another one-third, and we'll keep the other third for ourselves." [Laughter.] Now these were the prospects which were instilled into the minds of the ignorant and uneducated, and which were industriously spread from one end of the land to the other. [Hear, hear.] The idea sent abroad was, that the Repeal of the Union would be followed by a change of property. [Hear, hear.] Union was formerly said to be strength, but that was forgotten for a particular purpose, and division—seperation and dismemberment—was strength according to the reading of the present day. [Hear.] This was sought to be upheld by history, but where was there any country from which for the worst objects historical facts could not be produced? but those who sought peace and tranquility looked to the advanced state of society, and though they did not for bygone days claim perfection, they looked to the future. [hear, hear.] He would therefore pass from the historical to the practical, and refer to that place with which he was best acquainted—his own locality the city of Cork. But ere he began he should mention a circumstance that flitted across his mind; he should put it as a question, and, Irish like, would answer it himself. Who was it that had made one of the largest fortunes by trade in their city since the connexion with these awful Saxons in 1800, not by a declining but by an increasing trade? [hear, hear.] He answered the good, the charitable Thomas Lyons, the very man, notwithstanding his prosperity who allowed himself to be drawn into the vortex of agitation, and proposed in their Corporation the Repeal of the Union. [hear, hear.] This spoke trumpet-tongued. [hear, hear. Oh that Mr. Lyons was permitted to remain freed from political turmoil, and kept in the sphere he most adorned—attending to the wants, and relieving the necessities of the sick and needy. [hear, hear.] But to return to the improvement of the City of Cork since 1800, it would tire to recount it, save generally. Twenty years ago there were but about a dozen heavy row boats to serve the intercourse between Cork and Cove, &c. There were now at least two hundred on the river, between three and four hundred public carriages, six or eight river steamers; and it would hardly be creditated, but reflection and calculation would shew, that one hundred thousand pounds was spent anually by the inhabitants of the City and vicinity in the payment of passenger conveyance alone. Did this indicate a going back of trade, of comfort, or of independance? [Cheers.] Before the year 1822 (and oh, ungrateful of the land that forgot the sympathies of Englishmen in the day of their need in that year!) the port of Cork was a disgrace to what it was boasted of as a trading place. [Hear, hear.] He recollected that, so little regulation or order was there, that he had seen and known vessels to be ballasted by persons who absolutely pulled down the wharfs or quays to procure stone and rubbish to ballast ships. [Laughter.] He gave this evidence before a committee of the House of Commons—a Bill was had. See their quays now—upwards of ninety thousand pounds expended on them. How got? by a fractional tax on imports and exports, and yet they were told that their trade was gone. [hear.] look at the deposits in savings bank, £360,000; look at the bank built out a fractional part of the sum allowed for management, erected the other day at an expense of £7000 and yet they were told that they were in misery and had no trade. [cheers.] Look at their public entries, buildings, the increase of their banks, shops, foundries, &c.; look at the appearance of the people. [hear, hear.] Was that evidence of going back? [hear, hear.] Who are those who retard the advance of the country?—the Repealers! [hear.] Who were those that created alarm in the minds of the timid, thereby causing absenteeism, or giving a plausible excuse for it? The Repealers! [hear, hear.] Who were those who prevented the resources of the country being developed through the instrumentality of English capital? The Repealers! [hear, hear.] Who were those who distracted the land, divided society, and prevented the love that ought to exist between all classes of her Majesty's subjects? The Repealers! [hear, hear.] Who were those that caused their streets and towns to be filled with idle tradesmen and labourers for want of employment? Intimidating Repealers! [hear, hear.] Who were those who impeded tranquility possible for the government [illegible] the Railroads, &c.? Those who caused the expense necessary to put down with a high hand an attempt to dismember the Empire?—the Repealers! [cheers.] Yet he should hold, he had answered all through, Repealers; perhaps he should have said, and certainly with more truth, that the cause of all these evils emanated with false patriotism—reckless agitation—misapplied influences, and delusive hopes held out to a people who, while deeply susceptible of being led on to good, were, alas, too easily led on to evil.—What was the first proposition to be made after the Repeal of the Union? Why to tax absentee-landlords 75 per cent. [Laughter.] As he referred to the absentees, he would say would to God that they came more amongst them, and spread the blessings of increased employment. [hear, hear.] But what a measure that was to force them into the country. And this was called freedom! [hear, hear.] He could call it nothing else than Russian freedom, for there a man holding property could not leave the country without the permission of the Emperor. He for one would be sorry to live under a government out of which a man could not march unless he paid 75 per cent on his property. [hear, hear.] He could not help taking up a phamphlet on the subject of Repeal in which was published a speech delivered by one of the Ministers of the present Agitators—a member of a Ministry which was mainly upheld by, and mainly depended on them for existence. [hear, hear.] The speech from which he would read the extract was delivered in reply to the honourable member for the county of Cork, on the question of Repeal:—

"I told the honourable and learned gentleman what I will now emphatically repeat—namely, that the question of the Repeal of the Union is the question of separation between England and Ireland—that the question of separation involves the destruction of the British Monarchy, and the setting up in its stead, in Ireland, a ferocious republic of the worst kind, of which its founders would be the first victims."

