LATEST NEWS,

BY THE SECOND AUGUST MAIL.

From the Liverpool European, Aug. 19.

This is the day appointed for the re-assembling of the British Parliament, from the deliberation of which great results are expected. Practical measures are looked for by the people, and the conservative party are strong in the confidence that their leader will not disappoint the hopes of the country. The swearing in of the members, who, with their families, already begin to give London an appearance of greater bustle and fashion than has prevailed since the dissolution, will most likely occupy the whole of the week, and on Tuesday next the speech from the throne will be delivered. It has been proclaimed aloud from the house tops for some time that the Queen would open the session in person; but the *Globe*, a ministerial paper, now announces that, in consequence of Her Majesty's present interesting situation rendering excitement dangerous to her health, the royal physician has interposed his authority to prevent Her Majesty's appearance in public for this purpose, and that the duty will therefore be delegated to a commission.

The first business will be the election of a Speaker, and there is now no longer any doubt that Mr. Shaw Lefevre will be chosen without oppostion. Sir Robert Peel, it is understood, has written to the Right Honorable Gentleman to assure him of this fact; and though this commencement of a course of policy has disappointed many of his friends, and been deprecated as inauspicious and temporising, there can be no question that he has good grounds for adopting so conciliating and moderate a proceeding. He would have been fully justified, by reason and precedent, in offering the most strenuous opositon to the re-election of Mr. Lefevre; but as the honorable gentleman had many personal friends amongst the conservatives, and probably the right honorable baronet did not wish to open the campaign with any question that might have presented him with a numerically less majority than that on which he builds his hopes of being called to the premiership, he deemed it advisable to postpone the inevitable contest until he could occupy a better position, and fight the battle on a matter of principle rather than on a subject which would seem to be merely personal. On reference to the debate which took place in the House of Commons when Mr. Abercromby was elected to the speakership, we find that Sir Robert Peel then declared that he considered the office to be not a party one, but judicial rather than political. Had Mr. Lefevre been removed, he would have been entitled to a pension of £4000 per annum; so that this first act of the expectant premier may be taken as an earnest of his determination to pursue a rigid system of economy. His motives would seem to have been both consistent and honorable, and by strict adherence to principle upon a question which at the first seemed to indicate a schism among the conservatives themselves, and which was gladly hailed as such by their opponents, he has gained many new friends, and raised himself still higher in the estimation of his former supporters.

What the speech from the throne may contain, is of course matter of speculation and doubt. The general impression is, that it will be merely an echo of that which dismissed the last Parliament. The budget, including the corn-laws and free trade, will of course be introduced. The address in the House of Lords, it is said, will be moved by Earl Spencer, and seconded by the Marquis of Clanricarde; that in the House of Commons is to be moved by Mr. Mark Phillips, one of the members for the borough of Manchester. The speech, we suppose, will be, as usual, couched in such language as shall obviate the necessity for prolonged debate; but the topics above alluded to, if inserted, will inevitably lead to a very extended discussion. Sir Robert Peel, we have heard, will move a vigorous amendment, that, "With all due deference and loyal respect to Her Majesty, the House has no confidence in the Ministers who are about her person, and who have prepared the speech which has been delivered to the House." The two parties will go to a division upon this amendment, and the issue will determine the relative strength of the whigs and the conservatives. The ministers must then resign. The Parliament will adjourn for about ten days or a fortnight to enable the Queen to form a new administration, and the course of conservatism will begin. We hope it may be productive of good to the country, and tend to the extension of commerce at home and abroad. Sir Robert Peel still keeps his lips sealed as to his intentions. The liberals continue to boast that they have the Queen entirely under their influence, and insinuate that, in the event of Sir Robert's accession to office, he will find himself very unpleasantly situated in the precincts of the court.

