POOR CO[...]

... with what he had said. "Indeed" said the lady. "I'll convince you and all the world in the morning that I was Miss ——, for your sister-in-law and myself will go to my brothers and bring away the deeds of my property, &c." Upon hearing this Mr. Wooley was re-assured, and everything passed off well until the morning, when the bride and Miss Bryers went out for the purpose as stated by her the preceding evening. It is needless to say that they absconded, and have not since been heard of; and Mr. Wooley discovered, that instead of having married the rich Miss——, with 47,000*l.* besides expectancies, he was through the contrivances of Miss Bryers married to a person bearing, indeed, the same name, but not worth 47 pence. How the affair will end, we know not; but it will doubtless furnish abundant occupation to the gentlemen of the long robe. Supposing the wife to be a party to the fraud, we should suppose that a marriage under such circumstances would not be valid. What were the reasons inducing Miss Bryers to play her brother-in-law such a trick remain a profound secret. It is right to state that the lady whose name was so unwarrantably made use of to deceive Mr. Wooley not only knew nothing of the transaction, but is a perfect stranger to both Mr. Wooley and Miss Bryers.

Union Hall.—Friday Mr. Traill was occupied for several hours in the investigation of an extraordinary case of conspiracy, which was preferred by Mr. John Wooley, a timber-merchant, of Bristol, against two young women, named Ann Bryers and Mary Ann Morgan, with the latter of whom he had been recently inveigled into a marriage under the almost unheard-of circumstances already detailed.

Mr. Clarkson attended on the part of the complainant, and having stated the charge against the accused parties, which he characterised as one of the most strange description, then called

Mr. John Wooley, who stated that he was a timber-merchant and lived at No. 5, Cumberland terrace, Bristol: that one of the prisoners (Ann Bryers) was the sister of his wife, who died in the year 1838, and that since her decease Ann Bryers had resided with him for the greater portion of the time up to the transaction which he was about to detail. In the month of June last, Bryers made a representation to him relative to a Miss Louisa Poole King, of Radcliffe-parade, Bristol; she told him, that that young lady had taken a great fancy to him, and that she knew him by her passing his house frequently; that she expressed a strong inclination to become acquainted with him, and that her hopes of happiness were fixed upon him. Bryers then asked him, if he had any objection to cultivate the acquaintance of such an amiable and accomplished young lady as Miss King, and as he was aware of the respectability of her family, he intimated a desire to acquiesce in her wishes. Soon after this conversation occurred, Bryers brought him a note, purporting to be written by Miss King, in which the writer expressed a desire to have a personal interview with him, in order to divulge the secrets of her heart to him, and adding that she trusted he would accede to her proposition. Bryers, who was the bearer of this note, urged him to write a satisfactory answer, to which he consented, and having penned a letter to the young lady, gave it to Bryers, who was to have put it into the post office, addressed there to "L. P. K." in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of any of Miss King's family, who were opposed to her contracting a marriage without their sanction. He received several letters from the supposed Miss King, with whom he carried on a correspondence for some time, and he invariably received the letters through the hands of Bryers, and upon one occasion gave the latter 20*l.* to give to Miss King, as he was informed she wanted that sum for a particular purpose. When the correspondence had been going on for some time, Bryers asked him if he had any objection to elope with Miss King, and he replied that he had not; although he had not seen her, yet if she was willing to accompany him, he would take her away. It was then arranged between Bryers and him that she was to proceed to Miss King's house on Radcliffe-parade, in order to bring her away; that the young lady was to remain an inmate of his dwelling, but must not be seen by him until the day they were going to get married. Bryers then said she should go and fetch her away from Radcliffe-parade. This was on a Sunday. She returned soon after, saying that when she got to the house Miss King's two brothers came up to the door in their carriage, and that prevented their sister from leaving home. The same evening Bryers said that she should call again at Radcliffe-parade, and soon after she went out. On her return, she said that she had succeeded in her object, and that Miss King was then under the roof of complainant's house, but that she had expressed a determination not to see him until the day was fixed for their nuptials.

Mr. Traill—Have you ever seen the lady named Louisa Poole King.

Complainant—I don't remember having seen her, but I have some slight acquaintance with one or two members of the family, who are highly respectable, and I know that they resided on Radcliffe-parade. The supposed Miss King remained at his house from Sunday until Wednesday, on which day it was arranged that they should come off to London and be married by license. On the morning of that day when he got up, he found Bryers prepared for the journey, and on meeting her in the passage of the house when he came down stairs, she then told him that Miss King was also ready, and was anxious to be introduced to him. He of course assented, and for the first time he saw the supposed Miss King, who was no other than Mary Ann Morgan but now unfortunately for him, Mrs. Mary Ann Wooley. Having procured a vehicle, they started from Bristol, and having discharged the carriage at Chippenham, they came the rest of the way by the railroad to London. On their arrival in town they put up at St. Paul's Coffee-house, whence they removed to the Bridge-house-hotel, where the assumed Miss King informed him that she had a fortune of 47,000*l.*, 27,000*l.*, of which she should make over to him, the remainder to be settled on her for life. He acquiesced in this latter proposition, and having procured a license at Doctors' Commons they were accordingly married at St. John's Church, in the Borough, on the morning of the 12th of September. After the ceremony they went into private lodgings in Thomas-street, where they remained until they set out on their return to Bristol. (The certificate of the marriage was here produced, and a witness who was present, proved that she saw Mary Ann Morgan attach the signature of "Louisa Poole King" to the document (her hand being guided by Bryers, while writing, an account of her stating that she was unable to write her name from nervous feelings.) They remained in St. Thomas-street a week after the nuptials; at the expiration of which time they went to Bristol; and on their arrival proceeded to Radcliffe-square, and Bryers went to Mr. King's house, as she said to apprize Mrs. Wooley's lady's maid that her mistress was desirous of seeing her next day at her husband's house. They then went to his house, and the next day Bryers told him she and Mrs. Wooley were going to Radcliffe-terrace to prepare the house for his reception, as it was intended they were to live there. The prisoners then gave him a kiss each, and departed, saying they should be back in half an hour. They then went away taking with them (without his knowledge) two large trunks and a box belonging to him, containing various articles, his property, and he had seen neither of the "ladies" until the day he met them in the city, and gave them into custody. In Bryer's possession was found a gold watch belonging to him. He knew a woman named Allen, in Bristol, whom he had every reason to believe was concerned in the conspiracy, and had, he had every reason since to believe, written the letters addressed to him, purporting to have been written by Miss Louisa Poole King. He did not know to what family the woman to whom he was married belonged, but from what he had since learned, he believed she was of low origin—that she had been a servant, but she could not write, and that she had a brother, a sailor, who lived in Radcliffe-street, Bristol.