[Cheers.] He viewed with horror the consequence of civil war—[hear, hear]—he viewed with horror the consequences of a stagnation of trade, and the necessity that would be put upon them to stand up for their lives—their properties—their children and their firesides. [hear, hear.] He for one trusted that God would give him permission to stand forward and protect all that was dear to them and oppose the "ferocious republic of the worst kind," for repeal would be followed by anarchy and confusion such as no one would desire to live under. [hear, hear.] But they were not to be frightened by marshalled numbers! (Cheers.) If the loyal of the land were to be frightened by numbers, they would have been annihilated long age—[hear, hear]—but the God of Heaven who looked down on their efforts for peace and good order would protect and uphold them as hitherto—[hear, hear]—and when they knew if "God be for us who can be against us"—that it was not numbers who fought the battles of Israel, for, as with them, Heaven, not numbers prevailed—they might be assured of success. (Loud cheering.)

House of Commons, May 9.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Lord Jocelyn said, he wished to ask the right hon. baronet at the head of Her Majesty's Government whether that Government were aware of the fearful excitement which had prevailed for some weeks past throughout Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the legislative union; whether they had determined to take any steps for the suppression of the agitation; and (if the right hon. gentleman had no objection to make a statement on the subject) whether they were or were not determined to maintain at all risks and hazards the legislative union now existing between the two countries? (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel.—I rejoice, Sir, that my noble friend has given me the opportunity of making on the part of Her Majesty's Government a public declaration on this most important subject. And I think it necessary, in the first place to remind the house of what have been the publicly recorded opinions and engagements of the Crown, and of both houses of Parliament, on this question of the legislative union. In 1834 the Sovereign of this country, addressing Parliament, made use of the following expressions:—"I have learned with feelings of deep regret and just indignation the continuance of attempts to excite the people of Ireland to demand the repeal of the legislative union. This bond of our national strength and safety I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power. In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and my people." (Loud cheers.) These were the words of the sovereign of this country in 1834. (Renewed cheers.) They were responded to by the Parliament—by both houses of Parliament presenting an address to the Crown embodying the same sentiments and the same engagements, approaching the Crown, and recording their fixed determination to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, "which," they said, "we consider to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connexion between the two countries, and to the peace and security and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects." [Loud and repeated cheers.] Sir, [said the right hon. baronet,] on the part of her Majesty, I am empowered to repeat the sentiments enunciated by King William—[deafening cheering from the ministerial side]—and [he continued] I have not a doubt but that the present houses of Parliament are fully prepared to fulfil the solemn engagement into which their predecessors entered. [More applause.] Sir, I have to state, for the information of my noble friend and of the house, that her Majesty's government, both in England and in Ireland, are fully alive to the evils arising from this agitation; and I can assure him that there is no influence, no power, no authority which the law gives to the Government which shall not be used to maintain that union, the repeal of which would not only be the repeal of an act of Parliament, but a dismemberment of this great empire. [Reiterated cheers.] Of this I am confident, that the executive Government loses nothing in moral and legal strength by confiding as long as possible in the ordinary powers which the law and the constitution give them. I am unwilling, without urgent necessity, to disparage the ordinary law by asking for increased enactments—[hear]—but I do not hesitate to say that if necessity should arise her Majesty's Government will at once apply to Parliament for those additional and effectual powers which will enable them to avert the mighty evils which must accrue, not only to England but to Ireland, from any attempt to dissolve the existing union. [Much cheering.] I here subscribe to and repeat the declarations made in this place on a former occasion by Lord Althorp—that, deprecating all war, and especially deprecating civil war, there is nevertheless no alternative which I should not consider preferable to the dismemberment of this great empire. [Enthusiastic cheering from the Ministerial side.] But I hope, sir, that our forbearance will not be misconstrued; I trust we shall only obtain additional strength by deferring our call for new powers until more urgent necessity shall arise, and meanwhile I hope I have given proof that we shall not fail to ask for those powers if it shall be found necessary to demand them in order to fulfil the desire expressed by Parliament in the year 1834. [Much applause.] Sir, I have only further to thank the noble lord for the opportunity he has afforded me of making this public declaration on the part of Her Majesty's advisers.

Captain Bernal.—The right hon. baronet has quoted the opinion of Lord Althorp. Will he permit me to ask whether he will abide by the other statement of Lord Althorp, that if all the Irish members were in favour of a repeal of the union, he should not be the man to object to it? ["Oh, oh!"]

Sir R. Peel.—I do not recollect ever to have heard the noble lord make use of any such expression, but if he did, I am bound to say that I am not prepared to concur in it. [Cheers from the Ministerial side.]

Repeal of the Union.—The Earl of Radnor presented a petition from Cork praying for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain

Another Fire in Liverpool.—Thursday afternoon, about a quarter past three, fire was observed in the fine pile of warehouses known as the "Duke of Bridgewater's," (now in possession of the trustees of the late nobleman,) and situated between the Duke's Dock and the north end of the King's Dock.

The range consists of one continuous and handsome pile of 10 warehouses, running east and west, and with frontage both to the north and south, with two bridges under the two centre ones for the convenience of discharging flats and barges that arrive from the interior of the country by the Duke's Canal, and from Runcorn by the Mersey, in the small but convenient dock—"the Duke's"—immediately adjacent to the premises; and as the company are extensive carriers by water, the rooms are generally filled with valuable goods awaiting transit or delivery. They are six stories in height from the ground, and the two centre warehouses are elevated higher than the rest, by a pediment to each front.

