

PUSH.

"Man still is man, and those who boldly dare, Shall triumph o'er the sons of cold despair." Riding the other day in a stage coach with an Irish gentleman, we became quite sociable, and he gave me this account of his life. When I was twenty years of age, I was at school, learning surveying and navigation. And do you mean to travel? said my master. What think you of America? I said I: for we were then in Dunganon, Tyrone county, Ireland. America, repeated he, America is a growing country; go, John, and behave yourself as becomes a true Irishman, and you may eat white bread in your old age, and drink a glass of old Sherry. At a little more than twenty-one, I sailed from Cork in the good ship Queen Dido, and landed in 51 days at Newcastle. I lived me up for the city in a truce, and wandered through the streets a stranger for two days, when on the third who should I happen to meet but Ned McClosky, an old townsman. By gracious, said he, if this isn't our old friend John Vernam? When did you come, in what ship, honey? How were all at home? Why your cheek looks as red as a potato, man. You'll grow white in this country, boy, but (running on without waiting for an answer) what's your motto?—What's my motto? enquired I, what's that? A short bit of a sentence to direct you in life. You'll have to take one. See, continued he, touching a flask of whisky which he carried and pointing to a huxon looking huzzy, that was just passing—a short life and a merry one, that's my motto. Good bye, John I'll see you again—and away he flew. Half seas over, bound for a short life, methought, whether for a merry or a sad one, was a matter of doubt. Going up Chesnut-street, thinks I, does every man take a motto on setting out in life? What shall I choose? A motto! Let me see—when upon an inner door, I saw in large letters—rusht. That shall be my motto said I; not on the impulse of the moment, my right hand was on the door, my feet over the threshold, I found myself in the middle of an office of some sort. After pausing a moment a gentleman stepped up and enquired my business. To tell the honest truth, said I, none special with any mortal man in particular, but I am an Irish lad, a perfect stranger, just come to America to seek my fortune. Have you money? said the gentleman. Nothing but five guineas, the gift of my aged mother, said I, common learning; Irish honor, and a heart to be grateful to any one that will put me in the way to be useful. Why, said the man, smiling, I like your frankness, and readily will venture to trust something to that face. You can write; very well—then copy that paper, I did so, and found myself in a snug berth, and plenty to do for industrious man—plenty to eat and drink for a temperance man; and satisfactory compensation for a reasonable man. My employer was a scrivener, and sometimes dealt in a purchase of real estate, on speculation. Hearing him deliberating one day about a purchase, Push, whispered my good genius. It cannot fail, Sir, said I, and if I may be permitted I would gladly take half the bargain. On your luck and judgment, John, said my employer. We bought the property, aided by a loan, and in ninety days realized a thousand pounds. I was now two and twenty; the bloom of my cheek had the freshness of youth and health—a pit or two of the small pox did not mar my good looks—my hair twisted about my forehead in clusters of curls were matters of some little vanity, and I did not like to part with them; my skin under my sleeve was as white as snow, and except that I was a little low kneed, (from my grandfather, Sir Phelin,) you would not find a more proper person in a summer's day. Did you ever know an Irishman that had not a warm heart toward the ladies. Not often, said I. My good fortune, continued he, in several bargains began to be rumored around; and as I went constantly to church with my master, several dancels looked kindly on me; one more especially, the daughter of a wealthy merchant over the way, and her brow it seemed to me relaxed from the British severity of an heiress, when her eye met mine; Push, said my good genius. And blessings on you, my sweet dancels, said I, half whispering, as I took an opportunity to pass by her side, half a square on her way home from meeting one afternoon; and church is doubly pleasant when you and the like of you, attend morning and evening—no offence in saying so I hope, charming lady. Me, sir? she replied, but not very invitingly nor very angrily. Push, said my good genius, for my heart faltered a little. Who else but your bonny self, Miss, continued I, for that speaking eye, and toll tale lips—say that it is your mother's daughter who has a kind heart, and gentle affection, and—Fie, Mr. Vernham, said she for it seems she knew my name. I am sorry if there is anything in my countenance so communicative as to warrant a gentleman who is almost a stranger, to address me in such a manner and in such a place. No young woman should listen to that sort of address certainly without a mother's leave. And thought she half laughing instead of quickening her pace, to hear if I had anything to reply. Push, said my good genius. In Ireland, my dearest, said I, our fathers often made love going home from church and if you would give me leave to ask your mother's approbation—there I stammered in spite of my motto. O, as to that, said the smiling girl, you may ask any thing of my mother you please. The same evening, returning from bathing in the Delaware, for the day had been sultry, a sudden huslo and cry of distress arrested my attention, at that hour, in an unfrequented place. The cry of a fellow man in trouble is always a command to a true Irishman to Push. My eye was my Shillelah—ono villain reeled in an instant with a broken head, and the other though twice my size, sunk beneath an arm that was nerve with humanity and duty. Assistance soon gathered, and on placing my prisoner in the hands of an officer, who should lie wounded and bleeding before me, but the honored father of—Hah, your sweetheart; the pretty dancels you half courted coming home from meeting. The very same. I took him home, where he introduced me, as the savior of his life from robbers and murderers. In less time than a

