ELECTORS OF TAMWORTH.

Gentlemen,-If you send me back to the House of Commons, I cannot promise you as heretofare, to give effect to my opinion by the influence of a large party, willing to accept my opinions. I have now been nearly forty years in public life; sixty summers have pared over my head. I freely admit to you, that even if I were desirant of doing so, I should find it attedy incomible to hear that strain on intellectual faculties which I did before for five years, while I was at the head of the Government, and also the leader of the House of Commons. (Hear, and cheers.) 1 am not, therefore, aiming at any political object whatso ver. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I will support those principles of free trade, which I believe to be founded in justice. I ask yon, what are the principles which you, in this neighborhood, conduct your commercial relations on with Birmingham? I see around you many market-gardeners: and this I know. ron are so blessed with a fruitful soil and a happy exposure to the run, that you cultivate some 300 or 400 acres, the produce of which, in garden stuffs, is sent to Birmingham. Suprose the market-gardeners of Birmingham said this was a very hard thing on them. (1 laugh.) Suppose they said, "Let us have restrictions upon Tamworth vegetables." They might make out a very strong case. Just see what it would be. They would say, " These Tamworth gardeners don't contribute at all to the Birmingham prot-rate. Their soil is more fertile, they grow their vegetables at less cost, baving greater skill; here they come with their produce to the Birmingham market : I have sought to promote the liberty of the they undersell all the market-gardeners, in Birmingham, and in the neighborhood, who have heavier rates to pay; let us have a scale of duties on the onions, cabbages, and pras, brought from Tamworth." (Much laughter.) and why not? Suppose a poor market-gardener, at lize ingham, came and said this: es I hold feer acres of ground; my father subaisted on it before. I pay a very heavy rent for it. I cannot raise my vegetables on account of the cost of poor-rates, lighting-rates, and heavy tolls. I will prove to you, that the Tamworth gardener can raise his potatoes and cabbages at a much lower cost than I can. am very reasonable; I only ask protection to the amount of the difference ; let us have 61 a peck on peas." (Much langliter.) Do you think that very absurd? That is just what was said with respect to the United States .-This Birmingham man will go further; he will perhaps, address the Municipal Conneil, and

suppose the Mayor had the power to apply rates at the toll-gates, he would say to him, "I only ask for 'protection to native industry in Birmingham. I will prove to you, that these Tamworth gardeners that come here and undersell us, don't take Birmingham sell their goods in the Birmingham market, and they deal with the Tamworth butchers. Is that reciprocity? (Laughter and cheers.) seissors and knives with which they prane and but their vegetables, at Birmingham-You take your money, and go and expend it in other places. What will be the result? The currency of Birmingham will be distributed. (Much laughter.) You may demand ilver and gold. You absolutely take it out (Laughter.) You think that very hat does not apply to our dealings with the be market-garden of this country. They have a more fertile soil, and they want manufactores ; but some of me say to them, " We cannot deal with the United States; they produce at less cost than we do; they have so such heavy rates; they won't take our enanufactures in reluin; they will have nothing but gold." Depend upon it, though agroment the Promorthigardener can adduce in favor of free trade with Birmingham, which does not apply to our interests with the United States-(cheers)-and when you daughed at the proposal of restrictions on the commerce of Tamworth and Birmingharo, you miss just as well laugh at the impolicy of placing restrictions upon that of France and England. It is just the same. It has pleased Almighty Gul to bless France Bh a better climate than this country. She appeaces the olive and the grape : we progracture. Is it not the height of absurdity that these two countries are preventing their behitants from dealing with each other? hat me wonet take the produce of the South Propose and they won't take the produce more policy-would it not be more in with the beneficence of an Alchty Creator, that we should interchange or respective products, and find a new mosmale. (Loud cheers.) My belief is, that Type principles which govern the intercourse hen you think so wise, that you laugh at any departure from them -my helief is, that whethe principles will ultimately prevailthat (oreign countries will relay bair restrictions; that, notwithstanding the the power of cotton manufacturers in the the light will break in, and the vast the of the community will feel, that progood and continued theering.) Gentlemen, shall try to give effect to those principles .-Choers.) I shall try, under, possibly, may cooragements to abute restrictions upon merce, to take from other constries, even other countries are foolish enough not

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SPEECH TO THE ELECTORS OF LONDON.

Cheers.)

Gentlemen,-I appear before vou as a candidate for the honour of your suffaces at the approaching election for the city of London. -I remember well a declaration that I once made in this room - that I thought that if a weaver in Lancashire produced a piece of of the Queen." Apply to the representative cloth, and a bushandman on the banks of of cheats, in short, the rule you would apply the Ohio grew a quater of wheat, that those two men ought to be at liberty to exchange these several products, and that no law ought standing would not long hesitate to make an to interfere to prevent the interchange. -(Hear, hear.) That which I asserted here in 1811 I proposed again in 1812 in the House of Commons, when I pointed out how fruitful were the countries beyond the Atlantic. and bow desirable it was that in any difficulby of procuring food in this country which might arise, that the abundant harvests of America should be made available to us, and | the Duchess of St. Athans, and the greatest forthat the products of the manufacturing indus- tune in the world, is spok in of in the London try of this country should be sent there in exchange. (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, which most to admire ; the doting folly of the what I then asserted as desirable has this octograntian or the shocking deprayity which year come to pass. We have bere had the produce of America brought to feed the pro- to him for the little residue of a life drawn than 4,000,000 quarters of grain of various punishment, he may live to the age of Parr or Kinds will be found to have been brought into | Jenkins. It is revolting to think on what the Ocal in proposing even what I then proposed obligations a matter of simple bargain and some proposing even well as in supporting that sale.

Therefore, I assert rupting the sout and making me most serious to feed. Work mantelet contesse is a small handkers must be found, 600,000 laborers employed at embroidered all over, and made the necessary of the sale. which I afterwards contended for, when I Old Coutt's fortune has taken a singular

feel confident that the same principles which them for the future, and when any new questions arise they will deal with them in the same spirit. But there are other questions which of late have divided public opinion, and upon which the public mind is not so settled as I should say it is on questions of religions disabilities and commercial monopoly. The foremost a longst these is the great questo deny that, for many years past, I have looked anxiously at the increase of education in this country. With that view I have always taken an active part in the British and to promote education. I have considered year to consule herself the best she might - £ 5,000,000. to that which takes place in the northern and | Duchess of Wellington. southern states of America. In the northern we find the state busying in and encouraging and promoting education, and that then the great proportion of the body of the people do receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal education. But on the other hand, in the southern states, where slavery prevails, we find education discouraged, and in many cases prohibited, because it is known that as knowledge is connect d with freedom, so is ignorance connected and linked with slavery .-Centlemen, in promoting education, therefore,

FOREIGN BONDS.