The fire broke out in the third warehouse from the east end of the range. The three top rooms were filled with cotton, amongst which (probably in the room stated) the fire originated—but from what cause is not yet explained. In a very short time (about half an hour) the greater part of the roof fell in, and immense and alarming bodies of flame rose up through the apperture. In a very short time there were thirteen or fourteen engines stationed opposite to the frontages, and there being abundance of water at hand were soon got to work. They, however, laboured under much disadvantage in the first instance, owing to the great height of the conflagration; and before measures could be rendered effectual, the three upper rooms of the warehouse were, with their contents, in a blaze; and the two upper rooms of those adjoining—east and west—also became ignited. By great and persevering exertions, however, the flames were so far arrested as to be confined to the three only: the roofs and two top rooms only of the two on each side of that in which the fire burst out having fallen a prey to the destructive element. The cat-heads of the three burning warehouses fell piecemeal to the ground, as well as the remains of their wooden coverings; and the beams and timber of the upper floors and roofs fell in like manner internally.

About half past four o'clock, the cotton in the three upper stories of the first ignited warehouse presented the appearance of masses of red hot material in the shape of bales. An immense quantity of water was, however, thrown in upon it and it soon presented a darker and subdued appearance, giving indication that the worst was over, and that the fire would not extend to the pile of buildings. The hope thus excited was eventually realized. The three lower floors of the middle warehouse of those on fire still stood firm up to six o'clock, and this permitted the parties interested to remove a great portion of the property upon them, by employing labourers and others to carry it out, and convey it on trucks to vacant spaces on the quays and streets. But much of it was injured by the water.

The two warehouses at the east end of the range, the westermost of which was partly burnt, were in the occupation of Mr. Mark Nightingale, agent. The warehouse in which it originated was occupied, we learn, by Mr. Pendlebury. The amount of loss, chiefly in cotton, is not yet ascertained with any degree of accuracy; but it has been stated to us at from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* The insurance (but to what extent we are unable to say) was effected chiefly, if not entirely, at the Royal Exchange Insurance Office.

An officer of the navy (the commander, we learned, of H. M. steam tender Redwing,) was on the ground with several of his men, and rendered every possible assistance.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE ARMY.

The drafts of the 30th and 83d at Cork, are ordered to return to the Depots at Galway and Armagh, the service companies having been included in the number of Regiments to return from North America next summer.

The following drafts waiting embarkation at Cork, are attached to the Depot 74th Regt. viz. 2d Batt., 1st Foot, 27th, 52d, 81st, 83d, and 89th Regts. those of the 30th and 82d to the Reserve Batt. 45th Regiment.

The senior Captain of the 98th Regt. was an officer in the Army before the Lieut.-Colonel was born, and he attained his present regimental rank before the Lieut.-Colonel got his first commission.

The 74th is one of the Regts. ordered home from Canada this year.

The 36th and 69th Regiments will not proceed immediately to England, both corps being countermanded, and will remain on the Irish establishment in consequence of the uneasy excitement created by Repeal agitation. Two more Regiments will be added to the military force in Ireland this month.

The 11th Foot, and the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles with a company of Royal Artillery, have received orders to proceed by railway from Weedon and Manchester to Liverpool, where they are to be embarked for Ireland. We are enabled to state, upon indisputable authority, that this movement originates in official intelligence which has been received, of the discovery of a latent conspiracy to arrest the progress of the Royal mails, which are to leave Dublin on the 29th inst., under the conditions of the new contract for their conveyance, recently entered into by Mr. Croal.—*United Service Gazette.*

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

Sir Hugh Gough took his departure from Calcutta for Madras on the 23d February under the customary salute, and amidst general regret, having during his short stay succeeded in obtaining golden opinions from all who came in contact with him, as he had previously done amongst those who had a far better opportunity of appreciating his real merits, during the Chinese campaign.

The transports containing her Majesty's 26th and 49th Regiments have most of them sailed from Calcutta, only a few of the latter regiment remaining. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the arrangements for the accommodation and provisions of the troops, which do not appear to have been well managed. The men are said to be crowded and the provisions in some of the vessels have been rejected which led to detention in some cases. On board the Queen, four fatal cases of cholera occurred, and on the John Wycliffe no less than 12 men died in going down the river.

Col. Shelton, of the 44th, had arrived at Agra, on his way to England.

Rev. Mr. Spencer, Assistant Chaplain at Kurnaul, put an end to his existence by shooting himself.

Lieut. Fox, 78th Highlanders, was killed at Poonah, on the 14th Feb. on returning from his messroom; it appears that his horse had run away with him.

(From the London Standard.)

The arrival of the *anti*-repeal declarations of the Queen, of sir Robert Peel, and Mr. O'Connell up to a phrenzy. He has drawn upon his well supplied magazine of hard names for the foulest term he can employ, and threatens a civil war of *resistance.* A civil war of *resistance* is easily and safely threatened, when no aggression is propcsed or meditated. As to Mr. O'Connell's means of prosecuting an aggressive civil war, we have spoken of them so lately that we may content ourselves with reminding him, that of his boasted *eight millions*—full two millions and one-half are men of British race, of British habits, of the religion of Britain, and ready to lay down their lives for the British connection—men, too so superior in all military qualities, that according to the competent opinion of sir Walter Scott, one-fourth of their number would be sufficient for the conquest of the rest of Ireland, were the rest of Ireland in rebellion; but there would be no danger of the rest of Ireland uniting in rebellion. In addition to its two and a half millions of Protestant friends, the British connection has at least as many Roman Catholic friends, and of the three millions that remain, including his two millions and a half of brother mendicants, who would follow Mr. O'Connell to the field? The number is very small indeed. No. "that cock will not fight," let the incendiary and the madmen who characteristically represents "his following" bluster as they may.

