

do not contemplate any further suspension of the corn and navigation laws, may have contributed. At any rate there is a greater desire to get into stock, whilst holders are more firm. The stock of foreign grain in our granaries is very large, but as regards wheat the quality is inferior, and chiefly unfit for British consumption. Reports respecting the rot in the potatoes in various parts are again revived.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is reported to be in a more encouraging position than that last noted.

The fluctuations in the funds have been less considerable during the month than for a long time previously. The bank of England having, as it will appear by the official return, replenished their coffers with bullion to the extent of £11,032,599 in both departments, the position of that establishment is one more safe and satisfactory. The minimum rate of the bank for discount is now 6 per cent.

Since our last number an overwhelming gloom has pervaded every branch of commercial enterprise. The Bank of England by applying the Screw, has indeed placed the establishment in a more sound position; but the difficulty of discounts, especially of any but paper of the most undoubted character, paralyzes business. We refer to our list for the names of the houses which have succumbed to the continued pressure on the Money market. They are less numerous and extensive than during the last month, but still of a serious character.

IRELAND.

The Irish Arms Bill has made such progress in Parliament as to leave no doubt of its becoming in a few days one of the statutes of the realm. In its passage through the House of Commons, the extreme of the Irish party, headed by Mr. J. O'Connell, could only muster nineteen partisans, against an overwhelming majority of 226, on the second reading. Mr. Hume, who has opposed every coercion bill since he has been in Parliament, gave the present measure his unequivocal approbation, and demonstrated plainly the bill received the support of a great majority of the Irish members themselves; in the first stage of the bill, out of 105 Irish members only 14 had voted against it, and in the second division only thirteen; whilst 33 and 34 Irish members had voted for it. The provisions of the bill seem well adapted, as far as they extend, to meet the prevailing evils. The constabulary force in Dublin of 400 men is to be increased to 600; and upon a district being proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, an efficient constabulary will be raised on the spot, or dispatched from Dublin, and the expense will be defrayed by the district proclaimed. It will thus be the interest of a disturbed district to re-establish order. With special expectations, the carrying of arms or their possession by unauthorised persons, except in their own dwelling house is forbidden. Arms found on suspected persons, stopped and searched by the constabulary, will be taken away and forfeited to the crown. Other stringent precautions are taken to prevent the improper use of fire arms. Constables have the power of requiring all males between 16 and 60 to assist in searching for or securing the murderer, and they who neglect this duty will be liable to imprisonment for two years; thus making the whole population responsible for the arrest of criminals. It is hoped that these measures will suffice for the repression of crime and outrage; but if they should not, it is abundantly evident that Parliament is willing to concede unlimited powers in order to put down the assassin. Whilst, however, this bill is passing through the two houses, the accounts from Ireland continue to furnish the most melancholy proofs of undiminished crimes and outrages. That excellent nobleman, Lord Clonbrock, has received a threatening notice from the Thugs, and the young Marquis of Drogheda, just married to a daughter of Lord Wharfedale, residing at his estate, Moore Abbey, Monasteraven, has received such an intimation of assassination, for having married an English woman, as to determine his lordship to quit the country. The son of the murdered Major Mahon, Lord Crofton, Colonel Gore Booth, of Sligo, and other individuals, have been compelled to fly from Ireland in consequence of their having received the most daring threats of assassination. The estate of Major Mahon has been left to the mercy of the tenantry; and thus the capital which would have formed a labour fund for the peasantry, and have provided them employment, will be withdrawn, and these wretched infatuated people will be left to parish. We are glad to hear that the magistrates have got a clue to the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd. A complete conspiracy appears to have existed. One of the perpetrators of the murder and five of the accomplices are in custody, and others are certain to be apprehended.

DR. HAMPDEN.—PROTEST OF THE BISHOPS.

