

Great Britain.

VERY LATE NEWS.

[From the New York Express Extra.]
ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL—LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT—DEATH OF THE SULTAN MAHMOUD—DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH ARMY—DREADFUL RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM AND ELSEWHERE.

The Liverpool, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst., and had been hourly expected for several days, arrived about 12 o'clock last night, and anchored off pier No. 1 East River. By her we have London files to the 31st July, and Liverpool dates to the day of sailing. The news will be found to be highly important.

The Liverpool made her last trip home in 131 days. She has seen nothing of either the Great Western or British Queen on her return trip.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN.—On the morning of the 17th news was received in London of the death of the Sultan. He died on the 30th June, and his eldest son, now 17 years of age, was proclaimed emperor by the Divan. Hostilities ceased. The Sultan was 54 years of age, and has left six children. He succeeded to the throne on the 28th June, 1808, on the deposition of his elder brother, Mustapha IV.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of the 20th contains a semi-official article announcing that the European powers intend to take the young Sultan under their protection.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—The following important intelligence was received at London on the 23d ult.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople to the President of the Council:

KERASSIA, July 8.
The Porte has just received the news that a battle has taken place in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, and that the Turkish army had been destroyed. The wrecks have repassed the frontier, and it is not said that the Egyptian army has pursued them.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.
From the Consul General to the President of the Council.

The Egyptian army under orders of Ibrahim, having attacked the Turkish forces under Hafiz Pacha at Hezib, beyond Aleppo, the latter abandoned the field of battle after an action of two hours. All the *material*, in guns, cannon, ammunition, &c. has fallen into the hands of the Egyptians. Ibrahim wrote the above on the 25th of June in the tent of the Turkish General in Chief. He returned to Antab on the 28th, but had given orders to the 3d regiment of infantry and the 3d regiment of cavalry to advance upon Orfa and Diarbekir.

[From the London Morning Post, July 29.]

The *Semaphore* and the *Sad* of Marseilles of the 23d inst., which we have received by express, contain some interesting correspondence from Constantinople of the 5th, as well as from Alexandria of the 7th, explanatory of the French telegraphic despatches which we have published, announcing the total defeat of the Turkish army, and the treason of the Captain Pacha in delivering the fleet over to the Egyptians.

It will be seen from the extracts in another column that, at the battle of Nezib, Ibrahim Pacha, at the head of 30,000 regular troops and 14,000 irregular, made short work of the Turkish army, commanded by Hafiz Pacha, consisting of 70,000 men. Nezib was as decisive as Konia for the fortunes of the Ottoman empire in its attempt to subdue its rebellious but victorious vassal. The first engagement was on the 22d of June, when the Turkish cavalry was attacked, beaten, and repulsed to Nezib.

On the 23d a second affair took place, when similar successes attended Ibrahim, who pounced upon the Turkish cavalry and flying artillery, and after a combat of four hours the Turks were again worsted, leaving fourteen pieces of cannon and all their ammunition in the hands of the Egyptians. But the crown, ing triumph of the latter was on the 24th, when two hours sufficed to put the whole Turkish army to the rout, and, as our readers are aware, to place all the *material* of war in Ibrahim's power, who sat down in the tent of Hafiz, and dictated his triumphal bulletin to his father, the Viceroy, in which he says that "he would pursue the enemy if he could find them." Four thousand Turkish prisoners immediately entered into the service of the Egyptians. Ibrahim's despatch arrived at Alexandria on the 3d, in which he states that a general attack was made by him on the Turkish troops, Hamet Pacha commanding the right wing, Soliman Pacha the left, and Ibrahim the centre. Well might the rejoicing in Alexandria be enthusiastic. What Ibrahim's ultimate intentions were, the correspondence before us does not explain.