ship could sail from Cork and home again. I was junior partner in the wholesale store, and the loveliest girl that has lived for a thousand years blessed me with her heart and hand. Thank God I have prospered in my basket and store. Our children are a blessing to us, and I hope they will be an honor to their country, and we have enough for them and ourselves, and somewhat for the poor. The stars that guide the wanderer right, Are virtue, fair, and honest, and kind, Be temperate, steady, just, and kind, Then rest, and fortune you shall find. So far as the story is a long one, I pray you Messrs. Printers, to remember it as an Irishman's story. So far as I have any thing to say, I preserve the character of yours to serve.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, August 20. PACKET OF THE SIXTEENTH. The packet ship Europe, Capt. Marshall, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, bringing regular files of London and Liverpool papers for the Commercial Advertiser, to the 15th and the latter to the 16th of July—both inclusive. A copious extract of their contents follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

We infer from the tone of the Morning Chronicle of the 15th July, that the O'Connell ministry does not feel itself altogether secure. Strong intimations are given that the king continues to bestow his confidence upon the conservative party, and strong language—approach, indeed, to that of menace—is used in relation to a supposed state of things, should the king continue to sympathize with the anti-reformers, instead of the representatives of the people. In the House of Lords on the 14th of July, the Earl of Radnor moved the second reading of the thirty-nine articles bill, the object of which was "to repeal the law which required subscription to the thirty-nine articles on matriculation, and on taking the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, if those degrees were taken before the age of twenty-three." His lordship supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, contending that the articles referred to were seldom understood by the parties required to subscribe to them. He appealed to the example of the continental universities to show that the subscription of similar tests was not required by those learned bodies, and instanced Oxford itself as a proof of this; that university did not always insist upon it, several distinguished persons having been admitted to the degree of Doctor without giving through such a formality. The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the bill. He maintained that the practice was justifiable, inasmuch as the object was to support the establishment, and that to pass a bill like the present would be to pronounce a censure upon the establishment that was not deserved. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be deferred to that day three months. After an extended discussion, the house divided. The numbers were—for the bill, 57; against it, 163; majority against it, 106. There had been some discussion in the House of Lords, touching the condition of the General Post Office, and some charges of misconduct had been made against the Duke of Richmond and expelled. Two more Irish regiments were to embark for Spain in a few days. An officer had also proceeded to Edinburgh to raise a Scotch regiment for the same purpose. So numerous were the applications made daily to Colonel de Lacy Evans for appointments in the legion now raising for the service of the Queen of Spain, that he was on the 14th of July obliged officially to announce that he could not receive any applications from gentlemen who have never previously served, for the next ten days to come. Madame Malibran and M. de Beriot, the violinist, were about to set off for Lucca via Paris, and thence to Naples, when this accomplished actress has an engagement at the great theatre San Carlos. Mrs. Wood and her cara sposa were to embark on the 21st on board the George Washington packet ship for New York, and will not return to England until next year. The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, which reach to the 31st of May, are more than usually interesting, since they announce the termination of the Caffre war. It appears from the private letters, that incursions of this interesting but savage tribe upon the eastern frontiers of the colony, have been of a more extensive character than any hitherto known, which has preceded it; and it is justly argued, that in future a policy should be adopted towards those tribes, which, without trenching upon the native rights, should certainly secure the lives and property of the colonists from future outrage. By the accounts from the frontier of the 15th of May, it appears, that, after a sharp chastisement, the intriguing chief Hentza, had submitted to the advanced forces of Sir B. d'Urban; which, during their progress on the opposite side of the Kei River, in the vicinity of the Kamega Berg, had recovered from two separate occasions upwards of 16,000 head of cattle, with loss of life to upwards of 30 Caffres. It appears from the lengthy official account, that in future the Kei River is to be the future boundary of Western Cape Land, with Hentza as the acknowledged Chief; a departure from our former policy at the Cape, said likely to be productive of good results; and in future that Chief and his tribe are to be held strictly amenable to the regulations of the British Colonial Government.

RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL.

It was announced in the papers from Cork on Tuesday, that serious riots had taken place in Liverpool. It was on Sunday evening the 12th of July, and the whole of Monday the 13th, that the town was the scene of one of those disgraceful outrages arising from the excited feelings of the lower class of the Irish, which are of frequent occurrence in Ireland. A Liverpool paper of the 13th, says—It appears that an impression was entertained among the lower class of Irishmen who reside in the neighborhood of Vauxhall-road, of the battle of the Boyne would parade the streets of Liverpool this day. In anticipation of this event, many of the sons of the green isle got drunk in the course of yesterday, proceeding from one public house to another, frantic with rage, and demanding the sight of an Orangeman. Several of them, in consequence of their disorderly conduct, were apprehended and confined in the Vauxhall road jail. Well, about nine o'clock in the evening they mustered in large numbers opposite the lock-up, upon which they immediately commenced an attack, for the purpose of liberating such of their body as was in custody. The keeper of the lock-up commenced ringing the fire bell, to secure the assistance of the watch. The mob in the mean time had scaled the outer wall, and were in possession of the jail. On the arrival of the watch a most furious affray ensued. The watchmen, armed with stout bludgeons did terrible execution on the heads and limbs of the misguided inmates, and the latter having provided themselves with thick sticks, and every means of defence which came to hand, bravely maintained their position. At this moment an additional number of the civil force arrived, and a great number of the rioters were captured, one of them, on being examined, was found with a loaded pistol on his person, and a quantity of powder and shot. Two of the watch are dangerously wounded and are not expected to recover. The Mayor was early on the spot,

assisted by a detachment of the 80th Regiment. The rioting which was yesterday confined to the northern end of the town, extended this morning about the line of docks and the streets to the south end of the town. Groups of lawless characters, carrying bludgeons in their hands, were to be seen running in all directions. The military were again obliged to be called out, and, under the inspection of the mayor, succeeded in clearing the streets. Great numbers of the offenders are in custody. The impression under which the deluded people labored, that an Orange procession could be allowed to permeate the town today, was premature. The magistrates of Liverpool would not permit such a display of party feeling, insulating as it must necessarily be to a considerable portion of the community, and calculated to produce a breach of the peace. This morning fourteen of the rioters who were apprehended for breaking into the Bridewell last night, were brought before the mayor, and remanded for further examination in consequence of the dangerous state of the watchmen, who are not expected to live till tomorrow.

FRANCE.

