Spirit of the Public Journals.

(From the London Standard, Oct. 10)

The curtain is descending upon the repeal drama. Something of the kind had been anticipated by the repeal conspirators; a select number of whom, with Mr. Daniel O'Connell at their head, were sitting at the Corn Exchange. Terror-stricken, however, by the appearance of the Viceregal proclamation, they hurried into their more public place of meeting, called an *extempore* meeting of the whole association, and then and there unanimously adopted and agreed to the document signed "Daniel O'Connell,"—a document the meanest, basest, and most cowardly that ever proceeded from any assembly of professive patriots.

This document, as we have said, is signed Dan. O'Connell: that same Daniel O'Connell, who has so often dared the government to put the law in force against his rabble meetings, who has so often declared that, though he, and his, would not be aggressors—the "first blow struck against them should be the signal of universal resistance"—that the government of the country must march over his dead body in any attempt to repress the repeal agitation. This same Daniel O'Connell now supplicates submission to what he has a thousand times declared not to be the law. With the characteristic confusion of cowardice, the document, which complains that the government had delayed its proclamation "until *late* in the afternoon of Saturday," itself bears the date of *three o'clock* on that day. Now, some time was consumed in the issuing, the considering, the answering the *Vicregal* manifesto, and if it could, with this delay, be answered at three o'clock—certainly *not* a late hour of the afternoon—its appearance must have been early; but other proofs of alarm, perhaps less equivocal, may be found in the O'Connell capitulation. *Messengers are to be sent by express* to all the very reverend and reverend gentlemen to restrain the populace from attending the meeting, and the people are exhorted to keep within their own habitations.

Let us not be misunderstood; if this were an act of dutiful submission to the law, we should be the last to taunt it with cowardice; if it were even the effect of a care to avoid bloodshed in offering vain resistance to an unjust exercise of power, we should still treat the matter as not involving personal pottroonery, though we could not acquit the actors of having in the present case cheated the people out of their confidence and their money by a long-protracted system of hyperbolical bullying.—But this is not the case. The incendiary and his immediate accomplices well know that even had the meeting been held, there would have been no collision, except themselves created it. The meeting would have been ordered to disperse—time would have been allowed to disperse without injury; and Mr. O'Connell, and his accomplices would have been marched probably with *handcuffs* to the common jail. This they well know would be the course of proceeding, and of this it was that those Irish Hampdens were afraid. "*Lachete puante*," as Napoleon said.

The repeal meetings are *legal* or they are not.—Mr. O'Connell has 100 times declared them legal; but if they are legal, it was Mr. O'Connell's duty to try the question in his own person. He might have easily countermanded the attendance of the tens of thousands, and with a dozen of his friends have attended at Clontarf to vindicate what he pretends to be the right of the people. This he has not done. Again we say *Lachete puante*. This was the crowning degradation. It is amusing to read "the racing and chasing" of the subordinate incendiaries to prevent a meeting at which, if held Mr. O'Connell must attend, and from which he would assuredly march to a prison.

We envy those who were in Dublin on Saturday: the scene must have been delightful, as well as exciting. The priests hurrying to the outposts, Tom Steele in a chaise and four driving off to Tara to dismiss the *bicouac* prepared for the following day, and the lengthened visages of the repealers at every turn. It is a rout without the horrors of a battle, a rebellion without the horrors of a civil war.

We of course do not know of what secret information the Irish Government may be in possession, but we set little value upon that, and little upon the other facts—such as the military array ordered, and the proximity to the metropolis that distinguished the Clontarf meeting from the other meetings. The just reason for interference now is that the nuisance has gone on long enough to satisfy all men of the treasonable designs of the Repealers, and that the government is fully prepared for whatever may happen.

[From the Liverpool Mail, Oct. 14.]

What we have been anxiously seeking, and, perhaps, to certain parties, annoyingly beseeching, not to say advocating, for a considerable length of time, has, at the eleventh hour, when hope was sinking into despair, come to pass. The government have deemed it necessary to stop the treasonable career of Mr Daniel O'Connell. A proclamation was issued from Dublin Castle, on Saturday last, forbidding the meeting of the repealers at Clontarf on the succeeding day—Sunday. Some two or three hundred thousands of persons were expected to be present; and if this bit of printed paper had not appeared, the contemplated monster meeting would have been the most audacious and monstrous one yet collected by the mighty mendicant.

The proclamation, however, effectually prevented the impending tornado of popular menace; and the great leader of agitation, and the only man who makes money by the movement, who had so often bidden defiance to the British government, was cowed into trembling silence by a few Saxon words posted on a wall. What must his ignorant dupes think of him now? He had over and over again, solemnly, and even impiously, declared, that he and his followers would respect the law; but that if they were attacked they would resist to the death, and that his own vile carcass might be trodden upon by the Saxon soldier, but he never would yield but in the last ditch!