(From the Morning Post of Saturday.)

for the suppression of the Repeal sedition in Ireland. In short, the ordinary policy of the present Government is to be departed from, and decision is to be substituted for compromise. We suppose that most intelligent persons have observed that the leading principle of the present Government is the principle of compromise. We are not now stating this as a charge, but simply as a matter of fact.

It is however stated that matters have been found in Ireland not in a state to admit of the continued action of this system, and therefore a decisive course *against* an existing and powerful influence is to be taken. Should this be so, we trust it will not be taken until due warning has been given. Hitherto the views of Government have not been known.—Men were scarcely aware whether, in supporting Mr. O'Connell's measures, they offended or did not. Some have been of opinion that even the Government looked upon the meetings which have taken place, as "safety valves" for the escape of too great an accumulation of political feeling. This was the motion of the Whigs with regard to many seditions meetings; and as Whig principles appeared considerably in favour, it was thought that such might be the notion of the present Ministers.

We hope the Government will now plainly and firmly declare its intentions with respect to the *future* conduct of the magistrates and others over whom it can exercise authority. We hope those persons will be fairly warned that their influence must be exerted altogether in support of the existing legislative constitution of the country, and that the moment they give any encouragement in future to agitation against that constitution, the full power of the government will be exercised to strip them of all authority which they derive from the government.

Heretofore the government has been neglectful; and it will be better that it should not all at once begin to act as if it had at the proper time done what the circumstances required. Had Government given the emphatic warning six weeks ago, which it ought to have given, no such difficulty would be in the way as it has now to deal with.

Death of Lord Fitzgerald.—We regret to announce that this excellent nobleman expired this morning at a quarter past two, at his residence in Belgrave square. His lordship was rather unwell on Thursday and Friday last, but his illness did not occasion any alarm among his friends. On saturday morning, however, he was attacked with bilious fever: when Drs. Seymour and Teevan were called in, but his lordship never rallied. About 12 months since he was attended by Dr. Seymour for an enlargement of the liver, which disease was subdued, but nevertheless his constitution was left in a very debilitated state, from which he never entirely recovered. The last attack of fever, therefore, became the more alarming. During the progressive stages of the disorder, his lordship suffered very acute pain, and experienced great difficulty of breathing, from accumulation of mucus in his throat; he, however, continued perfectly sensible till within a few minutes of his disease, when he became lethargic, drew three or four deep sighs, and expired, surrounded by several of his private friends.

His lordship was the eldest son of the late Baroness Fitzgerald, by the Right hon. James Fitzgerald, and succeeded to the Irish Barony in January 1832, on the death of his mother. In 1820 and 1826 he represented the county of Clare in the House of Commons, and was elected for Lostwithiel in 1830, and for Ennis in 1831; and in the following year was created a peer of the United Kingdom. His lordship was Paymaster-General of the Forces from 1826 to 1828, previous to which he was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. In 1828 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, which he held until 1830.

On the appointment of sir Robert Peel of Lord Ellenborough to the Governor-Generalship of India his lordship succeeded his Excellency as President of the Board of Control. His lordship was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Clare, and Colonel of the Clare Militia. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmore, his lordship's eldest brother, is heir presumptive to the titles and estates.—*London Standard.*

Death of General Lord Forbes.—We regret to state that this venerable nobleman expired on the 4th instant at Bregeny, on the Lake of Constance. His Lordship was in the 79th year of his age, and by his decease the Coloneley of the 21st Regiment is now vacant. The late Lord is succeeded in his title and estates by the hon. Walter Forbes, his Lordship's eldest son, who married in 1825, to a daughter of sir John Gregory Shaw, by whom he has a large family.

Lieutenant General Soult, brother of Marshal Soult, died at Tarbes, (Hautes-Pyrenees) on the 7th instant, aged 73. He entered the army in 1788, and was made a Corporal in 1791. Three years afterwards he had risen considerably in rank, and in 1795 became Aide-de-Camp to his brother, who was then a General. In 1813, after having greatly distinguished himself, he became a General of Division, and in 1815, was a Commander of the Legion of Honour. During the Hundred Days, he was Inspector-General of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 20th military divisions. He had retired from the service several years before his death.

INDIA AND CHINA—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

[illegible] preparing to attack sir Charles Napier a second time.

The Hindostan arrived at Madras on the 15th of March, sixty hours after the mail had arrived at Bombay. This rapidity promises well for the steamers from Calcutta to Suez: her arrival at Calcutta took place on the 23d, before the express from Bombay with the mail had reached that city. The Hindostan was obliged, on going up the Hoogley to anchor at Mud-point from want of water.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India arrived in Bombay on the 11th of March, where he held his primary visitation, and presided at the founding of the Great Medical College.

A magnificent comet was seen throughout India from the begining of March, and engaged the attention of the astronomers, one of whom actually declared it had become a satellite of the earth, a proposition which set thousands a laughing.

Dwarkanauth Tagore has been expelled his caste and denied all future intercourse with his own relatives, for the horrid crime of visiting England, and for associating himself with the promoters of civilization and refinement in the West.