It is believed to be the intention of the ladies of the bedchamber to tender their resignations in a body, and thus relieve the right hon. baronet from a repetition of the fatal embarrassment which their presence at court caused him in 1839. But the question is asked by those who are particularly conversant with the feelings which obtain and are expressed in the palace, "Will the mere circumstance of the wives and sisters and other near relatives of the present ministry, now at court, intimating their readiness to resign their situations, relieve Sir Robert from the difficulties with which it is notorious to all he will have to contend, in consequence of the prejudices entertained towards him personally in certain anonymous high quarters?" The parties who put this question, do so in such a way as to convey a negative answer in the very act of putting it. To speak more plainly, it is said that the Queen will either prevent her ladies tendering their resignations, or that, if she suffer them to do so, it will only be for the purpose of creating a greater sensation in the country by peremptorily refusing to accept them. Certain parties still persist in asserting that Her Majesty will not send for Sir Robert on the breaking up of Lord Melbourne's administration. Lord Stanley is mentioned as the probable party who will be intrusted with Her Majesty's command to form a new cabinet; but though it may be true that the Queen has a rooted dislike to Sir Robert Peel, the present premier, previous to retiring from office, will so deeply and carefully impress on Her Majesty's mind, not only the propriety, but *necessity*, of selecting Sir Robert as his successor, that she will feel that she has no other alternative.

Many anxious inquiries continue to be made on the subject of the means to be proposed by the new Ministry for replenishing the treasury, left, as it will be, in a most exhausted condition by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. The favourite project among the speculators in the funds of course is, that of raising a new loan. Almost any sum could be raised without difficulty, but at a price not favourable to the country, as the value of the funds continue to be most provokingly high for such an operation. A modified property tax is still talked of among many in the city, but this would not meet with general concurrence, and it will no doubt be the policy of Sir Robert Peel to take such steps as might be the least objectionable to his adherents, as well as to his political opponents, such, in fact, as would be the most satisfactory to all. The probabilities are, therefore, thought to be in favour of a new loan; say to the extent of £5,000,000 or 10,000,000; by which a fund would be raised amply sufficient to meet the present deficiencies in the revenue, and to provide for the future. A new loan is anxiously looked for in the Stock Exchange, as affording a free and general object for speculation.

We have given the above as the current rumours of the day, and therefore likely to be of interest to our readers of all parties. We fancy that there is little necessity for us again to observe that we are attached to no particular class of politicians; our sole end and aim are to furnish accurate reports of public events, and to give our subscribers in all parts of the world as complete an insight as possible into a matter which cannot fail to occupy a very considerable share of their anxiety and attention.

As apprehensions are now very generally entertained in the city among capitalists, that the Directors of the Bank of England must soon, (if they have not done so already) contract their issues of notes, the periodical return of the liabilities and assets of the corporation is looked for with much interest. The necessity for this course of action exists in the fact, that speculations in foreign grain have been resumed, in consequence of the prevalence of unseasonable weather giving rise to the supposition that the crops might prove deficient in quantity and inferior in quality to the general average of many previous seasons. All fear, however, as regards the latter point is now completely removed. The weather has become exceedingly favourable for the harvest, and a continuance of its present aspect will soon set to rights all the damage which has been sustained, and realise the hopes of those who are sanguine of abundance. The produce markets generally have been tolerably brisk.

There are no serious complaints of a scarcity of money in the city. From the statements of most parties it has been rather cheaper this week than last, bankers and first rate mercantile paper having been discounted as low as 4 per cent., and other class say from 4½ and upwards. There is an opinion, however, that the corn speculators must tighten the market ere long.

The returns of the receipts on the several lines of railway show that the traffic is increasing, but still there are more sellers than buyers of most of the shares. The value of joint stock bank shares remains pretty stationary.