All our readers know that we are copying, as literally as possible, the exact words of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. At Tara, at Clifden, at Mullaghmast, and at various other places he had indulged in these expressive threats. No general except in *Bombastes Furioso*, ever addressed his troops in a more commanding style—

"Whoever shall these boots displace,
Must meet *Bombastes* face to face."

Alas! that Celtic valour should be so evanescent, and that he who boasted of his million of fighting men should shake in his shoes, and be terrified out of his senses, not by a bayonet pointed at his back, for that, as they would say in Ireland, is the only way in which Daniel is likely to *face* it, but simply by a few words printed on a sheet of white paper! All this, however, is in perfect keeping with the Irish mountebank's character. His patriotism is merely speculative, or, in other words, selfish and mercenary; and we are only surprised that the Roman Catholic priests who have so ardently patronised him, and even committed themselves to an extent which they will regret while they live, were so blind, or so bigoted, as not to see the designs of the man, or penetrate the baseness and cupidity of his pretensions. But they cannot now, unless they are born idiots, be any longer blind. They must see that repeal is impracticable without conquest—without an inherent power on the part of the people of Ireland, at the cannon's mouth, or the point of the sword, to extort it from the crown, the government, and the people of England. They must be convinced *now*, if anything can convince them, that Mr. Daniel O'Connell is a barefaced, a heartless, a cowardly, and dishonest imposter—that they who deemed themselves his masters are his abject and despicable minions—that the millions whom he extolled and idolized were the mere caterers to his family stall—the beasts of burden, who toiled thankelessly in performing his work, and beggaring themselves, and those helpless ones depending upon them, of their last crust, and their last potato, and their Christmas fare, in order to fill his garners, and provide for him and his idle and worthless sons a sumptuous sort of living, in a style which none of the kings of Ireland ever enjoyed. The priests are now entrapped; their hero, who talked so lordly, who promised so liberally, who arrogated such transcendent power, is now, confessedly by his own acts, irrespective of his words, no better, in the eyes of the whole nation, than a skinned rabbit.

In fact, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, to use an expressive phrase, is *done*, and the repeal question is most effectually silenced. Sir Robert Peel has been provoked to activity. He has put his hand to the plough, and he will not turn back. The government of England have seen the necessity of treating the matter seriously; the necessity of punishing, if further provoked, with increased severity, in the ratio of their foregone endurance and forebearance; and woe be to that man, or any number of men, in Ireland, or anywhere else, who are mad or distempered enough to brave its will, or despise its mandates.

Of course we write as we think, and most probably as we wish, but still we write under the conviction that Mr. O'Connell must be indicted and put upon his trial for what the proclamation calls his "seditious and inflammatory" speeches, having a tendency to "excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution of the country as by law established." These are the words of the official document. The words have no particular reference to apprehensions of any breach of the laws. They refer to violations already committed by O'Connell. The proclamation charges him and others, although not by name, with the political offence of sedition, or what is the same thing, of seditious speeches; and being so accused by the Queen's warrant of these practices, we cannot see how the government can tolerate any more meetings, in public or in private, in theatre, hall, or Corn Exchange, where Mr. O'Connell thinks fit to repeat these seditious expressions.

But his vulgar, and violent, and dishonest vituperation of the British government is comparatively nothing to his acts. He has usurped the powers of the judiciatory. He has established courts of arbitration—he has ordered a census of the population—he has appointed repeal wardens, as he calls them, in every town, and he has summoned a parliament! This is bold work even for a knave or impostor. But it is, nevertheless, the work of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whom the whigs attempted to bribe by offering him the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He has, in short, usurped, in an insidious, and we admit an ingenious way, all the ministerial and judicial functions of the British government, as if he were a triumphant invader and conqueror of Ireland.

The fault, and it is a serious one, of the British government, is this—they have permitted and endured these insolent and seditious practices too long. It is painful to think how many poor persons have become the victims of their over-cautious and indolent policy. We take, for instance, the distressing disallowance of pension-money to all poor seamen and soldiers who have taken any part in the repeal movement. This is harsh, perhaps it is not unjust. But considering the state of Ireland for the last two years, is not the government of Sir Robert Peel quite as much to blame as these poor persons who did not consider they were doing wrong by joining in a conspiracy against England which her Majesty's ministers did not openly denounce.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail of Monday.)