Sir Hugh Gough had visited Calcutta, and left on the 23d ult., to join his family, who are residing at Bangalore. He has been completely "lionized" in every quarter through which he has passed, and is reported as likely to assume again the title of Commander-in-Chief.

A steamer had arrived at Bombay from Kurrachee, which brought intelligence to the 28th of March, and mentioned that a fight of three days had taken place between sir Charles Napier and the Ameers, in which the British were successful. There was a great loss on both sides. Report said that the British General was slain, but this was not credited.

The Beloochees had thrown a chain across the Indus which they intended to defend by fortifications on both sides. Her Majesty's ship Nimrod and two steamers were about to force the Belochees to retire and leave the river open.

Mr. G. Thomson continues to create considerable sensation by his addresses to the natives of Calcutta. As yet his oratorical displays have only excited amongst them a general *cacoethes loquendi*, which has been exercised in wild and inflated attacks on our governments and institutions.

Markets were dull and in rather an unsatisfactory state, although money was more plentiful, and the rates of interest and discount lower. From Singapore, from whence the dates are to the 22d of February, the markets for European commodities, cotton and Straits' produce are similarly reported on.

The news from China by this arrival, which extends to the 22d February (an unusually late date,) is, upon the whole satisfactory, though not very important. The Emperor had directed strict enquiry to be made into the murder of the English prisoners in the island of Formosa, and had promised that, if the facts should appear to be as they were represented by sir H. Pottinger, he would cause the parties who put the prisoners to death to be severely punished. The Chinese were busy in repairing all their forts, and in strengthening their positions in the different places attacked last year. Some intercourse had taken place between the English and Chinese plenipotentiaries, in reference to the tariff of duties, but nothing had been concluded. As we we intimated about a month ago, the British merchants at Canton were not acting cordially with sir Henry Pottinger, in reference to the tariff negociations; and he appeared to be left almost without information from them, as to the rates of duty which it would be desirable to urge upon the Chinese commissioner. The commercial intelligence from Canton is on the whole, favourable. A considerable business had been done in cotton piece goods; and woollens, for which there had been literally no demand for two years previously, were again inquired for.

The immature revolt at Manilla has been put down, and the rebels executed. It had for its object to declare the independence of the islands of the spanish yoke.

BATTLE OF MEEANEE.

We make the following extracts from Sir Chas. Napier's despatch, addressed to Lord Ellenborough, from the field of battle. His account of the action is perhaps the most spirit-stirring we ever published:—

Meeanee, six miles from Hyderabad, Feb. 18, 1843.

My Lord,—The forces under my command have gained a decisive victory over the army of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde. A detailed account of the various circumstances which led to this action does not belong to the limited space of a hasty despatch. I therefore begin with the transactions belonging to the battle. On the 14th instant, the whole body of the Ameers assembled in full durbar, formally affixed their seals to the draft treaty. On leaving the durbar, Major Outram and his companions were in great peril; a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Ameers; but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Outram was attacked by 8,000 Ameer troops, headed by one or more of the Ameers. The report of this nefarious transaction, I have the honour to enclose. I heard of it at Hala, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Outram joined me, with his brave companions in the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, accompanied by six pieces of cannon. On the 16th, I marched to Muttaree; having there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee (ten miles distance) to the amount of 22,000 men; and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements would both strengthen their confidence and add to their numbers, (already seven times that which I commanded.) I resolved to attack them, and we marched at four a. m. on the morning of the 17th. At eight o'clock, the advanced guard discovered their camp; at nine o'clock we formed in order of battle, about 2,800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. We were now within range of the enemy's guns, and fifteen pieces of artillery opened upon us, and were answered by our cannon. The enemy were very strongly posted; woods were on their flanks, which I did not think could be turned. These two woods were joined by the dry bed of the river Fulallee which had a high bank. The bed of the river was nearly straight, and about 1,200 yards in length. Behind this, and in both woods, were the enemy posted. In front of their extreme right, and on the edge of the wood, was a village. Having made the best examination of their position which so short a time permitted, the artillery was posted on the right of the line, and some skirmishers of infantry with the Scinde's irregular horse were sent in front to try and make the enemy show his force more distinctly; we then advanced from the right in echellon of battalions, reserving the left to save it from the fire of the village. The 9th Bengal Light Cavalry formed the reserve in rear of the left wing; and the Poonah horse, together with four companies of infantry, guarded the baggage. In this order of battle we advanced, as at a review, across a fine plain swept by the cannon of the enemy. The artillery and her Majesty's 22d Regiment in line, formed the leading echellon, the 25th Native Infantry the second, the 12th Native Infantry the third, and the 1st Grenadier Native Infantry the fourth.

