses of a royal porte cachere, to let the crowd pass me. The skirmishing continued at intervals, and an officer in the uniform of the Royal Guard was struck down close to my feet. As he rolled over, I recognized his features. He was my young friend Lafontaine! With an inconceivable shudder I looked on his pale countenance, and with the thought of the misery which the tidings would bring to fond ears in England. But as I drew the body within the shelter of the gate, I found that he still breathed; he opened his eyes and I had the happiness, after waiting in suspense till the dusk covered our movements, of conveying him to my hotel.

Of the remaining events of this most calamitous day, I know but what all the world knows. It broke down the monarchy. It was the last struggle in which a possibility existed of saving the throne. The gentlest of the Bourbons was within sight of the scaffold. He had now only to retrieve his character for personal virtue by laying his head patiently under the blade of the guillotine. His royal character was gone beyond hope, and all henceforth was to be the trial of the Legislature and the nation. Even that trial was to be immediate, comprehensive and condign. No people in the history of rebellion ever suffered, so keenly or so rapidly, the vengeance which belongs to national crimes. The saturnalia was followed by massacre. A new and darker spirit of ferocity displayed itself, in a darker and more degraded form, from hour to hour, until the democracy was extinguished. Like the Scripture miracle of the demoniac—the spirits which had once exhibited the shape of man, were transmitted into the shape of the brute; and even the swine ran down by instinct, and perished in the waters.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for Sept. 1848.

FAREWELL LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

We insert, by permission of the Bishop of Fredericton, the following admirable and affecting letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Exeter, August 28.

MY DEAR ——. Before I return to my Diocese, which I purpose to do without delay, I wish to address a few words of grateful farewell to yourself, to the Committee of the venerable Society, and to many kind friends who have given me help. Tho' my visit to England has not been productive of all the good to my diocese which might have been reaped from a more protracted sojourn, yet I feel sure that I leave many behind who will not forget nor desert it. Many have liberally contributed, some of their abundance, and some of their poverty. In every place I have been welcomed with words of blessing and of peace, and have never left the few or the many gathered together, without a deepening conviction that God is with us as a Church, and that, amidst all our divisions and disquietudes, an increasing number of Churchmen are everywhere working togther with all their hearts for the glory of God, the good of his Church, and the salvation of souls. Rich and poor alike have seemed to realise the duty and the blessing of almsgiving; not a word has been uttered in the spirit of party, or of bitterness; and though sometimes the tone has been imperfect, it has never been inharmonious. Surely, "had the Lord been pleased to kill us, he would not have accepted this sacrifice at our hands.' Were our Church become reprobate, or a castaway, these blessed fruits of the Spirit would not abound: love and joy would not utter their glad voices throughout our borders: we should not be enlarged everywhere, and be the heralds of mercy to the uttermost parts of the earth. I am blind to the sad, and tokens of our unfruitfulness, our backsliding, our national guilt; but the greatest sin of all is despair of the mercy of God; and to deny his love-tokens is to "frustrate His counsel" and make our state worse than it is. Oh, let English Churchmen pray for an increase of the true spirit among all sincere persons, though they be of different views: let them give up harsh thoughts of each other, anonymous attacks, and violent invectives, and all will yet be well. Let them not be so anxious to put down what is erroneous, as to build up what is true: the strength of Dissent lies not in the political and clamorous partisan, but in the unknown piety of its poorer members; and these will be won to us, not by violent attacks, but by fervent unostentatious, untiring charity. Love, victorious love, will win the day at last.

I venture these remarks because many good men have been sorely disquieted by our divisions and our weakness; because some young men have harshly alienated the affections of our ill instructed members, or have suddenly and unjustifiably withdrawn themselves from our communion to other bodies, whose position is less clear, and whose difficulties are more formidable. After a three years' absence, I see more earnestness and reverence in the English Church than when I left England for America, and I do not see that those who have gone out from us have improved their position and their usefulness. I shall return to my poor diocese benefited in many ways; personally showed by sympathy amidst severe and unexpected trials, and assisted by men and means. Three candidates for Holy Orders are gone before me—subscriptions have been promised for five years towards the support of a travelling missionary—His Grace the Archbishop, several of my Right Rev. brethren, and many among the laity, rich and poor, young men and maidens, old men and children," have given their kind wishes, their substantial aid, their handywork to my cathedral. And though I still need a considerable sum before it can possibly be completed, (at least 1500*l.* more before even the external walls and roof and spire can be finished,) yet my duty is to do each part as well as I can, and if my own means are become more limited, to put more trust in Him whose means, whose wisdom, whose mercy is unlimited.