Distrust and anxiety are manifested in nearly all the principal branches of manufactures, in consequence of the recent failures, and the expected recurrence of many similar disasters. The import trade of the country is not deficient; but, as respects the exports of British manufactures, they are very small indeed, as compared with what they ought to be. The failures in Australia, and the depressed state of the markets in the colony, have checked very materially the shipment of British goods to that possession of the crown. The stocks in Manchester and the surrounding district are very large. Buyers and sellers would seem to be resting on their oars, waiting to see whether, in the Parliament now on the eve of assembling, any indication will be given of the financial measures likely to be adopted by the incoming ministry; for upon those measures, and on the harvest conjointly, all important movements in this market and district would seem to depend. In the meantime stocks must greatly increase, large as they are; and whether prices are to be further depressed is a matter so purely conjectured, that the oldest person in the trade seems to have not even an opinion. The commercial crisis lately predicted in various continental countries have been checked, if if not altogether prevented. It is to be hoped that a better state of things will shortly prevail in Great Britain.

The Paris papers continue to state that perfect tranquillity has been re-established in Toulouse; but the recent measures of the finance minister appear to have spread discontent all over the country. They are everywhere opposed. At Bordeaux serious disorders have taken place, but have been put down. The French, it is said, are compelled to evacuate the Isla del Rey, at Port Mahon. The inauguration of the statue of Napoleon took place on Sunday, at Boulogne, amid much ceremony. The scene, we are told, was a grand one, and the whole was well conducted. In the evening there were fireworks and other rejoicings.

Spain appears to be in a most unsettled state, and, according to all accounts, it will only be the most vigorous measures on the part of the Regent that can prevent an outbreak. Queen Christina's angry protest against her dsmissal from the guardianship of her children has caused a commotion among her late subjects. The government have issued a counter manifesto, which, from its tone of angry retort, and its exhortation to the people to attend only to the cortes and what they advise, seems to indicate a sense of apprehension on the part of its authors. Espartero has disbanded the Guard Royal and other regiments, and forbidden General Leon to leave Madrid. Arguelles has been making great changes in the household.

The Sultan's health is better, and his energies are reviving, a circumstance to be rejoiced at, as his death at this particular period might throw our relations and interest in the east into worse confusion than ever they were. The French influence with the porte is on the increase. The understanding recently established between the Sultan and the Pasha was such as to have given rise to very singular rumours. The porte has charged Mehemet Ali to re-conquer the holy cities, which have fallen into the hands of the Arabs since their evacuation by the Egyptian troops, and has furnished the Pasha with the means of defraying the expenses of the expedition, besides consenting to remit considerably the amount of the tribute originally required of him. It is further rumoured that he intends confiding to him a similar mission in Syria. It is expected that one of the first acts of the divan will be to recall the British troops from St. Jean d'Acre. The Candian insurrection is nearly at an end. French agents are said to be sowing discontent in Syria. A dreadful fire broke out at Smyrna, on the 25th of July, which consumed several houses, mosques, and synagogues. Some additional intelligence, purporting to have been received, of the Chinese expedition, is given in another column.