From the Times. The Madrid correspondence of The Times demonstrates in the quotations which it furnishes from the Spanish papers the utter disregard with which any threats of a foreible assertion of the claims of the foreign creditors of that country is suce to be met. Spain knows well enough that all intimations of the kind are merely for effect, while at the same time they afford her the opportunity of putting forth flourishes about her sease of duty. and of parading the last remnant of an insolvent's self-esteem-the determination not cases Mr. Rushton inflicted a fine of £1 4 6d to be influenced by insolent menaces. Lord and repeatedly expressed his determination to Palmerston's speech may probably have done levy a similar fine for every day the cellars something for the hondholders, because it stirred the public mind not only at home but conviction. He urged strongly that the inthroughout the world, and thus tended to keep spector of nuisances should proceed with the up that notoriety of degradation which is now connected with the Spanish name, and to the desire of escaping from which, and not to any sense of honesty, the creditors will owe the final satisfaction of their rights .goods in return; they don't deal with the Bir. But as to any actual resort to war on the mingham butches, they have the andacity to question, there is not a man in England—at But as to any actual resort to war on the least, not one who is cognizant of the tone of the present generation-who would entertain for a moment an idea of its possibility. By Is that fair? They don't even buy the a large and increasing proportion it would be issues and knives with which they prome opposed on the ground of abstract principle, while with the remainder prudential cons-They say they can get them cheaper and derations would operate with almost equal are all teady. This week will witness an exbetter at Sheffield. But what is that to us? | power. If Spain were the only dishonest nation on the globe, the matter would be within a narrow compass, but the moment these, with very few exceptions, embarked a hlow is struck on behalf of her creditors it must unfortunately be regarded as the compayment in ready money; we pay you in | mencement of hostilities, not only with the larger portion of the continent of South we should have had the pleasure of their comof the town and spend it. You will exhaust America, but also with the fraternity of states | pany and the gratification of contributing to Birmingham of the whole of the coin. You extending from Texas to Maine. Nay, a their continued support for many a day .take in solid coin, week after week, £50; you war of recovery commenced against Spain Twenty of them refused point blank to quit all our lection, since up to this day she has never that the kind treatment and the excellent fare State) would bring discredit not be tolerated, million to the all the east of the their main about lether some what the solver, and that pulper however, be struck where it would, in the United States, the Equator, Spain, or elsewhere, of course it would amount to the same thing in the end; the debtors are numerous, it would be wise to encounter the fraudulent alliance that would thus be certain to make common cause against us is a question that few, either in or ont of the Stock-Exchange, will hesitate to answer in the negative. Perhaps, for all this, however, the matter there is a method yet untried far more powerful than war, which will soon bring delinquent states to reason whenever the British and other debt-paying Governments shall have In private life it is far more than the dread expelled from society that people of feeble honesty pay their obligations than from any dread of actual cocrtion, so that repudiation, especially as regards debts of honor, is rarely heard of. But, it is urged, we do not apply this wholesome influence to the case of non-

paying states. The representative of Spain or of any other bankrunt and uncertificated country is received here with all the deference that could be paid to the most honest. He is admitted to the hospitality of the Queen and to the friendship of our Ministers even at the very time when he is declining to favor his creditors with an interview. Let these things be remedied, and the creditors say we shall soon hear of efforts to regain lost character .-Public opinion is the great safeguard for the or linary creditor, but it is one which the British Government denies to those who have claims on other countries. In the words of the parties by whom these views are put forward, foreign boudholders of all descriptions may say to our Government, " Give us this advantage, and we shall have little occasion to call for help. Treat the representatives of defaulting countries in the mode which you consider to be due to those who in common society have denied their debts-and, above all, their debts of honor-and we shall have litle cause for despair. Receive them on when you are compelled to have transactions ac paintance, and, above every consideration. do not let them sit down as guests at the table to the individual cheat, and the dishonored nation thus narquivocally reminded of its effort to purify its fame.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND MISS COUTTS.

From Murlisorough's eyes the streams of distage

The marriage of the Dake of Wellington now in his 72th year, to Miss Coutts heiress of cutting the harvest. prints as a "fixed feet," We are at a loss would induce a young woman to link herself out to its longest span. We hope for her consumption of this country from America | false notions of society will do towards coring the past year. Therefore, I assert rupting the soul and making the most serious the whole of Ireland upon her shoulders, - arms, with deep embroidery all round.

new there was no longer from for a compto- round sine: it was acquired by the first owner. distributed, and present necessities provided thise, and when the time for it had gone by, a He himself, when a young man, it will be for, without neglecting the care of the future. for a strength of the duties on corn I assert recollected, married a servant girl, one Susan The most moderate calculations estimate the and net revenue of the Post Office, and a servant girl, one Susan The most moderate calculations estimate the that I served your interest, and did that which Starkie, by whom he had three children-all sacrifices of the Treasury at 250,000,000f. for the general welfare of the country .- daughters. One of these married the Earl of until the next harvest. Suppose that France, But, gentlemen, it has been said, and papers Guilford, another the Manquis of Bute, and which appears to have been comparatively 601,007, and the net revenue to ESE.

Solution of a third Sir Francis Burdett. Miss Coults is a spared, should find herself at this moment in The cost of management was £1,125. which the language in plain English is, "These daughter of this last marriage, and of course a similar situation, how would our finances, the expenses of returned letters £ 10,150; the have served you in former times,— a grand daughter of the old banker. Courts the pressure of the various charges, other charges Liberals have helped having lost his wife in 1815, married, in three which stready exceed the revenue? We amount of gross postage upon foreign 1 to get rid of the links and fetters of religious months after her death Harriet Mellon, an ac- bleed ourselves at every vein to distribute a colonial letters for the year 1-16 amount derance; they have believed to shake off the trees of some celebrity, on whom he had few millions by way of indemnity to the innu- 1621,788. The estimated cost of cold is now done—that service is tendered, and with whom his relations were by no therefore, it is your interest now to turn means equivocal. He died about twenty what would it be, then, if individual misfor—that expenses of next.