I shall be enabled also to lay the foundation of a Cathedral Library. To the University of Oxford I owe my thanks for a grant of 100*l.* towards this object, to be expended in books printed at the Clarendon press; to the editors of the *Library of the Fathers*; to the Associates of Dr. Bray, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Dr. Macbride, Mrs. Huyshe, the Rev. Dr Parkinson, Rev. J. Dornford, Rev. Chancellor Harington, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rev. Canon Woodsworth the daughters of a clergyman at Rochester, and others, who have made offerings of books.

Last, but not least in comfortable hope, may come the opening of St. Augustine's College. How glad and blessed was that day, when the spiritual head of the English Church brought together whole centuries of thought by that one act of consecration! How happy were we to be present in a building reared on those ancient foundations of England's primitive glory, where there was not one who did not heartily sympathize in the work, not one who did not heartily respond, reverently kneel down and humbly communicate: where the offerings were as large as the means used to obtain them were unexceptionable; where the originator of the design, and the founder of the institution, and the builder of the fabric, had all one mind and one soul; where the building was no motley collection of ill-assorted plagiarisms, but a positive creation, a real thing, which [might be said to be like nothing else and yet like everything else in Christian art.

And yet this is the least part of the most blessed work. To attain material truthfulness is hard: but to train the men who shall win souls to God throughout all lands, how very hard it is! This is your difficult, awful task, Warden and Fellows of St. Augustine's! To bring forth men dead to the world, alive to God; severely simple, but winningly attractive; frugal, yet not parsimonious; gentle, and yet firm; nursed in contemplation, but full of the fire of action; studious, and "apt to teach;" gentlemen, if not by birth, yet by Christianity; of refined taste, but neither scrupulous nor fastidious; able with their hands, if need be, to practice the Church's self denial, with their skill to build her fabrics, with their voices to chant her psalms and prayers, with their spirit to infuse her rules, and by their words and good example to teach all her members holiness.

The good Lord increase this spirit in you who labour for us, and in us who dwell in the lands for which you labour; may He fill your house with students whose hearts He hath touched; may He raise up all the Colonies of Great Britain like godly institutions, and may their fruits ripen in eternity, and be as the grapes of Eshcol on the borders of Canaan. Once more, my dear friend, farewell, and God be with you evermore.

J. FREDERICTON.

Rev. Ernest Hawkins.

THE SQUADRON ON THE COAST OF CHINA.—That veritable citizen of the world, Richard Cobden, no sooner realized his free-trade scheme than a famine immediately succeeded; he no sooner propounded universal brotherhood and perpetual peace than the whole of Europe was in a blaze, and Frenchmen took to cutting each other's throats with railway speed. A few days since he pronounced the naval armament of this country to be unnecessarily expensive, and particularly so on the Chinese waters, for pirates even were exterminated; when behold the first accounts that reach from that quarter of the world show not only that these enemies of the world swarm in great numbers, but that they exhibit the worst characteristics of their daring pursuit. Our accounts from China prove that the *Scout*, 14, under Commander Johnstone (promoted from the *Terrible*), had a very smart action with these lawless wretches, and in the capture of the two junks he had one man killed, and was himself slightly wounded, as were also Acting Lieut. Josling, Mr Stanley, midshipman, and seven men in the affair, one of the junks, armed with four 6-pounders, and with 120 men, having regularly engaged the *Scout* speedily settled the junk, and might have sent her to the bottom without coming within range of the guns, matchlocks, gingals, stinkpots, &c., only that the captain of the *Scout* desired to take as many of the scoundrels alive as possible. But this daring and gallant resistance on the part of the pirates, in fighting a man of war, we trust will not be lost on the free-trade prophet, who will now easily conclude what would have been the fate of an unarmed merchantman, if the junk had an opportunity of lying across her bows. Nor is this the first time the *Scout* has had a smart affair of this kind with the pirates in the Chinese seas; for it will be recollected that Commander Johnstone has only recently succeeded Captain Loring in command of the *Scout*, that officer having been promoted for a previous engagement with pirates—Indeed there is scarcely a man of war that has been on the station that has not had a brush with them. The *Ringdove*, 16, was all but taken by pirates a couple of years ago; for they actually boarded her, and, if we remember rightly, some of the crew lost their lives, and the master died of his wounds. The *Espiegle*, 12, Commander Campbell, has been chasing the pirates, and although ordered to leave the station on the 1st of April for England, to be paid off was retained at Shanghae, in consequence of their depredations. The *Childers*, 12, Commander Putman, has also been engaged in protecting the commerce from the interruptions of those proscribed robbers. Mr. Cobden has been singularly unfortunate in his observations on naval affairs: and as he is too old, if not too conceited, to learn, the best service his friends can render him will be by their advice to leave naval matters to those who better understand them.

