

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE ARMY.

The despatches of Sir Charles Napier, giving an account of his late splendid successes in India, have been greatly and deservedly admired. But there is one feature in them, remarkable, we are ashamed to say, for its novelty among English despatch writers, to which we infinitely give the preference to all the others. In all other accounts of battles which we have read, our leaders have been satisfied to record the movements of General This and General That, as directed by themselves to influence the fortune of the day, but very seldom has it been the custom with them to recount deeds of individual daring and bravery, and those only of some distinguished favourites, generally of the higher orders, while the soldiers, the real working bees of the battle, if we may so call them, have been altogether passed over, and left to pine and languish, with no hope of reward for any degree of heroism which they might display, under what has been emphatically called 'the cold shade of aristocracy.' But Sir Charles Napier has nobly thrown aside this regulation practice of misty martinet. To us the following extract from his recent despatches is the most exhilarating and refreshing bit of writing which ever came from the pen of a British General:—

RETURN OF STANDARDS TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY ON THE 24TH OF MARCH, 1843.

Her Majesty's 22d Regiment—Lieut. Cooto captured first standard; Lieut. Powell captured a standard. Privates J. Doherty, C. Lynn, E. Jobin, J. McCarlin, J. Walmsley, G. Roberts, E. Watson, and J. Oakly shot the defenders, and captured the standards. Privates S. Cowen, S. Alder and G. Brandbury captured standards. Corporal Tim Kelly shot the defender and captured a silver-knobbed standard.

25th Regiment Native Infantry captured two standards.

8th Regiment Native Infantry captured one standard and took two prisoners.

21st Regiment Native Infantry captured two standards and took one prisoner.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major-General, Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

(Signed) H. J. PELLY, Acting Assistant, Adjutant-General, Scinde and Beloochistan.

You may praise the Duke of Wellington's despatches, and they deserve praising, but still we maintain that there is nothing in all which Colonel Gawler has yet put together, which comes up to the foregoing extract in the influence which it will exert over the British Army. It will speak to our soldiers in unrivalled eloquence. It will be hailed as the beginning of a new era. Private Doherty and Corporal Tim Kelly will feel that they are no longer fighting for their mere sixpence or ninepence a day, but for something more precious, to have their names known and honored by their countrymen, and to hew out for themselves a path to promotion with their own good swords. Sir Charles Napier cannot be praised too highly for introducing such a practice, and we hope that all our commanding officers will in future follow his example.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

A HIGHLAND MOTHER.—When the news reached England from India, announcing the temporary disaster which befell the British troops before Seringapatam, in which conflict the celebrated Sir David Baird was made a prisoner, it was also stated that Tippoo Saib had caused the prisoners of distinction to be coupled with the vilest and dirtiest Sepoy malefactors, by way of punishment and degradation. This intelligence roused John Bull, from the Court to the Pot House. Sir D. Baird! the gallant soldier, always conspicuous and foremost in the fight—always distinguished, and until then, always fortunate, was to be chained to a dirty Sepoy! to go and come with him like a Siamese twin! was too much for John Bull's temper to submit to; and thousands were ready to flock to the army and go to India to resent the insult. A gentleman of kind feelings, lately himself from Calcutta, and who knew Sir David in India, and entertained for him the kindest personal regard—inquired if Sir David had any near relations living, and was told that his widowed mother was living in the highlands of Scotland. Away posted this kind hearted gentleman to the north for the express purpose of anticipating the news, and to break it, as consolingly as possible to the poor aged mother—and as he intended soon returning to India, he thought it would be gratifying to Sir David—should they meet again—to receive direct tidings thus from his mother. On reaching the humble residence of old Mrs. Baird, the stranger courteously inquired of a tall masculine woman at the door, if "Mrs. Baird, the mother of Gen. Sir David Baird, resided there?" and was answered that she was that person. He then told the object of his visit—said he had the honour of knowing her illustrious son—and continued by gentle approaches to relate to her the misfortune that had befallen him. She, at first, expressed great surprise to hear of his being made a prisoner and not killed—and then inquired if he had not hurt a great many in the fight before he was captured. "O, bless you, yes, madam—the despatch is filled with acts of his gallantry," was the reply—and then continued (as he knew the particulars would in time reach her) to break as gently as possible the fact of Sir David being chained to a dirty Sepoy. On reaching this part of his story, he saw the good old lady melting into feelings of maternal tenderness, which brought tears to his eyes, and with a choked utterance, he could scarcely proceed. But he had said enough. He had at last touched (though as gently as he possibly could do it,) that tender chord, which however attenuated by time or distance, still sends forth a responsive sound, awakening all the sympathies of our nature. He felt it, though no blood of his was there; how much more keenly must the mother feel it! He was just gathering all his faculties to meet the anguish in language of the softest condolence, when the poor old lady, drawing a deep sigh, exclaimed in all a mother's tenderness—"Ah! mon, how I pity from my heart the poor, poor creature who is tied fast to our Davie!!"