Letters and papers from Paris, are to the 13th of July, inclusive. The Court of Peers were yet engaged in the Procès-Monstre, as the state trials are designated, but are continually meeting with new embarrassments. Having separated the Paris prisoners from the category with the Lyonsese, and postponed their trials without fixing a day, the accused, seeing no speedy prospect of release from imprisonment, determined on releasing themselves. We gather the following particulars of their escape:—There were forty-four of them, who were all confined in the new building at St. Pelagie. Five or six of the most resolute among them worked a subterranean passage from one of the cells under the court to the outside of the prison. No sooner was it known that the Court of Peers had decided on the separation of the Parisians from that of Lyons, than the prisoners resolved to attempt an escape. Three prisoners alone, Kerassie, Sauriac, and Beaumont, persisted in remaining. The fugitives left a letter behind them, saying, that since the Peers had adjourned their trial to an indefinite period, thus condemning them to a life without trial, they, the accused, would enjoy the fresh air of the country, they had so much needed after six months' confinement, had taken the resolution of escaping. They added they were perfectly willing to surrender to the Court of Peers would grant their trial, and seriously fix a day for their appearance before the Court. The Reformateur accuses the police of being complicit in the escape. But it is also, on the contrary, is sadly at the disposal of the police, and agents in every direction. It is reported that two or three of them have been recaptured. This event, joined with the secession of M. Mole, and the opposition of Mr. Villomaine has rather staggered the Procès-Monstre. Eleren peers are stated to have voted against the disjunction of the Lyonsese from the co-accused of the plot of April; in other words, will have opposed the ministerial project, and will probably follow the example of Count Mole, and particular are contained in the following letter, dated 13.—Yesterday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, some of the inhabitants of houses adjoining to the prison of St. Pelagie, called on the governor and informed him that his prisoners were escaping. The prisoner immediately proceeded to examine inmates, and found that a hole had been made in the wall of a cellar, which they contrived to make access, and through which they contrived to get into a neighboring garden, and their way into the street. Twenty-nine of the prisoners (the accused of April) confined in the prison, had escaped. Perhaps I ought to say 44 prisoners (the accused of April) confined in that jail had escaped. Perhaps I ought to say that all that would profit by the opportunity did so, for several refused to quit the prison, and among whom was Captain Kerrie, a nephew of the late commander of cavalry, and nephew to the late commander of La Tour d'Auvergne, 'first grade public.' The police are, after all, their friends say, only meant the thing for what they used to be. The thing is to see and hear convince me that the Procès-Monstre will not only lead to good, but must be productive of mischief. The stir made about the affair in the journals is behind your eyes, but it requires intercourse with the people to form an idea of the extent of hatred in which it is causing the king to be aware, and admits its truth by the care with which he secludes himself. There is an immense amnesty will be proclaimed at the anniversary of the three days. I am already aware that the sub-officers of the 14th regiment of the line have subscribed to the fund for the maintenance and despatch of the prisoners of April. This spirit is Nantes, has imitated the 14th. Three o'clock.—The escape of the prisoners from St. Pelagie is the only thing spoken of here to-day. When communicated to a peer of France, he, supposing all had gotten claiming 'the Lord be praised.' The police lions of secret service money don't appear to have made a good police. Speaking of the trials in progress, those of the Lyonsese and other prisoners not connected with the 12th of July says—The Procès-Monstre still continues to give rise to the most afflicting scenes. The prisoners display as much or even more resistance to the sitting of yesterday than to that of the 29th. The court did not enter until near five; some of the prisoners had refused to come and the peers were by no means of the toward the accused should they continue to be resisted. The president immediately read the decrees of the court, allowing the attorney general to Lyons' prisoners, 60 in number. The attorney general begged the president to order the letter he had received from several prisoners to be read, as well as the process drawn up by the huissier Sajon on the occasion. The letter was signed by 25 prisoners, stating that they persisted in the protest made and begged the court to avoid obliging them to resistance against the employment of brutal force in prison. The process verbal proved that 23 prisoners went without any resistance or complaint to the court; and that 12 stated that they would go, unless obliged to do so by brutal violence; and that these last prisoners threw themselves on the ground, and were either dragged or carried off. After these details, the Court decided that it would proceed against the prisoners in their absence. The cholera was raging, frightfully at Tou-