Item of some celebrity, on whom he had be millions by way of indemnity to the multidated victims of the Loire, and to pay the in the colonies, paid by the Post Office and with whom his relations were by no labor of the needy part of the population.—

therefore, it is your interest now to turn

means equivocal. He died about twenty way of indemnity to the multidated victims of the Loire, and to pay the in the colonies, paid by the Post Office and any doubt that the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed."

The English residents at Shanghee have wervants who have done these things years ago; and as he had already made what tunes, instead of being counted by thousands, packet service was £120,086, and the 1, and code are to find others by whom he deemed an ample settlement upon his accomulated by millions ? What enables expresse £108,080. The gross revenued to creek a church, which will be the

kingdom. months the subject of unsparing ridicule in all , mained available. A portion has setted to The Inverness Contier gives the following :the prints of the British metropolis, Whig. Pory - reduce, by so much, the capital of the ablie | .- We have received the following information tion of edu ation. Centlemen, I am not here and Radical. The Duke cased little for that, debt. Thanks to such resources, the tax- from a source on which we can place the nthowever, but gave loose to his natural pro- payers have been relieved from the most reliance :- The Queen has taken Lagpensity for dissipation with so much carnes - demone imposts. In fact, when the anine gan from the Marquis of Abercorn for the ness that his career was soon brought to an 'declared itself, the Government was too to end, the weeping wislow was left with the dispose of about £3,000,000. The semander from the 1st of Aug, to the beginning of Sept. education as a great good in itself, and as She never married again, but, left all her ento show how deeply education is connected | condition of her taking the name of Courts. with liberty, call your attention for a moment. This is the lady who is about to become

This is, truly, what Byron calls " realing

long afflicted that town. The cellars is

From the London Daily News.

which typhus was generated are being clear ed of their wretched tenants, and the Irish who have no legal claim upon the local rates are being conveyed to their own conntry where the new law will afford them relief. On Friday and Saturday no fewer than 80 persons were summaned to the police office for having let their cellars to Irish immigrants, the said cellars being only about six feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, and the ceiling being about a foot to a foot and a half from the level of the street. Most of these cellars were situated in Lace-street, Midghall-street, and in the vicinity of that low and densely-populated part of the town. and it appeared that the fever had been, and still is, raging in nearly the whole of them, and that, not confining itself to the wretched occupants of the ground floor, it spread its ravages to those occupying the rooms above, and was rapidly consigning its victims to premature graves. In every one of those eighty should continue to be occupied after the first salutary work of laying additional information against other offenders; and he was informed, in reply, that the sanitary committee had fully made up their minds not to cease their exertions until they had first cleared, and then filled up with sand or other matter, so as to render uninhabitable at any future period, every one of these bot-beds of infection. The arrangements for conveying the paupers back to Ireland are now complete. The Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Belfast, Drogheda, Newry, and Dundalk steamers are under contract, and the printed forms of passes for the passengers portation of Irish from the Mersey. About 300 had sailed up to Saturday night. All of with reluctance so marked and decided that, were it not for the passing of the Poor Removals Bill doubtless (says the Liverpool Albion)

spend nothing among us; the consequence would almost seem to involve an unjust se- England upon any terms, and seemed to think the Nizam matters continued unsettly denied her obligations, while such states as they had been receiving here were amply Michigan, Mississippi, Indianna, and others, sufficient to banish from their minds every have absolutely triumphed in repudiation .- | vestige of love for fatherland. These twenty led States ?- There are the United States. To threaten the comparatively weak offender had, therefore, to be taken into custody and to visit Customere with Goolab Singh, and to pass by the federal government of brought before the police migistrate. The expressed a desire to make it his resident hand with Mr. Webster. This expressed opinion America (for a war against Mississippi and process of compelling to leave according to Sultan, Mahmond Khan, brother of Dost Perhaothers would be a war against the United the provisions of the new act, is the work of a mament. The relieving officer, who has been and we should therefore have no choice if in the habit of visiting their district, proves the requisition of the Spanish bondholders that they have been recipients of parish relief were heeded but to hold ourselves in readi- for one, two, three, or four months as the case Up to the 23rd May, when the last ac-s d, and ness to accord also a like step on behalf of the may be; Mr. Evans, of the parish office, deposes that he or she has reason to believe that such or such a place in Ireland has been the place of his or her birth. Then two warrants are signed, for which 2s in the shape of garded a concession to the English of adequate and the creditors single handed, and whether fees are payable by the parish into the borough fund; and while one of these warrants is detained here, in case proof of the pass being given may hereafter be required, the other is handed to the captain of the steamer. as his authority for keeping the pauper i custody on board until he or she is landed at the port nearest the place of birth. "The twenty recusants on Saturday (continues the Albion,) offered fifty reasons why they ought to be permitted to remain. One had a brother here, in a good line of business, and neither "kit, kin, nor relationship in any part of Ireland." Another had sons in America, from whom he expected a remittance in a day or two, that would take him across the Atlantic. A third would let his wife go to Ireland, but wanted himself to go into the interior of the country to cut the harvest. A fourth would break stones, sweep the streets, or do anything, however menial, rather than go back. A fifth did not know where she had been born : it might be Roscommon, or it might be Cork, or Clare, or Tipperary; she believed it was in some part of Ireland, but 'bad fack to her if she knew or cared where.'

Somebody had told her it was in Roscommon. but that somebody might be mistaken, and she would not 'father' herself upon that county by taking the oath, which merely deposes as to their birth-places; but a refusal of some are full at the shoulders and waist find en this kind does not vitible the law, for upon proof that they are recipients of parish relief hareges when worn over white have nevely and were born in Ireland, they can be shipped off notens votens. These were the sort of excuses made and reasons advanced. None materials the flounces are pinked in cr of them had any effect, except in the one ease where the fellow promised to earn money | are in large vandykes edged by a gilt by cutting the harvest, and permitted his wife ming or festonne with silk or worsted; fill be whole of them what they appeared to be igno-rant of, that the system of giving out-door reaching to the knee. Many dresses are much relief, as in England, was now in full opera- med with ribbon; deep fringes are as forms husiness matters; behave to them with civility | had long enough been a burden upon the industrious shop-keepers of Liverpool; and they according to the kind selected, and is ernally must go back that night, and be supported in worn for morning as for evening dress. have future by the Irish landlords. And, accordingly, that very night they set sail, along mantelets of the same, trimmed with with others, for Mayo, Rosenmmon, Caven, Louth, Dundalk, and Dingheda, Already the passing of the new Art has had another front breadths cut in deep vandykes, with and a very salutary effect, namely, it has caused a dimunition in the number of applicants for parish relief to the extent of 1,000; and it is believed that these 1,000 persons. seeing that if they remained, Ireland must be their destination the next week or fortnight, have suddenly discovered that they can work, and they have now decamped into the