THE ORIGIN OF CONFINING JURORS FROM MEAT AND DRINK.—The Gothic nations were famous of old for the quantities of food they consumed. The ancient Germans and their Saxon descendants in England, were remarkable for their hearty meals. Gluttony and drunkenness were so very common that these vices were not thought disgraceful; and Tacitus represents the former as capable of being as easily overcome by strong drink as by arms.—Intemperance was so general and habitual, that no one was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner; and under this persuasion it was enacted that judges should hear and determine causes fasting, and not after dinner. An Italian author, in his "Antiquities," plainly affirms, that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decrees consequent upon intoxication; and Dr. Gilbert Stuart very plainly and ingeniously observes in his historical dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British Constitution, p 238, that from this propensity of the older Britons, to indulge excessively in eating and drinking, has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jurymen to refrain from meat and drink, and to be even held in custody until they had agreed upon their verdict.

PROPERTIES OF BUTTERMILK.—Buttermilk is generally prepared by churning sour cream; but also is procured from milk that has become acid. When procured from the first, it is more rich, nutritious, and agreeable, than when made from the second. The acid which it contains is the lactic or acid of milk. Buttermilk is a very good alimentary liquid for a healthy person, although not so nutritious as sweetmilk; and is much used by the peasantry of Scotland and Ireland. On account of its acid properties, it is not well adapted for those who have delicate digestive organs, as it is liable to occasion flatulency, acescency, and sometimes diarrhoea. As a drink or diluent, for which purpose it is very frequently employed, the most healthy and robust should only use it; and even for them, if not previously done by the maker, it may advantageously be diluted with water. It has been recommended in fevers and other febrile diseases, on account of its cooling properties, but it is not well adapted for their treatment, as it often deranges, to a greater or less extent, the functions of the stomach and bowels. It may, however, be used as a safe and pleasant drink under ordinary circumstances, if modified by a mixture with an equal portion of boiling water. The boiling water coagulates the caseum or curd, which falls to the bottom, while the diluted whey swims above and may be decanted. A little oatmeal, beat up with the milk before the addition of the water, improves the flavour of this diluent.

SOAP SUDS.—There is no better manure than dirty soap suds; and there is not a farm house in the country, but what produces enough of it in the course of a year, to manure a garden two or three times over. Dirty suds, after washing, is universally thrown into the nearest gutter, to be washed away and wasted; would it not be an improvement, and show a laudable economy in the good woman of the farmhouse, to have it conveyed to the garden, to enrich the ground, and make the vegetables grow more luxuriantly? The potash, the grease, and the dirt, all of which are component parts of soap suds, are first rate manures, and should always be applied to make plants grow, and especially when hard times are complained of, and sound economy is the order of the day.

PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

CHINA AND INDIA.

The usual express via Marseilles, has brought the despatches from India, in anticipation of the overland mail.