lon, and very melancholy details are given in the papers. We make the following extracts from published letters. The following is dated July 6th. I told you some days ago, that the cholera afflicted this city to a considerable degree. Alas! that was not the worst to befalling. But since the day before yesterday, the violence of this dreadful scourge has been beyond all expression, and universal consternation prevails. Our streets are deserted, our shops closed, and I believe I do not exaggerate when I say, that we have now not above 10,000 inhabitants in Toulon, the usual population of which is 25,000. After the classes in good circumstances who withdrew some days ago, the working class has followed. Yesterday and to-day the roads have been crowded with fugitives driven by terror from the city, most of whom have no means of subsistence. The disorder has already made many orphans. At the commencement it attacked chiefly invalids and persons of weak constitutions, but persons in good health have been attacked yesterday and to-day, and we begin to think that the sudden change of temperature has contributed to increase the intensity of the disorder. The city and environs have been covered for four days with a thick fog—a thing unheard of at this season; it dispersed yesterday, and now the weather is stormy. All the carpenters and cabinet makers are engaged in making coffins, and their workshops are constantly crowded with persons, who contend with each other for them. In the streets we see numbers of porters who pick up those who are attacked, and carry them to the several hospitals. The attacks of the cholera are so severe that a person who is seized in the streets falls down on the spot instantly. Extract from another letter, dated July 8th.—We have been obliged to have recourse to the military for coffins, and there are scarcely men enough left to remove the dead. The municipality is reduced to the mayor, and at most, six councillors, who are almost constantly sitting at the mayory, where not a single clerk is left. The convicts are scarcely sufficient to dig the pits in the burying ground. During a part of the day, the powder is left off from musket; the besieged lost from the incessant 20 men killed! Affrighted, in order to satisfy the bowing in the dread inundation took place at the 27th, owing to the overflowing of the Grolle. Some malefactors attempted to pillage the town during the dismay occasioned by this melancholy event, but the energy displayed by the captain general defeated their intention. During the inundation a great number of Grenada was truly afflicting. Ten or twelve lives were lost. The merchants of the town have been seriously injured. The beautiful walk of Grenada, equal to any in Europe, is destroyed.

PORTUGAL. The Augsburg Gazette, under date Rome, June 30, states that the Pope, who had been pressed by the French government to recognize Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal, had demanded that the bishops "unfrocked" by her majesty be restored to their sees, and that the suppression of the convents be discontinued, and he acquiesced in the prayer of that faithful and obedient son of the church, King Louis Philip. Advice from Lisbon are to the 25th of June. Some alarm, it appears, has been entertained on account of the finances, but M. Mendizabal having consented to superintend the functions of the Ministry for Spain in London, has quieted the fears. Some anxiety to carry into effect the conversion of the Six per Cento of the internal debt, which comes on the 1st of July. At the same time it is expected that the arrangements will be carried through, though some trifling delay should be requisite. Another bill of the Treasury, M. Gonsalvo Lobo, it appears has been dismissed, and in a most arbitrary manner, in spite of the Duke of Palmella's objections. It is now tolerably evident, that unless a change, and no insignificant one, takes place in the Administration, the noble duke must leave it, as it is evident the efforts of the Palace Camarilla. Even the National, which is the great admirer of the new ministers, has this day abandoned them. The negotiations for a marriage between the queen and a prince of Wurtemberg are stated to be about being commenced, in consequence of the failure of those with the Duke of Nemours. A force of 8000 men will be established on the Spanish frontier, and will not go into Spain at present.

