

twelve thousand people, upwards of six hundred of whom were on horseback, entered the town, headed by the redoubtable Rebecca, yelling and howling the most fearful imprecations, and displaying banners on which were inscribed such spirit stirring mottoes as "Death or Glory," "Blood and Revenge." They deliberately proceeded, all armed with bludgeons, and some with pistols, scythes, and pitchforks, to the Union Workhouse, which, in a short time, they most satisfactorily and efficiently gutted. While they were thus constitutionally occupied the ringing sound of hoofs was heard, and, at the top of their speed, travelworn and dust bespotted, galloped up a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons,—who instantly blocked up the entrance to the workhouse. The neighbouring fields were for some minutes actually alive with 10,000 rampart runaways. In the meanwhile the invaders, to the number of 200, were safely secured, and in addition to the biped spoils thus clutched, the gallant detachment seized and detained sixty eight of the horses of the rebels. A meeting of the magistrates was summoned forthwith, and the greater portion of the prisoners were committed for trial. Among them we regret to learn, are men whose station in society ought to have taught them the folly of lending themselves to the business of so senseless a broil.

There is a report, the correctness of which some have questioned, and which we quote for what it may be worth, that a serious affray occurred on the Sunday following this outbreak, at Newcastle Emlyn.—Sure and certain it is that South Wales was never so fearfully convulsed since the days of the Newport riots.

The University of Oxford and the American Minister.—It is the custom of the University of Oxford, upon the occasion of the annual commemoration, to confer upon certain distinguished personages, selected by themselves, the honorary degree of D. C. L. Professor Daniel, of the University of London, and Mr. Everett, the American Minister, were this year chosen to be the persons on whom this boon should be conferred. The moment Mr. Everett was presented, a furious storm of disapprobation arose, which increased to such a pitch that the Vice Chancellor was compelled to dismiss the convocation, (after having conferred upon Mr. Everett, his degree,) without hearing the prose essays or poems read.—Against the granting of the degree a formal and formidable protest has been entered, because, as the protestors say, who is a Unitarian, and who was a Unitarian preacher, is not entitled to any degree which a University eminently and especially Trinitarian can confer upon him.

In this instance it seems, that, amidst the hissing pellets at the head of the Junior Proctor, the Vice Chancellor mistook the tokens of discontent with which the Proctor was being greeted for an insult intended to be offered to Mr. Everett.

He has signally punished the rioters. One (a member of his own College) he has rusticated for five years; two brothers for three; and another under graduate for one.

FRANCE.

An animated debate of two days' continuance upon the expediency of reducing the number of the troops by 14,000 men terminated in the triumph of the Ministry, whose organ, Marshall Soult, in the course of the discussion, declared "that he would not shorten the sword of the army." Guizot blurted it out plainly, that the condition of the affairs of Spain demanded the maintenance of the existing establishment.

The most noticeable feature in the French news is the decided intention of Louis Philippe to perpetrate a family alliance, or an usurped ascendancy in Spain. He through his Ministers distinctly avows it.

SPAIN.

In a manly and lengthy address to the nation, the Regent, in dignified terms assigns the reasons which had induced him to remain silent, though bitterly assailed and scandalously belied. "To the Cortes," says he, "I must deliver up, untouched, the sacred deposits of my own and the Queen's authority. I will not give these up to anarchy and the license of passions."

The whole of Catalonia and the city of Valencia, are in open revolt against the Regent. Colonel Prim, the commander of the revolutionary forces, has been joined by the remnant of the officers who survived the O'Donnell insurrection, in 1841, many of whom have been rusticated in France, and by all the officers whom Espartero has dismissed. The condition of Barcelona is most precarious. The junta who had determined to oppose the Regent, fled so soon as they heard that the Regent's troops were approaching. Eventually they returned and summoned, under pain of death, all widowers and single men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty, to enlist in their ranks. The movements of the insurgents in Barcelona are, however, effectually checked by Colonel Echazca, the Governor of Montjaich, a strong fort which commands the city, who although as tempting a bribe as £15,000 sterling has been offered him to betray his trust, lustily declares that so soon as the recusants attempt any fresh movement he will bombard the place.—The army in Andalusia is reported to be in a state of excellent discipline. The supreme junta have placed Malaga under forced contribution, and the condition of the English residents in that locality is especially dangerous, urged on as the mob are against them by the tirades in which the venal papers of the district indulge. The Regent has left Madrid with 8,000 troops, in the confident hope of suppressing an insurrection, the successful issue of which the absters of it themselves begin to suspect to be hopeless.

