

The *Fairfield* weighed anchor on the 19th of August, in the morning.

The Pasha, enraged at the escape of Hassouna, summoned to his palace Mohamed Dghios, brother of the fugitive, and there, in the presence of his principal officers commanded him, with a stern voice, to declare the truth. Mohamed fell at his master's feet, and declared upon oath, and in writing, that his brother Hassouna had had Major Laing's papers in his possession, but that he had delivered them up to a person, whom we shall refrain from mentioning, for a deduction of forty per cent. on the debts which he had contracted in France, and the recovery of which this person was endeavouring to obtain by legal proceedings.

The declaration of Mohamed extends to three pages, containing valuable and very numerous details respecting the delivery of the papers of the unfortunate Major, and all the circumstances of this strange transaction. The shape and size of the Major's papers are indicated with the most minute exactness; it is stated that these papers were taken from him near Timbuctoo, and subsequently delivered to the person above mentioned entire, and without breaking the seals of red wax,—a circumstance which would demonstrate the participation of Hassouna in the assassination; for how can it be supposed otherwise, that the wretches who murdered the Major would have brought these packages to such a distance without having been tempted by cupidity, or even the curiosity so natural to savages to break open their frail covers?

Mohamed, however, after he had left the place, fearing that the Pasha in his anger would make him answerable for his brother's crime, according to the usual mode of doing justice at Tripoli, hastened to seek refuge in the house of the person of whom we have spoken, and to implore his protection. Soon afterwards the consul-general of the Netherlands, accompanied by his colleagues, the consul-general of Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia, proceeded to the residence of the person pointed out as the receiver, and in the name of Col. Warrington, and by virtue of the declaration of Mohamed, called upon him instantly to restore Major Laing's papers. He answered haughtily, that this declaration was only a tissue of calumnies; and Mohamed, on his side, trusting, doubtless, in a pretended inviolability, yielding, perhaps, to fallacious promises, retracted his declaration, completely disowned it, and even went so far as to deny his own handwriting.

This recantation deceived nobody; the Pasha, in a transport of rage, sent to Mohamed his own son, Sidi Ali; this time influence was of no avail. Mohamed, threatened with being seized by the *chiaour*, retracted his retraction; and in a new declaration, in the presence of all the consuls, confirmed that which he made in the morning before the Pasha and his officers.

Now the outlines of this affair are clearly laid down, we submit them to the attention of France and of Europe. The reader will easily divine every thing that delicacy renders it our duty to pass over in silence. One consular fact results from these afflicting details: the papers of Major Laing exist, and the learned world will rejoice at the intelligence, but in the name of humanity, in the name of science, in the name of the national honour—compromised, perhaps, by disgraceful or criminal bargains,—it must be hoped that justice may fall upon the guilty, whoever he may be.—(From the *Semaphore of Marsilles*.)

[FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY, OCT. 2.]

Church Establishment.—Important public meeting in Cork.

It was our intention to preface the following resolutions with some remarks which naturally arise out of the important meeting held on Thursday last night, at Cork, at which the Earl of Mountcashel presided. Our limits will not, however, permit us to enter on the subject at the requisite length, and we must therefore confine ourselves this week to the resolutions, merely observing that the staunch friends of the Church Establishment have found out, and openly avowed, that it contains rich drones who wallow in wealth, and poor working bees who never taste the ecclesiastical honey. They have long been told this; but those who made the assertion were always called enemies,—Deists, or perhaps Atheists. They

have discovered also that our Bishops are frequently appointed from interested motives and family influence. This they have also been told a thousand times by those whom they brand as Jacobins and Radicals, who would subvert both Church and State.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That we consider the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, as by law established, to be the greatest national blessing which it has pleased the Almighty to bestow upon these kingdoms; it has, through the Divine favor, preserved amongst us the pure doctrines of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, by its catholic and tolerant spirit, the liberties of the nation have been mainly upheld.

2. That whilst we firmly believe that the confederate powers of darkness can never prevail against the doctrines of our Church, "built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets—Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone," we must yet take heed lest its establishment in this country be endangered, its hold upon the affections and esteem of the people weakened, and the manifold blessings we derive from it lost, by the abuses which have crept into the administration of its temporal affairs.

3. That many of our most zealous, useful and pious Ministers, who labour with indefatigable exertions to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of immortal souls, receive only a wretched pittance, utterly inadequate to their support; whilst others of the clergy, of whom some reside not on their benefices, and perform none of the sacred duties of their office, possess revenues far exceeding what a respectable and independent maintenance would require.

4. That whilst we readily admit that our excellent and Scriptural Episcopal form of Church Government requires a diversity of orders amongst the Clergy, and a consequent diversity of incomes, we are nevertheless convinced, that the enlightened sentiments of the nation, the dictates of sound policy, the fairest deduction from the principles of Christianity, and the most devoted attachment to the Established Church, unite in requiring that none of the active and blameless members of that sacred profession should, by an insufficiency of income, be exposed to the anxieties and difficulties attendant upon poverty.