Now comes the consideration—what is the next move between the parties—the Demagogue and the Government? Neither can rest as at present. The cowardice—the base and scandalous cowardice of the former, cannot and will not be tolerated by his followers. The fiendish Spirit, sooner than remain idle, will turn upon the *Wizard* by whose power he is evoked and whose commands he is bound to obey, and tear his master to pieces, rather than endure a cessation of his malignant labours:—so it is with the people and their Tribune. Excited almost to madness by hopes which in heart he knew could never be realised, and by promises which could never be fulfilled—robbed of their property, defrauded of their time, and unsettled in their minds by representations the most false, and expectations the most absurd—they will begin to perceive that the whole of the agitation rested upon no better basis than the sordid selfishness of an avaricious demagogue, exhibiting in his own person a compound of knavery and cowardice. With them his doom ought to be sealed.

Neither can the Government rest where it is—They have driven rebellion from the field—they must pursue treason to the platform, hunt it in the association, and extinguish it in the press. We mean not to disturb the full and fair and legitimate exercise of the public feeling and opinion as expressed and promulgated by the writers and conductors of the public journals; but the inflammatory and seditious appeals to the people under the designation of harangue and speeches of those supposed to possess influence over them, printed and circulated for the obvious purposes of effecting the objects condemned and pronounced illegal by the proclamation now issued. They must resist the levying of a tax with a view of making war against the Queen. They must abolish the courts of law constituted by Mr. O'Connell in defiance of the prerogative of the Crown—they must abolish tiotoral bands and teetotal processions, and all other incentives and instruments to treason and rebellion; they possess the mania—it is only necessary that they should exercise the power. The war, if it becomes a war, will be one, not of politics but of religion, and her Majesty and the Viceroy have only to issue their command—should such be necessary—and it will be responded to by a hundred and fifty thousand Protestant yeomen, ready to risk—ay, to lose their lives in defence of British law and the British Constitution.

INDIA.

(From the Calcutta Star of August 9.)

SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

The military intelligence of the past month is not of a very interesting character. The health of the troops in Scinde, is we rejoice to say, taken together, of a very satisfactory character.

The party that moved out against Shere Mahommed suffered very severely from the heat of the sun, as did also those that remained in Hyderabad, and Captain Blood's battery in moving up from Sehwan lost nine European gunners in that short march. Sir C. Napier's report exhibits a total loss from this cause in two days of one officer and 50 European soldiers.

The nature of those attacks appears to have been most sudden, those men who had led intemperate lives being the most predisposed to them. The last death we have recorded amongst the officers is that of Lieut. Pottinger, of the Bombay 15th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The whole of the Hydrabad force had returned to that station, where the Sehwan Brigade, under Colonel Roberts had also joined. Sickness, tho' not to the same extent or of the same violent and sudden nature, still existed by the last accounts, and considerable apprehension was felt that on the fall of the river and the consequent subsidence of the inundations, disease would be still more prevalent.

The evil of which Sir C. Napier has already made so strong a report—the paucity of European officers, continued to be experienced to even a more injurious extent, owing to the number of casualties caused either in the field or by sickness, as also consequent on the heavy list of officers rendered incapable of any duty from fever and other illness.—The same deficiency was felt at Kurrachee and Sukkur.

At Kurrachee and Sukkur the troops had enjoyed better health than at Hydrabad, and though the sick list was tolerably heavy, the stations, particularly Sukkur, were rather popular than otherwise. From Sukkur a force, consisting of a wing of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, and three companies from the 9th and 10th Regiments Native Infantry respectively, together with four guns from Captain Cornish's Cavalry Battery, and a detail of Chamberlain's Horse, had crossed over to Roree, where they remained for some time expecting to have to march towards Gotekee, where Meer Ali Mahommed had taken up a position with a party of followers threatening the Khyrpore districts.—The state of the country, intersected as it is by numerous canals and water courses at this time overflowing, was much against the movement, particularly as the baggage and guns were entirely dependant upon camel transport and draught. Ali Morad, and Khyrpore Ameer, marched against the enemy in the interim, whom they dispersed and took to the hill districts across the river, when the whole detachment returned to Sukkur. During the time they were encamped here a melancholy accident occurred through the upsetting of a boat, by which Lieut. Horne, the Adjutant of the 55th Regt., lost his life. He was a very promising officer, and greatly regretted, not only in his own regiment, but in the whole brigade. Two other officers, who were with him at the time, had a narrow escape, and only saved themselves by being good swimmers. It is rumoured that a cantonment will be formed at Roree, it being considered a preferable situation for a permanent station than Sukkur. A garrison would of course be still maintained at Sukkur.

All officers on staff employ belonging to corps in Scinde who can be spared from their appointments have been ordered to join their regiments. Capt. Baker of the Engineers, in charge of the canals west of the Jumna, has been ordered down to survey the rivers, canals, and forests of Scinde; and Captain Keith Young, Deputy Judge Advocate at the presidency, has also been directed to proceed immediately to take charge of the duties of that department in the new province; he leaves in the Queen steamer for Bombay, as also does General Simpson, of her Majesty's 29th Foot, who is placed at the disposal of Sir C. Napier, and who is understood is to be second in command of the force.