There is one thing, however, within the scope of Mr. Cobden's ability to perform, and from him it will come with much good grace—that is, strongly to recommend to the Admiralty to promote and reward Commander Johnstone and the officers and men of the *Scout*, who if they have by their bravery and wounds incontestably proved the *existence* of pirates, have since, by their gallant services, materially reduced the number, and by the severe chastisement they have inflicted, and the terror they have inspired among the rovers, have we trust, done very much towards placing the China waters in happy state of security so much in consonance with Mr. Cobden's prophetic assurance.—*London paper.*

☞NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of JARVIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. Jarvis, who is authorised to collect all debts due to the said firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

(Just received, per 'Widow,' from New York:)

A LOT of fancy Air-Tight Parlor STOVES, for burning coal.—Also, a lot of Diamond Empire Cooking Stoves, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low, by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

Sept. 8. *King's Square.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:—

THE subscriber's House at Indian Town, formerly owned and occupied by Alexander McGuire, as a dwelling House, Bakery and Grocery.

JOHN B. TRAVIS.

Sept. 8. *Indian Town*

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—On consignment—ex the *Duke* from Liverpool—40 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by

September 15. THOS. HANFORD.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 29, 1848.

☞The English news of 16th instant (letters) arrived here this morning. The previous mail arrived on Saturday last.—A summary of intelligence by both these arrivals will be found in our columns.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The *New-Brunswicker* says—We learn that His Excellency with the view of completing his examination of the Province, will leave Fredericton for Saint Andrews Thursday morning, and after visiting St. Stephen, will arrive in this city next Monday evening. His Excellency will then proceed by Sussex Vale to Studiac and Richibucto etc, thence to Dorchester and Sackville, and probably the county of Albert before returning to head quarters.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on the St. John River on the 24th instant, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, involving the deaths of three young men, clerks of stores in this city. They, with Mr. Albert Venning, of the "Albion House," had proceeded a few days previous on a sailing excursion up the River, and on their return, when near the head of Long Reach, a squall upset the boat, by which she immediately filled and sank. The names of those drowned were, Mr. Wm. Fairbanks, clerk in the "London House;" Mr. John M. Smith, clerk in Miss Magee's store, and Mr. Richard Magee, a young man recently from Dublin;—Mr. Venning was saved by holding to the top of the mast, (which remained above water,) until he was rescued by a boat from the shore, which put off as soon as the misfortune was discovered.—The bodies of the drowned were all picked up and brought to the city, and interred on Wednesday last—most of the stores being closed during the progress of the melancholy procession.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS.—On Monday night last at about 11 o'clock, and very dark, the steamer *Rowland Hill* on her passage to Fredericton, ran into the *New Brunswick*, bound down. The former steamer had been observed coming up, on the wrong side of the river, and the latter was stopped and turned astern, but too late to avoid the encounter. The New Brunswick was so much injured, forward of one paddle box, that she commenced sinking immediately, and was consequently run on the nearest beach to avoid a total loss. The injury reached to about 12 inches under water, and the workmen employed have been so successful in their operations, that the vessel was got off yesterday and brought to the city for repairs.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last Thomas Hayward, youngest son of Mr. Leacy Hayward, of Musquash, in a fit of insanity, ran into the river at that place and drowned himself.—It appears that the young man had, for a week or so previously, betrayed symptoms of insanity, which had increased so much, that his friends thought it necessary, in order to his recovery, to remove him to the Lunatic Asylum; and that a short time before the coach, which was to have conveyed him thither, had arrived at the house, he had escaped—notwithstanding the vigilance of his friends—and, we grieve to say, met with a watery grave. The body has not yet been found. He was a young man of much promise, and greatly respected. It is a heart-rending circumstance to his parents, who are both aged people.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—Thomas Cox, to be a Bye Road Commissioner in Queen's County, in the room of Ebenezer Briggs, who declines to act.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Collins Whitaker as Consul at Saint John, N. B., for the United States of America.—*London Gazette.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS—*Fredericton, 18th September, 1848.*—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned Promotions, &c.—*Rifle Battalion Saint John City Militia.* To BE 1ST LIEUTENANTS.—2nd Lieut. William Warwick, vice S. J. Samuel, left the Province, 18th Sept., 1848. 2nd Lieut. William R. M. Burtis, 19th September. To BE 2ND LIEUTENANTS.—Charles Watters, Gent., vice Warwick, promoted, 18th September, Andrew M'Kenna, vice Burtis, promoted, 19th do. Edward E. Lockhart, 20th do. John Douglas Ward, 21st do.—Geo. Deforest, 23d do. Geo. Seymour, 24th do.—James N. Thain, 25th do. James Dunn, Junior, 26th do.

