

TRADE OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD.

The Act to amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, having passed both Houses of Parliament, received the Royal Assent on the 16th July. This Act repeals the former Acts for regulating the Trade of the British Possessions abroad, and imposes a modified scale of duties, to take effect in the British Possessions in North America on the 5th July, 1843. The following are a few of its most important sections:

A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions. Gunpowder, Ammunitions, Arms or Utensils of War, prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom or from some other British Possession.

Coffee, Sugar, not being refined, in Bond in the United Kingdom, Molasses, Rum, being the produce or manufacture of any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, except and subject as hereinafter is provided, or being Foreign Produce or Manufacture, prohibited to be imported into any of the British Possessions on the continent of South America or in the West Indies (the Bahama and Bermuda Islands not included,) or into the Mauritius, except to be warehoused for exportation only, and may also be prohibited to be imported into the Bahama or Bermuda Islands by Her Majesty's Order in Council.

Base or Counterfeit Coin, Books, such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, prohibited to be imported.

VII. And be it enacted, that there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto Her Majesty the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of Duties herein after contained, upon Goods, Wares and Merchandize not being the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, or the Produce of any of the British Possessions in America or the Mauritius by sea or inland carriage or navigation:

TABLE OF DUTIES. s. d. Wheat Flour, the Barrel of 196 lbs. 2 0 Fish, of Foreign (Dried or Salted, the Cwt. taking or curing, Pickled, the Barrel, Meat, salted or cured, the Cwt. 4 0 Butter 3 0 Cheese 8 0 Coffee 5 0 Cocoa, 1 0 Molasses, 3 0 Sugar, unrefined, 5 0

Refined Sugar, the produce of and refined in foreign countries, 20 per cent. ad-valorem.

Tea, unless imported direct from China, or unless imported from the United Kingdom or from any of the British Possessions, per pound, 1d.

Spirits:—Rum, per gallon, 6d.; other Spirits and Cordials, per gallon, 1s.

Glass Manufactures, Silk Manufactures, Spermaceti, 15 per cent. ad-valorem.

Wine, whether bottled or not, Cotton Manufactures, Linen do., Wollen do., Leather do., Paper do., Hardware do., Clocks and Watches, Manufactured Tobacco, Soap, Candles other than Spermaceti, Corks, Cordage and Oakum, 7 per cent. ad-valorem.

Oil, Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, 15 per cent. ad-valorem.

Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined Table of Exemptions, 4 per cent. ad-valorem.

And if any of the Goods, herein before proposed to be charged with Duty, except Sugar and Tea, shall be imported through the United Kingdom, (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back) such Goods shall only be charged with three fourths of the Duties herein before proposed.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS. Coin, Bullion, and Diamonds; Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and all other Live Stock; Hay and Straw; Tallow; and Raw Hides; Salt; Rice; Corn and Grain, unground; Biscuit or Bread; Meal or Flour, except Wheat Flour; Fresh Meat; Fresh Fish; Fruit and Vegetables, fresh; Carriages of Travellers; Wood and Lumber; Cotton Wool; Hemp, Flax, and Tow; Drugs; Gums and Resins; Tortoise-shell; Manures of all kinds.

Herrings, taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported from thence.

Provision and Stores, of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea forces.

All Goods, imported from the United Kingdom, after having there paid the Duties of Consumption, and imported from thence without Drawback.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the Articles enumerated or mentioned in the Table of Exemptions herein before contained, shall be imported without payment of any Duty under this Act, and also such of the following articles; (namely)

Salted or cured Meat, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Corkwood, Cordage, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Leather and Leather-ware, Fishermen's Clothing and Hosiery, Fishing Craft, Instruments, and Bait; as shall be imported for the use of the British Fisheries in America, into any place at or from whence any such fishery is carried on, subject to such Regulations as the Commissioners of Customs, or the principal Officer of Customs at such place, shall make, and which they and he are hereby empowered to establish, for the purpose of ascertaining that such articles are bona fide intended to be applied to the use of such Fisheries, or that such Provisions and Stores as aforesaid are bona fide imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces.

