

COLONIAL HERALD EXTRA.

English Dates from 5th to 19th June,
BY THE HIBERNIA.

COLONIAL HERALD OFFICE,
JULY 4, 1843.

By the Albion steam-boat, which arrived from Pictou yesterday afternoon, we learn that the Royal Mail Steam Packet HIBERNIA arrived at Halifax on the 30th ultimo, bringing English dates to the 19th June. The Hibernia was only 10½ days on the passage. She brought 22 passengers for Halifax, and 62 for Boston.

The English Mail was at Pictou when the Albion left. We are indebted to one of the passengers for an Extra Halifax Morning Post, containing an abstract of the news by the Hibernia.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

Ireland still continues to form the absorbing topic of British politics. The movements of O'Connell embarrass and perplex the Government. They know not, as Falstaff says of dame Quickly, where to have him. He preaches peace and obedience to the law; but his language and his allusions are calculated to outrage both. He still threatens to repel force by force, if any unconstitutional interference is made with his peaceful agitation. He has alarmed the powers that be, and they have taken every precaution to meet armed resistance by pouring troops into the country, and organising them at every point.

Peel is evidently reluctant to proceed to severity, though the taunts and sneers of the idol of the Irish people are calculated to disturb his equanimity. In the meantime, rumours are rife of dissensions in the Cabinet. One portion is said to be in favour of peremptory coercion; another portion, headed by the Premier, averse to it. Ireland, at the present moment, is like a powder arsenal—a spark would cause it to explode. The great agitator rides on the whirlwind triumphantly. He has again left his head-quarters at Dublin, to make a tour in the south and south-west, where he daily meets hundreds of thousands, who would face death at his nod.

The most important debate since the recess, as regards the United States, took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Lord John Russell moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Corn Laws, with a view of a fixed duty in preference to a sliding scale. The motion was defeated, as every one anticipated; but still the present Corn Law, every one admits, is doomed.

FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The news is interesting and important.

The latest date from Bombay is the 1st of May, and from Calcutta 14th of April. There has been another important military affair in Scinde. Major Stack, who was proceeding from Sukkur to Hyderabad in command of a brigade, encountered a strong body of the enemy within a day's march of Sir Charles Napier's position; but they were not very resolute in their opposition to his advance, and he beat them off without much difficulty. Sir Charles Napier allowed the soldiers one day to rest, and at daybreak on the 24th March, he set out with the whole of his force, 6,000 strong, to meet the Scindians. He found them about half-past eight o'clock, 25,000 strong, or more, posted behind one of the large nullahs or dry water courses by which the country is intersected in all directions. The nullah was formed by two parallel ditches, one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty-two feet wide and seventeen feet deep. The position of the Scindian army, which was commanded by Meer Sheer Mahomed, was nearly a straight line.

The attack of the Twenty-second was led by Sir Charles Napier in person; who rode in among the men, and waving his hat amid a storm of bullets, gave the word "Twenty-second, charge!" We take the thread of the despatch:—

The battle lasted three hours. The sequel is succinctly told by the Bombay correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*—

"The enemy's infantry and artillery, it appears, fought well, but the cavalry indifferently. Their loss was very great; about 500 bodies being counted upon the field of battle, while the neighbouring villages were filled with dead and wounded men. Three chiefs fell in action—one Hajee Mahomed Seedee, the great promoter of the war. Eleven pieces of cannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Beloches fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country being neither to give nor accept quarter. The greater part of their force must have been composed of men of mature age, as scarcely a single youth could be seen among the slain. The next morning all the bodies in the nullah were found burning; a horrifying and disgusting sight. Our loss was also considerable, amounting to 39 killed and 231 wounded; among the former, were Captain Garret, of the 9th Cavalry, and Lieut. Smith, of the Horse Artillery. Lieut. F. Burr, of the 21st Native Infantry, was severely wounded, and died from the effects of his injuries subsequently to the battle. Wounded men to the number of sixty, were sent to Bombay on the 17th April, and arrived on the 25th.