The Tea Trade, Aug. 16.—The deliveries of tea last week amounted to 481,900 lbs., being an increase over those to the date of our last return. There are further sales advertised, but they are not large. The trade is at present tolerably steady, but not quite so brisk as it was, many of the dealers having liberally supplied themselves at the auctions of last week with the more useful qualities, at advanced prices.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.—*London, August 17.*—All the gossip of the day is, naturally enough, confined to the extraordinary tenor, and the extraordinary route of the news from China, which appears in the columns of a contemporary this morning, and which is, in the most influential quarters, believed to be nothing more nor less than a concoction for a "Tea spec"—"a *profpidgeon*"—as these essays to operate on the tea market are now designated, and the entire contents of this "extraordinary despatch" is directed to effect such a purpose. According to "the news," the system of smuggling which has for so long a period of time been in existence on the coast, is now so completely subdued, that not more than one thousand chests of tea have been made available for export through this source since last accounts; and we are, moreover, informed, that the Emperor had issued an edict ordering the destruction of the crops of tea, rhubarb, and all articles in which the barbarians carried on trade, so determined was he that all negotiations with them should be at an end. This of itself is extraordinary news, and which being a month later than any previously received, causes it to be read with extraordinary care! The route by which it comes, however, appears of the two the more extraordinary, for it is said that the letter containing this news from Macao was put on board the steamer at Bombay on the 19th June, "after the mail and other despatches had been embarked." It therefore appears that this communication has been "locked up" somewhere for at least a fortnight—for that is about the period since the regular delivery of merchant letters took place by the last overland. All that this has done in the way of raising the price of the leaf—for the speculators themselves see that it is too barefaced to operate upon—is, that from 2s. 7d. per lb. which was the opening quotation of Company's Congous, they have advanced to 2s. 8½d. Had there been anything like authenticity about this communication, the general dealers do not hesitate to say that teas would have risen in value at least 6d. per lb. Mincing-lane is, of course, a scene of great bustle and inquiry on the subject, but every one is as ignorant as his neighbour.

THREE O'CLOCK.—We have heard that the depression in Consols was caused by forced sales on the reported news from China, no doubt made by those who hatched the plot with a view to ensure profit both in tea and Consols. Consols have since recovered to 89¾ to ½ for money, and 89½ to ⅝ for the account. There never was before so signal a failure of a stock jobbing scheme, for everywhere the laugh is raised at the idea of the gullibility of the public on such a fabrication as the one presented this morning. Some of the most desperate of the speculators are endeavouring to keep up the price of tea, and, although there is now literally nothing doing, they call Company's Congous 2s. 9d. per lb. cash.

We subjoin the pretended news from China:—

PARIS, MONDAY, ONE O'CLOCK.—*One Month Later from China.*—We have received a letter from Macao of 27th of April, put on board the steamer at Bombay on the 19th June, after the Mail and other despatches had been embarked.—It is to the following effect:—

MACAO, April 27.—The Chinese local government has violated the agreement made with Capt. Elliott for the renewal of trade with British subjects. We are also surprised to find that since the 1st, not one thousand chests of tea have found their way out to foreign vessels by smuggling. We had hopes of doing something in that way, but the unexpected vigilance and activity of the Chinese mandarins and soldiers have disappointed our hopes for the present.

About the 17th a chop arrived from the Emperor, couched in the most violent terms, ordering all authorities, civil and military, in the provinces of Canton, to destroy all the teas, rhubarb, and other articles necessary for the English barbarians.—This order is rigidly obeyed, and probably one-half of the crop of teas is already destroyed, and the work is still going on. Indemnity is promised by the same chop to those whose property is destroyed, and rewards for those who discover secreted articles. We further find in the same chop political intercourse with the English is interdicted, and the lately appointed commissioners ordered to retire. Numerous fire vessels and rafts had been sent down the river among the foreign shipping, by which several vessels and cargoes have been injured, but no total loss. Our Commander is deliberating on the propriety of moving all vessels below the second bar into a wider part of the river. A report prevails, but to which no credit is attached, that some British subjects were kidnapped by the Chinese on the night of the 25th. But little is doing in south of Formosa in opium.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, August 18.—The alarm excited by the long series of rains within the last six weeks has in a great degree subsided, a favourable change having occurred on the 14th instant, since which the weather has been, and is now, beautifully fine; upon early spots in this district, therefore, reaping has partially commenced, and in many of the southern counties of England is becoming general; but, until it progresses more widely through other parts of the country, no accurate opinion can be formed as to the extent of the injury previously apprehended.

From all the information we have lately received, we find no reason to alter our previous opinion, that the Wheat crop of this year will appear more or less under an average quantity, and that supplies of foreign will be required during the next season to make good the deficiency. The quality will altogether depend upon the kind of weather we may experience during harvest.