The enemy was 1,000 yards from our line, which soon traversed the intervening space. Our fire of musketry opened at about 300 yards from the bank in reply to that of the enemy; and in a few minutes the engagement became general along the bank of the river, on which the combatants fought for about three hours, both with great fury, man to man. Then, my lord, was seen the superiority of the mus[illegible] matchlock. The brave Belochees, first discharging their matchlocks and pistols, dashed over the bank with desperate resolution; but down went these bold and skilful swordsmen under the superior power of the musket and bayonet. At one time, my lord, the courage and numbers of the enemy against the 22d, the 25th, and 12th regiments bore heavily in that part of the battle. There was no time to be lost, and I sent orders to the cavalry to force the right of the enemy's line. This order was very gallantly executed by the 9th Bengal Cavalry and the Scinde horse, the details of which shall be afterwards stated to your lordship, for the struggle on our right and centre was at that moment so fierce that I could not go to the left. In this charge the 9th Light Cavalry took a standard and several pieces of artillery, and the Scinde Horse took the enemy's camp, from which a vast body of their cavalry slowly retired fighting. Lieutenant Fitzgerald gallantly pursued them for two miles, and I understand slew three of the enemy in single combat. The brilliant conduct of these two cavalry regiments decided, in my opinion, the crisis of the action, for from the moment the cavalry were seen in rear of their right flank, the resistance of our opponents slackened; the 22d Regiment forced the bank, the 25th and 12th did the same, the latter regiment capturing several guns, and the victory was decided. The artillery made great havoc among the dense masses of the enemy, and dismounted several of their guns. The whole of the enemy's artillery, ammunition, standards, and camp, with considerable stores and some treasure, were taken.

Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Nusser Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahommed, of Khyrpore: Meer Nusser Khan, Meer Shaded Khan, and Meer Hossein Khan, all of Hyderabad, came into my camp, and surrendered their swords as prisoners of war. Their misfortunes are of their own creation, but as they are great, I returned to them their swords, they await your Lordship's orders. Their highnesses have surrendered Hyderabad, and I shall occupy it to-morrow.

It is not to be supposed that so hard fought an engagement could be sustained without considerable loss on both sides. That of the British force is two hundred and fifty six men killed and wounded. The enemy is generally supposed to have lost five thousand. Major Teasdale, while animating his sepoys, dashed on horseback over the bank amidst the enemy, and was instantly shot and sabered, dying like a glorious soldier. Major Jackson, in like manner, rushed forward; two brave havildars followed him. Too far advanced before their men, they fell under the sabres of the enemy, but is said not before they killed several. Captains Meade, Few, and Cookson, with Lieutenant Wood, all fell honourably, urging on the assault with unmitigated valour. Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather was severely wounded, as, with the high courage of a soldier, he led his regiment up the desperate bank of the Fullallee. Major Wyllie, Captains Tucker and Conway, Lieutenants Harding and Phayre, were all wounded while gloriously animating their men to sustain the shock of numbers; and now, my lord, I have to say, that British officers could not show greater gallantry in leading their men into action than did the Queen's and Company's officers on on this day, and the troops well maintained their reputation.

From the heads of departments and regiments I have received every assitance throughout the whole campaign, and the battle.

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The Acting Assitant Quartermaster-General Lieutenant M'Murdo, of the 22d Regiment, had his horse killed, and while on foot, leading some soldiers in a desperate dash down the enemy's side of the bank, he cut down a chieftain. He has greatly assisted me by his activity and zeal during the whole of our operations.

Innumerable are the individual acts of intrepidity which took place between our soldiers and their opponents too numerous for detail in this despatch, yet well meriting a record. I hope that your lordship will pardon the length of this letter, written in the midst of great interruptions and at various times.

I ought to have observed in the body of this despatch that I had, the night before the action, detached Major Outram in the steamers, with 200 sepoys, to set fire to the wood, in which we understood the enemy's left flank was posted. This was an operation of great difficulty and danger, but would have been most important to the result of the battle. However the enemy had moved about 8 miles to their right during the night, and Major Outram executed his task without difficulty at nine o'clock, and from the field we observed the smoke of the burning wood arise. I am strongly inclined to think that this circumstance had some effect on the enemy. But it deprived me of the able services of Major Outram, Capt. Green, and Lieuts. Brown and Wells, together with 200 men, which I much regretted for their sakes and for my own, for I much wanted the officers; and here I hope your Lordship will pardon me for saying that the want of European officers in the native regiments at one period endangered the success of the action. The sepoy is a brave and excellent soldier, but, like all soldiers, he expects to be led on in certain moments and as he looks to his European officer, if he misses him, the greatest danger arises; three times I saw them retreat, evidently because the officers had fallen, and when another appeared and rallied them, they at once followed him boldly. This my Lord, accounts for the great number of European officers killed and wounded in proportion to the whole. I am sure that in observing a defect in the formation of the company's troops, the effects of which might have been so serious, I shall not be deemed presumptious or impertinent.

The defence of the Residency by Major Outram, and the small force with him, against such numbers of the enemy, was so admirable, that I have scarcely mentioned it in the foregoing dispatch, because I propose to send your Lordship a detailed account of it as a brilliant example of defending a military post.

C. J. Napier, Major General,
Commanding in Scinde and Belochistan.

This action was fought at Meeanee, within sight of the towers of Hyderabad.

The *Bombay Times* says:—An illustration of the determination with which the Belochees fought is furnished by the conduct of a single tribe which came into the field 600 strong. Twelve of them all severely wounded, alone survived the battle. Shortly after the occupation of Hyderabad by our troops a search was made for treasure, and specie and jewels to the value of upwards of a million sterling were discovered and taken possession of. The diamond mounting of a single dagger is said to have cost £20,000! The Governor General is desirous that this should become prize property, but certain difficulties having occurred in the way the matter has been referred to the Queen in Council. Capt. Ennis and a Parsee merchant, on their way down the river, were attacked, robbed and murdered.—Their murderers have been executed. Captain Godfrey very narrowly escaped. General Napier finding himself too weak to keep the field in open camp, entrenched himself at the residency by the river side, employing the 12th N. I. to garrison the city, four miles off. So unexpected was the occurrence of the conflict with the Ameers, that the army of reserve, with the other forces at Ferozepore, five weeks before 35,000 strong, had been dispersed.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 9, 1843.

