

men engaged in the northern manufactories, and from their own observations, that public subscriptions are quite inadequate for the relief of the distressed. In answer to some applications on the subject, from the Committee at Lloyd's, Mr. Peel, it is said, advises them not to make any attempts at raising a new subscription, as the Government have determined to adopt a more extensive and efficacious measure."

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

In the last Session of the General Assembly, the sum of £1000 was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of importing two or three thorough bred Horses, for the improvement of the breed in this Province.—At the request of His Excellency, a Gentleman, well known as one of the best Judges of a horse in England, undertook to make these purchases for the Province. In executing this commission, he has been highly fortunate; and the Province is much indebted to him and to His Excellency for the trouble they have taken on the occasion.—We have now the pleasure to state, that the following Hores and Mares have arrived, in excellent condition, in the Brig Margaret, from London.—

1st. The Stag, a thorough bred bay Horse, without white, 15 hands, one inch and a half high, bred by Lord Stradbroke, of the best South Country blood, foaled in 1819, got by Sorcerer, out of Jerboa. This Horse is very strong, and is allowed to be the finest, best shaped, and handsomest horse of his year—and while on the turf, both at Lord Stradbroke's and Lord G. Cavendish's, highly distinguished himself.

2d. Randolph, a thorough bred dark chesnut Colt, three years old, without white, except a star on the forehead, sixteen hands high.—This Horse is of the best North Country blood, bred by Lord Fitzwilliam, got by Magistrate, out of Sally, has great substance and as fine shape and action as can be seen.

3d. A very fine half-bred Horse of the Cleaveland breed, full sixteen hands high with lofty action, and great bone and muscle, and particularly clean in the leg.

4th. A thorough bred bay Mare three years old, bred by Mr. Prendergast, in Ireland, got by Rainbow out of Jean-

nette, one of the best Mares of her day, and the Dam of Lord Palmerstone's Biondetta, own sister to this Mare.—Rainbow is now in France and is so capital a Horse, that many Mares have been sent this year from England to be covered by him, and return home to foal: Four Thousand Guineas have been offered for him to return to England.—This Mare is stinted to Smolensko.

5th. A thorough bred bay Mare, 15 hands and a half high, without white, bred by Mr. Tomas Hinder, foaled in 1821, stinted to Richard; decidedly the best horse in England of his day.

A correct Pedigree being of first-rate importance on the formation of a new Stud: the Gentleman, who purchased these Horses, has taken much pains in that particular, and has himself traced the Pedigree of each Horse, as far back as the reign of Charles II.

We shall insert a copy of the Pedigree of these Horses in our paper next week.

We have been informed that this Gentleman has also sent out, belonging to himself, for sale, a very fine thorough bred bay Horse, named Imperial, bred by Mr. Northey, got by Gohanna, out of Ralphini, and foaled in 1822, and also a thorough bred bay Mare, 4 years old bred by J. Ashley, Esq. Adstone Hall, got by Friday, out of Champion Mare.—This mare is stinted to Rubens, the sire of more good racers than any other Horse—himself 16½ hands high, with the power and substance of a waggon Horse.—Application may be made at the Government-House Stables, by any person wishing to purchase the two last Horses.

LIEUT. COLONEL FRANCIS BROOKE.

Lieut. Col. Francis Brooke (who died recently at his house in Clonnervy, county of Cavan, Ireland, after a severe and tedious illness,) entered the service, on the 29th April, 1791, as an Ensign in the 4th (King's Own) regiment of Foot, was promoted on 3d June, 1794 to a Lieutenancy, and obtained, on the 16th Aug. 1797, a company. He was advanced, on the 14th August, 1804, to a Majority, and appointed, on the 14th Feb. 1811, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the same corps. He had the honour to command the gallant King's Own, at Corunna, Badajoz, Talavera, Albuera, Pyrennees, Nivelle, Nive, Salamanca,

Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Toulouse, and after the surrender of Paris, he accompanied his regiment to America, with the army under the command of Maj. Gen. Ross, and commanded it in the battles of Washington and New Orleans, at which latter place he was wounded.