The chief points of interest are connected with the proceedings of Sir Charles Napier in Scinde. It appears that Shere Mahomed, who was defeated at the battle of Fulleah, on the 24th March, had got over the river and incited some of the mountaineers of the Beloochee tribes to join his standard, and approach to the banks of the Indus to within five or six miles of Hyderabad. Another chief, Ali Mourad, who had joined the British, was no longer to be depended on. Sir Charles Napier had given notice to the former to give up his useless resistance, or he would proceed to rout him. The 15th of May was publicly mentioned as the date of the expected battle. Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment had left Kurrahee early in May, and were expected to reach Hyderabad before the 15th. The great portion of the other troops were concentrated around Hyderabad, with the exception of one native regiment which was stationed on the right bank. The season of the periodical rise in the Indus had begun, and it was much doubted if any continued operations could be carried on for some time, as the country is intersected with overflowing canals.

The Bombay government was most active in sending reinforcements to strengthen Sir Charles Napier's position. Her Majesty's 22d Regiment having been much weakened by the two victories of the 17th February and 24th March, had come to Bombay, from whence one wing, of the 78th Highlanders had been dispatched to take their station at Kurrahee. The greatest efforts were made to open a communication from Bhoj to Omereote, from whence there is one maintained to Hyderabad. The rush of water at the mouths of the Indus, and the blowing weather, will prevent all communication by that means for two or three months.

A considerable British force was collected at Sukkar, from which place some troops were proceeding to Selivan.

The ex-Ameers of Scinde, who had arrived at Bombay in April, have been located in different places. Shabdah, who is accused of being implicated in the murder of Captain Ennis, has been sent to Surat, in order to be safely guarded in the castle. The other ex-Ameers have been sent to Sassoor, a fort formerly belonging to the Peishwa, where they will spend their lives in indolence and obscurity. There was much animadversion on a report circulated by a Bombay newspaper that their Zenana had been debauched by the British Soldiers, but the newspaper, *Bengal Times*, was obliged to retract its statement, which was utterly groundless.

The state of the Punjab was beginning to attract attention. Shere Singh, the third in succession to the notorious Runjeet Singh, who died about three years ago, had a stroke of the palsy, and the sovereignty of his family was looked upon as likely to terminate with his life, as the British would have to interfere to keep down the rebelling portions of his kingdom. In Candahar there was, according to report, a new ruler in a Persian chief; the Kuzzilbashas were also said to be all powerful in Cabool. Akbar Khan was at Jellalabad endeavouring to make arrangements with the Khyberes for the passage of his father through their defiles from Peshawur. The Khytel disturbance was completely settled. The disturbances in Bundekund have been nearly put down, notwithstanding the difficulties that attend mountain warfare. Lord Ellenborough, who is at Agra, will be enabled, by other arrangements, to bring about its complete pacification.

The news from China to the 28th of March represents affairs there as *statu quo*. Colonel Malcolm had arrived there on the 16th with the ratification of the treaty by her Britannic Majesty, but nothing was said of the exchange with the Chinese plenipotentiary. Sir H. Pottinger had declared his intention of proceeding to some northern port in order to carry on negotiations there about the tariff. Every means was put into practice by the authorities around Canton to induce him to remain. It is said that Sir Henry Pottinger is anxious to give up the situation of Plenipotentiary. This looks rather ominous, particularly as no exchange of treaties had taken place, and the tariff was not settled.

In Bombay a subscription had been entered into for the relief of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of her Majesty's 22d Regiment, in which the inhabitants joined with the greatest goodwill, as this regiment is looked upon as the conquerors of Scinde.

The well known Parsee Merchant, Jehangeer Nasserwanjee Wadia, died on the morning of the 20th of May.

SPAIN.