Some accounts assert that he had crossed the Euphrates; but this news may originate, perhaps, from the three regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, which he had dispatched to Orfa and Diarbekir.—All that is certain is, that Ibrahim on the 28th ult., was still at Antab, and that up to that day Marshal Soult's Envoy, M. Caille, bearer of the Viceroy's orders to stop hostilities, had not reached the head quarters of the Egyptian commander in chief.

The Paris papers of the 27th contain the following important telegraphic despatch, announcing the treason of the Turkish Captain Pacha.

"The Agent of Foreign Affairs to the President of the Council.

MARSEILLES, July 25, 3 P. M.

"On the 8th the Sultan's death was known at Alexandria. On the 9th a Turkish corvette arrived at Alexandria, having on board Negib Bey, Kinva of the Captain Pacha, charged to announce to the Viceroy the presence of the Captain Pacha steering for Rhodes, and proposing to place the Turkish fleet under the protection of the Pacha, to guarantee it against the troubles to be apprehended in Turkey in consequence of the death of the Sultan. The answer of Mehmet Ali is not known. He despatched the steamer the Black Sea to the Captain Pacha. On the 10th Ashik Effendi,

sent by the young Sultan to announce the death of his father to Mehmet Ali, arrived at Alexandria.

PARIS, Friday, 5 P. M.
The above news has produced a great sensation, and the diplomatic corps is in dismay.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d instant states that the two fleets, Turkish and Egyptian, will sail to Constantinople together, to overturn the new order of things.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles of the 23d announces the arrival of the Prince de Joinville at Constantinople on the 8th.

Ibrahim's bulletin of his victory says that he would pursue the Turks, but he cannot find them.

Letters from Alexandria of the 6th state that great joy prevails there. On the 20th ult. M. Caille, the French Envoy, had not arrived at Ibrahim's head quarters.

The French funds seem to have improved on the arrival of the above intelligence, but did not maintain the advance.

RENEWED AND DREADFUL RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.—On the 15th ult. an immense collection of Chartists gathered at the Bull-ring, and the police were ordered to disperse them. The attempt was met with resistance, and violence ensued, by which several men were injured—some severely. The police were recalled, in order to avoid all cause for irritation, and collected in the Public-office yard, out of the gaze of the mob.

But so far from producing the desired effect, the only effect of the disappearance of the police was, the withdrawal of all restraint upon the rabble, who commenced a series of violence never before equalled. The windows of the public-office were demolished with stones, and the police, inside the walls, were pelted. The lamps and windows in high and special streets, were next attacked by the mob. At length the infuriated rabble turned their attention to the houses themselves, into several of which they repeatedly made attempts to force an entrance. Finding that the weapons (clubs and sticks) with which they were provided were ineffective for their purpose, they rushed at the iron palisades surrounding the Nelson Monument, a portion of which they wrenched from the masonry, and then returned to the work of destruction. No time elapsed before they forced Messrs. Bourn's, the tea dealers, whose premises extend 20 feet in front of the Bull-ring and 60 feet in More street. The shutters and doors having yielded to their continuous attacks, they immediately tore them down. They then commenced pillaging the warehouse, throwing their contents into the street.

The premises of Mr. Leggett, upholsterer, were next attacked and demolished, and immense rolls of bed ticking were rolled out and burned. Next the lamps were all put out, and many of them demolished. The houses of Mr. Arthur Dakin, tea dealer, Mr. Horton silver smith, and Mr. Parks, tobaccoists, were next demolished. The windows of the latter were battered to pieces with silver candlesticks taken from Mr. Horton's establishment. Another party was busily engaged in battering in the houses of Mr. Allen, biscuit maker, Mr. Perkins, head borough of Birmingham, brush-maker; Mr. Arnold, porkshop; Mr. Poutney, grocer; Mr. C. Heath, cheese-monger; Mr. Walton, butcher; Mr. Fincher, leather seller; Mr. Bliss, Spread Eagle, an individual who had never rendered himself obnoxious.—His and Mr. Walton's house were but slightly injured. They were about attacking Mr. Wainwright's, liquor merchant, corner of Market Hall, when cries of "No, no," interrupted them, but not before they demolished a magnificent lamp recently put up; Mrs. Martyn's, cutler; and Mr. Bank's, druggists, had the whole of their fronts destroyed, their property pillaged and otherwise damaged. The immense frontage of Mr. Gooden's, Nelson Hotel, was next assailed, the windows and doors being forced in.