London Shipping Gazette, June 30

The Paris papers of yesterday have been received this afternoon. The Messenger and

Moniteur Parisien of last night contained the following telegraphic dispatches:—

"Bayonne, June 28.—Seville declared itself on the 19th. The political chief and part of the troops joined the movement. The Capt. General has quitted the town. Corona declared itself on the 18th. The Captain General and the political chief have quitted the town. The movement has extended itself in Galicia. The towns of Santiago, Lugo, Orense, Vigo, and Betanzos, have declared themselves. The Regent arrived on the 23d at Quintaner, and continued his march on Valencia. General Rodil has been appointed Commandant of the Halberdiers. There is nothing new from Madrid."

Vittoria has been the scene of another abortive attempt at revolt. There are two battalions of Infantry stationed in that town. In one of them the officers were disposed to pronounce against the Regent, but the sergeants and men refused to obey them, and remained faithful to their engagements. In the other the men were induced by their sergeants to declare for the movement, but the energy of the officers stifled it in the very commencement. Vittoria is by latest accounts, perfectly tranquil.

The news of the pronunciamiento of the 2d battalion of the Gerona Regiment, stationed at Brivesca, was confirmed last night. A portion of the battalion is en route for Burgos.

A rumour reached here late last evening of the troops stationed at Puente la Reyna having also revolted.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of July 2.

RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES

Meeting of the Magistrates and Delegates at Newcastle Emlyn.

A highly important meeting of the county magistrates and delegates from the several parishes, was held by appointment, at the Salutation Inn, on June 23. The meeting was attended by about twenty county magistrates, and a number of delegates. The Hon. Colonel Trevor, M. P. vice lieutenant, took the chair, and said, that he had written down what the magistrates were willing to do, which he would read to them. The honorable and gallant gentleman then read as follows:—"We are willing that every grievance that can be proved to exist, and which can be remedied, should be removed, either in the administration of the funds of the trusts, or by the erection of new gates, or by increase of tolls. For that purpose we will name a committee of trustees and tally-holders to go into all the accounts of the trust, and at that committee Mr. Hall shall attend if he wishes it, on your behalf. The magistrates have had a force of troops put at their disposal by the government, and though they are willing to redress all that is amiss, they cannot give way to force, and must put down also all disturbances, the government being ready to increase the number of troops, if necessary."

I have met numbers of Rebeccaites, and conversed with several respectable farmers engaged in the outrage at the Carmarthen workhouse. One intelligent farmer, who informed me that he was actually inside the workhouse gates when the dragoons charged amongst them, and who got outside during the confusion, stated to me that he was compelled, most unwillingly to go there; for having refused to join one of the toll bar expeditions, he had had his estate fired, and a threat was held out to him that if he did not join the procession, his house would be destroyed. He accordingly did join the procession, but refused to disguise himself by turning his coat, and blacking his face, as they wished him. His statement fully bore out the representations, that the distress of the small farmers is at the bottom of the mischief. By this account, never over well off, they have now, by the depreciation in prices, and the unabated amount of rent and taxes, and the increased amount of poor rates and tolls, become at last hopeless and utterly reckless. "Two years ago, said he, "the price of oats in this county was 2s 6d the Winchester bushel, now the farmer can only get 1s 6d to 1s 8d. The regular price of barley was two years ago 4s a bushel, and sometimes they were enabled to sell it as high as 5s and 5s 6d, now they can only get 3s, and were frequently compelled in winter to sell it at 2s 6d a bushel. The average price of wheat was 8s, now the price is 6s. Butter which used to sell at 1s 2d and 9d per lb. is now selling at 6 1-2d. Cheese which used to fetch 4s per lb. now sells at 2 1-2d. Two year old cattle, which two years ago used to fetch £8 a piece, are now selling at 50s, and you may pick the best for £3. Cows rising two years old, which formerly readily fetched £8 or £9 each, now cannot be sold for more than £3." This state of things he attributed partly to the operation of the new tariff, but principally to the depressed state of the Glamorganshire iron works throwing numbers of men out of employment, and decreasing the amount of agricultural produce required. Whilst the tithes, which have been very generally commuted in the county, under the Tithe Commutation Act, and which were calculated on the former price of agricultural produce, now remain a fixed burden upon the land; the price of produce being decreased one third, and sometimes one half; and rents have not fallen in any degree whatever. The consequence is, to quote his own expressive words, "the farmers are going to nothing every one of them; they are getting reckless, and don't care what they do. On Monday last," said he, "great numbers of them from the hills joined the mob and procession into Carmarthen armed with scythes fixed on sticks, and guns and weapons of all kinds, hundreds and hundreds of them; but they listened to the advice of a respectable farmer, who addressed them, and prayed them for God's sake to leave them at one of the villages they pass through, or he could not tell what would have been the result when the soldiers attacked them." But their chief and pro-