IX. And be it enacted, That there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto Her Majesty, a Duty of Ten Pounds for every One hundred Pounds of the value upon Sugar refined in Bond in the United Kingdom, not being of the growth of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, imported or brought into any of the British Possessions in America, or into the Mauritius, by sea or by inland carriage or navigation.

X. And be it enacted, That if in any of the British Possessions in America or the Mauritius any Duty be chargeable by any Colonial Law upon any articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, or the produce of the British Fisheries, beyond the Duty (if any) chargeable by such Colonial Law upon similar Foreign articles, the Imperial Duty hereby imposed upon such Foreign articles shall be increased by such excess or amount (as the case may be,) of the Duties so chargeable by such Colonial Law upon similar British Articles; and if in any of the British Possessions in America or the Mauritius any Duty be chargeable by any Colonial Law upon Tea not so imported, the Imperial Duty hereby imposed upon Tea not so imported shall be increased by such excess or amount (as the case may be,) of the Duties so chargeable by such Colonial Law upon Tea imported direct from China, or imported from the United Kingdom, or from any of the British Possessions.

London now measures 7 1/2 miles in length, from east to west, by a breadth of nine miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at thirty miles, while the area of ground it covers is considered to measure no less than eighteen miles square.

Among the Gentlemen admitted to Holy Orders at the Bishop of Durham's late ordination is Mr. Blythe Hurst, some time since a working blacksmith in the village of Winlayton.

One Kelly has been arrested at Dublin, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Norbury, in 1839.

The death of Admiral Taylor, one of the oldest flag-officers in the service, took place at his residence at Greenwich, on Tuesday week, in his 82d year.

MEXICO.

We have a copy of Santa Ana's speech on the opening of the Constituent Congress of Mexico, June 10th, 1842. We have time to translate only a few sentences of this speech:

"In America particularly, the masses (of the people) have received an impulse that it may be proper and possible to guide, but impossible to check, because its tendency is to create and improve. The institution of 1824 had placed the nation in an extreme to that from which it was driven in 1835. The seductive example of felicity, up to that time always on the increase in the United States of America, led us to the compromising adoption of a system of government that suited only that singular people. Transient as was the error, we imagined that the United States owed their prosperity to their institutions, and not to the character of their people.

"We imagined that, by writing down for ourselves the same laws, and by adopting the same form, we could effectuate a complete revolution in the habits and customs, and national spirit of the Mexicans.—Dilettantism and disunion were the consequences, because the action of the government every where proved a nullity. Events have plainly indicated the risks the country ran, and showed that its independence and existence as a nation was threatened. A colossus has set one foot on Texas, nor can its advance be checked but by an energetic government, one and indivisible.

"The Mexican Republic has proudly raised itself from its late prostrate position. The strength and numbers of the army have been trebled, and the colors of the nation are about to be unfurled on board of its ships of war. Reforms and improvements have been adopted in our revenue system, and care has been taken to make the Mexican people sharers in the progress that distinguishes the age.

"The most frank and cordial relations have been sustained with the powers friendly to Mexico. Should it appear that any nation has evaded our rights, or practically violated the good faith of which we have set an example, it will be found that my government has acted with a dignity becoming the country over which it presides.

"My attention has been principally fixed on the Territory of Texas, which has been usurped but as a preliminary to further usurpations. The struggle now going on must be a vital one for the Mexican republic, and if we wish to preserve an honorable name among civilized nations, it is necessary that we should employ all our energies and resources in combating without ceasing, and at any sacrifice and all hazards, until our arms and our pretensions shall finally triumph."—New Orleans Courier.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

A dreadful riot and fight occurred yesterday morning in the vicinity of South and seventh streets. It seems that a Temperance Society, composed of coloured persons, determined yesterday to walk in procession, the object, as is said, being two-fold, to celebrate the Temperance cause, also the Anniversary of the Slave Emancipation in the West Indies. They mustered in considerable force, probably fifteen hundred in number, carrying banners, and wore badges, the principal marshals being mounted. The crowd of lookers-on was also large. Some of the banners, it is said, were rather inflammatory in their character, and had little to do with Temperance. Much misrepresentation was also circulated as to their objects and designs, and a considerable excitement was the result. The affray was commenced by boys. They threw stones at some of the coloured people, who retaliated, when white men took part with the white boys, and the disturbance soon became general. Men and women mingled with it; brick bats were thrown in showers, a number of persons were knocked down, and several of both colours were seriously if not fatally wounded.