Mr. Clarkson said, that as the case was not yet matured against the prisoners, he should request that they might be remanded, in order to give time to take a third party into custody, when other facts relating to this extraordinary case would be brought [...] a charge of forgery at common law against Mary Ann Morgan, and one of felony against the other prisoner.

The prisoners were then remanded, Morgan saying that she was led into it by her fellow-prisoner.

THE ARMY.

The 11th Foot expect to move to Botany Bay.

Mr. Burden, late Serjeant in the 9th Regt., enjoys two commissions in the Army, an Ensign in the 9th and also 35th.

Col. Ball, commanding the 9th or King's, in Dublin, is about to retire. He entered the Army in 1807.

Col. Monins has assumed the command of the 69th at Fermoy.

Captain Coote, 69th is on leave with his father, Chidley Coote, Esq. Mount Coote, in this country.

65th Foot—Ensign T. G. Knox, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wise, who retires; G. Meyler, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knox.

Rifle Brigade—Second Lieutenant the Hon. R. Charteris, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ward, who retires; the Hon. J. S. Jocelyn, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charteris.

Colonel Mansel, K. H. commenced his half-yearly inspection of the 36th Regiment, in this garrison, on Monday, at the New Barracks.

Col. Mansel was last night elegantly entertained at Mess, by the officers of the 36th.

Colonel Mansel, K. H., will leave on Monday next, to inspect the 85th Depot, at Nenagh, and afterwards proceed to Templemore, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Cashel, Caher, Bansha, Tipperary, and after returning here will continue his tour to inspect the 64th, at Tralee.

Capt. Boshe, 1st Dragoons, Lieut. Friend, 31st, Ensign Matthews, 41st, Capt. Stawell, 45th, and Major Fothergill, 30th Regt. sold out of the service last Friday.

Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley, 15th Regt. has left on a special mission to the King of Saxony, to invest that Sovereign with the order of the Garter.

THE NAVY.

Portsmouth.—The St. Vincent, Caledonia, and Camperdown, the flagships at Portsmouth Plymouth and Sheerness, have been ordered to increase their compliment to 630 men. The Warspite 50, Capt. Lord John Hay, has got her new mainmast in, and will go out of harbour on or about the 20th instant. She shipped a number of seamen while at New York and might have had 500 more if she could have taken them. It is stated that Lord John Hay is going to leave her to take the command of the Albion, 90, about to be commissioned at Plymouth. The Orestes, 18, commander the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, will be reported ready for sea on the 18th inst. On Friday next she will be hauled alongside the dockyard, abreast of the Semaphore, in order to try some experiments upon the lightning conductors with which she is fitted. A wire will be attached to her main royal truck, leading from the Semaphore, where the galvanic battery will be. Another wire will lead from some part of her hull to a lighter, which will be moored at a short distance with a small quantity of gunpowder on board. The electric fluid will be discharged from the battery at the Semaphore, pass along the wire to the main royal truck, whence it will be conveyed to the patent conductor, which is inlaid in the masts, down the topgallant and topmasts to the step of the lower mast, and thence by the wire to the lighter. The experiment is intended to test the efficacy of the patent conductor. The Numa, transport, has arrived at Spithead from the river with convicts for Bermuda. She will embark 40 more from this place. Captain Sir H. Chamberlain, his Lady, and four children; Lieutenant M. Carge; and Ensigns Patterson, Johnson, and Coffin, and 23 rank and file of the 20th Regiment, go out to Bermuda in her. The Excellent, gunnery-ship, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, is to have a compliment of 700 men. She is to have 12 Lieutenants, 50 Mates and Midshipmen, half of which may be students at the Naval College, a Chaplain, a second master and an Engineer. From these, she will be continually enabled to supply gunnery-men and officers to the fleet. The Bee a small steamer of ten horse power, is to be attached to her as her tender, in order to give her officers an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of steam-navigation. The Samarang, 26, will be commissioned in a few days. The Britannia, 120, will shortly be commissioned as flag-ship at this port, and the St. Vincent will be sent to the Mediterranean. A number of line of battle-ships are being put in a state of forwardness for commissioning, so that when wanted there will be no necessity to have them taken into dock to be repaired. Their lower masts are to be stepped, and the rigging ready fitted to put over the mast head. The Edinburgh, 72, has already been docked, and was removed from the basin last week. The Britannia, 120; Prince Regent, 120; Powerful, 84; Collingwood, 84; Vengeance, 84; and President, 50; are now in dock and basin; and the Princess Charlotte, 104; Bellerophon, 80; Neptune, 120; Pembroke, 72; Hastings, 72; and Carnatic, 72; are the other ships spoken of to be got in readiness. The Jaseur, 16, which was paid off last week, has been taken into dock for the purpose of being got ready for recommissioning.

