British News.

THE KING OF SAXONY AT WOOLWICH.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, accompanied by General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G. C. B. & G. C. H., Master General of the Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley, Equery in Waiting on his Majesty, and several members of the suite of the King of Saxony, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, at 11 o'clock, a. m. today, in two of the Royal carriages and four horses. The Royal party on alighting, were received by Major General Sir How D. Ross, Colonel Cockburn, Colonel Lacy, and Colonel Turner, C. B., of the Royal Artillery; Colonel Sir George Hoste, C. B. of the Royal Engineers; Lieut. Colonel Dansey, C. B., Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, C. B., Lieutenant Colonel Chalmer, Major Sandilands, Brigade Major Cuppage, Captain Palliser, Captain Fraser, Captain and Adjutant Taylor, Captain and Adjutant Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant (the Hon. R. C. H. Spencer of the Royal Horse Artillery.

His Majesty was received at the foundry by Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, who conducted the King over the whole of the department, including the buildings for boring and polishing large pieces of ordnance by powerful machinery constructed by Napier. On leaving the foundry department, His Majesty was received at the private entrance of the laboratory department by Colonel Cockburn and Lieutenant Colonel Dansey, and was first conducted to the rooms appropriated to the making of percussion caps, and His Majesty witnessed with apparent great interest, the whole of the process by which this invention is accomplished and perfected in great numbers in an incredibly short space of time, by beautiful and simple hand machinery worked by boys. The copper used for the making of percussion caps is rolled by one boy to the requisite thickness, and passed by him to another who cuts it out with astonishing rapidity into the shape of Maltese crosses. These are passed to other boys who form them into the shape of percussion caps, afterwards smoothed and polished by other boys, and then filled, by an ingenious contrivance, with the igniting composition, and when dry packed up in cases containing 750 in each, the number sent out for service with every 500 ball or blank cartridges. His Majesty on leaving the percussion cap branch of the department visited the making of musket balls by compression by a powerful hand working machine, invented by Napier, and producing a great number of perfect balls in the course of an hour. The King of Saxony then visited the model rooms, containing specimens of fire ships, chain and every other description of shot and shells used in the naval and military service of this country, and portions of every species of material used in making gunpowder, and specimens of the important combustible in all its various stages, with mills for mixing and granulating it, and a small piece of ordnance for testing its strength when finished.

After a short visit to the boys making ball and blank cartridges, the King of Saxony proceeded to the carriage department where his Majesty was received by Colonel Lacy, and conducted over the wheelwrights' shop, where the introduction of steam machinery for boring has saved a great amount of manual labour, and performs the work with far greater precision than it was ever possible to accomplish by the hands of the workmen. In one branch of the department His Majesty was evidently surprised to witness the correctness and the limited space of time required to form lance poles, ten feet long, and about one inch and a half to two inches in diameter, without a hair-breadths difference in the diameter throughout their whole length, effected by very simple and unerring machinery set in motion by steam power. His Majesty also witnessed the powerful planing machine invented by Bramah, for planing and reducing the hard and massive timbers used for gun carriages for the service of garrisons and on board vessels of war, and inventions for turning and boring the naves of carriage wheels of every description used in the ordnance department.

His Majesty walked across the large field of guns, mortars, carriages, shot and shells, arranged between the carriage department and the extensive range of storehouses for every description of naval and military equipments, where he was received by Mr. Joseph Cheetham, chief storekeeper, and conducted over the whole of that branch of the Royal Arsenal. His Majesty seemed to pay great attention to a light howitzer, 4⅔ inches in diameter of bore, and mounted on a saddle with the requisite appendages, and similar to those conveyed on the backs of mules across the mountains during the late Syrian war.

On leaving the storekeeper's department, His Majesty entered a private carriage with Major General Sir George Murray, who accompanied the King of Saxony over the Royal Arsenal, the carriage containing His Majesty proceeded to the garrison.

On arriving at the garrison the King of Saxony visited the splended mess room now nearly finished, having been greatly enlarged, and ornamented with very chaste designs, the ceiling with elegant scrolls, and below the figured cornices the royal arms, the ordnance arms, three large guns with two herculean figures the one with a sledge hammer and the other with pincers over their shoulders ready to forge thunderbolts for the destruction of the enemies of our country. Some idea may be formed of the large size of the mess-room of the ordnance corps from the following dimensions:—72 feet long by 40 feet broad without interruption, with the exception of two very handsome pillars about 20 feet from the end farthest from the entrance. The band of the Royal Artillery will occupy a portion behind the pillars when their services are required to enliven the officers during mess, or when distinguished visitors honour them with their company. There are numerous ante-rooms of spacious dimensions, and the new mess-room, will in every respect be worthy of the corps, and enable the officers to dispense their hospitality with a liberal hand and with every comfort to their guests. From the centre of the roof a splendid chandelier will depend, and a very handsome stove is in progress of construction at the tower, to diffuse warmth during the assemblages which may take place at an inclement period of the season.