The principal fight occurred in St. Mary street, above south, and between sixth and seventh.—About two hundred persons were engaged in it, and it raged most violently for a time. The blacks fought with desperation, and drove their assailants back more than once. They were ultimately compelled to fly, or take refuge in their houses. The procession was torn into confusion, and most of the banners were beaten to pieces. A white woman was knocked down with a brickbat and much injured—a white man was stabbed in the eye and had an arm broken—three or four of the blacks were also frightfully cut and mangled, and there were reports that more than one life was lost. The shops in the vicinity were closed, and for a time the scene was frightful. The Mayor was on the ground early with his Officers, and exerted himself in the most praiseworthy spirit. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and committed.

At sundown, the crowd must have extended to 5000 or 7000, a large portion being, of course, mere spectators. The Mayor and Sheriff had a body of police there, but they seemed as a handful compared with the multitude. The great object was the "Beneficial Hall," a four story brick building, not finished, in Lombard street, and surrounded by a cluster of frames. The Police filed in front of it; also thousands of persons. The design, it was proclaimed on all sides, was to set fire to it.—False alarms were raised frequently throughout the evening; but about 9 o'clock, and to the surprise of many, the flames were seen encircling thro' the roof, and in less than ten minutes the whole building was on fire. The walls fell on all sides with tremendous crashes, and it was feared that some of those below were either killed or wounded. The frames adjoining were smashed in, and were also injured by fire and water. The Hall was utterly destroyed. No efforts were made to save it. The firemen were on the ground in force, and played on the surrounding property.

About 10 o'clock, the little African Church in St. Mary's street, below Lombard and between sixth and seventh, was also set on fire and burnt to the ground, with one or two adjoining frames. While those properties were burning, the excitement of the crowd was comparatively calm. The spirit of disorder seemed appeased for the moment. Thousands of spectators looked on quietly, while hundreds round expressed themselves pained and shocked at such deplorable scenes. The picture, indeed, was a most melancholy one for the character of Philadelphia.

Numerous arrests were made in the day and in the evening, and cases of distress of the most touching and heart-rending character, passed under our immediate observation. Mothers were in agonies of fear and apprehension, while children screamed with fright. The stars shone brightly and beautifully, while the work of destruction and outrage was in progress below. At a very late hour the throng was still large, and fears were entertained that the work of vengeance was not done.

Many persons who immigrated to the United States during the present year, finding the prospects very bad, and employment in the sea-port towns impossible to be obtained, have returned to Europe. The ship *Adumclack* sailed last week from New York for Liverpool, carrying back two hundred and twenty steerage passengers. The exaggerated accounts which are spread abroad of the golden harvest to be reaped in America, urge numbers to leave a home of comparative comfort. They arrive in America: the charm is instantly dispelled. They find that exertion and labor are required to attain even a moderate degree of comfort. Thus the expectations which they had entertained are far from being immediately realized, and if they have the means of removing from the country, they leave it with disgust, without having given it a fair trial or made themselves acquainted with its resources.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.

THE CROPS.—There does not often happen a year when the fruits of the earth are so universally spoken of as abundant. From all parts of this continent, as well as from the three kingdoms, the most cheering accounts reach us. Only in this neighbourhood, and two or three other places, do we have mention made of damage to the wheat by rust. Hay is hardly to be disposed of in our market at six dollars a ton—it is quoted at four in Montreal. We read of contracts being entered into at Philadelphia and at Cleveland, for the delivery of wheat at from seventy-five to eighty cents a bushel, and at Cincinnati from forty to fifty cents.—St. Catherine's Journal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Extra.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Captain Crawley, of the Royal Engineers, having, at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been ap-

pointed to execute a Survey of the line of a Canal, proposed to be cut to unite the waters of the Bay of Funday and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and this officer having arrived, and being about to proceed for the execution of this service, all Magistrates and others are required to afford to him such assistance as he may require in the prosecution of this important undertaking.

