

applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

I return you my especial acknowledgements for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The liberality with which you have granted the supplies, to meet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm acknowledgments.

My Lords and Gentlemen, You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God, for the favorable season which His bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

There are I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern.

You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interest which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage by your example and active exertions, that spirit of order and submission to the law which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement.

THE RIOTS.

London Spectator, August 13.

The accounts from Manchester and the other disturbed districts of the North are repetitions of those received yesterday, only much worse. After General Wade and the local authorities had induced the multitude in Granby Row fields to disperse, on Thursday, under the threat of firing on them, a third attack was made on Messrs. Birley's mill; which was gallantly and successfully defended by their own work people. It was the only mill at work in Manchester. It is remarked that, as the day went on, the crowds in Market street, (the great street in Manchester) consisted more of strangers, that there were no women among them, and that their conduct displayed more fierceness and organization. It is calculated that there were 100,000 idle persons about the streets. In one of the many conflicts, a Police Inspector and a policeman were so beaten as to be considered past recovery. Three young gentlemen, who were taken for the Messrs. Birley were so maltreated that two are expected to die. Five of the mob were wounded by the private watchmen in resisting an attack on Messrs. Gisborn's printworks in Salford. The millowners had another meeting, and resolved to set the mills at work at all risks, in order to draw off a number of the idlers in the streets.

Yesterday morning the same stormy elements were at work. Nearly all the shops remained closed, the military were still occupying their stations in the town, 4,000 special constables had been sworn in. The rioters held a meeting of delegates from the surrounding districts at Carpenter's Hall; but the proceedings were not made known. At one o'clock in the morning, the Police surprised a

party in the endeavour to tear up the Leeds Railway; and the demands for detachments of police or military, as the alarm increased in various quarters, were incessant.

The fears in the town itself were augmented by the reports from the country districts. 'The most fearful accounts,' says the Morning Herald, 'were received last night at the Town hall from the country districts. A gentleman who had just come from Heywood informed our correspondent that the mills had all turned out, and that, there being no military, nor a sufficient police force, the mob were helping themselves in all directions.' The mills at Blackburn were closed yesterday. Bury was so crowded and turbulent that the coaches could not go down the principal street. On Cheetham hill a large body assembled and levied forced contributions. At Rochdale and Todmorden the rioters were organized. Oldham was quietly in possession of the mob. The Sheffield Railway was blocked up by the populace at the Newton Hyde station. It is estimated that in the places about Manchester, as many as 100,000 persons are out of work and engaged in the outbreak. Stockport was seriously disturbed on Thursday. The mills were all stopped: the rioters hurt Mr James Bradshaw, an active Tory, who refused to stop his mill at the first summons. A boy was shot; and an application by the Mayor for regular military aid being refused, the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry were called into the town.

All these disturbances seem to have been simultaneously known by anticipation, throughout the tract of country, on Tuesday.

Late in the day a mob of 2000 or 3000 attacked the Union work house, broke into it, and seized 700 loaves, some meal, and other provisions, and £5 or £6 in copper. They were surprised while in the house by soldiers and police, and of 36 prisoners taken, 16 were committed by the magistrates for trial.

Serious Outbreaks in England and Scotland.—A series of alarming Riots have broken out in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland. The people during the past two years have borne the most pressing privations with exemplary fortitude, and have submitted to repeated reduction of wages, on account of the bad state of Trade, under the promise that whenever there should be a revival, better remuneration should be given to them. Just however, when an improvement in business was noticed, and they might reasonably have expected a realization of their long cherished expectations, it was proposed by three of the leading manufacturing firms at Staleybridge, near Manchester, and by some employers in Dufferline in Scotland, that they should submit to a still further reduction. Whether there was any concert among the mill owners, at so great a distance, cannot well be ascertained: but the people, in both cases, became exasperated, and it is clear from the readiness with which they were joined by workmen of all descriptions, that the flame had long been smouldering, and only wanted encouragement to burst forth into an extensive conflagration.

There had, a fortnight previously, been a turn out of the colliers in Staffordshire, and they had visited the pits in the adjoining counties, for the purpose of compelling the people employed therein to join them. Some of them readily acceded, but others resisted, and they then returned to their own homes.

The turn out spinners and weavers appear to have adopted a similar course, but in consequence of the crowded state of the population in the manufacturing districts, they were the more formidable in their irruptions. After numerous meetings at Staleybridge, Ashton, and Moltram, there was a general turn out of the spinners and weavers at the former place, in compliance with the demands of an immense mob. A procession was then formed with banners, on which were inscribed their determination not to resume labour until their wages were raised to the same rate as in 1839 and 1840. They compelled colliers, calico printers, and other trades to join them, and went to Duckinfield, Ashton, Oldham, Hyde, Fairfield, Droylsdon, Denton, and other surrounding towns, stopping the mills in all these places.

At Manchester they were frequently dispersed by the military, but reassembled and succeeded in stopping all the works of Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their incursions to Stockport, Macclesfield, Glossop, Tintwistle, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Barnley, Preston, Wigan, and

all the surrounding towns where the population was great or manufactories existed, causing one universal and wide spread insurrection, whilst a similar course was pursued by the colliers in the Staffordshire Potteries and at Glasgow.

Since Tuesday, the 9th inst. Manchester has been in a complete state of disorganization, all business being at a stand still, and the military being constantly engaged in dispersing riotous assemblages. There has however—comparatively speaking—been very little destruction of property, and not much plunder, though many of the mills have been attacked and shopkeepers have been compelled to give up their stocks of provisions. At Halifax, Blackburn and Preston, the military have fired upon the mobs, and several lives have been lost. The Chartists have endeavoured to take advantage of the disturbances to extend their views, and the people are divided—one section declaring for higher wages and the other for the charter.