NEW CHURCH AT RIVER JOHN, N. S.—On Sunday the 16th of July, this building erected for the worship of Almighty God according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England was dedicated to its holy purposes by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The day was fine and many more than the Church could accommodate had assembled, to witness services well calculated to fix the attention and excite the feelings of all those who wish success to Christ's Holy Catholic Church, which His Lordship's prayer defined as composed of all congregations of christian people dispersed throughout the world." The prayers were very expressively read by the Rev. Richard Avery, of Pugwash, and their effect heightened by the occasional introduction of parts of the Consecration service. The Bishop preached from Habakkuk, 2d chap. 20th verse—"But the Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him." After having traced the antiquity of the goodly practices of erecting buildings for divine worship, and shown that the high and lofty One condescends to visit the most lowly fabric that human hands may rear, he implored the continual and cheering blessing of God on the humble dwelling then about to be consecrated to His glory. Then stating that the Divine Presence was not confined, though more immediately promised, to temples made with hands, but was equally ready to sanctify the domestic altar and enliven the devotions of the closet, he urged all present to seek God in their families and in the retirement of their chambers. In conclusion he earnestly inculcated the duty of regular and devout attention at the house of prayer, of all possible reverence when within its walls, the propriety of uniformity of posture, and of all joining in the responsive parts of the service. He also stated his regret that so many persons had gone out and come in during the time of Divine worship. The day being extremely hot may in some measure have led to this, but it is to be feared that this unseemly habit prevails in many country congregations, one which a moment's reflection on its tendency to disturb the devotion of the more serious worshippers, and its irreverent aspect, would quickly correct.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting and exciting part of the solemn services, was the consecration of the burial ground. To see hundreds kneeling on the spot where the bodies of their relatives and neighbours were mouldering to dust, to pray that God would mercifully regard an act prompted by the dictates of nature, and sanctioned by express examples in his holy word, enabling us so to number our days that we may depart this life in the faith of Christ, and then to join in that suitable Hymn which the Church has provided for the occasion, must have awakened in every bosom some better feelings which no lapse of time and no amount of worldliness ought to obliterate. The Apostolic benediction dismissed the multitude to their respective homes, where it is hoped the people will strive to reduce to practice those lessons of heavenly wisdom, which on that day were taught from the lips of an aged Prelate, whom, amidst the manifold changes and chances of this mortal life, it is highly probable many will see no more.—*Church Times.*