minent cause of grievance is the toll-bar tax. It is now impossible to get to Abergwyly, for instance, a distance of six miles from where we then standing, without paying three turnpikes—a tax on the farmer who goes there with a cart and two horses with his market produce of 9d, when "often," said he, "the farmer has not 9d in his pocket to pay it with; it is too hard, we can't bear it."

The landlords must now begin to feel the depression. Another farmer informed me that he was the steward of a landowner of Carmarthen, who owns an estate of nominally £4,000 a year rent roll, "but who," said he, "for the last two years, has not received the greater part of his rents; he is a good landlord, and does not press his tenants; but," said he, "if he were now to distrust for them, he would get nothing, unless he sold their cows, which they live by, and their working horses."

HANOVER.—On the 30th of June Mr. Hume moved that the pension of the King of Hanover, amounting to £21,000, be discontinued on the ground, that it was given to him while Duke of Cumberland, and should not be paid to him while an independent Sovereign. The Duke of Cumberland became King of Hanover in 1837. Sir R. Peel contended that the pension had been granted for life,—and that no provision had been made for the contingency, whether through oversight or not, it would be a violation of public faith and derogatory to the honour of the Country to deprive his Majesty of the annuity. The motion was negatived 167 to 61.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—The marriage of her Royal Highness with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was solemnized on June 29, in the Chapel Royal Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty the Queen, and a splendid train of personages of the highest rank were present on the occasion.

The amount of treasure captured at Hyderabad is estimated at nearly three millions.

The gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris had been awarded to Capt. Ross, of H. M. S. Erebus and Terror for discoveries made in the Polar regions.

Destruction of Warehouses in Copenhagen, by fire, had caused losses estimated at £40,000.

The Pacha of Egypt, it is asserted, intends to proceed with the proposed canal to join the Red sea and the Mediterranean.

Colonial News.

New-Brunswick.

St. John New Brunswick, July 20.

County Business.—Suspension of Mr Partelow.—A special Sessions of the Peace was held on Tuesday, when several of the newly appointed Magistrates made their first appearance. The gentlemen whose names have been omitted from the Commission are George D. Robinson, James T. Hanford, E. DeW. Ratchford, John Kinnear and George Ball;—the names of those added are Robert Kelie, John Wishart, William Hammond, L. H. Deveber, I. L. Bedell and George Moffitt.—The name of Jacob Allan was omitted by mistake, but the error was rectified as soon as discovered.

At the Sessions, B. L. Peters, Esq., presented a long report on the County accounts, which stated the various efforts made to obtain explanations from Mr Partelow, who had continually asked further time, and on the very morning of the Sessions had written a letter to the Committee, begging another week, and that a committee might be appointed to meet him and adjust all difficulties, an exceedingly modest request. The Hon. Mr Symonds enquired if Mr Partelow had given bonds for £2000, as he had solemnly promised to do, at the last Sessions. His Honor the Recorder replied, that Mr Partelow had not done so; he had forfeited his solemn promise in that respect, and was no longer entitled to the consideration of the Board. A resolution then passed, that notice should be served on all tax-collectors and receivers of County money to pay the amounts by them collected into one of the Banks to the credit of the County—and this resolution, virtually, suspends Mr Partelow as County Treasurer.

Mr Payne stated that he had attended at Fredericton and got the Penitentiary accounts satisfactorily adjusted, for which statement he received a sharp rebuke from the Hon. Mr Symonds, who said the accounts were far from being adjusted; they constituted a crude, unintelligible mass, which it was impossible for any accountant to unravel. His Worship the Mayor was appointed a Committee to correspond with the Provincial Secretary respecting the Penitentiary accounts, and endeavor to arrange them—a committee of three Magistrates was appointed to investigate and report on County accounts generally, and the report of B. L. Peters Esq., was ordered to be published.

Some severe remarks were made incidentally upon the conduct of Mr Matthew, late Overseer of the Poor, who has not yet rendered a single account, or assigned any reason for his extraordinary conduct. If we mistake not, there is a heavy day of reckoning yet to come for this delinquent.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Gazette, July 25.