DEATHS IN INDIA.

At Candahar, on the 27th of July, Ensign and Quartermaster C. Phillips, her Majesty's 40th Regiment, of fever.

At Jellalabad, on the 29th of July, of the bursting of an abcess, Lieutenant George Buist, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, eldest son of Dr. Buist, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Minister of the Town Church of St. Andrews.

At Cawnpore, on the 4th July, Ensign H. W. Frost, 40th Regt.

Drowned in the River Hooghly, on the 8th of July, having fallen from a decked boat during his sleep, John, the second son of the late Lieutenant Shipp, of her Majesty's 87th Regiment

At Massoorie, the 9th of July, of cholera, Chas. Newton, Esq., eldest son of the late Major-General Thomas Newton, whose death preceded that of his son only 16 days.

On the same evening, at Landour, was killed, by being thrown from his horse down a khud, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Archibald Macdonald, of the 40th Native Infantry.

At Mhow, on the 7th of July, Major-General Robert Hampton, in his 62nd year.

At the General Hospital, on the evening of the 17th of July, Mr. R. Faulkner, second officer of the brig Majestic.

At Kishnaghur, on the 17th of July, William Watson, Esq., of Cutwah, eldest son of the late J. Watson, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 27 years.

At the General Hospital, on the morning of the 20th of July, Mr. H. Smith, late Surgeon of the ship Burma.

At Fort William, on the 23d of July, of cholera, Ensign George Stuart, aged 19 years.

At Jabur Kund, near Doreyee, on the morning of the 17th of June, killed by a tiger whilst in the execution of his duty, F. G. Hyslop, Esq., senior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, aged 29 years.

At Muraix, Affghanistan, on the 26th of July, killed in action, Lieutenant Dalway M'Ilveen, her Majesty's 31st Regiment.

At Dum Dum, on Sunday morning, the 7th of August, Mary, the eldest daughter of Colonel Shaw, Artillery.

SUMMARY.

The Bishop of London has just finished the delivery of a Charge occupying more than an hour and a-half in delivery; and wholly devoted to the great question which agitates the Church. His Lordship broadly asserted the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, and lent to the side of ultra-rubrical observances. In other respects the charge was most sound and satisfactory. It took the most decided line on the great questions of justification by faith; the sufficiency and supremacy of Holy Scripture; and the necessity and obligation of a full and constant preaching of the Atonement. The idea of a re-union with Rome was most powerfully condemned; and the whole charge was conceived and expressed in a most Protestant spirit, couched in distinctly Protestant language.—*Record.*

Clerical Intelligence.—The *Gazette* of the 4th contained orders from the Queen formally constituting the several Diocese of Barbadoes, Antigua, Guiana, Gibraltar and Tasmania, and nominating and appointing the Bishops whose consecration recently took place in Westminster Abbey. The Society for promoting christian knowledge intend moving at their usual monthly meeting in November, grants of £500 each to the Bishops of Tasmania and Gibraltar, and £200 each to the new West India Bishops of Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana.

Dr. Turton has been officially gazetted Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Butler succeeded to the Deanery of Peterborough. The Ven. Edward Stopford, Archdeacon of Armagh has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Meath.

I was yesterday told as profound discovery by a leading Whig, that Sir Robert Peel had positively determined to call Parliament together before Christmas. In answer to my inquiries, as to the cause of this unusual determination, I could get no other explanation from my informant than a re-assertion of the fact that he knew positively such a thing was decided, although he could not pretend to assign the motive for the decision. I mention this piece of absurdity, not because I have the slightest expectation that it will be verified by the event, but from a conviction that, taking into account the quarter from which the rumour reached me, there is all but a certainty it will find its way into the Opposition organs. —*Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Packet.*

Our predications respecting the results of the Repeal Mission have been verified. The missionaries have not produced the effect anticipated from their exertions. All our correspondents agree as to the fact that the meeting already held in various places show that the people do not respond to the call made upon them. Neither are the remittances of cash such as were expected from the movement.—*The World, (Rad.) Paper.*

Letters from Rome, of the 23rd ult., mention the Pope's return, on the preceeding day, from Civita Vechia, where his Holiness had spent some days for the benefit of the sea air. His return was somewhat accelerated by the illness of the friend of his youth, Mons. Antonio Maria Traversi, Patriarch of Constantinople, who died the day before the Popes return to Rome. The same letters speak of frightful devastations occassioned by the deluges of rain that have fallen in different parts of Italy. Near Faenza almost the entire district has been under water and the destruction of property was incalculable. Numbers of houses had been washed away, and within the city itself no less than eighteen had fallen in. The beautiful old Roman bridge of three arches after having braved the destructive power of time for so many centuries, had been completely destroyed. In Ravenna the inundation came during the time of the fair, when the floods that entered the market place swept away booths and merchandise, besides drowning a number of people.

The Pope at Sea.—The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 28th ult., contains some particulars of the visit of the Pope on board the French Levant steamer Dante, at Civita Vecchia, on the 19th ult. This vessel had just entered the harbour when his Holiness was sailing out in the brig-of-war of 12 guns the St. Peter and St. Paul, escorted by three small steamers lately constructed for his service in England. The Pontificial flag was immediately hoisted on board the French steamer, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. Two hours afterwards the Sovereign Pontiff, accompanied by a numerous suite, composed of cardinals, prelates and superior officers repaired on board the Dante. The Pope after visiting the vessel, conversed a long time with the officers of the staff and the French consul, commended the services rendered to religion by the Levant packets, which gave a free passage to missionaries and nuns of different orders, and extolled the virtues of Louis Philippe and the piety of the Queen, whom he pronounced to be a saint. A collation was next offered to the holy father and his health drunk; after which every one on board was permitted to kiss his slipper, and another salute of 21 guns announced his departure.