The people appear to have taken a hint from the speeches of delegates to the government from anti monopoly and anti corn law associations, in which it has been loudly proclaimed that—unless something more than had been proposed should be done for the country it would soon be in a state of disaffection; and that the colliers and manufacturers would be justified in turning out and proceeding to extremity. The most extraordinary part of the business in the attempt to reduce wages at a time when the people were expecting an increase, and in the face of the declaration of the corn law repealers that they did not wish to lower wages with the price of corn. Corn is now at a lower price than they have all along expressed a desire to have it; whilst it bids fair, from the prospect of an abundant harvest here and in all foreign countries, and the facilities afforded to importation to fall still lower.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, August 3, the adjourned debate on the Newfoundland Bill was resumed. The motion for the second reading was carried by a majority of 68 to thirteen. Mr C. Buller opposed the Bill, and contended that it would enable the crown to ride over the representatives of the people in the General Assembly. Sir H. Douglas thought that it was a temporary expedient which the present position of Newfoundland rendered necessary. Mr V. Smith suggested that the duration of operation of this bill should be limited to four or five years, and that the clause should be omitted altering the qualification of electors. Lord Stanley said it never was his intention to propose this as a permanent measure, and he would therefore consent to have its operation limited. He would also consent to the omission of the clause altering the qualification, in order to procure for his bill more general support. Mr Labouchere said that by these concessions, the bill was stripped of its most objectionable features, and he should offer to it no further opposition.

The Commons went into committee on the Newfoundland bill.—Mr O'Connell moved that the words 'abolish the Legislative Council of Newfoundland as a distinct Assembly,' be left out of the bill. Lord Stanley contended that it would be highly advantageous to abolish the Assembly. For the amendment 18, against it 80—majority 62. Mr O'Connell then moved that the nominees of the crown be 5 instead of 10,—lost by 32 to 21.

In the Commons, on Monday, August 8, the Newfoundland Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Palmerston asked Sir R. Peel whether the news had lately arrived from India was true. There were conflicting accounts: but one of them stated that the Governor General of India had issued orders for the withdrawal of British troops from the west bank of the Indus. Sir Robert Peel said he had strong objections to make communications upon the subject; but he had every reason, every reason to believe that the British troops still occupied Candahar and Jellalabad; and that they were in such a condition as to prevent their being speedily removed.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of JOSEPH HOME, late of Newcastle, Esquire, deceased, will please render the same duly attested, to Messrs. Street & Kerr, within Three Months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to Street & Kerr.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, Executor.
Douglasdown, 20th August, 1842.

AUCTIONS.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises at Neguac, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
All That

Piece or Parcel of LAND,

With the House and Blacksmith's shop thereon, lately occupied by the late Edmund Tyler, deceased, situate at Neguac, in the Parish of Alouwick; bounded in front by Lands owned by the Estate of Francis Peabody, Esquire, deceased, above by Lands owned by Fiddle Savoy, and below by Lands owned by Charles Ero, extending in front about fifteen Rods, and containing 70 acres more or less,—about ten Acres of which are cleared.

Also the Privilege of the

Piece of Marsh Land

situate on Portage Island, connected with the above Piece of Land, and which cuts about 3 Tons of Hay annually. Terms at Sale.

For further particulars apply to JOHN FRASER, Esquire, or to

THOS. LE MARQUAND,

MICHAEL CARROLL,

EDWARD O'BRIEN,

Neguac, 10th August, 1842.

On SATURDAY, 1st October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Subscriber's Store, will be sold by Public Auction:

The following Properties,

Viz: Pasture Lot No. 70, as laid down on the plan of the James Brown Property, lately owned by F. Peabody, Esq. deceased, containing about 2 Acres, Fenced and Cleared.

Pasture Lots No. 61 and 63, on the same Property, containing about 2½ Acres each, these Lots adjoin, and are fenced and cleared.

Eleven Pasture Lots on the Road leading past St. John's Church, on Lot No. 20, known as the Ward McDonald property, say LOTS No. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 21, each Lot containing about 5 Acres, part of which are cleared, and under cultivation.

The Building Lot adjoining Mr. Coia's House, in Queen Street, being 40 by 135 feet.

The Lower or Eastern half of Lot No. 9, on the Napan river, situated about 1½ miles below the Richibucto road, containing about 100 Acres, of which about 25 are Fenced and Cleared, with a front of about 40 Rods; on the Property there is a good House and Barn, and in every respect a desirable property for a Farmer.

Also—All the Right, Title, and Interest of James Coia, to the House, Out-Houses, and Land in Queen Street, occupied by him.

The above Properties are for Sale on account of the Estate of Johnston & Coia. By order of the Assignees.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars given on application to the Subscriber.

JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 3rd August, 1842.

Northumberland Circuit.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the county of Northumberland will be held at the Court House, Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the 13th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Bailiffs, and Constables, within my Bailiwick, are hereby required to be then and there present, and in attendance, with their Records, Indictments, and other Memorandums, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in that behalf to be done.—All persons bound over to prosecute at this Court are hereby requested to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. M. JOHNSON,

High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, August 15, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just claims against the Estate of PATRICK HENDERSON, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same without delay, to Messrs Street & Kerr, Solicitors on the said Estate, for adjustment.—and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Street & Kerr.

A. KEY, Administrator,

MARGARET KEY, Administratrix.

Chatham, 9th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN FRASER, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Labourer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to the Subscriber, within Three Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ALEX FRASER, Administrator.

Chatham, August 1, 1842

Strayed or Taken Away

From the residence of the Subscriber, on or about the 1st instant, a HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, of a bright Bay colour, with black mane, and black switch tail. Any person giving such information as will lead to getting the possession of the said Horse, will be thankfully rewarded by

S. J. FROST.

Chatham, 29th August, 1842.