The English Mail with dates to 19th May, arrived here on Monday morning last. The news by this arrival is important in the highest degree; it would appear that the Arch-Agitator O'Connell has bro't Ireland on the verge of a Civil War; Repeal Meetings have been held in various counties, attended by unexampled numbers of misguided people; but it will be seen by our extracts that these proceedings have attracted the attention of Parliament, and by the declarations of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, the Repealers have the future fairly disclosed to them. To proceed a step further will be to draw upon them the united power of the British Empire, and Ireland will again be deluged in blood. It will not take the wisdom of a Solomon to discover the real object of O'Connell in this movement—he is as fully impressed with the utter hopelessness of a repeal as any of us; but he makes a [illegible] long as he lives by it, he will pursue it. Large sums of money have been collected at each of those meetings to fill the pockets of the agitator, but let the blow once be struck, and we opine Mr. Daniel O'Connell will quickly leave Ireland and his dupes behind him for the broad lands of America, whither his son is about preceding him. The ministry have not as yet asked for additional supplies on account of these traitorous movements, but will make use, first, of the legitimate force at present at their disposal, for that purpose. A dismemberment, even in a partial degree, of the British Empire, is what every christian, every good man, should view with alarm.

The fine steamer *Nova Scotia*, of 100 horse power, belonging to the Annapolis steam Boat Company, has recently been put in the most complete repair, and is now running between this Port, Digby, and Annapolis. She is commanded by Capt. John Leavitt—her accommodations are of the first order, and such as will entitle her to the confidence of the travelling public. The days of starting will be found in advertisement.

Election of a Member of the House of Assembly—Triumphant Return of the Hon. R. L. Hazen.—At ten o'clock this morning the worthy High sheriff, James White, Esq., accompanied by his active and efficient Deputy, entered the City Court Room, for the purpose of proceeding, according to public notice, to the Election of a fit and proper person to serve for the city of St. John in the General Assembly of the Province. The Deputy Sheriff having proclaimed silence, read her Majesty's Writ, and afterwards the Laws relating to Elections of this kind. He then called upon the Electors present to say whom they would have to represent them in the aforesaid assembly.

The Hon. R. L. Hazen was proposed by Daniel Leavitt, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Boyle. No other candidate appearing—

The sheriff put the question to a show of hands, when every hand was raised for the hon. gentleman. The sheriff then declared the Hon. R. L. Hazen duly elected. The announcement was followed by three loud and hearty cheers.

The hon. and learned gentleman then came forward, amidst renewed cheers to return thanks. We regret that a want of space obliges us to content ourselves with a *faint* sketch of his manly, independant speech, which was everything that might have been expected from R. L. Hazen.

He said that he had little thought when he last appeared before them to solicit their suffrages that any circumstance would arise, which would so soon place at their disposal the seat in the Assembly which the had so recently conferred upon him. After he had accepted office, he declared his perfect willingness to go before his constituents in order to ascertain whether he had their approval or not, and he now declared that he would, at a moments notice, be ready to resign into their hands the trust which they had reposed in him, if they should think that they could get any other man who would serve them better.

It was not for him on that occasion to justify or find fault with his colleagues; but this he would say that during the past Session he had done his duty to the very utmost of his power. He had devoted his time, and his talent such as the latter was, to the advancement of their interests, and the very complimentary manner in which they had re-elected him, would be to them an earnest that he would, if it was possible to do so, serve them with greater zeal for the future. Had any Gentleman come forward to oppose him it was his intention to take up the Journals of the House, go over them page by page for the purpose of showing the votes he had given, and then he would have submitted to them whether he deserved their approbation or not. It now only remained for him to thank them for this second mark of their confidence which was enhanced by the flattering circumstances under which it had been given.

The hon. and learned gentleman then retired amidst a burst of cheering.

Thus terminated this Election, the most peaceable and orderly we ever saw, and one which does great honour to the city of St. John.—*Mediator.*

War in Miniature.—The Southern papers contain long accounts of a *desperate* action having been fought between the naval forces of Mexico and Texas; the former having three steamers in their force. It would appear that the nearest they came to each other was *two miles*; many of the shot fell short, consequently the loss on either side was not severe! It is a pity that some enlightened nation would not take them both in hand—give them a severe corporeal punishment, and put them to some legitimate business, such as tilling the ground, or acquiring some knowledge of the arts and sciences. The Texan Commodore has ran away with the Navy.

Bunker Hill Celebration. The celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument at Boston, on the 17th instant, it is expected will surpass any thing of the kind that has hitherto taken place in the United States. The honorable Daniel Webster is to be the orator of the day. The President of the United states, the secretaries of War and the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Governors of several states, and many other distinguished individuals will be present on the occasion. The entire military of Boston and the neighbouring country and towns, besides several regiments from the adjoining states, will join in the celebration. In addition to the military most of the civic, scientific philanthropic, and other societies will attend in full uniform. All the surviving revolutionary soldiers whose age and health will permit, will also be present. Gen. Chandler, of Lexington, said to be eminently qualified for the duty, will be the grand marshal of the day. All societies and the military generally out of Massachusetts, will be present and take part in the celebration.