On the termination of the struggle, Sheer Mahomed fled into the desert with about forty followers, his army having been wholly dispersed. He was pursued by the Poona Horse, who chased him as far as Meerpore, when he took refuge in the fortress of Omercote."

The news from China is not abundant. Eleepoo's death, which took place on the 4th March, is attributed to poison or suicide.—Ke-Ying was spoken of as his successor; and it was said that the discussions respecting the new arrangements were likely henceforth to be carried on in the North, whither the Plenipotentiary would proceed on the arrival of Major Malcolm, with Queen Victoria's ratification of the treaty. There was some expectation of renewed disturbances at Canton; principally, it should seem, because the Emperor's censure of the previous riot had been so very "mild."

Sir Henry Pottinger is said to have warned the Chinese authorities, "that should their Government connive at any act tending to a breach of the stipulations contained in the new treaty, he had still the means of effectually blockading Canton and the Grand Canal, and to carry his complaints to the Peiho."—Admiral Parker was going up the river to Foo-cho-foo, in the Phlegethon steamer, when the vessel ran aground, and was unable to proceed. He sent a letter to the authorities by Mr. Coverly, the commander of the steamer, with Dr. Playfair. They were received in the most frank and friendly manner. But for water-tight partitions, the damage to the Phlegethon would have made it a wreck. It was to be taken to Calcutta for repairs.

IRELAND.

The agitation for the repeal of the Union continues with unabated violence. At the Dublin Corn-Exchange on the 5th, the repeal rent amounted to £904, the largest yet received, except that of the previous week, which included some extraordinary returns made at Mr. O'Connell's great meeting in Tipperary. Troops have been poured into the country in great numbers. At the close of last week the force in Ireland amounted to six divisions of artillery; six regiments and a squadron of cavalry; twelve battalions and twenty-two depots of Infantry.

A report reached Dublin on Saturday, the 4th, that there was "an insurrection" in Waterford, and the Rhadamanthus was hastily dispatched with troops. A correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, writing on Sunday, describes the arrival, while the usual Sunday loungers were promenading on Waterford quay:—

"We had a grand scene here yesterday.—Five companies of the Sixty-first arrived in a steamer at the quay, about half-past 12. The men were all drawn up, with loaded arms and bayonets fixed, on the deck. The vessel cautiously approached the quay, and a serjeant was then sent on shore to reconnoitre. His first enquiry of the few stragglers who went to look at them was—'Is the barracks *took yet*?' and being told not, he asked 'how far off are the rebels?' It appears that some people here had hoaxed Earl de Gray."

The Rhadamanthus returned to Dublin at five o'clock on Wednesday Morning.

It appears that some wag had hoaxed the Government into a belief of this non-existent "insurrection." The subject has been referred to in the House of Commons, when Lord Elliot threw the blame on the Commander in Ireland; but the Lord Lieutenant, it is understood, was the party duped.

FORMIDABLE NAVAL ARMAMENT.—The Dublin Evening Post states that a formidable accession is about to be made to the fleet now assembled at Cove. The following vessels, it is stated, are ordered to that station:—The Caledonia, 120; Vanguard, 80; Inconstant, 36; Tyne, 28 guns. The same journal adds, "The official order, for the assembling of the squadron, states that it is for special service." Such a formidable armament cannot, surely, be intended for the service of Ireland. Is the Spanish coast the real destination?

The following *Declaration of Rights* was issued by the Irish Catholics assembled at Catha.

"First.—Self-government—the making of our own laws, suited to the wants and wishes of our own people—the interpretation and administration of our own laws—the filling of all the offices in the State with Irishmen.

"Secondly.—The freedom of Religion: and the extinction of a heavy and unjust impost, and of compulsory payments by any one body of Christians to the teachers of the doctrines of another persuasion.

"Thirdly.—The improvement of the condition of all occupiers of land, by a well-considered plan of *fixity of tenure*, which, while it would secure to the landlord a moderate and adequate rent for his land, would at the same time insure to the tenant the benefit of all his own labour and expenditure in permanent improvement.