The Fire at Hamburgh.—A Hamburgh paper (the *Borsen Halle*) mentions that some days ago, when the rubbish was cleared away in some places for the purpose of commencing the erection of new houses, the flames burst forth on several points, although nearly five months had elapsed since the great fire.

The Russian government have authorized the house of Stieglitz and Co., to negotiate a loan of fifty millions of silver rubles, to be employed in the construction of a railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Claremorris, Oct. 4. The poor Roman Catholics about this, to the number of nearly 200 persons, assembled yesterday and dug a large field of potatoes for the Rev. Mr. Croftan, the rector of Crossboyne and would not take a farthing—they dug the whole in a day, and did it as a mark of gratitude for his exertions during the starving time this summer.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Connaught Club dined together each day during the late fair of Ballinasloe, under the presidency successively of O'Conner Don (the year's President); Mr. Rouche, M. P., Cork; Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.; Mr. Scully, Kilfeacle; and Mr. Irwin, High Sheriff, Roscommon. This was the sixteenth year of its existance, and the sentiments of their charter toast—"May the cup of social harmony never be embittered by a single drop of sectarian prejudice or of political rancour"—was never more prevalent amongst the members of this excellent club.

The Queen on the morning of her departure from Drummond Castle, presented Lady Willoughby d'Eresby with a bracelet, richly set with diamonds of exquisite workmanship, its design the emblem of "Eternity."

The Baroness Lehzen.—The conduct of this woman has been more offensive during the long period she was permitted to hold a confidential situation about the person of the Queen than the reader is either aware of, or at first blush could possibly believe; and it was only when it became too palpable that she sought to level distinction between Sovereign and subject, the quality of the former was called into action. The guileless nature of her Majesty having admitted the Baroness Lehzen to terms of great familiarity, she had availed herself for some years past of that condescension, to practice upon others (infinitely her superiors in every respect but that of circumstances) the most impudent and unwarrantable overbearing, tyranising over gentle spirits, wounding sensitive minds, and creating universal discord. She was the principal mover in that melancholy occurence which terminated the days, by breaking the heart of Lady Flora Hastings; and every pretty cavilling, every official or private squabble, which *will* happen as well *in* court as *out* of them has been promoted, if not actually been brought about, by this designing *intriguante.* Like many other such meddlers, she has been too clever for herself, and her visit to Germany arises from her being kicked out of England.—*Age.*

London, Monday Noon.—An advertisement which has appeared giving notice that the late manager of the Bank of Manchester has absconded, has created a considerable sensation in the moneyed circles in the City. Mr. Burdekin, the person who has disappeared, has been long reported one of the ablest financiers in Manchester, and as it is obvious that he has abused the talents he possessed, the inference to be drawn is that the concern will be found to be so deeply involved before he abandoned his position that their affairs will have to be wound up. There seems no doubt but that the balance sheet of the Bank of Manchester, whenever it appears, will exhibit some very strong cases of those imprudent advances to manufactures, alluded to by Sir Robert Peel, at the commencement of the last session of Parliament, and so boldly denied afterwards by the Anti-Corn-Law League, but which have undeniably contributed largely to produce that excess of commodities which has since been followed by so much and such severe distress. There is no apprehension that the public will suffer any ultimate loss by this bank, but the situation of the shareholders may be pretty well inferred from the fact, that after a capital of, we believe, £900,000 has been paid up, a further call of £2 per share has just been advertised by the Directors. The extent of the mischief done by such mismanagement is, however, not to be measured by the loss of capital only, for the demoralizing effect of giving such facilities to reckless, profligate gambling, as the loose measures of giving credit must inevitably produce, in common fairness and justice must be added to the account.

The abundance of money is again apparent this morning on the Stock Exchang. Consols have advanced to 93¼, and the Exchequer Bills have been sold at 55 pm. Rumours are afloat that the quarter's revenue will show a considerable surplus over the corresponding quarter of last year, which has added a little to the firmness of the market.

The death of the venerated and patriotic Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate, of Guernsey, Daniel De Lisle Brock, has put the whole island into mourning. He has left one son, who has been senior Lieutenant of the 20th Regiment, at Bermuda, and was only promoted to his company in the last Gazette. The appointment of Bailiff of Guernsey is in the gift of the Crown. Of the brothers of the deceased functionary, John, the eldest, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, was killed in a duel at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1802, in consequence of his having, as steward of a public ball, very properly resisted the introduction, by his antogonist, of a female of disreputable character. Ferdinand, the second, a subaltern of the 10th Regiment, was slain in 1799, in the American war. A younger brother, the celebrated Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, was killed at Queenston, Upper Canada, in 1812, when heading the flank companies of the 49th Regt. which was then commanded by Col. now General Vincent, on an occasion highly honourable to the British arms.