Accident. We learn from Woodstock, that on the 3d instant, eleven men engaged in driving timber on the Restook, were precipitated from their boats, and narrowly escaped being drowned.

U. S. schr. Boxer.—Captain Smith, of the schr Harriet Smith, from Havana, reports having been boarded on the 13th inst. off the Double Headed Shot Keys, by two of the light house keepers, who stated that they had been informed by some Nassau wreckers that the U. S. schr. Boxer had been in an action in the Gulf with a piratical ship, and that the schr. had been sunk by the effect of the pirate's shot. The wreckers also stated that some casks and other articles bearing the name of the Boxer had been picked up in the Gulf. The report we give as we received it, says the New York Herald, believing it to be without foundation.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

Mission to China.—The following constitute the new mission to China from the United Sates: Hon. Caleb Cushing, Grand Commissioner; [illegible] F. Webster, Grand Secretary; John Tyler, Jun. Private Secretary; John R. Peters, Jun., Agent from the American Institute.

"We understand, says the N. Y. Herald, that the legation will also comprise, in addition a large number of young gentlemen as *attaches*, who go out to China as philosophers, linguists, travellers, merchants, and adventurers!! Phew!!

Small Thieves.—The city of New York is infested with small thieves. The Herald says there are over one thousand boys and girls of doubtful character, who prowl about that city with baskets. They enter every door that is open, and under the pretence of selling some small article, that can be bought cheaper and better in the shops, examine the premises and steal anything and everything they can put their hands to.

Rifle Shooting.—A gentleman in Brownsville, Pa., recently shot 31 out of 60 successive shots in a 6½ inch bull's eye, at a distance of *one hundred and seventy five yards*, off hand.

A Decent Fortune.—We are assured, upon what we consider a good authority, that the head of the Arkwright family, who has just departed this life in his eighty-sixth year, has left behind him a fortune quite unparalleled in the annals of ancient or modern accumulation. To each of his five sons he gives a *million and a half*, besides £40,000 a year in land, which goes to his eldest son; and, to each of his fifty-one grandchildren and greatgrandchildren, £14,000, making £70,000 more for this single item. We take it for granted that the daughters, one of whom is the lady of the Vice Chancellor Sir James Wigram, are not left wholly unprovided for.—*London paper.*

The late Mr. Arkwright.—We are informed that owing to the manner of the testamentary disposition of the property of this modern Crœsus, a very large sum of money has accrued to government in the shape of legacy duty, which by a different and more obvious devisal might have been saved to the legatees. We believe that Vice-Chancellor Wigram is amongst the fortunate recipients, now become *millionaires.*

Patrick Connelly, at Liverpool on saturday week, for having, while the officers of Excise were searching his premises, destroyed two bottles containing spirits, was fined £200.

We have been informed on good authority that Lord Ripon will probably supply the place of the late Lord Fitzgerald at the Board of Control; and that Mr. W. Gladstone will become President, instead of Vice President of the Board of Trade. The change will not cause a new election. Mr. Gladstone will, of course, have a seat in the Cabinet.

Salisbury Election.—The Whig-Radical party has been beaten in a manner not even contemplated by the most sanguine of the Conservatives. From the first hour's polling the Conservatives had the lead, by a considerable majority, which they kept increasing (except between the hours of nine and ten) until past twelve, when it became so great that Mr. Bouverie, finding he had no chance of successfully reducing it, resigned the contest, the numbers being—

Ambrose Hussey, Esq. 252
The Hon. Mr. E. P. Bouverie, ... 188
Majority of Mr. Hussey, ...

The Earl of Radnor's influence in this borough great, and since the passing of the Reform Bill the electors have returned some member of his family as their representative in Parliament. His lordship will, therefore, now perceive by the rejection of h[illegible], notwithstanding all his local influence, and the advantage Mr. Bouverie had in an early canvass, how unpalatable his extreme opinions on agricultural questions are among the constituency of an agricultural borough, where the electors are as intelligent, and equally as capable of forming an opinion on these all important topics, as his Lordship himself may be. If any further proof were wanting that Whiggism in the country is defunct, this Election may convince even the most sceptical.—*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

The King of Hanover.—The King's journey to London is decided on. We cannot exactly state the time when this will take place; but we can positively announce that part of the King's effects, for instance the silver plate, has already been sent to London by the monthly courier, and also that some of His Majesty's horses were on the way, and some of the servants are already gone to England. The [illegible] and the preparations which have been ordered [illegible] London, give reason to suppose that His Majesty means to make a long stay in the British Capital. Nothing is yet known respecting the conduct of the affairs of Government during his absence.

The *Courrier Francais* announces that the Duke and Duchess of Nemours would shortly leave for England, on a visit to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

Earl Rosse's Telescope.—We are happy to announce that the "great telescope," under the immediate superintendence of his lordship, is progressing towards completion. A large number of artisans and labourers are employed in erecting this truly wonderful and scientific enterprise.—*Leinster Express.*

Mr. Brunel.—We regret to state that all the efforts hitherto used for the extraction of the half-sovereign from the trachea have proved fruitless. The following report was posted at the Bristol Commercial-rooms yesterday:—"All intention of further probing for the coin is abandoned. Mr. Brunel bore the last operation (for to make room for the instrument it was necessary to enlarge the orifice in the windpipe) as heroically as he did the first. The hole is to be kept open for a few days in the hope that he may cough up the coin with

MUTILATED