THE RESOURCES OF ENGLAND.

interior of the country for the purpose of

From the Sicele. What is now passing in England proves that there are no eventualities which can peril the loune, divided by lace insertions, and tringlets repose of a nation when that nation obeys a with needs of peak or blue ribbon. Maritimwise and vigorous Government. The British of monshin, embaddered an erocket, are nation is smitten with one of those calamities med with frills, edged with valenciente of which there have been no examples since simple festomes. Mantelets chales are the the famines of the middle ages. England has ed of two deep points, bollowed out a The once, provisions procured, bread and money

SIR ROBERT PREL'S SPEECH TO THE | so base and unworthy a feeling. You may | long, having in a few years again, entered finances. For the last four years, since the agement. This amount includes £190,431 the bonds of matrimony with the Duke St. | commercial and administrative reforms arrow- | for postage stemps sold by the London District have animated those men who have served Albans, a young nobleman of two or three plished by Sir R. Peel, the receipts have annu-you in past times will be likely to animate and twenty, of high rank, being related to ally exceeded the expenses. This excess, such and paid in 1816 amounted to 7,821,882, toyaly itself, and of a very badly filled purse, since 1812, has risen to £10,000,000. So that and the value of such orders was £14,115,153. being the poorest man in his rank in all the the Government has saved, during the period The amount of commission received for money of prospecity, a sum which exactly represents orders £58,530. The expense of the money This match very unsuitable in point of years | the amount of the sacrifices row imposed upon order office in the United Kingdom for the for the gentle Harriet was not only " fat and the Treasury by the distress of Ireland. We year amounted to £28,174.

fair" but " forty" and the rise, was for many | de not mean to say that this excess has re- Viete or Hen Manuser to Scottano.

> Foreign School Society, which has done much | fitte of Duchess of St. Albans and £90,000 a of the expense will be covered by the sam of Her Majesty, it is understood, will visit inclosely connected with the liberties-the in- ormous estate to Miss Augelina Burdett, one large augmentations in the public receives, and doman Canal from Fort William.' Nothing, creased liberties of this country. And let me, of the grand children of her first hurband, on real savings in the administrative services, the we trust, will occur to interfere with these English Government has not ceased to in case, arrangements. The royal visit will afford in its defensive foces. Even at this mountly it demands for 1817, 1500 seamen and 1200 loyal subjects in the Highlands, and the proartillers men more than in 1836. If the builstates where there prevails the utmost freedom | the tender passion tough."-Richmond Whig. get of 1836 be compared with that of 1847, it military establishment, and effective taval Liverpool is at last being purific tof the about 13,600,000f. masses of poverty and disease that have too The Army, which cost, in 1836, £1,106,-

£6,810,071. The Navy, which was reluced of £1,151,911, will spend £2,676,127. The lother British Sovereign has since penetrated means of defence and aggression places at the into our northern region. Mary found the disposal of Great Britain, have, then, been gates of Inversess Castle closed against ber placed upon a most formillable footing. Her military hudget has risen from 203,000,000f. to 130,000 cenf.; it equals, or nearly quals to the Crown. Queen Victoria has fallen on

On presenting the budget for the ver 1847, account a probable diminution in the summit the receipts have not decreased in Esland, that, contrary to general expectation they rather advanced than otherwise during the away the most miserable of the cultiviors of the soil in their dilapidated hovels. - p sum up-the crisis over, England will find et national debt brought back to the point at which it stood ten years ago. But she will re in the profit secured by the suppression of socia 20 or 30 operous taxes—a profit which cannot be estimated at less than 250,000,000f per The storm will have left no trace on the fruitful soil. Great Britain having a contantly available balance of 225,000,000f. Treasury, will be able to wait events in pose We reserve the admiration which is de from usin the name of M. Gaizot and bare leagues for the day when they shall placed us in a similar position.

INDIA AND CHINA. THE OVERLAND MAIL -The Calcutty the 3rd June arrived on Tuesday. Ind the only ed tranquil. From the British possession authors piece of intelligence given as news in the zation of Conficentigration of Ceylon, leties of of the legislative council. In the ter-The supreme government of India. From the war, of which he was formerly the gover r rences Dist had returned to his capital. His di with the Ghitzee chiefs had been arrang actory, Canton, all business remained suspense much had hierarded the governor. Krying; for his second concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty; especially in so far se relands for dwellings, warehouses, &c , on the flo nan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factors and space for the formation of a cemetry at Whympon. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for there purposes, had been obiged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances, a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The Pluto was stationed opposite the British factory, and the Scout was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city. In the Indian Archipelago affairs are proceeding in a satisfactor, manner. The lately-appointed consul and ejomia-sioner, Mr. Brooke, left Siggapore on the 17th of May, in the steamer Nemesis, for Sarania and Brune, where he negotiated an advantageous treaty with the Sultan Cmar Ali, who, tracther with his chiefe, is said to be actuated by the most friendly desposition towards the English. Theome measure he may be supposed to feel the effects of our projected settlement on Pulo Labuan, for the flag of Great Britain is already there unjer the protection of a ship of war. The Illanum irates,

formerly so daring and adventurous, not slink about secretly, and perform their achievements in FASHIONS FOR AUGUST .- The elfeme warmth of the weather during the last Bonth has rendered all the lighter materials of dress very fashionable; bareges and mousselijes de soie, and Nankin de soie, are prevailing fivorites; the corsages vary to suit the three deep tucks on the skirt, but it over colored skirts they are with flounces; it con; those of barege or mousseline do soie rushes are also (ashionable; they shou the richest as well as the simplest ormal country and morning wear, many dresses, have if of jaconet or brillarte, the trimming the valenciennes. Some redingotes hav hich are edged with ginn and confined down buttons; the reverse of the body form ! behind, vandyked and finished in a si manner. Some little change is appearing in the form of bonnets in Paris. The upper the of the front is very open, and meets tulle. chia with the brides; crape lace, crin, and straw and embroidered mustins will time for the present the materials in Sisson, use .- Choux willets made of pinked form a novel style of trimming. Lithon honnels are pretily ornamented with a faof black lace, confined at the side by Autumnal fruits are often used on si-Elegant capotes are made of organity size by means of a very deep lace.