The establishment of Mr. Bourne and Mr. Leggett were then set fire to, and were totally consumed, "amidst the hellish yells of the rabble." The mob had at this time had the streets to themselves about three hours, and their further progress was interrupted by the arrival of sixty of the metropolitan police, who rushed upon the mob sword in hand, and disposed of one body of them. Two squadrons of dragoons also made their appearance, and soon succeeded in clearing the streets. The damage done is computed at about £40,000. The spectacle presented the next day was truly appalling. All business was suspended, and a strong deposition was manifested by the mob to renew their violence; but the military and police succeeded in preventing any further outrages. A large number of arrests were made, but only against a few was the evidence sufficient to authorise their detention.

A serious riot had taken place at Newcastle, in which about 400 drunken and disorderly persons were engaged. It originated in a fight among some Irishmen, and soon extended to the whole assembled mass. Stones were hurled, windows, doors and lamps broken, persons beaten, and indiscriminate violence indulged. It was finally put down by the Mayor and police, and ten of the rioters taken. Before the mob was quelled, some of the policemen were cut with stones, knocked down and dreadfully kicked and beaten, and the office of the Tyne Mercury was attacked and attempted to be destroyed.

A great Chartist meeting had been held at Manchester, attended by over 4000 persons. It was addressed by numerous persons, amongst the rest by a clergyman, the Rev. W. V. Jackson; and some very violent resolutions were adopted. One speaker, Butterworth, advised each man present, to possess himself with a good gun, a bayonet, and a pike, for the purpose of physical action. The Rev. Mr. Jackson said, in reference to the affair of Birmingham, "that he had nothing to regret but that they were prevented despatching the base, bloody, military police;" "and if the police were fed by the people, let them be fed with bullets;" he was the man ready with his gun, his pike, or any thing. He was satisfied that moral means could never accomplish the object, and if not, he was the man who would go with his gun in his hand rather than that

the chartist cause should die. Pretty pugnacious for a clergyman.

A body of chartists, about 1500 in number, went on Sunday morning the 20th ult. at half past 9, and took possession of the Stockport Church, in their working dresses, and when the members, pew owners, &c. arrived, they could not gain admittance, but remained at the doors and windows, and were lookers on. The ladies all went home, fearing a disturbance, but the chartists sat the service out and retired.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is dead. He died at Cheltenham on the 23d July, at the age of fourscore.

Plymouth was visited with a most tremendous gale, 18th July, by which one vessel was driven on the rocks, crew saved. A brig was also driven ashore; and much damage done to the shipping. It was feared that the ship *Corolline*, with 150 passengers for Australia and a convict ship for the same destination, were lost.

The Waterloo steam vessel, of 128 tons burden and 6000 muskets on board, bound from London to Gibraltar, took fire off Nab-light, coast of England, and burnt to the water's edge, officers and men escaping in the boats.

Intelligence has been this day received from India, stating that the British Army entered Candahar on the 21st of April. The difficulties which the army had experienced with respect to provisions had vanished, and they had been received with open arms. Private intelligence from Candahar to April 29, reports that Shah Shooja had been crowned with acclamation, all the chiefs with the exception of the Baniakze Brothers, having signified their adherence to him. Dost Mahomed, it is said, had sent his family to Bokhara. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Cabool, which it is expected to reach in 24 hours.

This gratifying intelligence had been received at Peshawar with great rejoicing. The city was illuminated for three days, and preparations were made for the immediate advance of the contingent army of Rojset Sing, accompanied by the Shazadah Timoor and Colonel Wade, upon Cabool.