Railway Improvements.—We are told, upon highly respectable authority, that "an entirely new description of railway carriage has been invented, by a professional gentleman at Hammersmith, which may be propelled without the aid of steam at an extraordinary speed, exceeding sixty miles per hour, with comparative safety, without oscillation, or the possibility of turning over by the loss of a wheel or an axletree breaking, and worked upon a most simple principle, and which will, no doubt, eventually become the ordinary mode of railway travelling for short distances; from the circumstance that the railroad and carriages may be constructed and kept in repair at less than a fourth of the usual expense."—*Sun.*

On Thursday night a somewhat novel parcel was received into the Glasgow Post-office, viz., a pair of boots whose destination is Bombay, and for the transmission of which 6*l.* sterling were paid as postage. The reduction of the rates has been the means of sending some very strange packets through the post, and the transmission of ladies' slippers from one place to another has become quite common; but we have never heard of gentlemen's boots undertaking such a long journey under the care of the Post-office, and cannot help thinking they will be rather a costly pair to the destined wearer by the time they are tumbled out at Bombay amongst the English overland despatches.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A centrifugal Railway, 200 feet long, is now exhibiting at Ballinasloe fair, requiring neither steam or any other artificial power to propel the carriage, containing a Lady or Gentleman, from one end of the line to the other, at the enormous speed of one hundred miles per hour.

We regret to announce the death of Robert Chaloner, Esq., of Guisborough, Yorkshire, which took place at Leamington, on the 7th inst. Mr. Chaloner, who was in his 66th year, had been many years agent for Earl Fitzwilliam's extensive estates in Ireland. In the county of Wicklow, where Mr. Chaloner had resided so long a period, he was beloved for his kindness of heart and benevolence. Mr. Chaloner was married to a daughter of the late Lord Dundas. He had been for some years a member of the house of commons—first, as representative for Richmond, and subsequently for York.

Death of the Duchess of Atholl.—Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl died at Dunkeld House on Monday, the 4th instant, at a quarter before five o'clock, in the 81st year of her age.

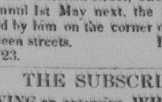
The Tariff.—By the steam-ship Batavier, from Rotterdam, which arrived at St. Katherine's wharf, on Thursday, twenty oxen were landed, and 12 cows in calf. The cattle were of a very large size, and very much resembled the English bullocks; they were certainly the best sample yet brought over in the Batavier from Holland. A great quantity of geese and poultry were landed from the same vessel in the afternoon.

China.—The following is from the Correspondent of the London *Morning Post*:—"Nothing authentic had transpired as to the plan of the approaching campaign. Some are of opinion that the Yang-tse-Keang and the Great Canal are to be the points of attack, and not Peking. Others, with perhaps greater probability, think that Peking is the object at which the efforts of our troops are to be directed, where they will either frighten the Emperor beyond the great wall, or drive him into any compact we may dictate. Be that as it may, the northern capital is now more than ever before an object of attention, attracting alike all eyes, foreign as well as native, far and near. At Tientsen, and all along the Peiho, from the sea to the capital, the Chinese have made great preparations for defence. The forts are reported to be more than a hundred in number, and the troops almost innumerable. Nothing of this, however, appears in the *Peking Gazettes,* which, down to about the middle of April, are filled with the usual memorials, edicts, notifications of new appointments, &c. The rumour that the Emperor had fled from Pekin into Tartary is not confirmed. The monarch of the reigning dynasty have been accustomed generally to spend the hot season at Moukden, in Mantchouria, the ancient residence of their family; a practice for some years discontinued by the present Emperor. Whether the advent of the British armament may induce him to resume the practice remains to be seen. The original sentence passed upon Ilu, namely, banishment to Ele, the cold country—has been carried into execution. Keshen has been banished to Mantchouria, and old Elupu sent again to Chekeang.

"In the south the British authorities, probably averse to commit themselves to measures that might require the retention of a large force, have permitted the Chinese to rebuild their defences; and from a little above Whampoa, upwards, Canton and its approaches are more strongly fortified than ever before.

"Chusan has been virtually abandoned to the Chinese Government, and it must be recaptured. Her Majesty's present Government, it is painful to know, have not rectified the blunder committed by their predecessors in dividing the responsibility of the different heads of the expedition. Sir Henry Pottinger, it seems, can only advise with Sir Hugh Gough and Sir W. Parker—not control them. As it is, there is every probability that the present season will not witness the conclusion of the enterprise, and that it may be spun out to a fourth year, and thus entail on England the expense of the vast armament now in China during another twelve-months. The settlement on the island of Hong Kong appears to progress rapidly, so far as the erection of private buildings is concerned; it has, however, been ordered by the higher authorities to be held only as a military post. All the public works which were in progress have been suddenly stopped. This seems strange and unaccountable."

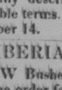
Fire Engine for sale.



AT the Phœnix Foundry the subscribers offer for sale, a second-hand FIRE ENGINE, in good working order, and at a low price.—Apply to

July 22.—N. Br. THOS. BARLOW & CO.

TO LET.



THE subscriber having removed to Carleton street, offers at a low Rent, until 1st May next, the Premises recently occupied by him on the corner of Prince William and Queen streets. E. L. JARVIS.

sept. 23.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING an extensive WHARF unoccupied at present, on South side of North slip, would wharf any description of Lumber, Coal, &c. on reasonable terms. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

October 14.

SIBERIAN CRAB APPLES.

A FEW Bushels *Siberian CRAB APPLES,* in fine order for preserving.

Also—21 doz. Green Peppers, for pickling. Apply to JOHN G. SHARP, *Corner of the Market Wharf and Dock street.*

30th sept.

THE CHRO[...]

SAINT JOHN, NO[...]

In this day's journal we have co[...] lication of extracts from our latest [...] which will be found highly interesting.