Post Orrice. - By a return of the Tibe cost of management, for the year 1816, we late, find that the gross revenue amounted to 112. net ther service is to be performed." I do daughters, he left the whole of his enormous be daughters, he left the whole of his enormous property valued at 490,000 per annum, to his be deed to be property valued at 490,000 per annum, to his provident economy which she has introduced, £283,772, and the nel produce to £6,181 177, within the dominions of the Emperor of for some years, into the management of her after deducting £99,291 for the costs of first.

shooting season. The Court will remain there

verness on her way to Dunrobin, the second

week in September, coming down the Caleunbounded gratification to all the Queen's posed route will enable Her Majesty to see some of the finest scenery in the Highlands .will be found that the resource applied to the We may anticipate for the royal party a magniticent 'gathering of the clans.' Since the service of Great Britain, are now increased by days of the Fiery Cross, no such rallying-ary has been heard as the name of the Queen, and from Ben Nevis to Ben More, in Assynt, the 133, sees its expenses estimated, for D17, at | whole population will be poured forth to cheer every step of the royal progress. It is now ten years ago to an expenditure of £4,0%, 130. two hundred and eighty-five years since Mary will cost £7,561,127. The ordnance, intend Queen of Scots, visited Inverness, and no entrance; for the Earl of Huntly had then organised a powerful confederacy in opposition calmer and happier days. All gates will be thrown open on her approach, and from hall houses of persons concerned in the murder the English Chancellor of the Exempter, and cottage-from Dunrobin Castle down to more clear-sighted or more sincere in : i res- the meanest but on the mountain side-there Major. By this energetic conduct be inpect than our Minister of Finance, tom into will be heard only one voice of generous loyalty and affection. The shooting-lodge of the of receipts; he did not deem it possib? that Marquis of Abercorn stands on the margin of during a year of famine, the public evenne | Loch Laggan at Ardvreckie, on the property could maintain itself at the same leve. He of Cludy Macpherson. 'The scale on which would not, however, have shoul in ned of this lodge is erected,' says the author of the He of Cludy Macpherson. 'The scale on which pretexts if he had been willing to hive re- statistical account, 'may be inferred from the course to that pitiful quackery so much bused fact that it is taxed for sixty windows.' The in this country; every one knows, in fal, that interior accomposition is of the most splendid description, and Mr. Edwin Landseer, in one of his visits to the north, graced the walls of some of the rooms with the fruits of his inimthat, itable genius. The situation of the lodge, and months of January and February, an that, itable genius. The situation of the ludge, and even in Ireland, deposits in the savings banks the whole of the neighborhood, is picturesque was increasing when famine was sweeping and romantic in the highest degree. Prince Albert will also have ample scope for his favorite field sports. In addition to Laggan the Marquis of Abercorn possesses the adjoining ground of Glensheiro, the property of Evan Baillie, Esq., on which there is also a handsome lodge. The extent of his Lordships Highland shootings may be gathered from the fact that the rental is nearly 2000 per annum. the deer forest alone being let tor £1,362."

THE OREGON TERRITORY .- A curious fact transpired at the Glasgow elections. Mr. McGregor, of the board of trade, one of the candidates, stated that at the time our ambassador at Washington, the hon. Mr. Pakenham, refused to negotiate on the 49th parallel of north latitude as the basis of a treaty, and when by that refusal a danger of rupture between Great Britain and America became really imminent, Mr. Daniel Webster, formerly Secretary of State to the American government wrote a letter to Mr McGregar, in which he strongly deprecated Mr. Pakenham's conduct, which, if persisted in, and adopted at home, would, to a certainty embroil the the Government money, amounting to more had, countries, and suggested an equitable comnorth- of an adjustment Mr. McGregor sent the letisposed ter to Land John Russell, who gave Mr. Mcwest it is reported that Colonel Lawrence hu had Gregor permission to intimate to Earl Aberdeen that he, Lord John Russel, quite agreed of a statesman in opposition doubtless reliered Earl Aberdeen of any apprehension of censure from that quarter; but Mr. McGregor claims for himself and Lord John Russel the merit of having thereby contributed essentially to preserve the peace of the world.

Liverpool Times. Party Loss of a Secusion at Secusion BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES .- The Sovereign steamer, proceeding from Brisbane to Sidney, was wrecked off Anuty Point, Moreton Bay, on the 11th March, and forty-four souls perished. The captain and a few others on board were the only persons saved. The vessel was a total wreck, hardly one plank or beam remaining entire. The wreck, of the hull was sold by auction for £14 10s. The total loss of property is estimated at nearly £20,000; the notes and money aboard are said to have exceeded the sum of £2000.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A BELGIAN COAL MINE .- On the night of the 16th inst., destructive fire broke out on the premises connected with the Marihaye Coal Works, near Seraing. It originated in the engine room near the mouth of the port, and rapidly spread, catching in its progress and burning the ladders and ropes which served for descending into the coal-pit, and thus cutting off for the time all means of escape for one hundred and sixty-four workmen who were at work therein. At the first signal of smoke which came down the mouth of the pit, the workmen immediately rushed to the ladders, but the foremost, after ascending them a short distance, were either suffocated and fell dead to the ground, or killed by the fall of burning materials from the top of the shaft. The fire was, after great efforts, mastered, and a descent into the pit made, when a most frightful sight presented itself. The dead, the dying and the wounded, lay all scattered about the place. Forty-one dead bodies were taken hiais, whilst others are tight and stright; out of the pit, and thirty-one alive, but most of them badly wounded. Search was being made for the remainder.