[London Courier, July 31.]
The *Carlsruhe Gazette*, states that a courier from Trebizond arrived in the Turkish capital, and brought the news that the Shah of Persia had penetrated into the Taqris county.

The Prussian Official Gazette states that the Russian commerce with Persia had not been so favorable in 1838 as in the preceding years, which is attributed to the war in Persia and the expedition of the Shah against Herat.

[From the Saint John Courier.]

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of St. John, held at the Court House pursuant to public notice, on Tuesday the 20th instant—for taking into consideration what measures would be most advisable to be adopted in consequence of the late calamitous fire; His Worship the Mayor having been called to the Chair, and John H. Gray, Esquire, appointed Secretary to the Meeting—

On motion of E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq., seconded by James Whitney, Esq.:
It was resolved unanimously, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to call the Legislature together with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of their taking into consideration the calamitous consequences resulting from the late conflagration in this city, and for adopting such measures for the prevention of the like calamity in future as in their wisdom may be deemed expedient.

And further resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare such Bills and Petitions as may be considered necessary to be brought before the Legislature.

And further resolved, That the following Gentlemen do constitute such Committee:

His Worship the Mayor,
Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Ratchford,
" Charles Ward, " John Walker,
The Recorder, " Hanford,
Mr. Alderman Porter, " George Harding,
" Humbert, " James Peters, Jr.,
" Wright, " Wm. Hammond,
" Gould, " Gray.

On motion of His Honor the Recorder, seconded by Mr. John Owens:—

Resolved,—That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of taking up Subscriptions and Petitioning the Legislature for a grant of Money to be applied by the said Committee to the relief of the sufferers; and

Further Resolved,—That the following Gentlemen do compose the said Committee:—

Mr. John Ward, Mr. Francis Kinnear,
" John M. Robinson, " W. Jack,
" John Owens,

On motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by George D. Robinson, Esq.:—

Resolved unanimously,—That this meeting entertains a deep sense of obligation to Major Brooks the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment and Royal Artillery, for the valuable efficient services rendered by them at the late destructive fire,—not only in resisting the progress of the devouring element, but in rescuing and protecting the property of the sufferers.

And further resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to Major Brooks and Capt. Stowe, commanding the Royal Artillery in this garrison.

On motion of L. Donaldson, Esq. His Worship the Mayor having left the Chair, and His Honor the Recorder having taken the same seconded by G. D. Robinson, Esq.:—

Resolved that the thanks of this meeting be given to His Worship the Mayor, for his able conduct while presiding in the same, and that the proceedings thereof be published.

JOHN H. GRAY, Secretary.

Tuesday, 20th August, 1839.

His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of

this City held on Tuesday, the 20th instant by His Worship the Mayor, on the requisition of a number of the Citizens, the following Resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved unanimously, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to call the Legislature together with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of their taking into consideration the calamitous consequences resulting from the late awful Conflagration in this City, and for adopting such measures for the prevention of the like calamity in future, as in their wisdom may be deemed expedient.

And We the Subscribers having been nominated as a Committee to wait on Your Excellency, therewith beg now humbly to present the same to Your Excellency, praying that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into favourable consideration and grant the request of the said Resolution.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen—

I have hastened to come amongst you for the purpose, as well of expressing and evincing the deep sympathy which I feel in the great calamity by which this City has again been visited, as of having it in my power by being on the spot, to make my personal advice, assistance and good offices available for the relief of the sufferers on this melancholy occasion in any way which may depend upon me as the Representative of my Gracious Sovereign in this Province.