The following important correspondence has taken place in reference to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford:—

My Lord,—We, the undersigned Bishops of the Church of England, feel it our duty to represent to your lordship, as head of her Majesty's Government, the apprehension and alarm which have been excited in the minds of the clergy by the rumoured nomination to the see of Hereford of Dr. Hampden, in the soundness of whose doctrine the University of Oxford has affirmed, by a solemn decree, its

want of confidence. We are persuaded that your lordship does not know how deep and general a feeling prevails on this subject, and we consider ourselves to be acting only in the discharge of our bounden duty, both to the Crown and to the Church, when we respectfully, but earnestly express to your lordship our conviction that if this appointment be completed, there is the greatest danger both of the interruption of the peace of the Church, and of the disturbance of the confidence which it is most desirable that the clergy and laity of the Church should feel in every exercise of the Royal supremacy, especially as regards that very delicate and important particular, the nomination of vacant sees. We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servants.

C. J. London, Bishop of London, Secretary to the C. Winton, Bishop of Winchester, J. Lincoln, Bishop of Exeter, C. Bangor, Bishop of Bangor, H. Carlisle, Bishop of Carlisle, G. Rochester, Bishop of Rochester, R. Bath and Wells, Bishop of Bath and Wells, J. H. Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, E. Sarum, Bishop of Sarum, A. T. Chichester, Bishop of Chichester, J. Ely, Bishop of Ely, S. Ozen, Bishop of Ozen.

To the Right Hon. the Lord John Russell, &c.

Chesham place, Dec. 3, 1847.

My Lords,—I have had the honour to receive a representation signed by your lordships on the subject of the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. I observe that your lordships do not state any want of confidence on your part in the soundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrine. Your lordships refer us to a decree of the University of Oxford, passed eleven years ago, and founded upon lectures delivered fifteen years ago. Since the date of that decree Dr. Hampden has acted as Regius Professor of Divinity in University of Oxford, and many bishops, as I am told, have required certificates of attendance on his lectures before they proceeded to ordain candidates who had received their education at Oxford. He has likewise preached sermons, for which he has been honoured with the approbation of several prelates of our Church. Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the see of Hereford, I signified my intention to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not receive from him any discouragement. In these circumstances, it appears to me, that should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, which has been sanctioned by the Queen, I should virtually assent to the doctrine that a decree of the University of Oxford is a perpetual ban of exclusion against a clergyman of eminent learning and irreproachable life, and that, in fact the supremacy which is now by law vested in the Crown is to be transferred to a majority of the members of one of our Universities. Nor should it be forgotten, many of the most prominent among that majority have since joined the communion of the Church of Rome. I deeply regret the feeling that is said to be common among the clergy on this subject. But I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and what I believe to be the true interests of the Church to a feeling which I believe to be founded on misapprehension, and fomented by prejudice. At the same time I thank your lordships for an interposition which I believe to be intended for the public benefit.—I have, &c.

J. RUSSELL.

To the Right Revs. the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, &c.

By some mistake the name of the Bishop of Exeter did not appear in the above list. The Bishop accordingly opened a correspondence to the same effect, on his own account these proceedings have had but little influence on Lord John Russell, as the order for a *confé délire*, and a recommendation of Dr. Hampden, appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Army.—The 66th regiment from Gibraltar, succeeds the 7th Royal Fusiliers at Barbadoes; the latter corps embark for North America. The 72nd Highlanders, will next year proceed from Gibraltar to Jamaica, to replace the 35th Regiment. An order has been received at Woolwich for the formation in January next of an additional company to each of the ten battalions of the Royal Artillery, and another company will be added in April next, which will raise the strength of this branch of the service to ten companies to each battalion, the same number as during the war establishment. It is rumoured in influential circles that there will be, ere many months elapse, a further augmentation of the army. The last made, about eighteen months since, amounted to 10,000 men.