His Majesty then visited the Royal Repository Grounds and Rotunda, and the various descriptions of arms and models of dockyards and fortifications and other objects of interest contained in it; and at half past one o'clock proceeded to Greenwich Hospital, where his Majesty was conducted over the whole of the establishment by Admiral sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. & G.C.H.O., Governor of the Hospital, and the head of the various departments.—His Majesty left Greenwich about twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, passing through Deptford at half-past 3 o'clock on his return to Buckingham Palace. His Majesty, Lord Charles Wellesley, and his Majesty's suite were all dressed in plain clothes, and very few persons were aware of the rank of the visitor. None of the troops of the garrison at Woolwich turned out to be reviewed by his Majesty whose visit was to witness the establishments.—*Army and Navy Register.*

ADULTERATION OF BREAD.—The *Liverpool Mercury* of 12th ult. has the following:—"Another of the thousand ways in which our food is adulterated has been brought to light. So long ago as April last, the Commissioner of police in this town, Mr. Dowling, received an anonymous letter from Cumberland, stating that gypsum, that is, primative alabaster, was ground in large quantities, at a mill near Carlisle, [and forwarded to Liverpool, under such circumstances as rendered the suspicion reasonable that it was used in the adulteration of flour, which it strongly resembles in appearance. Due vigilance being exercised it was found that quantities of it arrived from Carlisle, consigned to a person here whose name is known, and who received it as gypsum, but afterwards shipped it to Runcorn as flour. It was consigned to a miller in that neighborhood. The authorities there were put on the alert by Mr. Dowling, and some rumours having transpired, it was observed that the sack of gypsum lay unclaimed for many weeks. At length, however, when the affair seemed to be lulled, it was called for, and immediately after Mr. Wm. Pattinson, of Coddington Mill, near Weaverham was fined £10, by the Cheshire magistrates, for having gypsum in his possession. The officers detected him in the act of mixing it, and flour which was purchased from him was found adulterated with gypsum. They found and seized twenty three bags of that article, and some further charges for mixing and selling it are to come on at another meeting of the magistrates. Thus is our 'daily bread' adulterated; thus is the craft of the mason carried on in our very stomachs, and mortar there produced which is of mortal effect; and thus a family wishing to purchase a stone of flour, is literally furnished with a flour of stone. Three years ago we recorded the dreadful sufferings of a gentleman who had eaten of bread adulterated with Plaster of Paris from a mill in Staffordshire, and we then said what we now repeat, that all parties engaged in such diabolical deeds—such deadly assaults on their fellow creatures, as those, we are exposing—ought to be condemned to live, or rather to die, on the food they prepare, and no other. Gypsum is solid rock; it is altogether indigestible, and the deterioration of health, and the destruction of life itself, must be the consequence of using it mixed with food."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the monthly (July) meeting of this society letters were read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Montreal, and Madras, containing applications for books and tracts in aid of various churches with their respective dioces s. The report of the Foreign Translation Committee was laid before the meeting, and adopted. Letters of acknowledgement were read, amongst which were communications from Archdeacon Coster, of New-Brunswick; and the Rev. Robert Allwood, Minister of St. James' Sydney. The latter Rev. Gentleman stated, in the course of his letter, that the Bishop of Australia was at present absent from Sydney, visiting the southern part of his diocese, and that his Lordship had drawn upon the Society for a grant of £3,000, which had been voted towards the erection of a college in Australia. In the Grammar school already established in that diocese, fifty boys were receiving education in the principles of the Established Church; that number would shortly be increased. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Right Rev. Dr. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, for the anniversary sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 30th of May, at the meeting of the children of the schools in and about the metropolis. Books for the performance of divine service were granted to five new churches and chapels, and one licensed school room; thirty two grants of books and tracts were made for schools, lending libraries, and distribution. Donations to the amount of £235, and legacies to the amount of £101 1s. were announced; two new members were admitted. The Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of St. Botelph's, Bishopsgate, presided.

Arrivals of Guano.—Two cargoes of this fertiliser the property of Messrs. Banks, Haddington, have arrived at the port of Berwick within the last few days; one per the Clifton, from Ichaboe, and the other per the Leo, from Chincha, or the Bug Islands. The captain of the latter states he loaded his vessel (about 450 tons) in 48 hours, the guano lying as thick as 300 feet; and that, had it not been for trouble of stowing, it might have been done in four or five hours. The guano was conveyed to the hold of the vessel by means of canvas hose.—The Bug Islands are three in number, about 15 miles off Pisco, in lat. 14 23 S., long. 76 13. There is a rock in the centre of the middle island, which is half a mile in diameter. The rock stands as a sort of landmark in the ocean. The rock appeared to be a kind of whitened boulder, so hard that the crew were unable to procure a fragment of it.—The captain visited only two of the Islands, and states that the air was strongly impregnant with ammonia. The coast of Peru abounds with the article. He describes labour in general to be plentiful, and to be had at about three shillings a day English money; but he had to wait a month for his turn, as there were thirty vessels there. The population is principally a mixed race of Spaniards and Peruvians, speaking Spanish, and, in the present undisturbed state of the country, fond of plunder. The captain of the Clifton says, that on his arrival at Ichaboe the vessels that were then loading had appointed a commodore, that the allotment of guano for each vessel was then at the rate of one foot per man, and that it took him two months to load. The island is only three quarters of a mile in circumference; and when the Clifton left, there were fifty vessels loading, the allotment for each being then reduced to four inches per man.—*Berwick Warder.*

THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

The judges have decided that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the dukedom of Sussex ought not to be allowed, and the House of Lords, having concurred in this opinion, have finally disposed of the case. The reasons assigned by the learned authorities are, that the Royal Marriage Act is clear and precise—that there is no ambiguty about it, and that no marriage of any of the descendants of George II. is a valid marriage without the consent of the crown. The case, at the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, turned upon this point:—Supposing the Duke of Sussex had possessed a land estate in England could Sir Augustus D'Este, as his son, have succeeded to it, or obtained possession by law? The judges say he could not; consequently, his legal illegitimacy is affirmed.

We use the term "*legal* illigitimacy" advisedly. The judges pronounce no opinion upon the validity of the marriage, as such, or as a sacrament in any foreign country. They were not called upon to do this; and, in point of fact, as English judges, they were not competent to pronounce any opinion.—Had the Duke of Sussex possessed himself of any property in Rome, in France, or in any of the states of Germany, and had preconcertedly died intestate, then the question of the validity of the marriage would have been tried and decided in those states. Had this been done or rather, we should say, had the late Duke of Sussex had the foresight and a sufficiently clear sense of his parental duty to have put the case in this position, and had the foreign tribunal been favourable to his son, in how much more favourable condition would Sir Augustus D'Este have been in his approach to the British house of Peers? The neglect on the part of the father was fatal to the pretensions of his unhappy offspring.

But here arises a very painful consideration.—Did the Duke of Sussex ever believe or intend that his select affiance with the Lady Augusta Murray was, or should be, a valid marriage? We pass by as mere rubbish all his letters of protestation and obtestation. The solemn injunctions he imposed upon the late Rev. Mr. Gunn, who performed the ceremony, look, to say the least of them, suspicious. A very superficial knowledge of the laws of Rome, of which we think it almost impossible the Prince could have been ignorant, would have taught him that no marriage in Rome could be valid, which was not contracted before two witnesses. Why were there not any witnesses? Why was Mr. Gunn pledged to secrecy? Why was he advised to shun all inquiries on the subject?—to refuse giving evidence?—to die with the particulars of the transaction unattested and unrevealed? These are questions which have never been answered, and which Sir Thomas Wilde, that obstretic lawyer in hopeless cases, cautiously abstained from explaining. There are some things that explanation defaces and often destroys.

We have touched the bone in this dissecting operation with as delicate a hand as possible; but it is necessary, to a full understanding of the case, that we probe the marrow. We are sorry to say, that we can discover no proof that the Duke of Sussex ever contemplated a valid marriage with the Lady Augusta Murray. If, in the absence of proof, we are bound to take his royal word, we must take it with reservation, and bring to the support of our unfavourable opinion, his own acts. His friends will say that his second marriage in London was a confirmation of his original probity and integrity—a proof of his strong affection, and his dutiful and loving regard for the supposed wife of his bosom and their child. We deny it. The Duke of Sussex knew that the ceremony at the church in Hanover-square was an empty farce—only calculated to give deeper umbrage to his royal father. He knew that, if the marriage at Rome could not be maintained, the mariage at St. George's was little better than the insult to the not guiltless lady. To suppose him ignorant of this is to question his mental responsibility—to admit his qualifications for repose and strict surveillance in a penitentiary or lunatic asylum. By his own premeditated act, the marriage in London conceded a doubt as to his marriage in Rome. The Prince could command advice—he had learned civilians at his nod—he had the wisdom of his party and whig councellors innumerable at his beck—and yet he performed a ceremony at Hanover square church, which was as unnecessary as it was ridiculous, and which, while it offered an insult to his father, only raised a smile on the countenances of his social companions.—The only one—the chosen one—the beloved one, whom this dramatic performance served to beguile, and who considered it a solemn renewal of sacred vows—was the heartsore victim whom it pleased him to call his wife. We have reason to know that the royal family, the brothers and sisters of the Duke of Sussex, always considered the transaction in this light; and one illustrious member of the family once told us that the expressed sentiments of his nearest connections drove the Duke into the whig ranks, a humiliating and desperate enterprise, as the result has proved. The Duke of Sussex under the imperial patronage of his whig friends, had sufficient influence to raise a lady of the felicitous name of Buggins to the rank of Duchess of Inverness, as if the heather of that land could afford a low shade to the title. It was a repulsive act, to which our gentle and pure Queen was made the responsible inductor. Buggins, Sussex, and the company of grocers, were all made happy by this peculiar union. But where were the children of his early love—the dear offspring of the beloved, the sainted, the dear, dear, dear Lady Murray? Outcasts in a certain sense. The Bugginses did not recognise or tolerate them. The husband of Buggins loved Buggins far more than Lady Augusta's children. The whigs made Buggins a duchess, but did they, under parental importunity or anxious desire, ever make Sir Augustus D'Este either a duke, an earl, or a baron? Buggins carried the day, and the D'Estes were Bugginised.