VESSELS OVER THE FALLS.—It is announced in the Niagara Falls Iris, by Mr. Wm. Conklin, that he will send two vessels over the Falls on the 29th September. At 12 o'clock, M., the Pirate, a vessel of 100 feet in length, with several tame and wild animals on board as passengers, with appropriate flags and streamers, will be started from her moorings two miles above the Falls. It is intended to have this craft so well secured, hatches down and all right, that she will make the awful leap entire with spars and rigging all standing.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, a fire ship, loaded with all manner of combustibles, will be ready to slip her cables, showing a ship on fire, until after two miles through the rapids she will make the fearful plunge in a blaze, forming one of the greatest scenes ever beheld at Niagara Falls.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER.—Lieut. George F. Roxton, aged 28, of the 89th Regiment British Army, died at St. Louis on the 29 ult., of dysentery.—He was the writer of the Blackwood series entitled "Life in the Far West," and had obtained some fame by his volume of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains." He arrived in St. Louis a few weeks previous to his death, with another British officer, who, supposing him to be convalescing, proceeded with Gen. Brooke for the Upper Mississippi. His remains were properly interred by Bishop Hawks.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL FISHERIES.—From all quarters we hear of encroachments by the subjects of foreign powers upon our fisheries, for the protection of which so few vessels are assigned, and those few are so frequently called away to perform other duties that their casual presence is worse than useless. On the south coast of England, last week, a French lugger was seized, and the master was fined for being within the British boundaries, and for damaging the nets of English boats. Mr. Petley, the commander of her Majesty's steam vessel *Lightning*, who has been on a cruise on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, has reported to the Admiralty on the encroachments of the French.—The Earl of Dundonald has also sent home a strong representation relative to American fishermen exercising their calling in the waters of British North America. If our government do not enforce the penalties against these continual infractions of the treaties, both the French and Americans will gradually encroach upon our grounds, and at length claim a presumptive right to occupy them. They should at once be practically taught that they are "fishing in troubled waters."—*United Service Gazette.*

☞A paid printer's bill in a night cap is said to induce a most refreshing slumber.—*Halifax Courier.*

We understand that the project of constructing a Suspension Bridge across the Niagara at Queenston is again revived, and this time with every prospect of being carried out. Mr. Ellet, the Engineer of the Bridge at the Falls, undertakes to construct it for £10 000, and will himself take one-fourth of the stock. This leaves £7 500 to be subscribed for, half of which has been already taken up on the American side, and a large portion of the other half on this side the river. If no unforeseen difficulties arise the Bridge will be ready for use by September of next year.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The unprecedently protracted session of Parliament was closed on the 5th inst., by the Queen in person, with the following Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

The act for the prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by most beneficial effects. The open display of arms, intended for criminal purposes, was checked; the course of justice was no longer interrupted; and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried, and convicted.

The distress in Ireland, consequent on the successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, organized Confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed; while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat in a few days machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency deserves my warmest approbation.

In the midst of these difficulties, you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The act for facilitating the sales of incumbered estates will, I think, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland.

The system of perpetual entails of lands established in Scotland, produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community, and I have great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continued advances in this beneficial work.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted us supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the State may allow for enforcing economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the Government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquility of many of the States of Europe both in the North and in the South. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries.

I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences and I trust that our efforts may be successful.

I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

Amidst these convulsions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquility. The strength of our institutions having been tried and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on the other side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and affection which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope by cultivating that respect to the law, and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of the people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated.

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR, by her Majesty's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of November next.

Liverpool Timber Market, Sept. 9th.—We have no improvement in the price of Quebec Pine tho' the arrivals have been but limited from that port, the latest sales having been at 14½d per foot, and Red Pine 17½d per foot. Spruce Deals are lower in value than ever was known in the market, and have become totally unsaleable. At the auction sales of yesterday 106 logs Quebec Pine sold for 13¾d. per foot, and Deals at a very low figure.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN STEAMER.—We learn from Southampton that the steamship United States, which left Cowes for New York, on Sunday afternoon, with 100 passengers and a valuable cargo, broke down off Scilly, and returned at 9, p.m., on Tuesday, to Southampton Water, where she must be docked. The Messrs. Baring are part proprietors of the United States steamer.—She ran between New York, Havre, and Southampton.