GENEVA. It is stated, according to accounts from Athens received at Trieste, that the assumption of the government by the young King Otho, had not given the Greeks so much satisfaction as was expected. They were unreasonable, according to the German journalists, to desire that Otho should become a member of the Greek church, which he has decided not to do, though he has gone so far as to promise that his descendants shall be educated in the doctrines of that church. For the sake of peace and popularity, Otho will not risk his own salvation, but he promises to his children, when he has any. The inferior nuncios on this subject, in which they are, of course, to be loud in their denunciations being, who not only insist upon the also insist that most of the emoluments of the office shall be appropriated to those who profess that faith, and actually demand that their fellow subjects who do not belong to the church of England should be excluded from the enjoyment of political rights. The German Journalist exclaims against the intolerance of the Greeks; what he would say of our churchmen, it passes our imagination to conceive. Another fact is stated in these journals, and lamented over. A considerable number, nearly 80, Bavarian soldiers have deserted to the Turks, and have embraced the Mohamedan religion. The European consuls, it is added, have taken measures to put an end to this scandal.

WEST INDIES. Jamaica.—We have received papers from Kingston to the 17th ult. The island was tranquil, but the complaints of the Planters increasing. The following are a few extracts.—Furzed Island Checks are in circulation—those for £3 are said to be well executed. Mr. Norcott, the Stipendiary Magistrate, has been removed and sent to Tobago. We are sorry to observe that a robbery has been committed at the residence of Col. Harwood, the American Consul; and that the friendly visits for some time past. The Col. under the idea that the repeated robberies is owing to the march of intellect! Twenty years ago such a thing would not have happened in Jamaica; but our labouring population are now so very intelligent, that they distrust all the conventional Preachers here, we had very few thieves.—[Jamaica Despatch.

men have fully succeeded in throwing the net over south Germany, so that Switzerland itself cannot escape. The tariff system will never be complete till this is effected. It is furtherward that Prussia will, no doubt, first turn its attention. The gratifying intelligence has been received of the arrival, in safety, on the 10th of July, of the first English auxiliaries at St. Sebastian. The detachment was welcomed with the liveliest joy, both on the part of the garrison and on that of the population. It is decided that Moreno shall be appointed to the chief command of the Carlist forces, Eraso retaining merely the command of Navarre. The Journal des Pyrenees says, that whilst the greatest part of the Carlist army retreated over the mountains from Bilbao, the cavalry and three battalions retreated by the plain, bringing the artillery with them. The Bayonne papers say that the constitution of 1812 was proclaimed at Saragossa on the 5th. They do not speak of the insurrection having been put down. The aid to be furnished by France is not so farward a state, and Marshal Maison, the Minister of War, has published another circular, announcing that the new regulation previously published for the recruiting the foreign legion, had been issued in error. They are now to be considered as null and of no effect. The Morning Herald of the 15th July, thus comments upon some of the late Spanish news:—There is a good deal of other matter respecting the Basque provinces in the papers before us, but not one line to show that two armies, consisting of 25,000 or 30,000 men, now so long in presence of each other, have any intention of carrying on the war in good earnest. To bring down his enemy with that which our pugnacious friends term "a long shot," appears to be the favorite principle of both belligerents. The English battalion and the foreign legion may, however, change the system, and produce one effect at least, that of compelling the parties actually to cross swords, and so accelerate the denouement. A letter from Bordeaux, dated 5th instant, throws an air of ridicule over the "gallant assaults" and the "chivalrous deeds" of which Bilbao was recently the theatre. The besieged lost from the incessant 20 men killed! Affrighted, in order to satisfy the bowing in the dread inundation took place at the 27th, owing to the overflowing of the Grolle. Some malefactors attempted to pillage the town during the dismay occasioned by this melancholy event, but the energy displayed by the captain general defeated their intention. During the inundation a great number of Grenada was truly afflicting. Ten or twelve lives were lost. The merchants of the town have been seriously injured. The beautiful walk of Grenada, equal to any in Europe, is destroyed.