By His Excellency's Command, WM. F. ODELL.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The Lieutenant Governor has directed the publication of the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and all Magistrates and others are called on to afford Mr. Page the assistance he may require in the execution of the duty entrusted to him by the Post Master General.

By His Excellency's Command, W. F. ODELL.

Downing Street, 2d July, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that the Post Master General has deemed it expedient to send out an officer of his Department to inspect and report upon the Post Office Establishments in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. His Lordship has accordingly appointed Mr. William Page to perform the duty, and has instructed him to take his departure for Halifax by the Packet of the 5th inst. I have to desire that you would afford Mr. Page, as far as your Government is concerned, every facility and assistance which he may require in the execution of his mission.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, STANLEY.

(Signed) Lieutenant Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE.—We learn from the British North American Wesleyan Magazine for July, that the excellent building erected by C. F. Allison, Esq., for this Institution, is now finished, and stands a noble monument of this individual's Christian generosity. It is stated to be a very superior edifice,—in external form lofty and elegant, and in internal arrangements beautiful and commodious. It is probably unsurpassed by any wooden fabric erected for similar purposes on the American continent.

The site is a most admirable one—commanding and healthy—surrounded by a rich and picturesque country, which is occupied by an industrious and prosperous community.

It is expected that the Academy will be opened in the early part of next October, and sanguine expectations are entertained of obtaining the valuable services of the Rev. Matthew Ritchey as Principal. His experience as a Teacher in early life, and as Principal of a similar Institution, at Coburg, U. C. more recently, and his superior talents as a man, a scholar, and a minister, eminently qualify him for this important station. The Rev. William Bennet, whose name is well known in connexion with the early history of Methodism in these Provinces, has been nominated governor. The services of a first rate English Teacher are also to be secured. So that every thing will be done to secure the comfort and improvement of those who may be sent to this Academy for education. About a hundred boarders can be provided with comfortable accommodations in the Academy.

The rate of tuition will be from £3 to £6 per annum, and board 7s. 6d. per week. Washing, candles, and other incidental charges, will, it is thought, make the whole expense for board, tuition, &c. during an Academic year, from £20 to £25.—St. John Courier.

NEW PAPER.—J. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. has announced his intention of issuing a paper about the middle of the month, to be called *The Mediator*. He says "the paper will be under his sole controul, and he will consider himself responsible for whatever may appear in its columns."

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13.

FIRE.—Again has our unfortunate city been visited by the destroying element which has so often, of late years, devoted to destruction the property of our citizens. On Thursday evening, about 10 o'clock, one of the small Flour stores on the South Market Wharf was discovered to be on fire, and on persons rushing to the spot, the flames had attained great force in the inside. owing, it is thought, to their having come in contact with some barrels of turpentine. As usual on such occasions, the tide was at the lowest; thus the flames had an opportunity of spreading before a proper supply of water could be brought to stay its progress. About 1 1/2 o'clock, a. m. it was got under; not, however, until four of the small stores had been destroyed. We have not heard of the estimated loss, but as the stocks of Flour were not very extensive, we are in hopes that the loss will not be very great.

The different Engine and Fire Companies were promptly on the ground; the Portland Engine was also present, and did good service. The stores burnt, and the occupants, are—

Store belonging to Wm. Hughson, not insured, occupied by W. D. Pickup as a flour store, insured, and John D. Purdy & Co., as a flour store, not insured.

Store belonging to Adam & Davidson, insured yesterday, occupied by John Bowes, as a flour and good store, not insured; George F. Gove as a flour store, not insured, and I. & J. G. Woodward's office.

Two stores belonging to Jesse Haycock, both insured, one occupied by J. & G. Salter, commission merchants, insured; Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer, not insured, and J. Hardenbrook, sail maker, not insured. The other occupied by James R. Sweet, flour & goods; H. Hawkins, Auctioneer; Samuel Broadbent, dry goods, and Fought & Brundage, sailmakers.

In addition to which the *Schr. Ion*, of Yarmouth, lying in the Market Slip, took fire at her masts, which were obliged to be cut away to save the vessel, and those adjoining in the slip.