It may be useful to furnish our readers with a brief summary of events, connected with the insurrection which has broken out and appears to be extending, in the eastern provinces of Spain, against the authority of the Regent, Espartero. The first demonstrations were evinced in the disaffected city of Barcelona, where a rebel junta was formed, but compelled by Zurbano, the government commander, to retire some leagues from the city. This junta assumed civil authority, and one of its members, Col. Prim, being constituted its military chief, the head-quarters were fixed at Reuss. Zurbano left Barcelona to disperse the revolvers, but was induced, by circumstances, to delay an attack. Meanwhile, the citizens, relieved in a great measure from the presence of the troops, hoisted the standard of revolution. The captain-general, Cortinez, for some time kept them in check; but a spirit of mutiny and sedition appeared among his soldiers on the 11th June, and on the 12th, unable or unwilling to stem the torrent of revolt, he declared unreservedly for the junta. The most important part of the city, however, remains true to the Regent—the fort of Montjuich, which commands the town, and by which it was bombarded and subdued at the last revolution. On the 13th, under pretence of relieving the garrison, an attempt was made to obtain possession of this most important post; but the governor, Colonel Echebean, refused to obey Cortinez, and has since refused an immense bribe offered by the junta. On the 11th, a struggle took place between Zurbano and Col. Prim at Reuss, which ended in the defeat of the latter; but, while following up his victory, Zurbano received an order from Cortinez, his superior officer, (who, as we have stated, had joined the revolvers,) to desist. Perplexed by this change of affairs, he returned westward towards Aragon with fourteen battalions, leaving Catalonia almost clear of the royal troops. The consequence has been, that Terragona, on the 15th, declared against Espartero, and the rebel chiefs, Col. Prim and Capt. Milan, with the junta, entered Barcelona on the 16th, and formally made it their head quarters. Gerona joined the movement on the 13th; but Lerida still continues faithful. While these events were taking place, the revolt spread southwards. On the 11th, a rising took place at Valencia, the national militia joining the insurgents. Zavala, the captain-general of the province, attempted to overawe the revolvers, but in vain, and part of his troops went over to them. The populace committed ferocious excesses, massacring the political chief, Gamacho, and several of his agents. Grenada, in which an insurrectionary junta was formed some weeks ago, was also in possession of the insurgents on the 11th, when General Alvarez was preparing to attack it.

Madrid journals of the 23d have been received. The Regent left the capital for Valencia on the 21st, and all the troops of the garrison, with the exception of one regiment of cavalry had left on the previous day. This shows that the Regent had full confidence in the good intentions and loy-

alty of the inhabitants. Still later intelligence has been received in Paris, according to the *Journal des Debats* of Sunday. General Seoane had left Saragossa with all the troops. His vanguard was at Cervera, twelve leagues beyond Lerida, and twenty-five from Barcelona. The approach of his force had created great consternation at Barcelona; the Junta had summoned to arms all widowers and unmarried men, between eighteen and forty, and threatened with death all who disobeyed. In the meantime, the Governor of Montjuich kept the inhabitants in check, and threatened to bombard the town if troops marched from it. A movement in Murcia has been suppressed.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The Parisian Journals, after the fashion which the Continental papers have recently adopted, supply us with important news.

An animated debate of two days' continuance, upon the expediency of reducing the number of the troops by 14,000 men, terminated in the triumph of the Ministry, whose organ, Marshall Soult, in the course of the discussion, declared "that he would not shorten the sword of the army." Guizot blurted it out plainly, that the condition of the affairs of Spain demanded the maintenance of the existing establishment. From the tenor of his remarks it is abundantly evident that France is resolved that Spain shall not be Cobourized, (if we may be allowed to coin a term for the nonce,) and so fierce is the wrath which burns in the bosom of the metaphysical M. Guizot, that it inspires him to declare, "rather than that, I will advocate the sending of troops across the Pyrenees." Upon this announcement being made, several members exclaimed, "This is war with England and Spain both." They declared their readiness (who ever doubted it?) to make war with England upon just grounds, (such as they may vaup it,) but upon these they said, "you shall have neither men nor money for so mad and unjust an enterprise." Eventually, Thiers himself being *cajoled* (we purposely select the mildest term which occurs to us) into their support, the ministry were triumphant.