On Wednesday, His Majesty held a levee which was very numerous attended. The Deputation from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland—consisting of Drs. Chalmers and Macfarlane, and the Rev. Messrs Buchanan, Clason, and Simpson—accompanied by Lord Ramsay, Sir George Clerk, and other Scottish Members, presented an address to the King, thanking him for his gracious intention of increasing the means of religious instruction to the poor of Scotland, as intimated in the Royal Speech on the opening of Parliament. Several Addresses, praying for protection to the Church, were presented by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, the Bishops of Worcester, Exeter, Carlisle, Lord Howe, Lord Downes, Marquis Camden, and others. Lord Gosford presented an address from Armagh, cordially thanking His Majesty for recalling the present Ministers to his councils. Clerks of the House of Lords.—On Wednesday, on the motion of Lord Melbourne, Select Committee of the Peers was appointed to consider of several matters relating to the officers of the House. Lord Melbourne also moved a vote of thanks to the Earl of Devon for the ability, diligence, and integrity with which Mr. Courtenay, and he had performed the duties of Assistant Clerk to the House of Lords. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Lord Denham, and Lord Shaftesbury, expressed their hearty concurrence in the vote; and it was carried, land in Scotland, from the same cause, and rabbi, their crops by hares, pheasants, and motion: Sir Admiral Adam seconded the motion: Sir George Clerk, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Howard and Captain Wemyss, supported it. On a division, the Mr. Bennett opposed it. On a division, the House refused leave to bring in the bill, by 71 to 50.

A petition to the House of Commons, introduced by the apparent intention of Government to make some material alteration in the relative duties on signature in this town. From in course of signature in this town. From the number of persons interested in the Colonial trade here, we have no doubt the petition will be signed in a manner corresponding with its importance. One effect of the apprehended measure is forcibly stated in the following paragraph:—"That your petitioners, contemplating a national point of view, the results of such an alteration, cannot conceal their apprehensions that it would most seriously affect the prosperity of the shipping interest of this country, and ultimately impair its maritime strength; that at the present period upwards of 400,000 tons of British shipping are in the trade; that the number of British seamen employed annually in this country and the North American Colonies, and your petitioners would respectfully remind your Honourable House, that this trade has always been considered one of our great nurseries for our seamen, and that any diminution of it must tend to impair the maritime strength of Great Britain; and your petitioners are fully convinced that, should this measure be carried into effect, it would be a great as it already is, would be materially increased. The question is simply this—Are we to get our timber from the Colonies or the Baltic? For any reduction in the duty on the latter to be effectual, must drive the former out of the market. Admitting, then, the superiority of the Baltic timber, is this a sacrifice we ought to make? Looking merely at the interest of the consumer, to whom it must certainly be of consequence to obtain a better article at a lower price, we should answer in the affirmative. But against this are to be placed the maritime interests directly engaged in the trade with Canada—the 450,000 tons of British shipping—the manufacturing and other branches of industry connected with the supply of British goods to the Colonial markets—the occupation and subsistence of a great many of population employed in the various departments of the timber trade abroad—and the preservation of a flourishing and efficient mercantile marine. It is as old, at least, as Adam's ties are either a gratuitous boon to particular interests, if they could support themselves without, or, if they could not, a forcible diversion of capital from other channels in which it would be better employed. But why are protectors partial advantages at the expense of general good. Now the duty upon Baltic timber is a protecting duty—a protection to the general good appears here to be on the side of its removal: consequently, the argument against protecting duties generally—that they are inimical to the general good—tells in favor of the protecting duty upon Baltic timber. There is much to be said in favor of liberal policy and the principle of reciprocity; but we must take care that we do not, for the gratification of visionary notions of liberality, barter away our domestic prosperity and our national safety; and with regard to reciprocity, present experience enables us to say, that find their way to the timber countries of the Continent, while it is very certain that their own vessels would bring their own timber, and all their fitting and repairs would be done in their own ports. We think the petitioners could not have done better than thus represent the case; for, considering the magnitude of the variety and the conflicting character of the interests it involves, the subject is one which should not be approached without the fullest information, and in a spirit of the most deliberate caution.—[Liverpool Courier.