It is rumoured that her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and the 13th or Prince Albert's Light Infantry, will both proceed in that direction at the commencement of the cold weather, marching through the province to Kurrachee, where they will embark for England early next year, their services being made available on their way if found necessary. Sir Jasper Nicholls, the late commander in chief, also follows the same route with his family, and expects to sail from Bombay during the cold weather. It is rumoured that a troop of European horse artillery will be added to the force from Kurnaul or Loodiana before very long.

The recent disturbances in the Punjab, together with those still existing at Gualier, have given rise to a report, very generally credited, that a large force will be assembled in the cold weather to be ready in case of necessity.

The European troops at the new hill stations, particularly at Subtahoo, have been far from healthy this season; we trust, however, that this circumstance may not be looked upon as any argument against the general salubrity of these stations.

The Commander in Chief has stopped the furlough and promotion in the 20th regiment Native Infantry at Nusseerabad, on account of certain disturbances in the corps as connected with a quarrel between them and the Lascars and drivers of the artillery, and the subsequent inquiry into the matter by the native commission and non-commission ranks, as well as the privates of the corps.—The penalty is a serious one, but apparently fully deserved.

We perceived by the Madrass papers, that the 5th Regiment of Cavalry in the Nizam's service has been reorganised and placed upon the same footing as the other four regiments of that efficient service.

In the obituary of the month we regret to have to include the names of Captain James Oliver, of the 73d Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieut. John Staples Alexander, of the Engineers, both of whom died at Delhi. Lieutenant Fraser, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant William D. Goodyear, of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, both of whom died at Benares. From Madras we learn the demise of Captain William Drysdale, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, and Captain W. P. Deas, of the 6th M. L. G. Deputy Adjutant General of the Mysore Division.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 12th ultimo, contains a letter on the subject of the posting of the regiments destroyed at Cabul, in January, 1842, which mentions that Brevet Captain Lindsay, who was removed from the 3d to the 5th Light Cavalry, has appealed against the measure, on a plea that we certainly considered a perfectly tenable one and the decision on which will be a matter of some importance to the service generally. His argument is, that as Brevet Captain, he is a captain the army, and therefore cannot be brought into another regiment under a lieutenant, without detriment to his army rank, the benefit of which he is entitled to every where except in his own regiment.

We shall be curious to see the decision upon this point.

At Cawnpore a court martial has been held upon two officers of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the result of which has been published in general orders: the officers in question, Lieutenant Mount and Assistant-Surgeon, Burke, were severally sentenced, the former to be reprimanded, and remitted at the recommendation of the Court by the Commander in Chief.

The whole affair appears to have arisen in an altercation between the parties, during which intemperate and insulting language passed on both sides.

General Cartwright and the officers at Barrackpore gave a ball and supper to the Governor General on Monday, the 24th inst., and General Considine and the officers of her Majesty's 10th Regt. entertained him at dinner at their mess on the 2d inst. Brigadier Firth and the officers of Artillery at Dum-Dum also gave him a dinner, ball, and supper, on the 11th inst. This regiment gave a similar party last month to Major Anderson C. B., of that regiment on his return from Affghanistan, where he had much distinguished himself, and another a short time previous to Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., of the Bombay Artillery, whose gallant conduct during a series of years and in the most trying circumstances had reflected credit upon that branch of the service.

On the 7th instant the Semaphore reported that the Samarang, with Sir Hugh Gough on board, had arrived at the Sand Heads that morning, and three guns from the Fort gave the pre-arranged signal for the preparations to be made for his reception.

The next morning the troops were on the ground about half-past five o'clock drawn up in front of the Governor General's ghaut, her Majesty's 10th regiment on one side, and the reserve guard from Barrackpore on the other, forming a street; all the military officers at the presidency and a number of civilians, including most of the secretariat officers, who assembled at the ghaut to receive his Excellency, who arrived in the Irrawaddy steamer, about half-past six, and immediately landed under the usual salute, attended by two of his staff and by Colonel Warren, the Tower Major, and Captain Hillier, Aide-de-camp to the Governor General, who had been sent to meet him. After an introduction to several of the officers present and addressing a few words to those with whom he was previously acquainted, he walked through the street formed by the troops, and then, getting into a carriage that was waiting for him, proceeded to the Government House in the Fort, which was prepared for his reception. The gallant general appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

