

The Giornale Delle Due Sicilie of the 13th July, publishes the sentence pronounced by the military commission sitting at Cosenza, in the case of 76 individuals implicated in the revolt which took place in that town on the 15th of March last. Of these 21 were condemned to death, 10 to thirty years hard labour, 12 to twenty-five years, 5 to five and six years imprisonment, 3 to costs; 24 were liberated on bail, or discharged. Six of the prisoners capitally convicted had been shot, and the King had commuted the penalty of the fifteen others to hard labor for life.

BOHEMIA.

The Nuremberg Correspondent states that the working classes of Brood, in Bohemia, had had risen, en masse, and destroyed several factories. Troops had arrived, however, from the neighbouring garrisons, and no doubt was entertained of the restoration of order.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 13th July state that no improvement had taken place in the health of the Duchess Alexandrina. Her life continues to be despaired of. The coronation of Oscar, King of Sweden, had been fixed for the 21st of August.

PRUSSIA.

The 26th of July, at the same moment when the King of Prussia was about to set out on a journey, an assassin, named Tschack, burgomaster at a village some leagues from Berlin, fired a pistol. The ball glanced off the King's breast, without doing him any mischief. The King continued his journey. The assassin was arrested. He fired two barrels, and the Queen who was in the carriage, would have been struck by one, had she not leaned back.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Peers, on Friday, the 19th ult., the only remarkable thing was a complaint of the Lord Chancellor that a misrepresentation had been disseminated through the Irish papers, attributing to him the expression of an opinion during the legal argument before their Lordships in the case of the writ of error respecting the Irish state trials, to the effect that the jury lists were fraudulently made up for the purpose of influencing the result of those trials. Lord Campbell said that when the subject of the Irish trials came before the House in its legislative character, he should certainly contend that the Attorney General for Ireland had not conducted the case in a proper manner.

In the Commons, the House went into Committee of Supply, and Sir G. Clerk proposed a vote of £40,000 for the purpose of education in England. Mr Wyse took occasion to enlarge on the importance of furnishing academical education to the Irish Roman Catholics, especially for those designed for the priesthood, urging that either the Maynooth college should be endowed with higher privileges and connected with the University of Dublin, or that a Roman Catholic University should be instituted.

Sir R. Peel said it was in contemplation to increase the education grant from £50,000 to £75,000. The means of academical education in Ireland were, he admitted, at present inadequate, and the attention of government would be directed in the next session of Parliament to placing the College of Maynooth and education in Ireland upon a more satisfactory footing. Mr Shiel and Lord John Manners expressed their gratification at this announcement of a more liberal policy towards Ireland. Mr Gregan said the Protestants of Ireland were not prepared for such a wholesale and sweeping announcement. Colonel Verner said it appeared to be the object of the government to place the education of the people of Ireland in the hands of the Roman Catholics, and he felt satisfied the Established Church would not submit to it. Mr M. Milnes congratulated Sir R. Peel on his announcement, and he hoped he would carry it out. On the annual vote of the Maynooth College, Col. Sibthorp divided the house. The grant was carried by 87 to 30.

In the Peers, on Monday, the 22d, the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Montague declaring, on the part of himself and his friends around him, on the opposition benches, that ministers were entitled to great praise for the pains they had taken to render this bill as perfect as possible, in which they had so far succeeded; that he believed it would not be fairly objected to as being equitable and impartial. They were also entitled to great credit for the courage they displayed in the announcement of their comprehensive views respecting the College of Maynooth and education in Ireland.