From the Liverpool Courier of the 15th ult. or three days previous, the scene of a disconcerting report having been put in circulation, that the Orangemen resident in Liverpool intended to have a procession, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne. Under the influence of this false impression, a number of the lower classes of the Irish resolved to oppose them. In consequence, assembled, on Sunday, the 12th July, in considerable numbers, various parts of the town; and were extremely unpopular, until some acts of violence against one or two individuals called for the interference of the police. A rescue was then

of considerable interest in the North-Side, the cause was clear, and the Jury had no alternative but to find him guilty. Their commendation to mercy has been attended to by the Judge, to banishment for life. Effected Arrival of Emigrants.—The British Friendship, belonging to Robert Watt, Esq., of this town, is hourly expected at Black Rock, with twenty families of emigrants. The passengers are farmers and mechanics, obtained from the agricultural districts of England.—[Montego Bay Standard.

We are sorry to learn that Major McGregory the Stipendiary Magistrate for Portland, has resigned his office, and intends shortly to leave the Island. We regret this determination on the part of the Major, as few, if any of the Specials, have given greater or more general satisfaction than he has done, during his residence in that Parish.

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A petition to the House of Commons, introduced by the apparent intention of Government to make some material alteration in the relative duties on signature in this town. From in course of signature in this town. From the number of persons interested in the Colonial trade here, we have no doubt the petition will be signed in a manner corresponding with its importance. One effect of the apprehended measure is forcibly stated in the following paragraph:—"That your petitioners, contemplating a national point of view, the results of such an alteration, cannot conceal their apprehensions that it would most seriously affect the prosperity of the shipping interest of this country, and ultimately impair its maritime strength; that at the present period upwards of 400,000 tons of British shipping are in the trade; that the number of British seamen employed annually in this country and the North American Colonies, and your petitioners would respectfully remind your Honourable House, that this trade has always been considered one of our great nurseries for our seamen, and that any diminution of it must tend to impair the maritime strength of Great Britain; and your petitioners are fully convinced that, should this measure be carried into effect, it would be a great as it already is, would be materially increased. The question is simply this—Are we to get our timber from the Colonies or the Baltic? For any reduction in the duty on the latter to be effectual, must drive the former out of the market. Admitting, then, the superiority of the Baltic timber, is this a sacrifice we ought to make? Looking merely at the interest of the consumer, to whom it must certainly be of consequence to obtain a better article at a lower price, we should answer in the affirmative. But against this are to be placed the maritime interests directly engaged in the trade with Canada—the 450,000 tons of British shipping—the manufacturing and other branches of industry connected with the supply of British goods to the Colonial markets—the occupation and subsistence of a great many of population employed in the various departments of the timber trade abroad—and the preservation of a flourishing and efficient mercantile marine. It is as old, at least, as Adam's ties are either a gratuitous boon to particular interests, if they could support themselves without, or, if they could not, a forcible diversion of capital from other channels in which it would be better employed. But why are protectors partial advantages at the expense of general good. Now the duty upon Baltic timber is a protecting duty—a protection to the general good appears here to be on the side of its removal: consequently, the argument against protecting duties generally—that they are inimical to the general good—tells in favor of the protecting duty upon Baltic timber. There is much to be said in favor of liberal policy and the principle of reciprocity; but we must take care that we do not, for the gratification of visionary notions of liberality, barter away our domestic prosperity and our national safety; and with regard to reciprocity, present experience enables us to say, that find their way to the timber countries of the Continent, while it is very certain that their own vessels would bring their own timber, and all their fitting and repairs would be done in their own ports. We think the petitioners could not have done better than thus represent the case; for, considering the magnitude of the variety and the conflicting character of the interests it involves, the subject is one which should not be approached without the fullest information, and in a spirit of the most deliberate caution.—[Liverpool Courier.

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