In conclusion, we have one question to ask, and we shall esteem it a peculiar favour if Sir Thomas Wilde, a man of lofty descent, of strong natural parts derived from his ancestry, or any other friend of the Duke of Sussex, will answer it. It is this.—What relation did the Lady Augusta Murray stand with the late Lord Archibald Hamilton? The Duke of Sussex called her his wife. When did he cease considering her to be *not* his wife? Of course these are matters with which Sir Augustus D'Este has nothing to do. In tenderness to him, and his amiable and exemplary sister, we shall say not another word on the subject.

We perceive that Lord Brougham proposes that some provision should be made for these illegitimate children of the Duke of Sussex. Lord Brougham speaks from the heart—from a blighted one—like a penitent sinner thinking of his omissionary deficiencies. Why did not the noble lord interpose sooner? The reason is best known to himself. The D'Este had no parliamentary influence: their father had whistled them off as he did their mother—his whole mind was devoted to the Bugginses—and his noble and dear friends, the whigs, made the Duke their tool, and his children their victims.

We close this painful article. There is matter in it for a novel of three volumes. If written in honesty, it will not exalt the character of the Duke of Sussex. Lord Brougham says that the Royal Marriage Act is an unnatural and repulsive one. On grounds of state policy we differ from the noble and eccentric baron. State elevation must be buttressed by state restrictions, otherwise, domestic and family feuds would be engendered to an extent that would disturb the national security and welfare. At the same time we think that a pension of a moderate amount should be granted to Sir Augustus D'Este and his amiable sister, if for no other purpose than to show the generous disposition of the nation, and mark the infidelity and gross neglect of the Duke of Sussex.

"THE REPEAL AGITATION.

"DUBLIN, JUNE 28.—I believe it may now be stated as more than mere rumour, that Government are silently taken measures for the prompt suppression of the Repeal Agitation, which it is felt and admitted has not been laid either by the suspension of the monster meetings or the proceedings subsequently adopted, ending, although they did, in the conviction and incarceration of the leading conspirators."—*Correspondent of the Times.*

We take it that this is no better than "*mere rumour*" after all. If "Government are silently taking measures," how has it crept out? Silence, be it recollected, has no tongue. But *what* measure of this kind can be silently taken?—what measures, indeed are requisite? If the Association is outside the law, a single Proclamation and down it goes. Aye, let but a proclamation issue, and Mr. Smith O'Brien and his brother brawlers will be as mute as mice. We protest, however, against any suppression of the Association without a seizure of the funds. If the former be unlawful or dangerous, so must be the latter, and we should be glad to see the thousands of Pounds so sillily subscribed appropriated either to the service of the state, or to some purpose (digging or draining) beneficial to the poor people from whom so large a portion of it has been unrelentingly wrung by the Wardens and the Priests. *That* would indeed be "Justice to Ireland."—*Cork Constitution.*

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Journal des Debats* gives the following story, communicated by a correspondent at Akaroa, New Zealand, dated January 28:—"Probably before my letter arrives in France, you will have learnt that the Mahouris, a tribe of Zealanders, have killed thirty English of this colony; but you perhaps will not know that the bodies of these unfortunate men were eaten. This is too true. We had been out on a hunting party for a week, when one evening we arrived among the friendly tribe of the Teraupara, or Mahouris, and found them regaling themselves with human flesh. We all conceived that they were eating some captives or slaves of their own nation. As I understood the language, I could not resist expressing my indignation, and threatened them with chastisement from the crew of the corvette. The savages were alarmed, and endeavoured to appease me by saying 'They are not men of Mahouri that we are eating, but some *Yes, yes*,' for it is thus they call the English. They then showed us the heads of their victims, and among them I recognised that of Captain Wakefield, one of the distinguished inhabitants of Port Nicholas, who had entertained us at his own house, when we went to the town to procure some provisions. I was seized with horror at this sight. My companions blamed me for having risked irritating the cannibals, as we were only five against two hundred.—But they give us confidence by saying, 'Oh, the *Oui, oui* (for so they distinguish us) are good people, but the *Yes, yes* are very wicked.' They then related that they had killed the English because they wished to establish themselves in a bay which they had not purchased, and which the Mahouris are unwilling to give up.—We then retired with hearts full of horror and disgust."