"Fourthly.—The total abolition of the oppressive *grand jury* cess, and the present iniquitous system of poor laws, and the substitution of well-regulated charitable institutions."

The Irish peasantry are every where purchasing tea-lead from Grocers throughout the province of Carlow, for the purpose of making shot.

Several French Jesuit missionaries have arrived in Ireland, and are visiting different parts of that country.

All Ireland is swarming with foreigners, who are members of the monastic order.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the colliery districts have suspended their "religious instruction" on the Sundays, in order to exhort the lower orders to enrol themselves as repealers.

In the county of Kilkenny all the people are armed, and ready for mischief at a moment's notice.

Romish magistrates are sending in their resignations to the Government, refusing any longer to belong to the commission of the peace.

At the last meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, Counsellor Doherty, from Tipperary, declared, "that if the scenes of Afghanistan were to be enacted in Ireland, the men of Tipperary would be found ready and willing for the struggle." The rent of the week exceeded two thousand pounds!

The following is O'Connell's scheme, as developed by himself:—

"Well, then, after all, ought I to halt where we are? I have my next step prepared, and it is my duty to state it. I announced more than once that when I had 3,000,000 of repealers I should take another step; and as I shall have them, probably, before a fortnight, and that east, west, north and south, are aroused, perhaps I ought to take this opportunity of giving it in detail. I want to get three hundred gentlemen, who shall enjoy public confidence, by bringing in £100 each, and that will yield a sum of £30,000, as a fund to pay the expenses which may be incurred. The moment the money is delivered their functions cease, in point of law, and they must declare they were not acting as a delegate or representative for any person, and that they did not assume such a character. That done, they must get a receipt for the money, and go home, and I will be at liberty freely to ask three hundred to meet me in the lower room at the Corn Exchange, and when we meet, I see no difficulty in forming a Conciliation Society next day: for depend on it, as sure as you are there, you will have gentlemen, having a high notion of themselves, exceedingly anxious to make one of the three hundred. And now I come back to the position, that it is impossible to press the bill for repeal in the House or Lords. One threat from France, or America, or Russia, would frighten them."

He then expresses his hopes in the following manner:—

"When John Bull is terrified he is an exceedingly persuadable person; but suppose he continues proud and obstinate, he has the question of the Scotch Church on his hands, an insurrection in Wales, and distress and destitution gnawing his own vitals. He is just now, I promise you, in a bit of a doldrum; and if that increases, he will become exceedingly civil. Recollect that in 1829 when we gained emancipation, we had not the advantage of the English finances being deranged, or a smothered chartered insurrection, which is ready to burst forth every moment with redoubled fury. We had England at peace at home, and with the world besides, in a high, and proud, and palmy state, yet as soon as the Irish people combined in their moral and peaceful strength, Peel and Wellington were coerced to grant it."

The Birmingham Advertiser states that the Orangemen of that town are about to hold meetings to express their "sympathy" for their brethren in Ireland at the present time.

It is rumoured that the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called out on actual duty at a moment's warning.

From recent official documents it appears, that there were in January, 1830, in the British army—of Englishmen, 44,329; of Scotchmen, 13,800; of Irishmen, 42,897; and in January, 1840, there were in the same force—of Englishmen, 51,559; of Scotchmen, 14,232; of Irishmen, 41,218.

The intelligence from Spain, we regret to state, is of an unfavourable character.—Queen CHRISTINA and her friends at Paris have at last succeeded in rousing nearly the whole of Catalonia against the Government of the REGENT, and what is of more importance, a considerable portion of the troops sent to quell the disturbance in that province.

The whole garrison of Barcelona has gone over to the movement, and formally declared against ESPARTERO. The same thing has occurred at Gerona, the garrison all declaring for the movement. ZUREANO has left Catalonia, having been ordered to do so by the Captain-General. The garrison of Terragona has likewise declared against ESPARTERO.

Some mad character had offered to assassinate Mr. O'Connell, but the gentleman was very properly taken in charge by the British authorities.

The Great Western left Liverpool on the 17th inst. for New York.