Subsequently the ministry were defeated on those portions of the estimates of the War department which were proposed to be allotted to Algiers—a colony which the French were as eager to take as they are unable to manage.

The most noticeable feature in the French news is the decided intention of Louis Philippe to perpetrate a family alliance, or an usurped ascendancy in Spain. He, through his minions and Missionaries, (with the name of Ministers it would be absurd to dignify men who are neither more nor less than privileged puppets,) distinctly avows it. He scorns to take the pains to mystify his intentions. Whether Spain is to be Bourbonized or Cobourized is a question, the adjustment of which may occasion an outbreak which it is fearful to imagine. Settled that question soon must be. Spain may again be doomed, as Heaven knows she often has been, to become the teeming source of the most fearful woes, under the infliction of which Europe ever groaned. Richly are the Hidalgoes entitled to quarter the apple of discord upon their blood-stained escutcheon.

The Regent has left Madrid with 8,000 troops, in the confident hope of suppressing an insurrection, the successful issue of which the abettors of it themselves begin to suspect to be hopeless. Although the fever of discontent extends along the entire range of the Mediterranean shores, the latest advices assure us that the rigour and vigilance of the Regent, aided and supported, as it is, by the loyalty of his troops, will speedily, and, perhaps, without a serious expenditure of life, effectually suppress it. In the month of October the Regent, the soldier-statesman, Espartero, transfers the authority he now so promptly exercises to the hands of a giggling girl. He has vowed that revolt shall be checked before he breaks his wand, and that his Royal Mistress shall succeed to the possession of a tranquil realm. God grant he may accomplish his purpose!

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, June 28, with great splendour, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. There were present the Queen, Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Hanover, the Duchess of Kent, the Cabinet Ministers, several of the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. The Queen wore a diadem of diamonds, magnificent diamond ear-rings and necklace. Her Majesty wore feathers, which is a great deviation from her usual style of headdress. Prince Albert wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with the insignia of three British Orders of Knighthood.

The dress of the Princess Augusta was of Brussels lace, manufactured expressly for the occasion, of the choicest description ever imported into this country. The dress presented two *tuniques*, with a handsome Gothic pattern running over the top, and both skirts terminating with splendid deep hounces. The front of the *tuniqué* was raised on one side with a *quirlade* of orange flowers and myrtle (the myrtle being introduced with the orange flowers as the emblematic flower of Germany), and on the other side a *bouquet* of the same. The train, which was borne by the four Maids of Honour, was of a rich silver watered tissue (of Spitalfields manufacture), edged with a silver *rouleau*, above which ran a broad Brussels lace, looped up at distances with *bouquets* of orange blossoms and myrtle, giving an effect to the whole costume of the Vandey style. The robe was of rich white satin, and the *mandeue* was lined throughout with the same rich material, also of British manufacture. The head-dress of her Royal Highness consisted of a wreath of orange flowers and myrtle, and at the back a magnificent *tiara* of diamonds (the costly present of Queen Adelaide), from which fell gracefully a superb veil of Brussels lace.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the King of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Rutland, and the Duke of Buccleuch, all wore the Riband of the Order of the Garter. The Dukes of Beaufort, Devonshire and Sutherland wore the Collar of the Order.