The Tariff.—Much diversi[...] on, much speculation is afloat, [...] the operation of the America[...] British Manufactures. Some of [...] glish papers contend that the intro[...] into that country of American me[...] low rate of duty, will enable the [...] operative to underwork those o[...] ca similarly employed; and that a[...] the tariff may amount almost to a[...] bition, yet the immense extent of [...] line between the Colonies and the [...] States, will offer such facilities for a [...] traband trade, that the exports of British goods to that country will be as great as formerly, although not *precisely* through the American Custom House. That vast quantities of British goods will pass the border without the formality of inspection by a revenue officer, there can be little doubt; but with such a barrier to legitimate trade, there must, as a natural consequence, be as little doubt also, that the exports to America, from Britain, will be greatly diminished. We are not amongst those who would dispute the right of America to put on or take off duties, as may best suit the interest of the nation, or accord with the caprice of her lawgivers; but this we do say, that after the obligations (in a pecuniary point of view,) under which America now is to the British capitalist—after the magnanimity of England in ceding to her privileges and territory—after granting them liberty to fish in our North American waters—after opening to them a free trade to our West India Islands,—after all those bonusses and kindly gifts, we freely acknowledge we were not prepared to expect that America would, instead of reducing the tariff on British goods, increase it. Yet such has been her policy. Whether this act of ingratitude is to be advantageous or otherwise to the Republic remains yet to be tested. We incline to the opinion that it will not. There is however in this question, one feature which it would be well for the United States to consider, and by making a virtue of necessity, reduce their present rate of tariff, and thereby gain the favour of Great Britain. England, let the tariff work how it may, holds in her hands both the bane and antidote: she cannot be for any length of time the loser by a reduction of her exports to America. For no sooner is it discovered that America will not trade with her on terms of reciprocity, than England will by retaliation meet her to her heart's content on her own grounds. In such a case, how should and would she act? Hear the opinion of the London Chronicle:—

"The principal exports from America to this country are raw cotton. If we were to increase the duty upon American cotton from 5-16ths of a penny to 2½ or 3½d. per lb., and admit every kind of India and Colonial Cotton duty free, we should certainly discourage the cultivation of cotton in the United states, and promote its cultivation in the East and West Indies. We might, perhaps, revenge ourselves upon ourselves in the first instance or for two or three years, but in the lapse of time we would reap an immense benefit. We should stimulate industry in our own possessions—we should encourage industrial pursuits on the vast continent of India—we should give life, and energy and enterprise, and profitable labour to millions of Hindoos. Bombay would then become what New Orleans now is, and the whole trade and traffic would be in our hands."

"Again, the great proportion of this American cotton, and the British manufactures which the Americans take in return (and which we wish they would pay for honestly) are carried in American ships. Why should this be? It is well ascertained, as we stated in a former article, that one ship load of fine manufactures is worth twenty ship loads of raw cotton. As far, then, as regards the ship-owners, the carrying of manufactures is comparatively of trifling importance. The carrying of the raw commodity, however, is an invaluable trade, and yet the British ship-owner has not the fair share of it, and never can have under the prevailing regulations. If it were enacted that raw cotton brought to England in British ships from the United states should pay 5-16th of a penny duty, and in American bottoms 2½d. per pound, the cotton would of course either come in British ships, or none would come at all. As a matter of revenue, under the present system, it would be of no consequence whether it did or not. We should soon have abundance of the weed from our Asiatic and other settlements, and not one pound weight of it would have to be paid in any other medium than British manufactures. The market would be safe, and the returns certain. We should not, every four or five years, be swept clean of our imaginary profits.—Besides, we should no longer be exposed to banking speculations—to post bills, never intended to be paid—to *advantageous* loans, in which both principal and interest disappear—to consignments overdrawn—to advances thanklessly received and unblushingly denied—in short, to all the gross frauds of the American system. The ship-owner would be restored to his proper position as a national carrier—he would be in full and profitable employment—the red ensign and the union jack would float in the place of the dots upon blue, called stars, and the striped bunting, and we should resume, as we ought to do, our ascendancy upon the ocean."

This is not all—Great Britain could and would revoke the Order in Council that gave the Americans a free trade to our West India Isles, and by excluding them, give the whole and undivided trade to the British North American Colonies, from whom the West Indies could be supplied with lumber and provisions, (not excepting flour,) with the same facilities and equally as cheap as at present. The Americans thus shut out from the West India market, and their cotton trade destroyed, would be in a deplorable condition, and when poverty came upon them, discontents would arise, and the Southerns feeling they had lost their mercantile profits and consequence, by the impolicy of their Northern brethren, would in all human probability effect a disunion from them, and as a natural consequence, a civil war in America would follow; a result that would be ruinous to the whole union, if it did not annihilate them as a Nation. In the mean time England would be enabled to employ ALL her manufacturing population in producing fabrics for the wear of her 100 million of Subjects in British India; and we may add ere long [...] double that number of B[...] [...]n China. As far as the [...] [...]e is concerned, it behove[...] [...]h Americans, without fur[...] [...]gitate, Petition, and ob[...] [...]perial Parliament an exc[...] [...]ans from our Fishing ban[...] [...]ion of their trade to o[...] [...]es. This while it wou[...] [...]on from the Mother Coun[...] [...]dren of the Colonies, would [...] [...]merica that while England [...] [...]nd will reward generosi[...] also punish ingratitude.

[...]h *America* arrived here on [...], from Boston, which place [...] evening previous. We un[...] intention of her enterprising [...]ney, in repairing the damage [...]ake such alterations and im[...] the hull of the vessel, but [...]ake her at once the most [...] our waters. We may [...] of next year, expect to see [...]ch splendid order as will [...]

Highl[...]—We have been informed that at th[...]ting of *St. Andrews Society* in th[...] Charles Macdonald, Esquire, [...]and Society of Nova Scotia attend[...] a Commission from the Highland [...] of London (of which he is a member) addr[...] His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, an[...] Hon. John Robertson, authorising the formation of a branch of the Parent Institution in this City, the objects of which are embraced in the commission, viz:—

For preserving the martial spirit, language, dress, music and antiquities of the ancient Caledonians.