The Influenza.—Throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles has this epidemic been raging, as well as in most parts of the continent of Europe. In London, nearly one-half of the persons employed in public and private establishments have been laid up. On one day alone there were 180 clerks and others absent from the post office, and 1200 of the police were off duty. In the country, all classes have suffered from; and whilst business is impeded, pleasure has been almost destroyed. The rate of mortality is frightful on the coast, as it has been most violent on the eastern coast of England and Scotland, it proves the extent to which it has been created by poisonous exhalations, borne forward by the prevalent westerly winds, to the East India Coast.—The secretary of the

Manchester Commercial Association has received a letter of advice from the directors of the East India Company, stating that they had given instructions for fifty bales of cotton, grown from New Orleans seed to be forwarded to him from Coimbatore, by the ship *Olinde*, from Cochin, for sale in Manchester. It is expected that the vessel will arrive very shortly, and that the cotton will be of a superior quality to that previously consigned to the same gentleman by the company for sale. There have also been received, two small samples of cotton grown at Coimbatore, under the superintendance of Dr. Wight, from seed sown at the suggestion of the commercial association, at an earlier period than usual by about a month. One is a very fair sample indeed, being long in staple, and of a beautiful white colour; the other is very different, owing to its being injured by "damping," that is, from the damp weather preventing the pods from opening at the proper season.

The British Government have ordered the immediate construction of three forts, for strengthening the defence of the port and garrison of Portsmouth, and the approaches thereto. They are to be strong works, for sustaining the heaviest metal, and of the longest range.

EAST INDIES.

India is at peace except at two points, namely, the Poonjee frontiers and the Goomsoor country. The Bhojias, a lawless plundering tribe, rushed down into the plains, according to their usual wont, at the end of September, and attacked some of the fortified towns, but were repulsed with loss. They then went on a plundering expedition against the Jankraes, with whom they have a deadly feud. They were about 300 strong. Against them a force of 153 troops were sent under the command of Lieutenant Merewether. The troops killed great numbers of them, but it was not until a third of their number was killed that they would surrender. The survivors were made prisoners, this dashing affair took place on the 1st of October, the day of the departure of Sir Charles Napier from Scinde. The destruction of the Bhojias is considered to be sufficient to insure quiet on the frontiers.

The latest accounts from Bombay, state that Lord Hardinge is proceeding from Simla towards Calcutta; he is expected about the 17th inst. at Lucknow. The King of Oude is making extensive preparations for his reception. An attempt was made to attack Lucknow by a neighbouring rajah, and a fight took place near Beudapoor, in which the plunder-loving rajah was defeated. Oude may be looked upon as far from being in a prosperous state.

The Goomsoor country remains in its usual unsatisfactory state as before. The people do not seem inclined to submit to the regulations proposed by the British authorities, and fears are entertained that the practice of human sacrifices, if not actually resumed, will speedily be so.

The commercial intelligence is highly satisfactory. It appears up to the date of sailing (the 12th inst.) every house had withstood the effects of the dangerous news the previous mail had brought from England, and there is every confidence that all would maintain their ground. Large remittances are coming home to support the falling houses in England.

SCRAPS.

The number of families preparing to emigrate next year from Germany, is greater than in any previous year.

It is said the entire Island of Sicily had declared themselves independent of the Neapolitan crown, and placed themselves under the protection of Great Britain.

A German has obtained a patent for an improved method of discharging fire arms by which they can be loaded and fired with thrice the usual rapidity.

John Bruce, of Skye, the late Sir Walter Scott's favourite piper died last week of fever at Edinburgh.

Number of paupers in the Limerick workhouse at present 2509.

Since 1830 Algeria has cost France a quarter of a million of soldiers and £86,840,000 sterling.

The yearly amount of insolvency in England is £50,000,000.

It is said that the gold and silver plate in Windsor castle is valued at two millions of pounds! A single gold service contains all the dishes requisite to dine one hundred and thirty guests.

The government have announced that it is not their intention to relax the suspension of the corn and navigation laws beyond the 1st of March next.

Several mines have been flooded at Wigan by the river overflowing its banks, and lives lost—the colliers being drowned in the mines.

The silk weavers of Spitalfields are in a state of extreme distress.

The Lord Chancellor of England is slowly recovering from severe illness. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland continues alarmingly ill.

Dr. Walsh having declined, in consequence of advanced age, the Office of Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, the Pope has bestowed the Archiepiscopal mitre on Dr. Wiseman. The usual despatch from Rome is on its way to England.