> On the 22J of June, a terrible fire broke out n Russia, which entirely destroyed 196 houses

It is reported that Lord Palmerston has decided on recommending the despatch of an accredited agent of Madagascar, for the purpose of restoring friendly relations with the

On Thursday fifty-three railway bills received the myal assent; these, with the 136 previously sanctioned, make 189 railway bills athletic, well proportioned, with a fine benewhich have during the present session received

The average daily number of persons employed on public works in Ireland, for the week ending 10th July last, was 36,952 and the total expense £12,556. In the preceding week the number was 40,605, and the expense

The whole of the railway from Warsaw to the frontier of Austria, is about to be opened for traffic. It will place Warsaw in communication with the great lines of Prussia and

In a few years travellers will be able to proeeed by railway from Moscow and St. Petersburg to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The Gazette of Friday contains the official announcement that Lord Morpeth has been

Soulie, is just recovering from an illness which for a long time threatened to put a period to Fifteen vessels freighted with Indian corn, which is now a mere drug in the market, arrived in port since our last, an interval of

The eminent French author, Frederick

An additional Government steamer has been stationed on the west coast of Ireland, for the purpose of putting a stop to the acts of piracy which have been so much the fashion of

A Royal Ordonnance prolongs till the 31st if January next, the laws of the 23th of January and 21th of February last, relative to the importation and transport of Corn in France.

The Atlus, speaking of the reported mariage of the Duke of Wellington and Miss

The English residents at Shanghee have

ARRIVAL FROM SANTA FE.

Surprise of some of Col. Easton's men - Their defeat - Another Conspirary discovered - Defeat of Lieut. Brown-Skirmish between Major Edmonson and the Mexicans-Defeat

Another party of volunteers has returned Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe. They rrived on the 6th instant, and left Santa on the 5th of last month. From Mr. Isaae McCarty, of the firm of Bullard, tlook & Co., traders to Mexico and Chihuahua, the following interesting information is derived. When Mr. McCarty arrived at Bayes, 75 miles this side of Santa Fe, he learned that

information had been received there on the 5th, that Lt. Brown attached to Captain Horina's company of volunteers, with several of his men, had been killed at a small place about 15 miles from Bagos. That officer, with McClenahan and Quisenberry, and a Mexican guide, left camp in pursuit of persons who had stolen horses from them. They did not return; and on the 5th of July information was received from a Mexican woman that they had been murdered and their bodies

Maj. Edmonson, on receiving the news, ook measures to avenge their death. He narched with some 60 men, and a howitzer, against the town where the enormities were committed, and discovered that the inhabitants were flying to the mountains. He commanded them to stop, but as they did not do so, he fired upon them, killing six, wounding several others, and taking forty or fifty prisoners .-From some of the prisoners it was ascertained that the bodies of two of the Americans were burnt, but that the body of Lt. Brown who had the emblem of the cross on his neck and was supposed from the circumstance, to be a Catholic, was hid in the mountains, where it was afterwards found. All the were burned to the ground, by order of the duced a confession from some of them, that there was another conspiracy on foot to bring about a massacre and revolution at Taos and engagement at the Red River canon, were found at this place, showing some of the in-

Lieutenant Larkin, and privates Owens, Wright, Mason, and Witkinson, belonging to grazing party of Lt. Col. Willock's battalion, were surprised about day-light on the morning of the 6th July, and killed.

Lieut. Brown, whose murder by the Mexicans we have announced above, was a son of Robert T. Brown, of Perry county, in this State. Young McClenahan, was from Ste. Genevieve; and young Quisenberry was a volunteer from this county, the son of Mr. J. T. Quisenberry. The news will fall with a crushing weight upon his parents-for he was a young man of excellent qualities, and greatly beloved by those who knew him .-His return had been looked for for some time, and trusting that he had escaped from all the dangers of the service in which he had been engaged, we learn that his mother, with all a mother's care for her children, had prepared his room for him, even in the most minute particulars necessary for his comfort. Alas, it is one of the hardships of the state of war, that the best arranged plans are suddealy changed, and the house of feasting too historian with ability and fairness. Sir Isaac frequently converted into the bouse of

Mr. McCarty met the first train of Government wagons about one hundred miles from Santa Fe. Lient. Love, who has charge of than \$300,000, was met at upper Semirome fantry on the Arkansas. A few days previous to this meeting Col. Easton's command, while some of his men were employed in getting wood on the opposite side of the river, they were completely surprised by a party of Camanche Indians, by whom eight of their number were killed and three wounded. One of the wounded was scalped alive, and was found in this situation by those who were sent to relieve them. He stated, that he was scalped by a white man; that he begged for his life, telling him that he had a family decondentation him for sunner; but that the that he did not care a d-m. We regret our not being able to state the names of the persons killed and wounded, or the company o which they belonged. It may be two or three days before we have this information Licut. Simpson, of Major Clark's Artillery Battalion, was left at Council Grove, on his way home .- St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.

FERDINAND BROCK TUPPER'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK.*

From the Church of England Journal.

The little island of Guernsey has ever roved to be a soil of prolific heroes. Admiral Lord de Saumarez, General Le Marchant, killed at Salamanca; Major General Tupper, (who, amongst other gallant services, gained for the Marines both their "Royalty" and their "Laurel" at the battle of Bunker's Hill,) and far from least, though now-for excellence put last,—our present theme, Sir Isaac Brock:—these, all honorable names, connected with each other by birth, or marriage, and belonging to the highest insular families, form a notable illustration of this remark. That the Sarnians are as loyal as they are brave, is equally a truth, and quite as well evidenced-not merely by the privileges conceded to their "Holy Isle," in consequence of its adherence to the fugitive Stuart in years gone by : not chiefly by the enthusiasm wherewith Guernsey received, for the first time since King John, the gracious visit of royalty last August; but even more by the patriotic exploits of its children, and the records of their life-long service for their country and their sovereign.

Among such records we are this day glad o introduce to our readers the interesting, and -viewed in a Colonial, or more properly, a Canadian light-we had almost said the national memoir, now lying amongst our papers | belonging to the Royal Artillery, was als for review.

Sit Isaac Brock was one of those noble Inglo-Saxons, whereof our empire may well he proud. In stature six feet two, erect, volunce in his face and an engaging frankness in his manners, he stond a soldier and a gentleman; and the wild red Indians, whom his Tecumseh to be the mouthniece of their natural taciturnity, could not help yielding to our stalwarth British General their epigrammatic homage, in a long-drawn "Ho-v-o-e! his is a man !" p. 262.