The bride-cake, made by Her Majesty's yeoman confectioner (Mr. Mauditt), was really a most magnificent specimen of the art of confectionary. Standing on a gigantic silver-gilt plateau, it measured 2 feet in height, and nearly 6 feet in circumference; the whole was encased in frosted sugar-work, the base being encircled by a wreath of candied white roses, while immediately above were garlands of orange-flowers, and rose-buds with silver leaves. Around the top of the cake a movable cornice was formed of hollow palms, or little tiny hands, in sugar-work, filled with love bows, encircled with silver bracelets, and holding a bouquet of orange flowers, Portuguese laurel, and myrtle buds. The whole, being ornamented with a very beautiful representation of Aurora, "fair daughter of the dawn," stood at least four feet high. The weight of the cake, exclusive of its ornaments, was upwards of 160 lbs.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—It is the custom of the University of Oxford, upon the occasion of the annual commemoration, to confer upon certain distinguished personages selected by themselves the honorary degree of D. C. L. Professor Daniel, of the University of London, and Mr. Everett, the American Minister, were this year chosen to be the persons on whom this boon should be conferred. The moment Mr. Everett was presented, a furious storm of disapprobation arose, which increased to such a pitch that the Vice-Chancellor was compelled to dismiss the convocation, (after having conferred upon Mr. Everett his degree,) without hearing the prose essays or poems read. The Vice-Chancellor, who was compelled formally to ask the Masters of Arts and Doctors whether they assented to the compliment he was about to pay Mr. Everett, did wrong, it is contended, in neglecting, after the storm of "non-placets" with which he was assailed, to call for a poll. Against the granting of the degree a formal and formidable protest has been entered, because, as the protestors say, Mr. Everett, who is an Unitarian, and who was an Unitarian preacher, is not entitled to any degree which

an University eminently and especially Trinitarian can confer upon him. His Excellency has been distinctly informed that the annoyance with which he has been assailed is not directed to himself personally. It is solely and simply a mark of the displeasure the under-graduates and a certain portion of the graduates entertain against the conferring of a distinguished academical honour upon a man who distinctly repudiates the religious opinions which the members of the University of Oxford are sworn to uphold.

RIOTS AT CARMARTHEN.

Outbreak of the Rebeccaes.—Capture by the Military of Two hundred of the Rioters.

The Rebecca conspiracy, which has so long disturbed the peace of South Wales, and which has, for months past, filled the minds of the well-disposed inhabitants with apprehension and alarm, has at last broken out, and has shown (as had, indeed, before been believed) that the movement was an extensive one, and that Rebecca has numbered among her followers a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the country, including many who, from their circumstances, education and rank in society, should have pursued a different course. The Rebeccaes, taking courage from the success which has attended their movements, have been latterly less secret in their proceedings, and have, in some instances, gone so far as to give previous intimation of their intentions of attacking particular places.