Since our last report of the 4th inst., there has continued a most active speculation in foreign Wheats and Flour under lock, and prices of each have rapidly advanced under the influence of bad weather, and the advancing averages showing the probability of the lowest duty being obtained in the course of September, while that upon Canadian Wheat and Flour will be at the minimum point on Friday next.

The best qualities of States Flour may now be quoted at 35s. per barrel, and Wheats 9s. to 9s. 6d. per 70 lb. in bond. Canadian sweet Flour 37s. to 38s. per barrel, and Wheat 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per 70 lb.

With a continuance of Weather as favourable as the present, the prices of duty-paid Grain and Flour, notwithstanding the limited nature of our stocks, consequent upon a protracted harvest, may be expected to recede.

TIMBER MARKET.

Pine—The importation of Pine Timber during the past few weeks has been very heavy; and the demand being very limited, has caused a further decline in price. One cargo of St. John, of small average, has been sold at 18d. per foot, and two cargoes, of large average, at 20d. per foot. Of Quebec Pine several cargoes have been sold at prices from 15d. up to 16½d. per foot, and at the present time not more than 16d. per foot could be obtained for the very best cargo. Three cargoes of small Miramichi Pine have been sold at 15½d. and 16d. per foot.

Red Pine—Quebec Red Pine sells with cargo at 22d. per foot, and St. John at 16d. to 17d. per foot. A parcel of Dorchester Red Pine brought 19½d. per foot.

Pitch Pine—This article is now overabundant in this market. A parcel has just been sold at 22½d. per foot.

Birch has mostly been sold at 16d. to 16½d. per foot with the cargo. A parcel from Cape Breton was sold at 16½d. per foot.

Deals—Quebec Deals of common quality have been sold with cargo at £8 to £9 10s. per standard hundred; and separate at 9 guineas to 10 guineas per standard hundred. In like manner New Brunswick Spruce Deals have commonly been sold with cargo at 2d. per foot of 2 inches; separate a parcel of yellow and Spruce St. John brought 2½d. per foot, and Spruce alone 2½d. to 2¾d. per foot of two inches.

Staves—Quebec staves seem to be entirely neglected. If sales were forced, Standard Staves of common specifications and quality would not bring more than £30 per M., and Puncheon £11 per M.; and for best specifications not more than £40 to £42 could be obtained for Standard Staves, and £15 for Puncheon. The greatest part of the importation, however, is being yarded.

MANCHESTER, August 17.—There was a better demand for yarn than for some time past, and a fair amount of business was done, though without the slightest advance upon the low rates which previously prevailed. The goods market was worse than this; the demand was very limited, and no sales could be made except at perfectly ruinous prices. Indeed it has been obvious, for some days past, that large stocks of goods were being sacrificed for such prices as the manufacturers could obtain, without reference to their cost; and until those stocks are cleared off there can be no legitimate demand.

The British and North American Royal Mai Steamer Caledonia, Captain M'Kellar, arrived at this port from Boston and Halifax, on Saturday morning, at five o'clock. She left the former port at noon on the 1st, and Halifax on the evening of the 3d instant. The voyage from Boston to Liverpool occupied 12 days and 17 hours, and that from Halifax 9 days and 23 hours.—*Liverpool Adv.*

PROBABLE WAR WITH AMERICA.—On Friday it was confidently asserted in the City by generally well informed and most respectable merchants, that five ships of war had been ordered to proceed immediately to the coast of the United States, and that they were there to be joined by ten other vessels of Her Majesty's Navy from foreign stations. The object of the alleged mission of this armament to the American shores, it was added, was to receive Mr. Fox, should the refusal of the renewed demand for the release, which it is said he is instructed to make, of Mr. M'Leod, compel the British representative to withdraw from Washington, and afterwards to adopt such hostile proceedings as may be deemed indispensable for the vindication of the honour of the British Crown, which has been so wilfully and wantonly attacked by the American people and government in the person of its subject—Alexander M'Leod. It is our duty as journalists to record the intelligence of the day, and in pursuance of that obligation we have stated the rumour which we have reason to believe proceeded from no interested, excited, or prejudiced source. In thus giving to it publicity, however probable we may think it, we add no voucher for its absolute truth.—*Herald, of Saturday.*