In the Commons, on the motion for going into committee of Supply, Mr Shiel moved an address to the crown for the production of certain papers connected with the occupation of Algiers by the French, and in doing so, entered into a history of the events preceding and subsequent to the capture of Algiers, down to the latest intelligence from that quarter respecting the operations against Abd-el-Khder, contending that the true policy of this country had not been maintained in allowing France to subjugate the country, from which British manufacturers were in some measure excluded by an ordinance, which raised, in 1843, the duties leviable upon them. He animadverted on the concentration of our ships of war off the coast of Ireland, when they should have been in the Mediterranean, while the French had a strong squadron off the coast of Morocco. Sir R. Peel regretted that this subject had been bro't forward, because it was calculated to do anything but aid the efforts of the British government to prevent a war between France and Morocco. Considering the time which had elapsed since the occupation of Algiers took place, he thought it would be scarcely consistent with common sense or discretion to ask that it should now be abandoned. With respect to the ordinance of 1843, it was in accordance with a principle well understood—that of establishing a differential duty in favor of French over foreign manufactures. This he regretted, and a representation on the subject had been made to the French government, but its right to do this could not be contested. He would not enter into the question of the events now passing in Morocco, for he could not discuss the question with freedom. They must, therefore, be contented with the declaration of the French government as to its intentions, which professed to go no further than to require that Morocco would not shelter and aid Abd-el-Kader. With respect to our naval establishment we were in a state of preparation which would enable us to meet any emergency whatever. The right hon. baronet intimated that France stood pledged not to extend her conquests in the direction of Morocco or Tunis, and he hoped that no remarks would be made in that House which would give rise to retorts in the Chamber of Deputies. Lord J. Russell said that the question was a delicate one, and he was therefore unwilling to ask for more information than government might think it proper to grant, more especially as it might embarrass the French government in dealing with the reckless war party in that country. He contended, however, that our navy was not in a state it ought to be, and our position altogether was not such as became us to assume. A discussion ensued. Lord Palmerston said that the Wellington government, in its anxiety to prop up the French administration under Prince Polignac, had suffered the Algerine expedition to sail without having exacted written stipulations, and then transmitted the question to the government of Earl Grey in a state of great embarrassment. The motion was negatived without a division.

In the Peers, on Friday, the 26th, Lord Wharncliffe moved that the house should go into committee on the Bill for continuing, until the 1st of June next, the Against party Processions in Ireland.—The Earl of Wicklow opposed it, observing that it laid a restriction on Protestants, which Repealers, under the designation of teetotallers, were able to evade.—The Earl of Roden expressed similar views.—The Duke of Wellington supported the measure as efficient for the prevention of all offensive processions, and took occasion to speak in high terms of the good conduct of the Irish Protestants.

In the Commons, on Monday, the 29th, a long discussion took place on the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, intended, as described by Sir James Graham, to remedy the defects of the 40th, George III., by which religious bequests in Ireland are regulated. The existing Board is constituted exclusively of protestants, but it is now proposed that, in addition to the ex officio members, ten commissioners should be appointed by the Crown, five of whom should be Roman Catholic; and that to the adjudication of these five, all doctrinal questions connected with Roman Catholic bequests should be referred. The bill also contains provisions for rendering bequests for Roman Catholic priests and chapels valid; and in several minor particulars, is designed to be what, in the opinion of Government, will prove a conciliatory measure, carrying out the spirit of the Emancipation Act. Mr O'Connell, Mr Bellew, Mr Shiel, and Mr John O'Connell, opposed the Bill. Their principal objections to it were, that the Roman Bi-

shops had not been consulted; that in this, as in other measures of relief, "the spirit of ascendancy" was manifested; that the majority of the Board would still be Protestants; and that it placed laymen over ecclesiastics in matters of religion. Lord Elliot, the Earl of Arundel, Colonel Rawdon, Lord Stanley, and Mr Hume, supported the bill. Sir Robert Peel, declared that Government had brought it forward with a sincere desire to remedy a grievance of which the Roman Catholic alone complained, and added, that it was most disheartening to be met with such a spirit as was now manifested.—The second reading was carried by 71 to 6.

OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The dates from Bomday are to the 20th of June, from Calcutta the 11th, and from China to the last of May. We have the following Summary from the "Bombay Monthly Overland Times." The hot and rainy months are always the newsless ones in India; field operations are never pursued then unless in cases of extreme emergency, and communications by sea and land become tardy and difficult. The rumours of the muster of a grand army of from 90,000 to 80,000 on the Sutlej have died away; and though it is still understood that orders were given for the collection of 12,000 baggage camels in Scinde, and stores for 50,000 men at Ferozepore, the further report must either have arisen on insufficient foundation, or the Governor-General, as his hour of danger became known, must have abandoned his schemes of conquest. The meeting of the Beloochee chiefs at Hyderabad on the 24th May has passed very peacefully, with what good results remains to be seen. Sickness has not increased with the rapidity that was apprehended amongst the troops. The Mahratta city and district of Boorhanpoor has been quietly taken possession of, no obstruction having been offered. It is said to have been restored to the Mahrattas. Gwalior continues tolerably quiet. The recent outbreak in the Punjab appears to have terminated for the present with the defeat and slaughter of Ittur Singh. The entrenchments at Ferozepore have been heavily armed, but no other movement of any moment had been heard of since our last. The Bengal troops continue sulky and discontented in Upper Scinde. Gang robbery has been for some time past prevalent in the Northern Concan and in some parts of the Deccan. The practice of a system of opium adulteration in Bombay, so extensive as to threaten infinite injury to the trade, has just been discovered. The accounts of Lord Ellenborough's recall reached Bombay on the 6th June, and would be received in Calcutta by express on the 15th. The determination of the Court of Directors occasioned some surprise—but a infinite relief—to the peace-loving portion of the community. Cholera has prevailed amongst some of the Madras troops, to an extent almost unprecedented. A severe storm was experienced at Calcutta on the 18th May, while another of lesser violence visited Madras on the — of June. The monsoon set in at Bombay on the 4th June, when two inches of rain fell. No subsequent fall of any kind has occurred, and great inconvenience for want of water has been felt in consequence.

Riots at Canton.—The news from China is to the 1st of May. The Canton Press, of the 16th of March, says, "On Monday last some Manila seamen, belonging to a Swedish ship at anchor, at Whompoa, had a quarrel with the Chinese, who began to pelt them with stones upon which the Manila men charged the mob, and, it is said, stabbed a Chinese. The mob, however, after having been dispersed in the first instance, soon returned and threw stones at the seamen in the company's garden, and the latter had to take to their boats.

As is usual in such cases the mob then assembled in front of the factories in great numbers, and some apprehensions were entertained that they might proceed to violence, but a detachment of police and soldiers was sent by the authorities from the city, and the mob was dispersed soon after dark without having done any damage. Her Majesty's consul had meanwhile, we understand, sent to Whampoa for assistance, and in consequence about 200 men from the ships arrived in boats early next morning, at which time, however, we are happy to say, everything had returned to its wonted quiet.

The Hon. Erskine Murray, who had proceeded to Borneo, to form a settlement there, was betrayed and treacherously murdered, with several of his party, by the Sultan of Coi-

READING ROOM.—We are requested to intimate that the Reading Room in Chatham, of which we spoke so favourably last week, is now ready for the entertainment of those who have already subscribed its rules, and for the inspection of all who are favourable to its formation, and intend, if satisfied with its regulations, to become subscribers.

CAUTION.

Any person or persons trespassing in the Garden belonging to the subscriber, from this day forward, will be prosecuted, as the law directs; and he does not intend to keep it—as it appears many of his neighbours imagine—as a Poultry Yard, except when he is there himself, to divide its contents.

JAMES PATTERSON, Senr.
Chatham, August 23, 1844.

In the matter of JOHN M'MILLAN, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a further General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held on TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at my Office, in Chatham, for the purpose of receiving proof of, allowing, or contesting any claim presented against the said estate; at which meeting, or any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath, touching his estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said estate, which then and there be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Notice is hereby further given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, at my office, in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of Conformity to the said Bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province, "relating to Bankruptcy," when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate.

Given under my hand at Chatham, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, Junior,
Commissioner of the estates and effects of bankrupts for the County of Northumberland.

DR. MOFFATT'S Life Pills & Phenix Bitters.

The Universal Estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS

are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy, which are everywhere offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health, for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good.—In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, surry, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and fequent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning—and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time, will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity—and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small, and the latter to large doses of the LIFE PILLS—and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurological class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the PHENIX BITTERS.

The above Medicines are for Sale at the Store of Mr JOSEPH SPRATT, in Chatham, who is appointed sole agent for their disposal in Miramichi.