SYDNEY, C. B., August 2.

THE CROPS.—In every part of the country, the crops, we learn, look promising; and should the present genial weather continue, the labors of the husbandman will doubtless be rewarded by a prolific harvest.—*Spirit of the Times*.

The Fisheries, we are sorry to learn, will this year turn out almost a total failure. On some parts of the coast the "take" has been literally nothing.—*Ibid*.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

The Royal Mail Steamship BRITANNIA arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last. The BRITANNIA made the passage from Liverpool in 12 1/2 days. She brought out an unusually large number of passengers—among these was Sir Allan Macnab, of Canada. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Willmer, of Liverpool, for the *American News Letter* of the 4th inst., copious extracts from which will be found below:—

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4, Three o'clock, P. M.

Our *Express* from London, with the morning papers of this day, has this moment arrived, and they will be forwarded to our subscribers in all parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, by the *Britannia*. The following is the summary of the European News for the *Britannia*, from our London Correspondent:

North and South American Coffee House, London, Thursday, Aug. 4, Four o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Charles Willmer, News Agent, Liverpool.

Sir,—I again avail myself of your *Special Express* to Liverpool, with the morning papers of this day for the *Britannia*, to send my summary of European News for your *News Letter* for the same steamer.

The Overland Mail from India reached Marseilles on Monday last, and yesterday we were put in possession of the news by an extraordinary express from Paris.

The main features of the intelligence from China, Afghanistan, and India, are of a chequer kind. In China the war appears to be about to terminate, in the way in which it was obvious a war with such a people must eventually terminate, in their submission to equitable terms of peace—such as it became a nation like Britain to demand, because she possessed ample means to enforce them. The news

from India indicates a state of things but ill calculated to allay the apprehensions which recent events have so painfully excited. In Scinde there are movements which, if not decidedly hostile, will require constant vigilance to guard against their becoming the cause and aids of war. In Afghanistan the enemy has shewn himself in increased strength, and with considerable less of a disposition to succumb to the British force which is at present in the Afghan territory.

The Barenice, with the Bombay mail of the 12th of June, arrived at Suez on the 18th ult. China news to the 12th of April, and Singapore journals to the 5th of May, have been received. It was said that Yang, an Imperial Commissioner, was en route to offer 40,000,000 of dollars as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong as the price of peace. The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruin and rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts. Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1100 British routed 6000 Chinese, with the loss of from 5 to 700 slain. We had three killed and 40 wounded. The *Agre Utkar*, of June 4, says that it was reported that an array of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the ensuing cold season.

Among the items of intelligence which have reached us from Scinde, and which may be depended on as authentic, are an announcement that a large army, said to be 25,000 strong, is advancing from Mushed to Herat, and that very suspicious conferences are being held at Hyderabad, between the Ameers and others, requiring the most vigilant attention of Major Outram. The Sheiks are said to be in force on the Muree territory without their object being understood.

We have news from Jellalabad to the 29th of May; Akbar Khan had demanded 10,000 rupees for General Elphinstone's remains. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 14th of May, mentions that they had been interred, on the 30th of April, within the walls of Jellalabad. Akbar Khan claims that Dost Mohammed be sent back, and that we evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabool, in exchange for the English captives. The army, it was thought, would not leave the place until they moved to Cabool, there to meet General Nott from Candahar. The Khyber pass was being re-occupied by the Afereedes, and the whole road to Cabool stockaded and defended by all obstructions the enemy could oppose. Captain Mackenzie has returned to Jellalabad on the 9th of May from Lughman, with terms for the release of the prisoners. General Sale's victory over Akbar Khan had struck such terror into the minds of the people that it was thought our troops might have moved on to the capital without resistance, had not the force been deficient in every requisite for so large an army. A letter from Sauger of the 26th of May announces the Boddelabs to have fled into the territory of Scindia.

At Quittah everything remains in statu quo. Half the Candahar force had moved out to reinforce Kelat Ghilzie, and make a demonstration on Ghuznee. General England crossed the Kojue Katha on the 2nd of May, with the loss of only four men wounded. Instructions had been given on the 14th of May from the Adjutant General's office to withdraw the troops serving west of the Indus within the British provinces.