We have reason to believe there is no truth in the statement that an addition is to be made to our force already on the North American station.—Sir C. Adam is to take with him two ships, one a line of battle, and the other the Pique frigate; but those are to replace two of the same rates, which will be recalled.—*Globe.*

Her Majesty and the Court (as at present arranged,) leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace on Monday next.

Her Majesty's accouchement is not expected to take place before quite the middle or the end of October.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has been appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to her Majesty.

Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Friday, at the Colonial Office, to take leave, on his departure to the Government of Newfoundland.—*Times.*

The *Gazette* of Friday announces the following additions and alterations in the Peerage:—The Earl of Surrey, son of the Duke of Norfolk, is called up by writ as Baron Maltravers; the Earl of Stair, a peer of Scotland, is created Baron Oxenford; the Earl of Kenmare, a peer of Ireland, is created Baron Kenmare; the Earl of Belfast, son of the Marquis of Donegal, is created Baron Ennishowen; Lord Barham is created Earl of Gainsborough; Lord Segrave is created Earl Fitzhardinge; Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., is created Baron Vivian; Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., is created Baron Congleton; of these, six are actual additions to the Peerage.

The following Staff appointments have recently taken place in the Army:—Captain A. C. Sterling of the 73d Regiment to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General at Dublin, vice Captain R. H. Wynyard, of the 58th; Captain Randal Rumley, of the 1st battalion 60th, or King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Assistant Military Secretary; and Lieut. Charles Asheton Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Major General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K. C. B. in the Ionian Islands; and Ensign Francis Charles Harvey, of the 34th Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Major General Sir John Harvey, at Newfoundland.

The Lords of the Admiralty have announced the Government provision contract for the ensuing year to consist of 15,000 tierces of beef, and 16,000 tierces of pork, for which quantity tenders will be received on the 23d of next month. The extent of the provision contract last year was 13,000 tierces of beef, and 15,000 tierces of pork, showing an increase for the next season of 3,000 tierces.

PORTSMOUTH, *August 10.*—The Illustrious, 72, was commissioned at this port yesterday, by Lieut. Houghton. She is to be the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, appointed Commander in the West Indies and North America. The Pique, 36, Captain Boxer, has been fitted with cabins for the accommodation of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, who will proceed in her to the North American and West Indian command.—The Sapphire and Athol troop-ships are under orders for Quebec, with various detachments of the Regiments quartered in Canada.

THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAM SHIP.—This fine steamer has, we are informed, been sold by the British and American Steam Company to the Belgian Government. We have not heard the amount of the purchase money. She is now getting ready for sea, and will sail about the latter end of the present week, under the command of Mr. Keane, who navigated the ill-fated President on her second voyage to and from New-York, for Antwerp. It is not yet ascertained what the Belgian Government mean to do with this noble steamer: it is supposed, however, that she is destined to open and continue a communication between Belgium and the United States.

Election of the Peers of Scotland.—On Friday, the election of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland took place in the Picture-gallery of the Palace of Holyrood. The following were the peers elected:—The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscounts Arbuthnot and Strathallan; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Colville, (of Culross,) Reay, and Rollo; and the Marquis of Queensbury. The only alterations were the substitution of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Rollo for the Earl of Home and Lord Grey, who retire by their own consent.