For rescuing from oblivion the valuable remains of Celtic Literature.

For the establishment and support of Gaelic schools in the Highlands of Scotland and other parts of the British Empire.

For relieving distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes; and

For promoting the improvement and general welfare of the Northern parts of the Kingdom.

And we are happy to say, that the members present *unanimously* concurring in the sentiments expressed, agreed to become members immediately upon its formation, and enrolled their names accordingly.

A committee was then appointed to take such measures as they might deem necessary for carrying into effect the objects of the commission, who have at a subsequent meeting reported a Constitution and set of Bye-Laws for the government of the Institution, a copy of which has been forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a request that he will be pleased to become Patron of the same.

We have much gratification in being enabled to lay before our readers the following Address, presented to the Rev. William Scovil, A. M., on his retirement from the Curacy of Trinity Church in this City, and also Mr. Scovil's reply.

ADDRESS.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

We desire on the occasion of your retirement from the Curacy of Trinity Church in this City, to assume the duties of the separate charge to which you have been prefered, to express our high satisfaction with the manner in which you discharged your Ministerial Duties during the period for which you have filled that office in this Parish.

The piety, zeal and ability, with which [...]se duties have been performed, we [...] the benefit of ourselves, and fee[...] interest of the Church has been [...] while we regret the loss of your [...] us, we rejoice in your own pro[...] separate charge, and be assured, you ca[...] our affectionate wishes for your own and Mrs. Scovil's prosperity and happiness.

We know that in briefly, honestly and sincerely expressing the respect we bear for your character as a Minister of the Gospel, we shall better consult your feelings, than by adopting imaginary terms of personal compliments.

We are, Dear Sir,
Your Faithful Servants,

Signed by—John Ward, Stephen Wiggins, Robert F. Hazen, George Sears, Wm H. Street, John V. Thurgar, and 146 of the Pewholders and others.

To the Rev. William Scovil, A. M., Rector of the Parishes of Norton and Springfield.

ANSWER.

My Christian Friends,—

I am unable adequately to express my feelings upon receiving an Address, so numerously and respectably signed by the Parishioners of this—my native City, and the first scene of my Ministerial labours.

Born and brought up among you, I accepted the Curacy of Trinity Church, offered to me by the Rector, with the hope, that the good opinion of my fellow citizens might long be cherished by the intercourse of the Christian Minister, and, believe me, I regret most sincerely, that circumstances wholly unforseen, and beyond my controul, have led to the dissolution of a connection so happily formed.

In all my labours I have ever felt my own insufficiency, and it therefore affords me sincere pleasure that my Ministry has met with the approbation of so many of the members of Trinity and Saint John Churches. I humbly trust it may also have been approved by Him whose Minister I am, and to whom alone belongs the increase if any of the seed sown by his youthful servant.

Allow me to thank you for your congratulations on my appointment to a separate charge, the duties of which I shall assume with much pleasure from being called to preside over so interesting a portion of the flock of Christ in this Province. May I there experience the same friendly feelings and indulgence which you have manifested towards me.

For your affectionate wishes on behalf of Mrs. Scovil, I offer you my grateful acknowledgments; and be assured, that our thoughts will often revert to the city of our birth, and our prayers ascend for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the esteemed friends we leave behind us.

Believe me, my Christian Friends,
Yours, very faithfully,
W. SCOVIL, A. M.

Domestic Manufacture.—We are again called upon (to us always a pleasing duty,) to notice an article of domestic manufacture, a Seraphine, manufactured by Mr. Stephen Humbert, Junr. The article in appearance is that of a Cottage Pianoforte, the case is mahogany, beautifully finished and polished; its tone is loud, full, and sweetly harmonious, and altogether comprehends a piece of mechanical ingenuity highly creditable to the young artisan.

The *Histrionic Society* on Wednesday evening last gave another entertainment. The pieces were the *Iron Chest* and the *Village Lawyer.* The house was the greatest that has yet been experienced, and the company appear to gain ground in public estimation: the House is well warmed and every way made comfortable to the audience. Our city contains talent, and it is only by applying the stimulous that it is made apparent.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

By His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., *Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

W. M. G. Colebrooke.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be observed in England, Wales, and [...]wick-upon-Tweed, for the late [...] which merciful dispensation [...] this Province, I have theref[...] advice of Her Majesty's Exe[...] tation of Her Majesty's pio[...] Proclamation, hereby appo[...] giving to Almighty God, t[...] this Province on Sunday [...] instant November, and [...] of Prayer which the Rig[...] shop of Nova Scotia has pr[...] more devout solemniza[...] in all Churches and Cha[...] Public Worship within [...] strictly charge and com[...] Day of Thanksgiving [...] Her Majesty's loving s[...]

Given under my [...] ton, the Fourth [...] Year of our Lord [...] dred and forty tw[...] Her Majesty's R[...]

By His Exc[...]

[...]L.

A PRAYER OF [...] TO AL[...] MIC[...]

For the great Blessin[...] Mercy and Goodness, He hath [...] Nation, in the late abundant H[...] and throughout this Province [...] Morning and Evening Servic[...]al Thanksgiving, in all Chur[...]n the Province of New-Brunsw[...] the 20th November, 1842.