The American steamer *Hermann*, which sailed from New York at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 21st ult., for Southampton and Bremen, went ashore on Monday morning at three o'clock, at the Isle of Wight. Making allowance for the difference in the distance, calling at Halifax, &c., the British vessel had beaten the American one about twenty-four hours! rather an extraordinary feat when it is recollected that the *Acadia* is one of the smallest of the British and North American Line. The Hermann got off without injury.

The Arctic Expedition.—Aberdeen, Saturday evening, sept 2.—The American whaler M Lellan, of New London, commanded by Captain Jackson, visited Lievly, Disco Island, and learned that on the 2nd of July, her Majesty's ships Investigator and Enterprise, under Sir John Ross, had reached the harbor of Lievly, and landed despatches to the care of the Danish Government, to be forwarded by the first vessel to Europe. The expedition immediately proceeded in search of Sir John Franklin. The crews are all well.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament on the 5th inst., the Queen took her departure from Woolwich for Scotland, to visit Balmoral, in the royal yatch Victoria and Albert, escorted by several other steam vessels. The steamers were off Yarmouth on the following evening, and were expected to reach Aberdeen on the evening of the 7th, where Her Majesty would land on the quay of the harbour, immediately below Regent Street. Her Majesty is accompanied by Prince Albert, H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, and a comparatively small retinue, and it is understood that it is not the intention of the royal party to make a lengthened stay at present, the sole object of the visit being to inspect the lately acquired royal residence at Balmoral. It is expected that the whole trip will be accomplished in ten or fourteen days.

Lord John Russel was at Dublin, closely closeted with Lord Clarendon.—Lord John Russel would soon proceed to Scotland to confer with the Queen.

The recent fine weather has restored confidence to the farmers, and the getting in of the corn crops is expected to be on the whole favourable. In conjunction with this fortunate result, which has already led to a considerable reduction upon the advanced prices for corn, there appears a return of considerable briskness to the manufacturing districts, and full employment for the operatives.

LIVERPOOL.—Since our last we have had a continuance of the finest harvest weather, and already a large portion of the grain is secured in the north of England, and nearly the whole in the south. The spring corn is generally expected to be very heavy in this part of the country, and the wheat to be a fair crop. Potatoes continue to give way, without any signs of improvement. Turnips are a good crop in this part of the country, and the second crop of clover also looks well.—On the whole, the prospects of the country, as to the supply of food, have improved considerably during the last fortnight.—*Liverpool Times.*

IRELAND.

There is complete tranquility in this country.—Public attention is drawn to the approaching trials which are to be held in the Special Commission in Clonmel. Mr. John O'Connell, not willing to give up political agitation, has made an appeal to the people of Ireland for funds to re-open Conciliation Hall. The society for holding periodical sittings of the Imperial Parliament in Ireland are trying to rivet attention to their scheme. Lord John Russell's visit to Dublin has been a very tame affair throughout.

TURKEY.

A letter received from Constantinople states that another destructive fire broke out in that city on the 27th ult. The writer thus describes it:—

"We have suffered another dreadful fire, which has destroyed the entire quarter of buildings on the Marina, from bridge to bridge. That quarter contained magazines of oil, wood, tallow, wax, tobacco, fruit, and other valuable articles, and about a thousand houses, in value altogether about £800.000. This loss, coming so closely upon the heels of the late conflagrations, has been an awful one to the poor and industrious classes living and working on the Marina."

The cholera continues with the same intensity; eight to a hundred cases per diem are acknowledged by the authorities.

RUSSIA.—A report is prevalent that Schamyl has quite retrieved his late losses, and has dreadfully cut up the Russians in several engagements. The losses of the Russians are said to be immense.