It is considered at the clubs as not improbable, that a second dissolution of Parliament may take place at an early period.—*Sun.*

MR. HUME.—It is reported that Mr. Hume is to replace Mr. Chalmers as member for the Montrose burghs. Mr. C. is willing to resign in his favour. The *Caledonian Mercury* speaks of Mr. Stewart as likely to succeed Mr. Rutherford, the Lord Advocate, should he resign his seat for Leith; but the *Edinburgh Observer* seems to hold that Mr. Hume has the better chance.—*Morning paper.*

Papineau, of Canadian rebellion notoriety, is said to be residing in Paris in poor circumstances.

Thames Tunnel.—On Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Sir Isambard Brunel passed through the tunnel, and ascended into the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river. The small portion of the distance about 25 feet, now complete, is connected with the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river by a driftway, through which, at the end of the tunnel, Sir Isambard passed. About an hour afterwards, Mr. Hawes, M. P., and Mr. Hutton, late M. P. for Dublin, accompanied by Mr. Mason, one of the assistant engineers, also walked from Rotherhithe through the tunnel and the driftway to Wapping. Mr. Page, the acting engineer, was in the shaft, and, with the men, received Sir Isambard with loud cheers, who shortly addressed the men, thanking them for their courage and perseverance. Thus the great problem of the practicability of forming a roadway under the Thames, without interrupting the navigation, is practically solved. In a few months, it is expected that one of the archways will be opened for foot passengers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather, which had for some time been unsettled in this neighbourhood, underwent a very gratifying change on Sunday. Some rain had fallen during the previous night, but it was followed by a brilliant day, with only one slight shower about three o'clock, to deteriorate its beauty. Monday was again warm and drying, and there is a fair prospect of the continuance of delightful autumnal weather. The wheat, which is full in the ear and strong in the stem, has not yet sustained much damage, and, by the favour of a benign Providence, will speedily be recovered. In Ireland and Scotland, during the last ten or twelve days, the weather has been much the same as in this country, and the effect somewhat similar.

The Staffordshire ironmasters have reduced the price of iron 10s. per ton.

Another heavy failure occurred in Glasgow on Wednesday, which has had the effect of deepening the existing embarrassments and distress in Paisley, where the number of several bankruptcies now amount to thirty. We very much fear that we have not seen the worst.

The accounts received from various parts of Turkey describe the crops of grain as having been productive to an unprecedented degree.

The King of the French, acting in concert with M. Guizot, has decided upon proposing to the four other great European powers, that an armed intervention should take place in Spain, in the event of any new outbreak of revolution in that country, of whatever nature it may happen to be.

A German paper brings news from Beyrout, of the 8th of July. The negotiations with the princes of Lebanon were taking an unfavourable turn for the Sultan. The Bedouins were laying waste the environs of El Arish. The repairs of the fortifications of Acre have been completed, and many important additions have been made by English engineers to their strength. A convent on Mount Carmel had been fixed upon as a garrison for English troops, but, having been represented as neutral ground, under the protection of the French, will not be so occupied. The mountaineers appear everywhere opposed to the restoration of the Turkish domination. The prevailing wish of the Christian population is to form an independent kingdom, having Jerusalem for its capital. This is a notion which nothing but force of arms will incline them to relinquish; and to reduce them to obedience would, it is affirmed, require a Turkish army of not fewer than 50,000 men.

FRANCE.—Two thousand muskets had been delivered up on Sunday by the National Guards of Toulouse. This indicates a sweeping system of disarmament, and must increase the popular disaffection.

The towns of St. Omer, St. Quenton, Dijon, Tours, and Nevers, have declared against the imposition of additional taxes. They have compelled the authorities to suspend the taking of the census.

All the fortresses on the coast of France are preparing to mount Paixhan's guns. The destruction effected by them on the coast of Syria has induced the War Minister to employ them in all fortifications purely defensive. We shall next hear of their being mounted upon the walls at Paris.

Admiral Lasusse sailed from Toulon on the 8th, with the Inflexible and Santi Petri, having received pressing orders to repair to the Levant, and to unite under his command all the French ships of war in those seas. This measure is supposed to be connected with accounts received of the declining health of the Sultan, and reports of renewed insurrection in Syria.