Experiments at Woolwich.—On Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock, some novel experiments took place on the Thames in front of her Majesty's Dock yard, woolwich, by appointment, before Sir Francis Colyer, the senior officer, Captain Smith, Captain Pasco, and many other distinguished and gallant officers. The experiments were of a very interesting nature, and were well managed by the inventors of the apparatus themselves. The first exhibition was a small model of Barrier and Wilkins's self-acting pneumatic life-preserver, in case of shipwreck, fire, and other disasters at sea. This model, which might be put into a coat-pocket, is capable of saving four lives. Two boys and a man were attached to it; the latter alone could swim; the little apparatus easily supported them. The next, a model also, twice the size of the former, which might be tied up in a handkerchief, was then shown. This is capable of saving sixteen lives. It was sent overboard, and seven persons jumped from her Majesty's steam-ship Kite, two of them could not swim, and in two minutes they were all safely fixed to the machine. Messrs. Barrier and Wilkins (the latter of whom is well known in the pneumatic world) then gave a description of their invention to the ladies and gentlemen present, every one of whom admired the simplicity and effectiveness of this invaluable humane apparatus. The description is as follows: A small cylinder is provided, which is placed under the taffrail of the ship, and is charged with atmospheric air to the pressure of thirty atmospheres. On the top of this is placed an improved Mackintosh sheet-lined case, uninflated, and folded up neatly. This preserver, capable of saving 500 lives, will occupy as much room as six wrapped blankets. A tap is fixed to the air-vessel, which communicates with the preserver by means of a flexible tube, which, in case of danger, is turned by the hand of any one. The air rushes out and instantly inflates the life-preserver, which, when inflated, forms a very large figure of 8, thus (∞), for the reception of men, women, and children. This life-preserver is covered, like a balloon, all over with netting and lashings, a large piece of which is attached from the machine to the ship, to form a ladder for women and children. It has also fastened to it flasks of water, spirits, and bread. The iron air vessel is next to be turned to account in case of wreck. Mail bags, or other valuable property, fastened to it when the ship sinks or breaks up, will come on shore; all this can be done in a few minutes, even by the hands of the inexperienced, or those of a child. The invention is remarkably simple; and, with the improvements which it may yet receive from the hands of the ingenious inventors, may prove of invaluable use to the navy, as well as shipowners in general. Captain Smith said that no vessel should be without one.

For some time past a kind of secret expedition has been fitting out at this port, and the vessels that have already sailed are under sealed orders, which are not to be opened until the ships have reached a given latitude and longitude across the line. In spite of the secrecy that has been observed, it is now becoming well known that the expedition has sailed for an island said to be somewhere to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, and the speculation is likely to be not only a lucrative one to those engaged in it, but will be of immense benefit to the agriculturist, as well as to the shipping and commercial interest of the country. It is said that the island in question contains guano of a richer description than any hitherto known here. Several vessels have already sailed from this port with implements of every description and boats constructed for the purpose of carrying the cargo from the shore to the ships, viz.:—Irishmen, barrows, shovels, pickaxes, &c. A number of other ships, all of large burden are about to follow. In London and Liverpool, vessels are fitting out for the same destination, but the Clyde shippers have had the start, and we trust will benefit by it. As the price of guano is at present 14*l.* per ton, the speculators bid fair to make an excellent thing of it, as they will have the cargo for the taking. We understand the speculators are two mercantile firms in Glasgow who have chartered the vessels.—*Correspondent of Greenock Observer.*

General Sir Thomas Browne, K.C.H., who expired on Wednesday, at Knockduffe House, near Kinsale, at the age of seventy-two years was son of Colonel Arthur Browne, Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort, in Ireland, and married, in 1803, Miss Wolseley, second daughter of Sir William Wolseley, Baronet. The deceased entered the army in 1787, and in his early military career he ably distinguished himself during his services in the Mediterranean and at Gibraltar. At the reduction of Corsica in 1794, he rendered himself conspicuous amongst his companions in arms for his bravery, and he subsequently proceeded on active duty in Windard, Leeward, and Carribee Islands. He was engaged in the reduction of Surinam in South America in 1799, and at the reduction of the Danish, Swedish, Dutch and French West India Islands in 1801, in 1812 he proceeded in command to the East Indies where he remained until 1823. During his residence in India he rendered particular service in the Mahratta war, and was for six years in command of Carnatic as Major General of the staff. In consideration of his distinguished services he was in the receipt of the annual pension of £400. He was for many years in the 69th Regiment from which he retired some time back. The commissions of the gallant General were dated as follows:—Sept. 24, 1787; Lieutenant, Sept. 26, 1789; Captain, Sept. 3, 1795; Major, August 23, 1799; Lieut.-Colonel, March 29, 1801; Colonel, July 25, 1810; Major-General, June 4, 1813; Lieut.-General, May 28, 1825; and General, Nov. 23, 1841.