AUSTRALIA.—Arrivals from Australia bring news to the 20th March from Van Dieman's Land, where trade was rather improving, though for a long time to come the utmost caution will be necessary in making shipments to the Australian colonies. Sydney is evidently suffering the most, as up to the latest dates insolvencies continued there.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 10, 1844.

The following interesting document is published by authority of the Mexican Diario del Dobierno of the 8th ultimo, from which paper we translate it.—It is an appeal or protest, by Mexico, from the acts of the United States, to certain European powers.

Circular to their Excellencies the French, Spanish English and Prussian Ministers.

NATIONAL PALACE,
MEXICO, May 31, 1844.

It is a long time since the Government of the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Government of the Mexican Republic, was convinced that the Government of the United States of America would employ and put in execution all the means conducive to that end, to make themselves masters of the department of Texas. The question has been started and urged at different times; but from circumstances well known, without effecting the contemplated incorporation. The same circumstances, and the idea that a Government, which so frequently announces that its principles of action *are noble, generous, and founded in justice, and its indisposition to appear before the world, in a transaction the accomplishment of which would brand it as an usurper*, induced Mexico to congratulate herself that at no time could be completed an act unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, and which would belie the protestations of friendship and benevolence received from the United states, and which were responded to with earnest demonstrations of good faith and loyalty.

But this confidence, which was truly illusory, could not induce Mexico to neglect the duty of repeating on every proper occasion, the right of the republic to the territory in question, and to urge on the United states to cease to foment and encourage the robbery committed by the ungrateful colonists whom Mexico had admitted into her border, and which kindness they repaid with such perfidy. It was for these reasons that the provisional administration, in accordance with its duty, addressed the Government of the United states, the notes which the undersigned had the honor to remit to the respectable diplomatic corps of friendly nations, protesting against every kind of assistance which the Texans might receive from them, well knowing that such protection would tend to embarrass the position of Mexico towards that territory, and and the United states to consummate their scheme of acquisition. For the same cause, I protested anew and with all solemnity, as soon as I learned that the agitation of the subject of the annexation of Texas to the American Union had been renewed, declaring that if that act were ratified, it would be considered as a declaration of war between the two nations.

The government of the undersigned could not do less than hope, that after a due reflection on the consequences of such a step, after appreciating the just rights of Mexico, and the respect due to the principles the most sacred between enlightened nations, the government of the United states, considering the position in which it would be placed before the whole world, would abandon a project which must necessarily cause such serious evils to its own country, as well as to Mexico, which with much constancy and sincerity strove to be a faithful ally of hers. But the contrary has been the case. The President of the United states has at last signed a treaty with the intruded authorities of Texas for the annexation of that Mexican department to that Republic, and the treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their assent. That government has consummated, on its part, the injustice which it contemplated for so long a time, and it now only lacks the assent of the Senate to be a law.

Even yet, the government of the undersigned, flatters itself that the treaty cannot become a law. It has faith in the wisdom, the sense and good judgment of the members of that Congress, and in their regard for the sound principles which ought to guide one nation in its conduct towards another, and trusts that the United states will not be found wanting in duty. But if such should not be the case, Mexico will act in accordance with what is demanded by the honour of the nation and its indisputable rights to its dearest interest.

In advance of any decision of the Senate of that Republic, the Charge des Affaires *ad interim* of the same, addressed a note to the undersigned, informing him of the signing of the treaty, and the motives for so doing. The undersigned has the honour to enclose a copy of that document (in this circular) abstaining from any remarks on its contents, because itself so abundantly shews its absurdity, and calls attention to the foundation on which peace and the integrity of all nations rest, if acknowledgment is given to the principle of acquisition, that each has a right to seize on what is convenient for its own security and prosperity.

The undersigned, notwithstanding, could not refrain from making in his reply to the said note, the observations naturally called for on the occasion and which your Excellencies will see in the copy enclosed, which is sent for your information as well as that of your government, that it may be well informed as to the state of an important question, which attracted and continues to attract more than usual attention, and which shows that it was not for nought, that the previous remonstrances were made to the United states, of which the foreign diplomatic corps were informed, since they have realized with scandal (*escandalo*) and surprise the fears that those States intended to despoil the Mexican Government of an integral part of its territory.

The supreme goveryment of the Mexican Republic trust in the justice of its cause, and hopes for complete triumph, against a proceeding the most unheard of and daring possible to occur, especially in an age, in which the spirit of usurpation and conquest is so solemnly condemned. The undersigned in addressing this note to your Excellencies, with all the documents cited, has the honor to renew the assurance of his highest consideration.

[Signed] J. M. DeBOCANEGRA.