A meeting of the rioters was lately held, at which resolutions were passed to demand an account of the trust property, and if it was not satisfactory to them, to destroy the toll gates; that every man who had a horse was to come provided with it, and disguised; and that those who did not aid them should have their barns and other property destroyed. This naturally created a large amount of terror, the magistrates caused the pensioners and others to be sworn in as special constables, and every precaution was taken to preserve the public peace. From this period rumours became rife that the Rebeccaes intended to attack Carmarthen. On Monday week, the persons arriving in the town from the Pembroke road stated that the rioters were approaching, to the number of several thousands, on horse and foot, with the redoubtable Rebecca at their head; and at twelve o'clock this rumour proved unfortunately to be true, and they were seen approaching by the way of General Picton's Monument, about 900 being on horseback, with one in front disguised with a woman's curls, to represent Rebecca, and from 7,000 to 8,000 on foot, walking about 14 or 15 abreast. Every man was armed with a bludgeon, and some of them had pistols. At their head were carried two banners, bearing inscriptions in Welch, of "Freedom, Liberty and Better Food;" and "Free Toll and Liberty." They then separated into two bodies, the one taking the way of Lammastreet, and the other of Waterstreet; they thus proceeded, yelling and hooting in the most terrific manner. Upon their reaching the Guedhall square, both the parties joined, and proceeded to the workhouse, shouting out in Welch, and being joined by many of the Welch inhabitants of the town. On their reaching the workhouse, they broke open the gates of the court in front, and having gained an entrance into the house, they immediately demolished the furniture, and threw the bedding out of the windows. Fortunately, while they were thus pursuing the work of destruction, a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, who had been sent for express from Neath, arrived at full gallop, but in so exhausted a state that two of the troopers' horses fell dead from excessive fatigue. The soldiers, however, galloped through the town to the workhouse. The Riot Act was immediately read by Mr. Morris. The civil force was ordered to close the outer gates, and to capture those rioters who were inside, and who had been engaged in the outrage, who were ordered to surrender prisoners, and the body outside were directed to keep back. They would not obey the orders, and an attempt was made to rush upon the military. They were ordered to charge, as the rioters within the walls (about 150 in number) were endeavouring to escape, and the immense crowd were hemming in the force. The military, although jaded with a march of forty miles in the morning, beneath a broiling sun, behaved most gallantly, and their activity and coolness in capturing the rioters, and in dispersing the throng, cannot be too much admired. They used the flat of their swords only, and soon set the host of rioters on foot and on horseback scampering. Resistance was at first offered by some of those who were ordered by the magistrates to be apprehended, and it is to be regretted that the soldiers were obliged for an instant, in self-defence, to use the edge of their weapons, by means of which three persons were wounded, one of whom is a woman, but the wounds are not serious. A farmer fell off his horse, and had his head cut open by a kick, but is doing well. Depositions were immediately taken against the parties apprehended, several of whom have been fully committed, and the inquiry has been adjourned, the parties continuing in custody. Several respectable farmers are among the number, as are also the musicians forming the band, who continued playing inside the workhouse-yard while the rioters were at their work of destruction. Had it not been for the firmness and activity displayed by the authorities, the workhouse would in another ten minutes have been in flames, and where the violence of the misguided men engaged in this fearless outrage would have terminated no person can well guess. The partial destruction of the workhouse could be witnessed from the windows of a great portion of the houses in the town.

IRELAND.—The *Dublin Evening Packet* says:—"We have been apprised by a gentleman from the county of Down, of the important fact that French officers, disguised as priests, have been organising and drilling the peasantry in some of the provinces." The *Belfast News-letter* adds—"One of these disguised military officers is understood to have been in Belfast within the last eight days. Disguised French officers, of course without the concurrence of the French government, are said to be now perambulating the rural districts, for purposes which cannot be mistaken."

For the last few evenings brilliant fires have blazed in all directions throughout the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare. The great display at Ennis Repeal meeting is said to be the cause of the fires. It is immaterial what has caused them, but this it shows, that the country is organised to a man, where intelligence can be conveyed so quickly, and where it is received in every locality by the same signals.—*Tipperary Constitution*.

BELFAST ANTI-REPEAL PETITION.—The petition to parliament against the repeal of the union, which was adopted at the late meeting of the Protestant Operative Association, has already received upwards of 17,000 signatures.

In deference to the advice of Lord Farnham, several of his friends and tenants have resolved to discountenance the usual Protestant and Orange anniversary demonstrations of July.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has officially announced that neither the yeomanry nor the militia are to be embodied.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

So difficult is it to invest capital profitably in commerce, that money may be readily had in the city on unexceptionable securities at 13 to 24 per cent., which may account for the continued rise in the funds. The corn trade has, however, exhibited more buoyancy of late than might, under all circumstances, have been expected; and, notwithstanding the favourable reports received from all parts of the country, respecting the appearance of the wheat plant, the value of wheat has undergone no further reduction at any of the leading provincial markets held during the week.

ADDITIONAL COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—June 30, 1843.—We learn from the second report of the committee appointed to act in concert with her Majesty's Government, for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, that they have determined to appropriate a large portion of the funds at their disposal—namely, the sum of £20,000,—towards the endowment of a bishopric in New Brunswick. The committee assume that £5,000 will be collected in the province, and they express a hope that the public at large, and especially those connected by trade or property with New Brunswick, will make a new effort to raise the amount to the required sum of £30,000.—*Chronicle*.