The Premier and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—In reference to the letter from Sir Robert Peel to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, announcing a donation of £4,000, which appeared in our yesterday's impression, the *Standard* has the following remark:—"The writer of the foregoing letter is, as all know, Prime Minister & first Lord of the Treasury. His official salary is £5,000 per annum, and this whole amount he has within three months given back to the people, in two sums—£1,000 to the education fund, and here £4,000 to the fund for supplying the means of religious worship. These are the terms upon which the right hon. baronet serves. He devotes his talents and his toil to the service of the country, accepts the legal equivalent, and then gives that equivalent back in a manner contrived with the ingenuity of true benevolence to do the utmost amount of good. We admire and respect Sir Robert Peel in all relations; but in this instance we have a pride in presenting the Prime Minister of England to the nations of Europe. We should, we know give offence, if we were to recapitulate all the acts of munificence which even the right hon. baronet's jealous care cannot keep entirely concealed, as even the two of we have mentioned would be, were they not necessary for example. We trust that in these, at least sir Robert Peel will be imitated by all who like him, have derived wealth from the labour of the people. In any case it cannot be denied that the Premier

"Serves England for herself,"

like his great model Pitt.

Portsmouth, Oct. 11.—We are sorry to announce that a letter has been received at this place from one of the officers of her Majesty's frigate Samarang, 26 surveying ship, reporting that she had struck on a rock while surveying a river in Borneo, and would in all probability become a wreck. She was returning down the river, the current and tide setting out at the rate of 12 or 13 miles per hour, when she was swept on a sunken rock; the tide leaving her so rapidly there was no time to get out shores to keep her upright, consequently she fell over on her side and filled with water. The master, Mr. Lozeg was away with some of the boats of the ship at the time of the accident occuring. No lives were lost but the stores and effects of the crew will be all damaged if not lost. From the known indomitable energy and perseverance of Sir Edward Belcher, her captain, it is still to be hoped that the ship may be ultimately saved. She sailed from Portsmouth for the China seas early last spring and was expected to be absent six years, fitted purposely for surveying, having on board most valuable and complete astronomical and surveying instruments.

Rev. Mr. Sibthorp.—We remarked some months ago, in alluding to a rumour that Mr. Sibthorp was not altogether content with the service which Romanism imposes on the Vicars, that the Rev. Gentleman found it difficult to digest some of the crudities of his new faith, and that the yoke would probably prove too heavy for his neck. A letter, however, published soon after in his name, announced his perfect satisfaction with his change, and so the matter has rested since; but in a London Paper (*The Times*) of Tuesday, received yesterday evening by the *Rose*, the following curious paragraph caught our eye:—

"Ryde, Isle of Wight, October 2.—Yesterday the Rev. R. Wilno Sibthorp received the Holy Communion at the Parish Church at St. Helen's, near this town. We presume this is virtual return to the bosom of the Anglican Church."—*Cork Constitution.*

Portsmouth, Sept. 30.—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued an order to all officers in command of her Majesty's ships, directing them to add a statement to the usual report of the sailing qualities of their vessels, showing any particular circumstances which may have occurred likely to affect the copper, such as getting on shore, or whether they have experienced any storms or lightning, and state also the stations on which their ship has been employed since last coppered.

DOCTOR WOLFF.

TO THE ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS IN RUSSIA, AND PERSIA, AND CABOUL.

Worthy descendants of Hayk and Tiridates.—One and twenty years are now passed since our friendship commenced, and which has ever since increased. I have been honoured with the confidence of your venerable and holy Catholikos, the Patriarch Ephrem, Etsh-Mie, Zin, and the Great Boghos of Constantinople.

Beloved brethern in Christ, I am now proceeding into Bokhara for the purpose of attempting the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connolly, and perhaps, also of two other officers, Lieutenants Steer and Balfour, all of them belonging to the British army.

Noble followers of the Great Gregory the Illuminator. You very often assisted me in my mission to the Jews when I preached to them Jesus Christ and him crucified, and Jesus Christ and Him glorified. Assist me now in my attempt at liberating these Gentile officers from the captivity of Bokhara; for I am well aware that the Armenian merchants of Astrachan, Orenbourg, and Cabool, are trading with the inhabitants of Bokhara, and your nation enjoys great influence with the inhabitants of Bokhara, and you may be of the highest use to me if you will kindly stir up your countrymen to recommend the endeavours of your affectionate brother in Christ.

Joseph Wolff, Presbyter,
And late Missionary to the Jews in Palestine, Persia and Bokhara.
Written in the great City of London,
21, Portman-street, Portman square. Oct 13, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him by Note or Account; also those who have omitted to make payment of debts due to the subscriber since January, 1837, as Assignee, of John M'Millan, to make immediate payment of the same. And that all claims against him be presented at once for adjustment.

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John October 6th, 1843.—3m.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

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WINTER GOODS,

Per ship Belmont:

PILOT, Beaver, & Patent Waterproof CLOTH, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds Vestings, Orleans Cloths, Lustres, Parisians, Merinos and Indianas, Flannels, Blankets, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons.

Per Woodstock—10 chests fine Congou TEA.