Upon peace being made with America, the 4th regiment embarked with others for England, where they arrived in time to receive orders to proceed, without disembarking, to join the army at Brussels, then under the command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington; which, by forced marches, arrived in time on the plains of Waterloo to share the glories obtained there by the British arms. Lieut. Col. Brooke remained in the command of his regiment until the general peace, and subsequently till the year 1818, when his gallant corps was ordered to the West Indies, he obtained leave of absence; and ultimately sold out of the army in 1820, after a most active and arduous service of twenty-nine years and upwards. During the period of ten years that he had the honour to command that gallant regiment, he was looked up to and adored by his officers and all who knew him, and revered and respected as a father by his men. As a proof of the estimation in which he was held by his own corps, they, upon his selling out of the army in 1820, presented him with a most costly and magnificent cup, as a token of their esteem and regard for him. His death which took place in the 56th year of his age, is to be attributed entirely to the arduous service he underwent in the earlier part of his life. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier that served under him, and embalmed in the fond recollection of a large circle of relatives and friends.—*London paper.*

SUMMARY.

In the night of the 14th July, the Chasseurs of the 7th battalion of infantry, in garrison at Lisbon, whose regiment is believed to be opposed to the present system, killed two chasseurs of another corps, whose opinions were different from theirs.

A letter from Paris states that all the allied Powers have sanctioned the new Portuguese charter, and have also notified the Spanish government not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

Letters from the frontiers of Spain, of the 22d July, states that at Saragossa Liberals and the Absolutists have come to blows, and when the accounts left it was not known which party had got the victory.

The treaty, fixing the boundaries between

Russia and Norway, has at length been ratified. The rivers Passo and Jacob will henceforward form the boundary.

Constantinople, July 23.—This city is far from being tranquil, since the great event of the 15th June. The Sultan, the Grand Vizier, the officers of State, are encamped in the public square, and are protected by a powerful train of artillery, against such popular commotions and reactions as may manifest themselves. The Mufiti and other heads of religion are incessant in their prayers; and all the insignia of the Mahometan belief are displayed around the Sultan, in order to enforce upon the people, that the changes that have been effected do not, in any respect, alter the ancient faith of the Prophet.

The news received from Adrianople and from Asia Minor speaks a great deal about the profound impression produced by the revolution of the 15th. It appears, that the men of religion, the Mufiti, the Imams, are opposed to the new organization of the troops after the European mode, and have been sadly affected by the massacres of the capital. It is now the 20th day since the revolution, and the massacres are still going on.

A memorial is prepared and is now in course of signature, to be presented to the Lords of his Majesty's treasury, praying for a loan upon the Leeds and Halifax road and its branches, and upon the Bramley and Shipley road, in the view of providing employment for the poor.

Skipper completed his task of walking from Worcester to Bridgnorth and back, (a distance of sixty miles,) for six successive days with tolerable ease, though the heat of the wheater was against him.

A machine has recently been invented, and patents obtained for it, which at once performs all the various operations for converting rough sawn boards and completely finished flooring. It reduces the board to an uniform breadth, planes it, cuts the groove on the one side, and works the feather or tongue on the other; it also removes the superfluous thickness from a sufficient portion of that part of the board which is destined to become the under side of the floor, and even takes off a minute portion of the aris, that the joints may enter with more facility in laping it down; the whole being executed in a superior manner, and, as may readily be imagined, with much more accuracy than if performed by the most skilful workman. This ingenious machine is the invention of Mr. Malcolm Muir, of the Glasgow Veneer Sawmills, who has had it in operation for some time. The peculiar value of the invention is its executing to perfection the most toilsome and slavish part of the work of the house carpenter, who will thus in future be relieved from the laborious task of working flooring boards at least in the vicinity of these admirable machines.

The competition in British and foreign silk goods has it appears, taken quite a different turn from that which was expected. The French goods are no longer feared; but the East India and Chinese silks are found to be formidable both to the French and English manufacturers. In the gauzes, however, the French have an evident superiority, as well in the elegant variety of their patterns, as in the brilliancy of their colours, which are as variable as the tints of the rainbow, and imperceptibly run into each other with a declension of shade which could not be surpassed by the pencils of Westall or Lawrence. The prices are very high, ranging from 6s to 10s, for ladies kerchiefs. The French have no notion whatever of the nature of plain or twilled bandanas; and of their patterns of the gros de Naples fabric have been admirably imitated by the manufacturers of Macclesfield.