ENGLISH FINANCE.—*La Presse* says—"A curious fact is the general, and, so to speak, permanent decline of the revenue in England since the year 1824. It has been seen that, according to the recent declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the revenue of the year barely exceeds 52,000,000*l.* or 1,300,000,000*f.* In 1824 it attained an amount of 59 000,000*l.*, or 1,475 000.000*f.* This is a difference of 175 millions. At that period (1824) there was no income-tax. "That impost, re-enacted at the instigation of Sir Robert Peel, produces about 150,000 000*f.* If, therefore, no addition had been made to the ordinary burthens of the people of England, the differences between the revenue of 1824 and that of 1848 would be adverse to the latter year, not only to the amount of 175 000,000., but 325,000 000*f.* A considerable difference truly! True it is that many of the Customs duties have been reduced or abolished. The income-tax was established for the precise purpose of counterbalancing these reductions and suppressions. The opponents of free-trade, however, (and there are many, even in England,) thence infer consequences favourable to the principles which they attempt to maintain. They say this, which is indisputable so far:—'On lowering or suppressing the Custom-house duties you declared that the loss to the Treasury would be compensated, and more than compensated, by the development of the increased consumption. Now, in point of fact, and considering the results in their *ensemble*, and not only in a few branches of trade, that hope has been completely falsified. Since 1824 the Exchequer has irrecoverably lost nearly one-fourth of its receipts. You have only succeeded in covering a portion of this loss by establishing, in a time of perfect peace, a tax hitherto looked upon as a reserve for the most embarrassing periods of war. You announced this tax as essentiall temporary, and yet you are not able to keep even this promise. How, in fact, can you think of lopping off a tax which yields 150,000,000*f.*, when, even with that resource, you are unable to make both ends of the current year meet except by making a loan of 50,000,000*f.*?' Such is the subject on which at present turns the *polemique* of the English prints. The old enthusiasts of free trade seem to have grown rather lukewarm. Their adversaries, on the contrary, show a bold front; and, in the midst of this dissension the Whig Cabinet seems, by its attitude, to justify the conduct of the latter party; for, instead of persevering in the path of reduction, it has suddenly come to a stand; and we are assured that it contemplates a revision of their legislation on the corn laws, although it has not yet had a fair trial."

CRICKET MATCH EXTRAORDINARY.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—By the kind permission of the authorities of Greenwich Hospital, the hardy veterans of that splendid establishment were entertained at a cricket match on Monday and Tuesday, in the Priory-grounds, near Lewisham. The novelty of the conditions upon which alone these worn-out sons of the ocean would be allowed to enter the lists, was the cause of a large and fashionable party attending each day. These conditions were that twenty-two men should be chosen or the field, one half of whom should be minus an arm, and the other a leg! Yet there was no lack of candidates for the honours of the bat and ball, and the number was very soon selected. The weather, too, was beautifully fine; the locality selected for the display a most charming spot; and the spectators appeared to be highly amused.

A large tent had been erected on the eastern side of the field, and within it was spread forth an ample supply of the creature comforts of this life, to which the dilapidated tars did ample justice.—They were invited to this entertainment by Mr. Ingersol, of Lewisham, who, in conjunction with Mr. Ireland and Mr. Staunton, had got it up at their sole expense, in addition to distributing a sum of money amongst the competitors. Upon the first day the wickets were pitched, the sports commenced shortly after two o'clock, the bands striking up "Rule Brittannia," the eleven one-armed men taking the first innings; and during the whole time the bats and balls was at work, the spectators were kept in an almost continued roar of laughter by the grotesque figures the poor old veterans made as they measured their lengths on the slippery sward in their vain attempts to reach the ball, or to exercise their diminished "under-standing" beyond their ordinary gait to reach the goal in time.

Upon the first day the one-arms made fifty runs in the first start, and 41 at the second. On Tuesday they assembled again with renewed vigour; and now the wooden legs went at it in high glee. Their first innings made 32, and their second 43; thus leaving the game to the one-arms by 16.—Nothing could exceed the delight with which they seemed to enjoy the sport, or the kindness and courteous attention of Mr Ingersoll to all their wants. The game was concluded by six o'clock; and then the hardy old blue coats marched in procession from the ground, headed by the band, banners, &c., and were again entertained at the parting feast by Mr. Ingersoll, at the Black Bull Inn.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

The warlike state of the Continent has raised the price of saltpeter in the English market.