A full assortment of London and Scotch **Goods**, daily looked for per ships *Lady Caroline* and *Lady Sale*.

T. S. HARDING.

October 6.

House and Garden for Sale.

THAT eligible House, with extensive Garden, situated in Brittain street, lately occupied by Captain French. The premises have just undergone a thorough repair, and are fit for the immediate reception of a family.

The above property is too well known to need further description, and will be sold, a bargain.

Apply to Thomas Baldwin, Queen street, (east end) or to End & Robertson, at their office Prince Wm. street. [Cour. 31] *Nov. 3.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 17, 1843.

The first November Mail from England is expected to arrive here next week. The news is looked for with some anxiety.

The River, we understand, is now closed to Gagetown; the steamers have made several trips there, loaded with freight for the upper part of the country, which the premature closing of the river has prevented them taking farther up. The weather has been mild, with rain, for two days, which possibly may remove the ice bridge, and as the season has been fickle, a fortnight's more running for the steamers should not be wondered at.—We are told that the supplies of provisions, &c. forwarded to the lumber woods this fall have been immense, and if the winter is favourable, a corresponding quantity of timber will find its way to the market in the spring.

Steamer to Newfoundland.—We understand that Mr. James Whitney, of this City, has entered into contract with Government for the conveyance of mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, and that the steamer *North America*, of this Port, will be put on that route. For this purpose, she is now undergoing extensive alterations and repairs; so that by the time the contract commences, which will be next spring, the vessel will in every respect be rendered competent and efficient for the service.

Debates of the Assembly.—Mr. James P. A. Phillips, proprietor of the *Head Quarters*, purposes publishing at Fredericton the Debates of Assembly during the next session. They will be printed three times a week, and sent to subscribers to his paper for 7*s.* 6*d.*, and non-subscribers 10*s.* exclusive of postage.—Persons wishing to subscribe may leave their names at this office.

Accident.—On the 8th instant, Mr. John Pearce and his son were conveying a pair of oxen, in a scow across the foot of the Long Reach, at Harding's Point, when about midway across, the cattle became restive and backed themselves out of the scow, causing it to fill with water, and precipitating both Mr. P. and his son into the river; the father was unfortunately drowned. He has left a wife and family to mourn their sudden bereavement.

According to notice given through the public press, Sermons were preached in Trinity and St. John Churches, on Sunday last, by the Rev. T. Maguire, after which collections were made in aid of the funds of the "Ladies Benevolent Society"—amounting to £25 18*s.* It is to be hoped (as the aid afforded by this institution is so limited in its application to any particular denomination.) that the Ministers of the other Congregations in the city and vicinity will follow this example, by making collections in their respective congregations for this important object.—*Com.*

Canada.—The long agitated question of whether the seat of government in Canada should be at Kingston or Montreal, has after a lengthy and somewhat exciting discussion in the Assembly, been decided in favour of the latter place; the House at the same time pledging themselves to vote the necessary funds for erecting public offices, Parliamentary houses, &c. In the Council, this question appears to have been the cause of much angry feeling, and as the papers state, the retirement from office of thirteen members. These accounts are not authenticated, but the presumption is, they are substantially correct. The following is from the *Montreal Herald*:—

"We hear from Kingston, that a singular scene took place in the Legislative Council on Saturday last. On Mr. Baldwin's resolutions being brought up by message from the Lower House, it was moved that the subject should be discussed on Monday. The Hon. M. Morris then moved an amendment condemnatory of the Ministry, who thus endeavoured to force the subject upon the House twice during one session. The amendment having been lost and the original motion carried, the Hon. Mr. Morris instantly rose, as did the twelve Honorable gentlemen who had supported his amendment, and entered a protest on the journals of the House, retired in a body, as it is rumoured never again to return. The Hon. Speaker also intimated his grief at so little respect being shewn to the former decision of the House, and his intention immediately to resign his seat. Our informant states that great disorder reigned in the House during this protesting and retiring scene.—The following is a list of the Honorable dissentients:—

Hon. J. Crooks, DeBlaquiere, Dixon, Draper, Ferguson, Fraser, Hamilton, Macaulay, M'Donald, M'Kay, Morris, Sherwood, Washburn.

Halifax, Nov. 14.

The Elections.—The note of preparation is heard all over the province, and parties are bracing on their harness, eager if not quite ready for the contest. The result will evidently be a very different Assembly from the last, as may be judged by those who know anything of public feeling in the Province. A. Uniacke, Esq. is up for the Township of Halifax, pledged as his card states, to no party—and the election now progressing. Blairs and McNab, are the other two candidates, brought forward by the *Independents* expressly. We suppose the result of Town Election will almost determine that for the County. In Colchester, Joseph (not Thos.) Dickson, on the *Independent* interest, will oppose John Ross for the County—Mr. Fleming will oppose A. Archibald for Truro.—We have not heard of any opposition for Onslow. John Wier will oppose McLellan for Londonderry. Further east, Geo. R. Young, Esq. is to be presented with a requisition to stand for the County of Pictou—against the Kirkmen. Forrestall, it is said will retire from the county of Sydney. It is reported that at Guysboro' Heffernan will oppose Marshall. Hon. W. Young seems confident of his return for Inverness—he is to be opposed, it is stated by Lewis Tremain. Hon. J. B. Uniacke will meet with opposition for Cape Breton. Dodd will probably came back without opposition. We have heard nothing from other constituencies in that direction.