SANTA ANNA.—Annexed is a free translation of Santa Anna's address at his inauguration as President of Mexico.—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives and Senate.—You have just witnessed the solemn act with which I have bound myself to the fundamental laws of the nation; and in complying with this duty, I have ratified the convictions and sentiments entertained when I sanctioned these organic bases of the Republic on the 13th of June, 1843. The march of the most cultivated nations has given us useful lessons, and indeed, we have learned them from our political career. The nations which at present exceed others in the splendor of their power and prosperity, had to pass through the path of misfortunes, and to learn that prudence in the organization of their governments would alone afford them the advantage of civilization and knowledge, and the inestimable blessings of order and peace.—This you will observe, is the way that must lead the Mexican nation to establish constitutions which will afford liberty and justice, and consolidate a government that can be the foundation of permanent tranquility.

With organic bases, the excesses of party will disappear: fundamental laws will be established which will guarantee that order so much needed by the nation; under a bright prospective, an end will be put to our unhappy discords; and finally, under the shade of those laws, we can advance to an equality with the most distinguished nations of the world.—My expectations are not deceived; the nation has joyfully adopted the organic basis; constitutional order is established, and all look on the observance of the fundamental laws as the happiness of the country. I congratulate myself in having laboured for its establishment which, so far as my endeavours go, I promise shall be perpetual; and that the power trusted to me will be employed for its defence and that my zeal and constant loyalty to sacrifice myself in the service of the Republic will be the best guarantee for the fulfilment of my promises.—The bases, as the work of men, may possibly need some reform, but they define the mode in which the necessary modifications are to be made without the violence of revolutions, by the pacific means of deliberation and reason.

This great and generous nation, which so many thousand times has distinguished me with its confidence, and showered on me much honors and distinctions, calls me to-day again to take possession of power. I have not words to express the sentiments which pass through my soul, but leave the matter to those who can feel and know the value of a country—to those who have a heart to comprehend what is grand and elevated. I will never lose sight of the station which Mexico is called on to represent in the world, and which is due to her dignity and her security, both for her internal prosperity and foreign respect. I am deeply sensible of the important cooperation which the wise legislators will afford me in my endeavours, and I doubt not, but that it will be the co-operation of patriotism to insure the independence of the nation to make its peace lasting, and to elevate it to the height of its glory. To such great objects, I will, as a zealous magistrate, dedicate the powers confided to me, the love and devotion of a good citizen, and the sword and blood of a soldier.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 16, 1844.

The Windsor steamer arrived just at the time of our going to press, but, contrary to our expectations she brings no intelligence of the arrival of the English Mail at Halifax.

SUPREME COURT.—The business of this Court which opened on the 6th instant, it is expected will be brought to a close early next week. On Tuesday Judge Carter arrived in town for the purpose of trying several causes in which the city and some public institutions were interested, and of consequence could not come before the other Judges: this has tended much to expedite the business; altho' at a sacrifice of much valuable time on the part of many business men who have been compelled to attend as jurors—there having been no less than three courts sitting at the same time, viz: Judge Botsford at the Supreme Court in the large Court Room; Judge Carter in the Council chamber; and the Court of Quarter Sessions in the city Court Room. Over seventy causes were entered for trial.

EXCURSION.—The Agent of the fine steamer *Nova Scotia* has this week offered a "bill of fare" which perhaps may not be presented again to the public this season—it is the delightful Pleasure Excursion across the Bay of Fundy to Digby, thence up the Annapolis River to the old town of Port Royal!—thus giving those in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, not only the benefit of a fine sea breeze, but a view of the splendid scenery of Digby Basin and the fertile banks of the Annapolis River. No pleasure trip could be more inviting: the fare is low—the accommodations of the boat are excellent, and her commander attentive and affable to all.—We have no doubt a large party and a pleasant time will be made of this excursion. ☞ See Advertisement.

CONCERT.—The Saint John Sacred Music Society, which meets every week in the Mechanics' Institute, gave a Public Concert on Wednesday evening, which was honoured by the presence of one of the most full and brilliant audiences ever there assembled.

The *first* part of the performance consisted of judicious extracts from HAYDEN'S beautiful work "The Creation," which since its composition, has ever formed a part of every attractive performance of Sacred Music in Europe.—It may not be out of place to remark that when Hayden was engaged in preparing that Oratorio, he used to say "I felt my "self so penetrated with religious feeling, that before I sat down to write I earnestly prayed to God "that he would enable me to praise him worthily." Such too was the frame of mind in which Handel applied himself to his immortal labour, and such was the source from which he drew his compositions.

The *Second* part, in accordance with the programme, was from an Oratorio of the great HANDEL himself, "Judas Maccabeus": the third part, miscellaneous.