I will lose no time in consulting Her Majesty's Executive Council upon the expediency of now calling the Legislature together, for the purpose of considering the remedies proper to be applied to the existing state of things in this City, and I will willingly give my concurrence and assent to Legislative relief—(whether by way of loan, subject to such arrangements for ultimate repayment as may be deemed proper, or otherwise,) being afforded to such of the sufferers where circumstances may require,—but above all, for prescribing such conditions as shall effectually secure the construction of those buildings, and the future construction of all others in this City, upon a principle of greater security. This I cannot but regard as a measure of deep importance to the best interest of this Commercial City, and I accordingly do not doubt that it will be readily acquiesced in by all classes of the Community.

J. HARVEY, Lieutenant Governor.

St. John, August 21.

Communications.

To Mr. WARD, Editor of the Sentinel.

SIR:—I was much surprised on reading the Editorial in the Sentinel of last Saturday, headed "Appropriation of public monies," in which you make a reckless and unjustifiable attack upon the Commissioners of Highways for this Parish, and also upon the Commissioners of the Fredericton improvement fund.

You make two distinct charges: First, a profuse expenditure of the public money in one particular part of the Town by the Commissioners of Highways; and secondly, the making of a public Drain by the Commissioners of the Fredericton Improvement Fund which you state, can only be for private accommodation.

With respect to the first charge, it appears to me to have been made in utter ignorance of what has been done or is intended to be done by the Commissioners of Highways. I am intimately acquainted with their proceedings, and venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, even from yourself when properly informed, that a more equal distribution of the statute labour never was made since Fredericton was a Town, nor was it ever expended in places which required it more for the general good, keeping in view the condition of the Highways in other parts of the Parish. When the Town is considered as divided into three Districts, upper, central and lower, it will be found, that there has been an equal extent of turnpiking, macadamizing, &c., done in each of the districts, and that of the three, the lower district stood most in need of attention this year, as regards the convenience of the public in general, and not of individuals in particular as you insinuate. The extent of statute labour expended below the Ferry is that of ten or twelve men averaging four days each; and this you style "profuse expenditure!" But perhaps in your denouncement of the conduct of the Commissioners you include the Bridge over Earl's Creek. If so, I would set you right in that particular. The Commissioners of Highways had nothing to do with it. That Bridge was built by the Supervisor of the Great Road at the express command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has cost only about £67, was indispensably necessary, and is a great improvement on our roads.

In these circumstances, your *inviting* public animadversion against the Commissioners of Highways has not been founded on any just ground of complaint, and can be justified to your satisfaction only as an off set to the late practical joke about the abatement of the nuisance committed by you in the gutter close by your own residence. If so, you have now had your revenge. But from the fact I have alluded to, I think you should have been the last man in the Town to speak of neglected gutters, when the Commissioners have to spend their time in abating nuisances committed by persons of your standing in society, as also minor nuisances such as old hats, shoes, brick bats, store sweepings, &c., with which the streets abound, and the gutters are disfigured and filled up. You cannot be ignorant of the difficulties which Commissioners of Highways in a Town must experience when wholly unaided by any Police, their appointments annual, their services rendered gratuitously, and their powers as limited as those of Commissioners in a Country Parish. In my opinion your abilities would be better employed in suggesting improvements in our Laws in those particulars, than in increasing the present difficulties by unjust censure.

With respect to the Drain, I have, agreeably to your advice, taken a walk in that direction, and have seen it, but it does not answer the description you have given. It does not stop at

the residence of the Secretary of the Province; and so far from being obviously of a private nature and for individual accommodation, I find it will thoroughly drain the whole of Church Street, a large portion of George Street, a considerable part of Brunswick Street, King's Street and Province Row, (between Saint John Street and Sunbury Street,) and a large portion of the public green, besides effectually preventing the extension of "Swallow Creek," which has been formed solely by the great quantity of water concentrated and discharged at the foot of Church Street. The drain moreover is an indispensable preliminary to the continuation of the Macadamizing and Turnpiking in that part of the Town.