FIRE—LIMERICK, SUNDAY EVENING.—A fire broke out last night in Blackwater Mills, near this city, the property of Mr. Bannatyne (who only a few years since paid a large sum for the concerns,) and destroyed the whole mill. The concerns and stock are fortunately insured. It is not five years since another of the mills was burned down.

The five troops of Horse Artillery in England have been ordered an increase of 5 men and 22 horses per troop, to make each troop up to four guns. This will make an increase of 25 men and 110 horses.

The trustees of Maynooth have invited Lord John Russel to visit the College, and see the improvements made under the increased parliament grant.

The Post Office authorities are busily engaged throughout the different post offices in this country in looking after letters arriving from the United States, supposed to contain remittances or bills of exchange in aid of the Irish rebellion.

In the South of Ireland the people were again rising; and on Tuesday night there was a partial rising at Waterford. An attempt has been made to blow up the bridge at Granney, on the Suir. Three hundred men had left Clonmel armed, and with three days provisons, but were arrested by the patrols. The main body of the Insurgents, 4000 strong, were at Aheny, Tipperary. All the constabulary stations had been attacked without success.

The Marquis of Waterford's seats at Carrick had been attacked and the cannon carried off after a sharp struggle.

Lord John and Lady Russell have quitted Ireland and proceeded to join Her Majesty in Scotland.

The noble steamer Great Britain excited no buyers at the sale: she was put up at £20,000 and bought in at £45,000.

At Leghorn an Insurrection broke out, and at the latest date the rebels had possession of the town. The police and the people commenced the row when the former killed 5 of the latter, who in turn fired upon the police. The soldiers were called out but fired in the air, the rebels, however, fired with effect, when 112 soldiers fell dead; and the conflict became general. Messina has been bombarded and taken by the Government Forces; on the 3d it was fired upon by the Citadel and 18 gun-boats, but the town returned the fire with so much spirit that the gunboats were damaged and had to retire.—A number of Swiss troops had been massacred by the people, and paraded their heads on pikes through the streets.—Finally, after a bombardment of the most frightful kind, Messina was taken after a most determined resistance by the people.

CLONMEL, 13TH SEPTEMBER.—A real rebellion has come at last. The rebels are posted in almost inaccessible positions, at New Inn, near Carrick-on-Suir and Kilmacthomas mountains. Doheny commands in Waterford. The troops yesterday only captured nine scouts. Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry within about six miles of Carrick.—Many had guns. At six o'clock a large body marched to attack the police stations.

CLONMEL, 14th SEPTEMBER.—The out offices of a Protestant clergyman were burned last night, and a farmer shot for refusing to give up arms. The 3d (Buffs) came into Clonmel to-day, and twenty-eight of their men handcuffed, for shouting for repeal. At the insurgents' camp, seven miles from Clonmel, they roast bullocks and sheep on iron gra[illegible] pressing every one to join the [illegible]

At Glenbower, about eigh[illegible] Clonmel, the police were prep[illegible] refuge in Carrack, when the [illegible] at them; the fight lasted a q[illegible] hour, and the result was a n[illegible] on the part of the assailants. [illegible] or three of the police were wo[illegible] dead bodies were left bel[illegible] police fled from the out sta[illegible] night it is feared will reveal [illegible] scenes.

Intelligence has just reached Engl[illegible] that Austria has accepted the joint [illegible] France and England in the question [illegible] and the States of Italy.

It is said in Newry that it is the [illegible] lady of Mr. John Mitchel, together w[illegible] and sisters of that unfortunate gent[illegible] ceed to America immediately, and pr[illegible] that purpose are already in progress.

A malignant case of cholera occu[illegible] the brig Reliance, during her voyag[illegible] stadt to Greenock. She reached the [illegible] on Saturday week.

The notice for reletting the barrack[illegible] tains a clause that the sale of spiritu[illegible] those regimental shops will, in futur[illegible] prohibited.

The weather in Britain had contin[illegible] fine for harvesting and bread stuffs [illegible] decline.—In the Timber market no m[illegible] tion had taken place. No improvem[illegible] of saint John three cargoes of the resp[illegible] ges 17,