We were much pleased to observe at his post (as he is ever found upon various duties,) the President of the Society, Dr. BOYD, who has been so many years an able and beneficial Patron of different Musical associations in this city.—Among the performers, Mrs. UNDERWOOD and Mrs. LAWTON, in their respective Solos (the former especially in "With verdure clad," the latter in "Kedron's Vale," and in their Duett together, and also Messrs. FOSTER and HATHEWAY in their Recitatives and Solos, were admirable. The same ladies and gentlemen in the Quartett "Onward Men of Heaven" were very good. Mr. Foster, as an amateur, has evinced considerable ability in his office of Conductor of the society.

The Choruses, with the instrumental accompaniments were well sustained, Mr. CRAIGKS presiding at the Organ. Mr. STEVENS, who accompanied the recitatives and solos with the Piano Forte is a correct and chaste performer.

In conclusion, we would respectfully suggest (judging of the capabilities of the Society,) that their next subject of study should be Handel's "Messiah"—an excellent edition of which, with parts to be had separate, has been recently published in London.—During the first performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus" in that grand Oratorio, the audience were exceedingly affected, and when the words "For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth" were arrived at, they were so transported that they all, as our good King George the Third, who happened to be present, started up and remained standing till the Chorus was ended; and hence it became the fashion in England for the audience to stand up while that part of the music is performing.

WOODSTOCK, August 10.—A boy of about 9 years of age, son of Mr. Thomas Cluff, of this place, was found drowned in the Creek on Thursday afternoon. It appears that the child was subject to fits, and required the utmost watchfulness of his parents. It is supposed that he left the yard, where he had been seen but a short time before the accident occurred, and went to the creek, only a few steps from his father's residence, where he was discovered by his mother with his head and shoulders immersed in the water, which was afterwards ascertained to be about six inches deep.

MORMONISM.—It would appear that the Christian World is not sufficiently cut up into sects and parties to please the taste of some persons, and that some new system is still necessary to enlighten us in these "latter days." A preacher of the Mormon sect has been holding forth for the last four weeks in this town, and endeavouring to impose upon the public his scheme of humbug, imposture and delusion. We have not heard of any converts, nor is he likely to gain any, since his Prophet has become immortal, and as his meetings are interrupted by songs, noises, smoking, &c., we think he had better quietly clear out, and try the effect of his logic on some folks *farther West*. We do not, however, concede to those young men who take the trouble of annoying and interrupting the preacher, their right to do so—they are, doubtless, wrong, and should, if they attend his lectures, abstain from insult and uproar.—*P. E. Island Royal Gazette.*

MIRAMICHI, August 10.—The weather during the week has presented a striking contrast to that which we experienced the six preceding ones. Instead of the firmament being overcast, and the rain descending at short intervals, the sky has been clear, with a bright warm sun constantly shining out.—The farmers are busily employed in the fields, and a large quantity of hay, preserved in the best condition, has been housed.

(From the Halifax Times.)

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by Carr, one of the seamen on board the *Saladin*, during his imprisonment at Halifax, to a female friend in Tynemouth:—

Halifax, June 16, 1844.

DEAR E.—I write to you to let you know that I am in good health at present, thanks be to God for it, hoping these will find you in the same. I thought once that the first letter would have been one of mirth, but now it will be one of mourning. I left Valparaiso on the 8th of February, bound for London, with a precious cargo on board; there were six men on board who agreed to kill all on board—they were all called on deck one at a time and killed them, but the Lord prevented them from killing me. I was asleep, and I knew nothing about it till I went on deck for to commence my work. The ship ran ashore about five weeks after, ninety miles off Halifax. We were taken prisoners, and now in Halifax gaol waiting for our trial, and if it be the will of the Lord for me to get clear I will return to England; but I would be very thankful to you if you would go to Mr. J. Trotter with these lines, and see if he would do me the kindness of going to Mr. Witherstone for a certificate; it will be of great service to me. Give my best respects to your friends. Dear E. I am innocent of all that was done; what I do, I had to do or die myself: therefore, my dear, if we trust in the Lord, he will protect us in this world and that which is to come.—Keep up your spirits, my dear, I hope we will live in happiness in a word not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Delay no time in sending the certificate, and be so kind as, writing to me, direct to the care of the Hon. Mr. Tobin, agent to Lloyd's Insurance, Halifax. I have no more to say at present. I remain, your loving friend,

(Signed) WM. CARR.