Accidents.—A horse, drawing a waggon, started down Jacobs' hill on Sunday. The results were, beside damage to the vehicle,—bruises to two women, who were in the waggon,—a broken leg to the driver,—and a fracture below the fetlock to the horse.—A child was killed in Brunswick street on Saturday, by a kick from a horse. Two men, named Stewart and Fowler, were lost opposite the Miandie Ferry, Cumberland, by the upsetting of a boat

caused by the violence of the tide. They were the sons of widowed sisters.

REPUDIATION.—The Whig Convention lately held in Mississippi, disavows, in strong terms, any participation in the doctrine of repudiation—a doctrine of which that state was the author.—The Convention says—"When a State or Nation in the exercise of an acknowledged right, has contracted debts and incurred liabilities upon the pledge of the faith of the state, it is the paramount duty of such state or nation to preserve its faith inviolate and its honour unstained; that the doctrine of repudiation of state debts, once contracted, is dishonest and unjust, at war with our social, moral, and political prosperity, and opposed to those high principles which should, at all times and under all circumstances, however onerous, accuate the people."

WORKMEN'S SOIREE.—The Messrs Chambers, Edinburgh, gave their annual Soiree, to the workmen in their employ, on the 6th of June. Lords Cunningham and Murray, and many other distinguished guests were present. Fruit, cakes, lemonade, speeches, songs and glees, formed the entertainment. This feature of the Messrs Chambers' establishment, adds greatly to the high character which they have otherwise attained.

MORE BURNING ON THE LACOLLE FRONTIER.—We are much grieved to learn by intelligence from the frontier, that the horribly savage system of midnight burning is still kept up. Since the withdrawal and disbanding of the frontier forces, the perpetrators are becoming daily more bold and active. On the night of the 21st May, one dwelling house and three large barns, stables, &c, were reduced to ashes, some valuable horses perishing. On the 21st ult. a large barn and two sheds, nearly five miles from the Province line were fired.—Montreal paper.

CARD.—On Saturday, August 5, JOHN G. MARSHALL, Esq. late Judge of Cape Breton, will deliver a LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE, in the Methodist Chapel in Chatham, at seven o'clock in the evening.

CARD.—Mr Kelly notifies the public that his STAGE regularly runs once a week between Fredericton and Newcaste. Persons wishing to take passage, are requested to book their names at the store of Mr. Thompson, in Chatham.

Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, N. B.

Governor and Chaplain—Rev. A. Desbriey. Principal—Rev. Humphrey Pickard, A. M. Mathematical Tutor and Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.—Thomas W. Wood, Esquire. English Master—Mr Joseph R. Hea. French Tutor—Mr Joseph R. Hea. Agent—Rev. S. D. Rice. Treasurer—Charles F. Allison, Esquire. Committee—Rev. Messrs. Temple, Esq., Wood, McLeod, and C. F. Allison, Esq. The Course of Study will be extensive, systematic, and thorough, including English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, pure and mixed, Natural Science, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Belles Lettres, the French Language, and the Classics.

TERMS: For the Academical Year of Forty three weeks, For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c, and Tuition in the Common English Studies, £25 0 0. Additional charges will be made for Tuition in the higher Studies, but the expense for Board, Tuition, &c will in no case exceed £30 0 0. Ten shillings per week, additional, will be charged to any who may remain during the Vacations. £7 10s N. B. currency, must be paid in advance, when the Pupil enters the Institution.

The Institution will be opened with appropriate religious and literary exercises, Thursday, June 29th, when the first Term of the Academical Year will begin.

Persons who may intend to place Pupils in the Institution, are requested to intimate that intention as soon as possible to the Treasurer, C. F. Allison, Esquire, Sackville, and to send the Pupils, if possible, at the beginning of the Term.

Books and STATIONARY, such as will be required by the Students, may be purchased at the Academy. June 3, 1843.

Carding Mill!

The Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for Mr STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Bedouque, Prince Edward Island, will RECEIVE and FORWARD any parcels of WOOL intended for CARDING, by the Steamer ST. GEORGE, which vessel calls there once a fortnight. The charge for Carding THREE PENCE per pound on the Wool returned. The Wool to be at the risk of the owner. Punctuality may be relied on, and Mr. Wright will attend to the Shipping of the various packages at Bedouque. JAMES JOHNSON. Chatham, 22d June, 1843.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, That Mr JOHN ROBINSON has been appointed a DEPUTY SHERIFF for this County. J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Northumberland. Sheriff's Office, 1st May, 1843.