Of Brock's character, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger, let the fol-

lowing trait bear witness: p. 5. "When, as a young man, he joined the 49th, the peace of the regiment was disturbed hy one of those vile pests of society, a confirmed duellist. Brock soon proved to his henther captain, who took advantage of being a dead shot, that he was neither to be bullied nor intimidated; and the result was a chalappointed Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding longe from the latter, which was promptly accepted. On the ground, Captain Brock, who was very tall and athletic, observed that producing a handkerchief, insisted on firing This the duellist positively deconduct of a very young mon, from the pre sence of one with whom all intercourse had been difficult and dangerous."

attaches to high personal character, ramifying sired. to subordinates in the absence of the principal, we must refer our readers to an interesting anecdote respecting "impossibilities," in pp. 258, 259, and regret that the extract would unfortunately full of patients, was in great attend. e too long for our columns.

The principal military exploits of Sir Isaac Brock are the capture of Detroit and the viclory at Queenston. Of the former, the Geneserve to show its extraordinary character: p. 269.

* The Life and Correspondence of Major Gens' urral Sir Jesoc Brook, K. R. Edited by his no phew, Ferdinand B. Topper, Esq. Secord Edition. Simpkin & Murshall, London, 1817. 1 vol. pp. 494.

" Head Ouarters.

Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812. § "I hasten to lay before your Excellency the capture of this very important post; 2,500 troops have this day surrendered prisoners of war, and about 25 pieces of onlance have been taken without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. I had not more than 700 troops including militia, and about 600 Indians, to accom-

plish this service." In fact, of regular troops, Brock had at his disposal only 330 men; and yet with these and a guerilla, did our well-named "hero of Upper Canada" venture to attack twenty-five hundred Americans, shut up in a fortress deemed impregnable! In explication of the miracle of success, it may be as well to state, that the gallant hearing of our hero and his hand was so invincible in very looks, that the craven garrison of Detroit surendered without a shot. The picture of this incident is complete, when we find the conquerer writing home from the battle field in these short but pregnant words :-

My dear Brothers and Friends-Rejoice at my good furture, and join me in prayers to Heaven. I send you a copy of my hasty note to Sir George. Let me hear that your are all united and happy."

Assuredly, most beautiful traits of characer lie hid in those few words, written at such time. Gratitude to God and love to man warmed the hero's heart even in the first flush of his splendid achievement.

The victory at Queenston was an equally gallant affair, though dearly gained by the death of the victor. He was shot while leading his men against the enemy; in the beauiful words of Mrs. Hemans-He bleeds, he falls, his death-bed is the field;

His dirge the trumpet, and his bier the shield; His clusing eyes the beam of valor speak-The flush of ardour lingers on his check : Screne he lifts to Heaven those closing over, Then for his country breather a prayer, and dies.

Among the many marks of appreciation wherewith in life or in death Sir Isaac was rewarded, the following may be looked upon Bagos. Some articles of property lost in the Brock attained the dignity of a monument in St. Paul's many more have gained the Knight hood of the Bath; some few besides Sir Isaac habitants, at least, were participants in that have had columns and towers erected in their nonor; and several have, from time to time, eatned pensions and grants of land for their surviving relatives; but of how few can such an evidence as this be brought of their general fame and appreciation! "Such was the esteem," says Mr. Tupper

a. 342, "in which Sir Isaac Brock was held by the enemies of his country, (for he had or could have no personal enemics.) that Major General Van Rensselaer (the American and conquered commander) in a letter of condoence, informed Major General Sheaffee (who after the death of Brock, led the victorious little band,) that immediately after the funeral solemnities were over on the British side compliment of minute guns would be paid to the hero's memory on theirs! Accordingly, the cannon of Fort Niagara was fired, as mark of respect due to a brave 'enemy.' "-Since Marcellus and Archimedes, we suppose such a compliment to be unprecedented.

To bring those remarks to a conclusion-Mr. F. B. Tupper has done the work of a biographer without any undue partiality for his illustrious relative, and the work of an Brock is not now like the " multante Agamemnona," who might indeed have lived brave, but have long since died without distinction. Venerated by those be governed, full of honors from his king, his country, and his very enemies, Sir Isaac Brock, until recently, nevertheless, has lacked the "vates sacer;" and now to fill this need, a talented and amiable relative has reared a literary trophy to the hero of our Upper Canada."

BRITISH WHIG

"Oplfer per Orbem Dicor." KINGSTON, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1847.

COUNTRY LETTERS SINCE OUR LAST.

R., River Trent; R. C., Montreal; J.

letices of Births charged 2s. 6d. Marriages : DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

O UNWARDS OF TWENTY HOUSES BURNT.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston o Wednesday afternoon last, by which upw ards of twenty families were rendered houseless. The fire took place in the very heart of the city, at the corner of Princess and Wellington treets; and being in the centre of business, the louses rented well, although all of them were wooden tenements in a greatly dilapidated condition. The flames were first seen to burs forth in the rear of a Baker's shop in Wellington Street, and in less than an hour, all the wooden buildings in Wellington street, all those in Queen street, and all those in Princess street were entirely destroyed; the fire being stayed by the brick house of Mrs. Talbot, in Princess street, the fire-proof warehouses of J. Watkins & Co., and the brick house occupied by the Upper Canada Bank Agency .-But for these buildings the whole block would have been burnt up, so furiously did the fire

The Kingston Fire Department were early | Ser .on the spot, consisting of the Victoria Fire Company, the Great Western Fire Company, and the Hook & Ladder Company, under the direction of Mr. L'Estage, Chief Engineer. No. 1 Fire Company's Engine was prevented from being present and useful, by reason of its worthlessness; the Firemen, however, attended in full numbers. The Military Engine exceedingly efficient, and rendered the greatest assistance. A large party of the 46th Regiment, under command of Col. Garratt, kept the ground, and protected the property rescued from pillage or destruction. The Mayor, the several members of the Corporation, wisdom secured to our alliance, with the noble | the Magistrates, and a vast number of Mititary Officers were also present, and personally

contributed to stay the progress of the flames. From the commencement it was clearly seen that all the wooden buildings must go and the efforts of the Fire Department were entirely directed to stay the fire at the proper places, which we are happy to say was quite defended Mr. Watkin's buildings; and the ters were ready with their puncheons, and a

The old Mansion House Hotel, now occudanger of being consumed; being next door to Mrs. Talbot's, and having its rear buildines extending into the midst of the flames. ral's short note to Sir George Provost, will The sick were early removed, and the weather being warm, the removal was attended with more inconvenience than dunger; the Hospital Furniture was also removed; but the soldiers worked well, and by staying the fire at Mrs. Talbot's and Mr. Watkin's, the Hospital was saved.