The Mutiny Case.—The mate of the Leo, lately arrived at Berwick, with a cargo of guano, mentions some desperate adventures of Captain Fielding, who figures in the case of mutiny and murder in the high seas, and whom the mate had met at Callipo. Fielding, it seems had adventured on taking a cargo of guano from the Peruvian coasts without the knowledge of the authorities, or, at least without discharging the dues claimed by them in such instances, and had his ship confiscated, and sold in consequence, and himself thrown into prison.—Having escaped from prison, he associated himself with a number of Spaniards, and made an attempt to re-capture the vessel, in which, however, he was again defeated, taken prisoner, along with his son, and each of them sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He afterwards made his escape, and was on board the Leo, now lying in the harbour, and lunched with the master then in command (not the present commander) before joining M'Kenzie. It may be deemed fortunate, therefore, for the master and crew of the Leo that Fielding did not obtain a passage home in the vessel, which might, perhaps, have become the scene of this horrible crime.—*Berwick Warder.*

Captain M'Kenzie, who commanded the Saladin was a son of Bailie M'Kenzie, Nairn, and was much respected as an active and able commander. He was married to Miss Clark, daughter of the late Mr. Donald Clark, merchant, Inverness. His wife died about 2 years ago, without leaving any family. In reference to Fielding the *Perthshire Advertiser* gives the following particulars:—"The vessel commanded by the villian, Fielding, previous to its condemnation for having a contraband cargo of guano on board, and the accompanying imprisonment of himself and crew, was partly owned by a merchant here, and by a brother (resident in Liverpool) of one of our principle civic functionaries, to whom the scoundrel wrote that he had purchased a cargo at a certain price, and drew for the amount accordingly, which his deceived employers will thus have to pay besides being possibly subjected in the loss of the ship, in consequence of his attempt at smuggling. The owners had, indeed, come to have their suspicions grievously excited respecting the character of their servant, and had determined, we believe, to dismiss him on the moment of his arrival in this country. Fielding appears to have been of a singularly savage and ferocious character. A young man belonging to this city (who cherished a fancy for sailor life, of which Fielding speedily *cured* him) sailed under the command of the miscreant for about a twelvemonth, and had ultimately great difficulty in escaping from the painful and perilous servitude to which he was thus exposed.—The treatment to which Fielding subjected his crew and his own son, especially, is described by this young man to have been almost incredibly ferocious, alternating from the wildest fury to the coolest and most deliberate cruelty. The fellow who made a desperate resistance previous to his capture by the Peruvian authorities, subsequently effected his escape, and after making his to Valparaiso, first endeavoured to procure a passage to England in the Belfast, also partly belonging to individuals in Perth, but the master, seemingly knowing the man, refused to permit him even to set his foot in his ship. Subsequently, he obtained a passage by the Saladin, and then followed the fearful scenes already so well known.

Worth looking after.—We understand that two young men, John Morris and Roderick Chisholm, natives of Nova Scotia, stationed in Gun Boats in the attack on Hong Kong, were killed, and that some four or five hundred pounds belonging to them, can be recovered by their friends, on application at the Admiralty office. An officer in the Navy who was in command of the boat, and who knew the young men, is now in this city.—*Recorder.*

Suicide.—William More, a Corporal in the Royals, shot himself on Thursday morning last, at the Camp on George's Island, in front of his own tent. The deceased bore an excellent character, had been recently promoted from good conduct, and all that could be ascertained as likely to induce such a catastrophe was the recent loss a child who was buried on Wednesday evening. This occurrence had manifestly affected the spirits of the deceased, who appeared very melancholy, so much so as to excite the attention and call for the remonstrance of his comrades. The Jury found a verdict of temporary insanity.—*Chronicle.*

The application of the council for the claimants of property on board the Saladin, to the amount of £14000 has been entertained by the Admiralty Court during the past week; and the Registrar and Marshal were ordered to indentify the property claimed, by comparing with the bills of lading, and bonds are to be given for £2200 to answer all claims for salvage and costs; and the Marshal has to pay to Lieut. Bolman of the Fair Rosamond £103 18s. 3d., which is at the rate of one per cent for freight on the dollars and bullion brought to Halifax in the vessel under his command. It is understood that the expenses of the late trial will be paid from the proceeds of the cargo.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Army.—The 52d Regiment are under orders to proceed to Canada, to relieve the 74th, which will take place of the former Regt. in this garrison. The detachments of the 52d which have lately preceded to Annapolis, Sydney, and P. E. Island, to relieve the Rifle Brigade, will be recalled.

JUVENILE PIC-NIC.—Wednesday was a gay day for a very large party of youngsters, of both sexes, who compose the St. John's Church Sabbath school. They assembled to the number of about 100, at the School Room, at 10, and the Rev. Mr. Robb commenced the business of the day with prayer. A psalm was then sung, and the young folks marched forth in procession, with appropriate banners, and under the guidance of their teachers, to the Grove. Here they lunched, and amused themselves swinging, playing ball, and with other juvenile pastimes, until 3; when dinner was spread, and dispatched with appetites sharpened by air and exercise.

The sports were then resumed, and kept up till six, when they returned in procession to the School House where Tea and Coffee were served, after which Mr. Robb addressed them briefly, and singing and prayer closed the day's proceedings. The young people seemed particularly fond of their Banners—one bore the inscription 'St. John Free Church Sunday school,' 'Youth is the time to serve the Lord,' was on another, and all were striking and app