Westward of Halifax—Wilkins (the Honble.) and Smith, the late Member, will be returned for the county of Hants, without opposition. From the County and Township of King's we have no further information. The Honble. J. W. Johnston it is said has made a successful canvas of the county of Annapolis. Huntingdon and Clements, the old members are up for Yarmouth.—*Times.*

ELECTION FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF HALIFAX.

The Election for the Township of Halifax, commenced yesterday morning, hustings having been erected at the entrance of the Police Office. At 11 o'clock the Candidates mounted the hustings, attended by several of their friends, while a large crowd of their respective supporters gathered in front and around. The High Sheriff read the proclamation calling the Election, and the Election law; which preliminary matters being disposed of two freeholders (Joseph Starr and W. H. Hoffman, Esqrs.) were then sworn in as Assistants, in terms of the Act, and the Sheriff called for the nominations

Thos. Williamson, Esq then rose and proposed the former member, the Honble. James McNab, as a fit and proper person to represent the Township of Halifax.

Jos. Jennings, Esq. in a few observations, seconded the nomination; and Mr. McNab addressed the assembled freeholders, on behalf of his conduct and principles.

Wm. Stairs Esq. was proposed by Adam Hemmeon, Esq. seconded by W. M. Hoffman, Esq.

Andrew Uniacke, Esq. was proposed by Wm. Lawson, Jr. Esq., seconded by Wm. Caldwell, Esq.

The Sheriff gave notice that the poll would be adjourned to Margaret's Bay on Monday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock to continue there two days.

The poll was then opened.

State of the Poll at its close yesterday evening:—

UNIACKE,	117
McNAB,	103
STAIRS,	86

This first day's polling is tolerably convincing of the spirit with which the Election will be carried on by the Conservatives, and ominous of the result to the "great Liberal party."—*Ib.*

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday morning last a young man named Robinson, about 17 years of age an apprentice to Mr. H. G. Hill carpenter, and who was employed at the new building opposite St. Matthew's Church, missed his footing, and fell from the third story to the ground flooring, a height of forty-five feet. Assistance was speedily procured when it was discovered that his thigh was broken, and skull fractured. He survived in great agony until Sunday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings.—*Ib.*

Quebec, November 3.—Snow storms have been experienced as far south as Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, at which places on the 21st ultimo, the ground was covered to the depth of six inches. At East Randolph, in the state of Vermont, on the 25th, they had snow to the average depth of twenty inches, and in some places it had drifted to a depth of four feet. At Quebec the season has likewise set in prematurely, being about a month earlier than last year. Our first fall of snow, this year, was on the 21st ultimo, the same day, it will be seen, on which it fell in the southern states; since which time we have had two snow storms, the last of which, on Thursday, far exceeded those that preceded, as regards the quantity that has fallen, which must now average from 8 to 10 inches in depth.—*Gazette.*

Kingston, U. C., Oct. 31.

The Assembly was sitting at 10 o'clock on a motion of Mr. Boulton to re-commit the secret societies Bill. The debate had lasted for two or three hours, and would probably last till after midnight. Last night the house did not break up till about 2 o'clock, debating in committee on the same bill. The parties got so warm that the doors were closed; motion made to take a member into custody; apologies required, and altogether a scene which it is to well should not be detailed. It is clear, whether the law finally passes or not, the irritation of the parties out of doors will be rather increased than diminished, notwithstanding its severe arbitrary enactment.

Robbery and probable murder of a Southern Gentleman.—Yesterday about two o'clock, a negro called at the office of Messrs. Harden, in Wall st. and demanded change for a one thousand dollar note. He was asked where he got it from, and replied that it was given to him by a white man.—He was then told to go to the National Bank, as the bill was on one of that name, when he left. He was followed, and it was ascertained that he went in a contrary direction. Information was given to the Mayor, who ordered Gil Hayes to go in search of the negro, which he did, and arrested him.—Three $1000 bills were found on his person, which he said he picked up in a privy at the United states Hotel in Philadelphia. The Bills were sent to the Bank, where it was ascertained that they were the same which were paid to a southern gentleman a few days since. Upon these facts the negro was committed to prison, and Mr. Lownde started for Philadelphia, to find out if possible,