Just Landing,

—Ex schr. Independence, from Quebec—

400 barrels Canada FLOUR,

Choice brands, for family use, cheap for cash,

WM. ALBRO LETSON.

September 3, 1847.

Twenty-five Thousand Bottles the sold last year.

RELIEF WARRANTED.

Great New England Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints! Hunter's celebrated Pulmonary Balsam or Cough Syrup.

This pleasant and agreeable Syrup is now being sold in vast quantities, for the very good reason that almost universal relief has been found by the thousands who have made use of it for coughs, colds, and lung complaints, within the past year. It comes from a quarter where cases of consumption have been most frequent, and where it has heretofore been most fatal in its termination, owing to an ever changing climate. It is a scientific preparation, having been got up by one of the most skillful and successful physicians in New England.

Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam

Is a combination of the most distinct articles of medicine, each of which taken separately would be of service to a person afflicted with a cough or lung complaint. It is comparatively a new article, although it has been used for years in an extensive practice, with unparalleled success. Yet it is not more than one year since it has been put up in its present form for the purpose of circulating it. During this short time an almost incredible amount of it has been sold, whilst little effort has been made to increase its sale. It has depended upon its own merits, and thousands have been relieved and cured.

At one establishment, in Maine, 5 thousand bottles have been sold at retail within the last twelve months. More than fifty individuals who were pronounced decided and marked cases of consumption, in the city of Bangor and vicinity, have been entirely cured by the use of Hunter's Balsam. Frequent cases have occurred where strangers journeying for health, and passing where the article was kept, have been induced by the recommendations of others to purchase a bottle, and after using it, have sent from two to three hundred miles for Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam.

Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam is an agreeable syrup, and is warranted an effective remedy for coughs, hoarseness, colds, pain in the breast, influenza, hard breathing, liver and lung complaints, difficult expectoration. For adults and children in cold climates and warm. It has remained to a late day to discover an article so admirably adapted to these complaints, so powerful and effectual, and yet so perfectly innocent and mild. A single trial of it will do more to convince all of its merits than all they can see or hear of the subject. It is quite certain that no injury has ever been known to arise from its free use. An uncommon fact is that this remedy is a syrup, palatable and pleasant to the taste. Children take it with the greatest readiness.

600,000 Boxes sold the past year.

Indian Dyspepsia Pills,

For cure of costiveness, acidity of the stomach, bilious habits, headache, dizziness, heart burning, pain in the side, lung and liver complaints.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

With costiveness, acidity of the stomach, heart burning, bilious complaints, producing headache, pain in the side, loss of appetite, and general debility, can be remedied, removed, and entirely cured by the use of the Indian Dyspepsia pills. These pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundreds of cases of the above complaints, and are an invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Dyspepsia. They are a mild and gentle Cathartic, operating mostly upon the blood, cleansing and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs to perform their appropriate organs with regularity.

Costiveness.

Habitual costiveness is, if not removed in time, a cause of more than half of the disorders and pains to which humanity is subject. The medicines too generally had recourse to do more harm than good, as they weaken the peristaltic action of the bowels, and thus aggravate, instead of removing the complaint. Also in all bilious diseases, attended with pain in the side and right shoulder blade, with a dull, sallow countenance. In all Diarrhoea, ague and fever, bilious fever and sick head ache, they are an invaluable remedy.

For purifying the blood we do not believe these pills have their equal in the world.

30,000 Thousand bottles sold the past year.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Cram and Pain Killer,

Rheumatic and Cram LIMEKENT

is decidedly and without controversy the best article in the world for Cram in the Limbs, or stomach, pain in the stomach, bowels and side; Rheumatism in all its forms, stitches in the back of side, cholice, chapped hands, sore lips, colds, and tooth ache, in summertime sore throat, and burn. Also Dr. Wild's REMEDY FOR RHEUMATIC PLASTERS, for pain in the side, stomach, and back; sold wholesale and retail by Curtis and Perkins, Bangor, and by K. B. & W. FORBES, Chatham, September 10, 1847.