O GOD, through whose [...] providence the earth yieldeth food for the sus[...]ce of man, we offer unto Thee our hearty thanksgivings for Thy late mercy vouchsafed to us, in blessing the labours of our husbandmen in the Parent Country and in this Province with plentiful increase, and preserving the fruits of the field for our use. Give us grace, we humbly beseech Thee, that whilst we receive Thy bounty with thankfulness, we may regard the blessing bestowed on us as a call to repentance, and turn from the evil of our ways. Remove from amongst us all causes of strife and contention; put an end to our unhappy divisions; and grant that all conditions of men, impressed with the fear of Thy judgments, and trusting in Thy fatherly care, may faithfully serve Thee, in loyalty to their Sovereign, in obedience to the laws, in kindly affection one to another, and in dutiful resignation to Thy will; that so, under the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, we may pass through this world in peace and contentment, and finally by Thy mercy attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Halifax, Nov. 5.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock an alarm gun from the Flag ship, and a solem[...] warning of the City Bells, aroused the inhabitant[...] to a fire which was discovered bursting with muc[...] power from the Hardware Store of Messrs. L[...] Cain's, in Upper Water street. The Engine, Ax[...] and Fire Companies, and the Military, togethe[...] with Citizens, were soon at the place of devastation and, with the invaluable aid always given by th[...] Military combined in this instance of calamity wit[...] the dexterous services of some of England's Tar[...] the fierce element was quickly subdued, but no[...] until the Store and Goods of Messrs. LeCain wer[...] entirely consumed, besides the house adjoining owned by Mr. Divine being partially burned. Th[...] was the extent of the fire. The sum of loss su[...] tained has been variously estimated from 5 to £6[...] 000, down to between 3 and £4,000. The latte[...] we think, must be the nearer figure of fact. Messr[...] LeCain had insured £2,700, and we are informe[...] that Mr. Divine had an assurance of £300 effecte[...] on his property. We are of opinion that this Fir[...] like all others which have occurred in our city, w[...] prevented from spreading its dire effects chiefly b[...] the services rendered by the Engine, Axe, and Fir[...] Companies, and the Military, and we would su[...] gest that something more substantial than mere eu[...] logy should [...]d the latter, while we shou[...] say to the [...] useful citizens, who attende[...] our fires to ga[...] upon the flames, stay at hou[...] and cover you[...]aced heads in your blanke[...] rather th[...] do as you do.

Sudden Dea[...]—Mr. William Barnet, sailma[...] er of this town, [...] from his bed this morning [...] good health, and proceeded to his occupation. Abo[...] half past seven o'clock he complained of a burni[...] pain in his breast, left his work and went hom[...] his mother, with whom he resided, shortly aft[...] prepared a cup of tea, and was in the act of taki[...] it to him, where he had sat down, on the side of t[...] bed; when she found him reclining in the bed, an[...] apparently in a fainting fit. Medical assistance w[...] procured, but before it arrived he was dead. T[...] deceased was an industrious and sober man, an[...] had enjoyed general good health previous to th[...] sudden and fatal attack.—*Times.*

An Indian shot.—The Cape Breton Spirit [...] the Times says:

"An Indian named Brazil, while out gunning [...] few days since, in the neighbourhood of the For[...] was accidentally shot by his brother. The decea[...] ed was kneeling at the time, in the bow of the c[...] noe, propelling it up the stream with a paddle. H[...] brother who sat in the stern, had taken aim with h[...] musket at a flock of wild ducks immediately in a[...] vance of the right bow of the canoe. At that m[...] ment the position of the canoe was complete[...] changed by a sudden movement of the current, [...] that the ducks were brought in the direction of t[...] left bow. While the Indian was cautiously brin[...] ing the musket to bear upon them it exploded, a[...] the contents fatally took effect upon his brother, [...] tering below the shoulder blade and passing out [...] the breast. The unfortunate man expired in [...] short time."

Quebec, Nov. 2.

The *Montreal Gazette* states that a Despatch [...] been received by the Provincial Government re[...] ting to new regulations for the Post Office Depa[...] ment, and that the patronage has been vested in t[...] Governor General.

Some changes in the regulations and rates of po[...] age will no doubt take place, probably in acco[...] ance with the Report of the late Commissioners [...] Enquiry.

The steamer Queen, which arrived from M[...] treal this morning, had on board a part of the [...] Hussars, who were immediately put on board o[...] of the transports now in port bound for England. The remainder of the Hussars will come down [...] Friday next.

The 67th Regiment, under orders for Engla[...] are expected here to morrow, from Montreal, in t[...] steamer Canada.

A beautiful little steamer, called the Pocahont[...] arrived here yesterday in 8 days from Picton. [...] learn that she has been bought by Wm. Stevens[...] Esquire, of this city, and that this gentleman [...] tends, should he receive sufficient encourageme[...] to employ her between this port and the lower [...] rishes. The Pocahontas is a substantial built s[...] boat of 120 tons measurement, and has one eng[...] of 40 horse power.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The proprietor of the *Pa[...] ot* has been ordered by the sheriff of the Home [...] trict to *discontinue* the official advertisements fr[...] his Department. On asking the reason of t[...] withdrawal of a business with which this Jour[...] has been honoured for some six or eight years, [...] have been informed by the sheriff that he has [...] ceived a communication signifying to him the pl[...] sure of His Excellency the Governor General [...] Council that he should withdraw these adverti[...] ments from the Patriot, in consequence of the co[...] pursued by this Journal towards the Governme[...] —*Patriot.*

James Gorden Bennet, proprietor of the N[...] York Herald, offers that establishment for sale, [...] purpose being to remove to London to establi[...] daily paper in that city. The printing materials [...] are stated to have cost over $25,000, and the aver[...] circulation of the paper, daily and weekly, 30,0[...] copies.—The expenditures of the establishment [...] $105,000, to $115,000, and the income $130,0[...] leaving annual profits of from $15,000 to $25,0[...] To persons wishing to purchase, a verification [...]

MUTILATED