5. It is our firm conviction, that until the great distinguishing doctrines of Christianity, which our reformers learned from the holy word of God, be faithfully preached in all our pulpits—until our Clergy, universally, according to the solemn vows of ordination that are upon them, give themselves diligently to their sacred office, and forsaking as much as they may all worldly cares and studies, apply themselves wholly to this one thing, even as watchmen and stewards, to teach and feed the Lord's family; and until Church preferment be applied, as the reward of Christian attainments and learning, and not for purposes of political influence, the purity of our Church establishment can never be restored, its permanence guaranteed by the esteem of an enlightened people, or the slanders of its adversaries put to silence.

6. We are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, that whenever national dangers are to be averted, or national blessings preserved, it must be done by a return to purity, both in principle and in conduct, that we must put away every man the evil of his ways and of his doings. We do therefore feel bound to bear a public testimony against the abuses existing in the administration of our Ecclesiastical affairs, and to petition our revered Monarch, and both Houses of Parliament, in the spirit of these resolutions, praying for the adoption of such remedial measures as will ensure the adequate remuneration of every class of our Clergy engaged in the actual discharge of their duties.

7. That in justice to our feelings of attachment and veneration for our Church, we do distinctly declare that it is not our object to diminish in any degree the revenues thereto belonging. We desire only such a distribution of them for the future as will encourage faithful learned and zealous Clergymen, give security and respectability to the Establishment itself, and promote the safety, honor, and welfare of our Sovereign and his dominions; being well aware, that any attempt to disturb the rights of Church property, or to alienate its income, must be productive of disastrous consequences, and terminate in revolution and national ruin.

Resolved.—That the petition to the King be transmitted to the Right Hon. Mr. Peel for presentation

to His Majesty, that to the House of Peers be intrusted to the Right Honorable the Earl of Mountcashel, and that to the House of Commons to the Honorable Mr. King, with a request to our other county and city members to support the same.

An alteration in the ecclesiastical law of this country, it is stated, is contemplated, and, in order to promote it, a royal commission of inquiry will issue to the venerable Lord Stowell, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester, Sir John Nicholl, Dr. Lushington, and others.—*Liverpool Courier*.

STATE OF TRADE.

An uncommonly large quantity of goods was sold in Bradford Market on Thursday last, but without any advance in price.—*Leeds Mercury*.

RIOTS AT NUNCATON.—The Coventry weavers last week committed some gross outrages on different individuals at Nuncaton, and the neighbourhood. They assembled in large bodies to the number of about 6,000. They broke open a factory, and severely beat a Mr. Taylor, whose offence seems to have been his saying to the overseers that many of those who were receiving parish relief might get work if they pleased. Mr. Taylor was afterwards placed on an ass, paraded through the town, and pelted with filth of all descriptions. They treated other individuals, amongst whom was a woman, in the same manner, and several depredations were committed.

THE STOCKPORT TURN-OUT.—This contest which has continued so long, is entirely at an end, as both parties have come to an amicable termination of the question of wages; and we have great satisfaction in stating that the manufactories of spinning and weaving are again filled with hands, and that those who now remain out of employ are persons who suffered their frames and looms to be occupied by others rather than submit to a reduction.—*Stockport Advertiser*.

There has been little alteration for some time in the state of trade in this place. Great as is the stagnation of things in general, our artisans are not yet labouring under privations equally severe with those of a similar class elsewhere. Prices, however, remain lamentably low, and wages are depreciated accordingly. We may state, as a fact, that a plan has been laid, and attempts made to act upon it, the design of which is the mutual protection of the interests of all parties in the cutlery line, by preventing the too common evil of a ruinous depression of prices at one time, and an excessive advance at another.—*Sheffield Iris*.

The cotton manufacture in this quarter, since our last notice, has not much varied; however, intelligent men in the business (without venturing to state any decided amendment) consider that the crisis is past, and that the prospects of the master cotton-spinners are a shade brighter.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—On Sunday evening last, the year 5590 was ushered, in with the usual rites observed on such occasions by the Israelites. At sunset the people now called Jews, resident in this metropolis, all assembled at their synagogues, when the whole of the Mosaic laws, and the usual prayers, &c. were read over, and the congregation remained until between eight and nine o'clock. On Monday, their New Year's day for the present year, they again assembled at sunrise to celebrate the Feast of Trumpets, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up his son. At ten o'clock the trumpets were sounded, which announced the commencement of the year; and those who thought proper left the synagogue, but many of them remained to a late hour. They met again at sunset the same day, and also yesterday at the same hour, when the observance of these rites terminated. No food is allowed to be taken until the sounding of the trumpets on either day.—*Times*.

From a Correspondent, of the *Liverpool Mercury*.

There is various reports about the state of the revenue; I can, however, state positively that at this moment there is a very great deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year. If a different statement should appear on the 10th October, when the accounts will be made up, it can only arise from very unexpected returns, or the usual hocus focus of the Treasury. There has been falling off in every branch of the revenue except the customs, and the increase in that branch arises solely from the duties on foreign exports.