This, Sir, is a fair description of the public drain, at which you are pleased to point with a finger of scorn, and to denounce as a drain constructed for private accommodation yet paid for from the public funds.—You had no public grounds for doing so; and were I to hazard a surmise as to your motive, it would be, that you thought it a good chance for a hit at the Secretary, seeing the drain positively goes near his residence. Difference of opinion as to public improvements may exist without dishonesty, but, in this case when you were so much disposed to find fault, common justice ought to have compelled you, when speaking of the funds from which the expenses were to be defrayed, to inform your readers that the whole of the drains in the Town, with the exception of a few rods, were laid down and paid for by the Commissioners of the Fredericton Improvement Fund, some years ago, and that Church Street is the only cross Street in which there is no such drain.

I am Sir,
Your ob't Servant,
A COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

[From the St. John Courier, Aug. 24.]

Mr. CURRIE:—I regret much, on perusing the Courier of Saturday last, to observe such a strong animadversion made in your Editorial capacity, upon the appointment of one of the Commissioners for the preliminary exploration of the Disputed Territory. You must, Sir, have been grossly misinformed, or you would never have given publicity to such an article; but on the contrary, I am satisfied, had you been aware of the facts, you would have heartily congratulated the Province upon the selection of two Gentlemen, so eminently qualified, by their scientific attainments, for conducting the requisite preparatory examinations, with a view to the elucidation of so important and perplexing a question. In their hands, I am convinced, British interests will be found to be entirely safe. My authority for making this assertion cannot be disputed, and although the Editorial which calls forth these remarks is not the only occasion in which one of the Gentlemen has been attacked by the Colonial Press for his supposed attachment to the institutions of our neighbours, the public may rest assured that a more true genuine Englishman does not exist. St. John, Aug. 23. CANDOUR.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable farm, the property of the Subscriber, situate on the eastern bank of the river St. John, in the Parish of Perth, County of Carleton, containing six hundred acres with the ten per cent. allowance, with a front on the river St. John, of three quarters of a mile, being a sufficient width for two or three good farms, timbered with hard wood and well watered; there are one hundred and forty acres cleared, well fenced, and under cultivation, cuts upwards of forty tons of hay, a comfortable dwelling house, with out houses, and two large frame barns thereon; that part which is cleared is flat land commonly called high interval of a rich soil and quite free from stone; the soil of the upland is a rich limestone gravel, which is well known to be the best for the production of wheat that can be. A small stream of water runs through the upper or northerly lot, large enough to propel threshing or carding machines, which of course adds to the value of the property.—Terms of payment can be made easy. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE MOREHOUSE.
Perth, 14th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A GIG for Sale. Apply to
H. JACKSON.
Jackson's Hotel, 29th July, 1839.

CORN MEAL and INDIGO

THE Subscribers have just received 50 Bbls. of fresh Ground CORN MEAL, which will be sold low for Cash. Also 1 Case of Spanish Indigo, warranted of superior quality. J. & A. SMITH.
Fredericton, 20th July, 1839.

PARISH OF DUMFRIES,

COUNTY OF YORK,

7th August, 1839.

UNDER the Act of Assembly, 1st Victoria, Cap. 7, Sec. 8, DUNCAN BARBER, & Co. are Defaulters for non-payment of Parish Rates, to the amount of £1 11s. 8d.

TURNER WHITEHEAD,

Collector.

NOTICE.

THE business transacted at Madawaska by the Firm of C. L. BECKWITH & Co. being closed, by the demise of CHARLES L. BECKWITH, one of the partners, the Subscribers will transact business at the same place under the Firm of J. & F. BECKWITH.

JOHN A. BECKWITH.
FRANCIS E. BECKWITH.
Fredericton, 12th August, 1839.—2m

LANDS TO LEASE.

A NUMBER of valuable Lots in and adjacent to Town Plat of Fredericton, to be let on Building and other leases upon application to the Subscriber.

W. H. ODELL.
Fredericton, 9th April, 1839.

BLANKS of all descriptions for sale at this Office.

July 1, 1839.