The names of all the sufferers we cannot learn, the buildings burnt being very densly populated; but those we recollect are Mr. John George, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Mr. Spankie, Mr. A. Smythe, Mr. Gillard, Mr. White, and Mr. Elmer. Mr. McConnell lost a house, and Mr. Harnell lost mother, both well rented; but the rest of the property belonged to the estates of the late J. S. Cartwright and Robt. Drummond, Esquires; and the ground being more valuable, than oven rented as it was, but little loss occurs. We are also happy to state, that owing to prompt and able assistance, the greatest portion of the sufferers' goods and furniture were saved; so that the rendering them houseless and out of business was the greater portion of their loss. The city will indeed be a gainer; for the buildings had long been a disgrace to the place, and the burnt part when rebuilt, we hope, will prove an ornament.

The greatest order was preserved at the fire, the Fire Companies and others worked well; and all have to congratulate themselves, on the fact of this fire, ever expected, having occurred during the day time.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

We give below the latest news from Mexico. Three weeks ago the United States papers were filled to repletion with bombastic accounts of "the Triumphs of the American Auns," General Scott in the Halls of the Montezumas," " Another Great Victory," &c. &c. - while after all, it is quite questionable, whether the mighty General has advanced from Puebla. The American papers are still looking out for "Glorious News," but we shall be greatly mistaken if the matter be not settled hy negotiation. One of the New York papers mentions as fact, that "Peace Commissioners have been appointed."

Disrovery of Secret Correspondence between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna. -- Santa Anna's

A letter in the New Orleans La Potrio. dated at Tampico, August 6, states that letters received there say that Scott began is march to the Capital on the 5th, without doubt. One of these letters also says that two days ago the advanced Mexican guard intercepted a private correspondence between Santa Anna and Gen. Scott, in which the latter had written that he had commenced withdrawing the troops from Perote. This disclosure produced a general excitement, and to calm the populace it became necessary for Santa Anna to make a public manifesto, de. claring that his policy was only a ruse by

which he hoped to surround Gen. Scott. A letter in the La Potria dated at Tampio on the 9th, states that the vemilo has appeared in its worst form among the Americans, and already great mortality prevailed; that a person arrived there on the 8th, from the City of Mexico, who states that the preparations of Gen. Scott do not indicate an advance on the first of August as reported; nor was it believed he would advance with the force he bad. The letter adds that the news concerning the interception of Gen. Scott's correspondence is

THE HEALTH OF KINGSTON AND THE COUNTRY ROUND .- The health of this neighberhood we still regret to say, does not prove. The mortality among the Emigrants at the Hospital and Sheds is not quite so great as it was; but both town and country are very sickly, the country, it possible, more so than the town. Men's opinions are much divided as to the fact of the fever now raging in the adjoining townships being the Ship Fever, imported at Quebec; or whother it is not a species of Typhus Mitior, or Lake Fever. occasioned by the lowering of the water in the fisheau franal during the present menth in order that the necessary repairs may be properly effected. Certain it is that along the Eighteen Mile Bosh to Brewers' Mills, and on the other side of the Canal, in Storrington, where few or no Emigrants bave gone, the fever is most prevalent and fafal. Several most valuable lives have been lost to the town during the past week ; but infinitely more in the country round. We can look forward to the coming cold weather as the only stay to

THE MACNETIC TELEGRAPH. The conductor of the Station here acts very liberally to the Press. A full report of the markets at New York, Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal was offered to us on Wednesday last! but having just gone to press, it was unfortunately of no use: We should be happy to oblige the public with Telegraph Reports of the Markets, but the obligation must be mutual. We will publish them, but the public must pay for them, whether subscribers tothe British Whig, or not.

the prevailing disease.

THE LATE RIOT. To the Editor of the British Whig.

I perceive in your last publication-a letter addressed to the editor of the Toronto Herald by Captain Twohy of the steamboat Princess Royal, in which he states that a conversation took place between him, Mr. Greer and myself, when it was agreed that it was not advisable that Captain Twohy should go before the magistrates to give evidence concerning the late riot on board that vessel. Permittines through your Journal, to correct a misapprehension into which Captain Tuohy appears by his letter, to have fallen. I was requested by Mr. Greer to attend on the part of Mr. Bethune at the investigation which Captain Twohy mentions; and previous to doing so went on board the steamboat Princess Royal to ascertain what Captain Twohy and his officers could prove. A conversation then occurred between Captain Twohy, Mr. Green and myself, in which I stated my advice and opinion to be, that although from want of evidence there appeared to be no probability of procuring the commitment of any of the riotsuccessful. The Victoria Engine preserved ers, yet that Captain Twohy and his officers Mrs. Talbot's house; the Military Engine should attend the investigation to state what they knew of the affair, and show, that on the Great Western Engine, excellently well part of Mr. Bethune and his people, there worked by mere boys, not only saved the was no disposition to avoid inquiry into the western side of Wellington street from the truth. Captain Twohy, however, appeared flames (on fire three times,) but actually pre- unwilling to attend before the magistrates, to stand at twelve paces was not to meet his served the new frame house of Mr. Kane, and one of his officers declared that he would antagonist on anything like equal terms, and wheelright, at one extremity of the scene of not go. Afterwards, when the magistrates destruction, who in building in this dangerous were assembled, and the Mayor of Kingston clined, and being in consequence soon after neighborhood, had the precaution to face the had stated to them the object for which the compelled to leave the regiment, the officers danger with a brick gable. Being in the meeting had been called, and neither Captain were thus relieved, by the firm and resolute day time, a tolerably fair number of the Car- Twohy nor any of his offcors appeared, I requested Mr. Greet to write to Captain good supply of water was the consequence. Twohy requesting him to come with his off-For a good specimen of the influence which although not quite so quick as could be de- cers before the magistrates; Mr. Greet did so, and the Mayor caused his note to be seat by a constable to Captain Twohy who repied as the General Military Hospital, and turned for answer that he was not prepared to

I have to apologise for obtruding on the public any further notice of an affair with which they are already no doubt sufficiently . wearied, but I do not wish by remaining atlent to popear to sanction any errogeous states. ment concerning this much misrepresented.

1 am, Sir, your obedient sorvant : 17 J. J. BURROWSE. Kingston, 25th August, 1847.

occourtance.