The news, as relates to England, of which the *Britannia* will be the bearer, is more favourable than any that has left our shores for the new world for some months back. About the 23d ult., the weather, which previous to that date had been very unpropitious for the harvest, underwent a favourable change, and since that period has been exceedingly fine, and in consequence the most sanguine hopes are now entertained of a plentiful grain crop. The corn markets throughout the country are much depressed, and prices of all descriptions of grain produce on the decline. At Mark Lane, on Monday last, wheat fell full four shillings per quarter, and even at the reduced rate sales were not easily made. This state of things has already had a beneficial effect on the trade and commerce of the country, and should the fine weather continue, there is little doubt but that the starvation and distress which have so extensively prevailed throughout the country, will be known only in the remembrance of a calamity that has passed away. As one proof of the improvement which has already taken place, we may observe, that during the past fortnight a most active spirit has prevailed in the Liverpool Cotton Market, the sales averaging from 5 to 8000 bales daily; and although as yet there has been no decided improvement in the manufacturing districts, we have reason to know that spinners are fully impressed with the opinion that prices have seen the lowest point. This is proved by the large purchases of cotton which many of the wealthier manufacturers have already made, and are still making. The London Money Market also evinces strong evidence of the improvement. During the past fortnight the transactions have been on a more extensive scale than for some time previous, and capitalists have evinced a greater desire to invest money. The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the United States government, for the purpose of contracting a loan of twelve millions of dollars, is not much liked; and it is confidently asserted, in well-informed quarters, that he will wholly fail in the object of his mission. The Press have treated the gentleman very unceremoniously. The news from America, brought by the mail steamer *Caledonia*, which was received in London on the 29th, had an unfavourable effect on the market. Consols, which were previously as high as 91 1/2, receded to 91 1/4. The depression, however, was only temporary, as they have since rallied, and have been quoted at even higher rates than before. The cause of the decline was the rumour of new difficulties in the way of the adjustment of the North Eastern Boundary question, and the state of the relations between the United States and Mexico.

On the morning of the 28th ult., London and the neighbourhood was visited by a most violent thunder-storm, which caused a considerable loss, by the destruction of property. A number of buildings were partially or wholly destroyed by the electric fluid, as also some public buildings, including St. Martin's Church, one of the handsomest in England, the steeple of which was shattered to pieces.

In the neighbourhood of Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other parts of the manufacturing districts, there have been some rather serious outbreaks, which have required the greatest energy and exertion on the part of the magistracy to suppress. The latest accounts from the revolutionary districts, however, inform us that matters were resuming their wonted quiet, and the men and masters were coming to terms.

The Parliamentary proceedings during the last sixteen days have been of such a character as to possess but little interest. The members of both houses continue to pay infinitely more attention to party squabbles than to matters calculated to benefit the people and firmly establish the prosperity of the country. One or two attempts have been made by liberal members in the House of Commons again to force upon the attention of the house the Corn-law question, but the attempt has uniformly ended in the disappointment of those who brought it forward. On the 30th ult., in the House of Commons, a short debate took place, on the bill for giving a new Constitution to Newfoundland; but it was, on the motion of Daniel O'Connell, postponed, and has not since been resumed. In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the bill for suspending an act directed against the Portuguese slave trade. The act he proposed to suspend had, his lordship said, been rendered unnecessary by a treaty just concluded, in which the Portuguese government had engaged to concur heartily with this country in all measures necessary for the suppression of the slave trade, and being no longer necessary, such an act could not be otherwise than offensive to the nation affected by it. The bill was read a second time, after which Lord Brougham, in a long and animated speech, moved a resolution calling upon the Queen's government to take into consideration the present state of the trade in slaves, with a view to its complete suppression.

During the last fortnight the news from France has been exceedingly interesting, and, indeed, important. The melancholy and severe bereavement which the people and country have suffered on the death of the Duke of Orleans, continues to occupy by far the greatest share of public attention, while the matters growing out of it continue to afford the principle topic of controversy by the Press. An early period last week it was thought the Regency question