DREADFUL FIRE AT SMYRNA.—The Smyrna Journal gives the following account of this mournful occurrence:—"A dreadful calamity has just visited the town of Smyrna, and plunged 20,000 of its inhabitants in desolation and misery. A terrible fire, such as in the memory of man was never known in this country, has destroyed, in the space of 18 hours, nearly half the town, and wholly ruined 20,000 persons. The fire broke out on Wednesday at midnight, in a coffee-house of the Goldsmiths' Bazaar. Two hours afterwards the fire had spread over an extent of half a mile, and hundreds of houses were burning at the same time.—The violence of the wind drove the flames with incredible fury towards the different quarters of the upper town, and rendered all human succour useless. The nature of the localities, and the bad construction of the old buildings, which were greatly agglomerated, with the intense heat, and the want of water on several points, with the wind, all contributed to render the disaster complete. A third of the Turkish town, all the Jews' quarter, several bazaars, amongst which were those of the goldsmiths, the grain-dealers, the shoe-makers, the sadlers, the confectioners, the clothes'-dealers, the druggists, &c., a great number of mosques, seven synagogues, and 9000 to 10,000 houses were reduced to ashes, and at this moment only heaps of burning ruins. Several persons have perished in this horrible catastrophe; the number is not correctly known, but it is estimated at from 30 to 40. As to the loss, it is incalculable; it amounts, however, to several millions.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Britannia*, which left Liverpool on the 19th August, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, after a passage of eleven days and sixteen hours. The Mail for this City was received yesterday morning from Windsor by Mr. Whitney's new steamer *Saxe Gotha*, which had proceeded thither, on her first trip, on Tuesday evening.

The Britannia brought 106 passengers, among whom were Sir John Harvey, Governor of Newfoundland, and family; Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, 36th Regiment; and several other Officers of Regiments in the Provinces.

The political news by the Mail is not of much importance. The Whig Ministry were still in office, and notwithstanding their opponents, the Conservatives, will have a majority of members in the new Parliament, it appears that the former Speaker is likely to be re-elected—a measure which caused dissatisfaction on the part of Sir Robert Peel's friends and supporters. We have extracted the leading article of the *European*, of the 19th which gives the latest intelligence relative to British and foreign politics, and will be found interesting at the present time.

The weather having taken a favourable change a few days previous to the sailing of the steamer, the crops were much benefitted by the change, and should the weather continue fine were likely to yield an average return. The commercial news we regret to find, is by no means encouraging to the trade of this Province.

THE WEATHER.—During the week we have had several heavy showers of rain, which, we trust, have extended into the country, where they were much needed to extinguish fires in the woods, as well as to refresh the pasture lands and invigorate some of the crops that had been suffering from the long spell of dry warm weather which has prevailed very generally throughout the Province, for some time past.

The call upon the liberality of the community in behalf of the poorer sufferers by the late fire in Portland, has, we are happy to learn, been nobly responded to in many instances. The collectors are still busy in their work of charity, and we are therefore unable, at present, to state the several amounts collected in the different districts. The collections in the First and Second Baptist Chapels on Sunday last, in aid of the sufferers, amounted to £15 6s. 8d.

On Wednesday last the frame of a new House was in course of erection in the Burnt District, and several of the enterprising inhabitants are preparing to re-build their houses forthwith. From the spirit evinced at the meeting called for the purpose of taking measures to re-build the Methodist Chapel, we expect to see that work in progress without loss of time.

RE-ERECTION OF THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, PORTLAND.—A general meeting was held in Germain-street Chapel, last evening, to enter into immediate measures to erect another Methodist Chapel on the site of the one destroyed. The Trustees met on Friday last, and unanimously resolved to proceed without delay in the erection of a Brick or Stone Building; to assist them in their arduous but generous design, the friends of Wesleyanism were invited to assemble at eight o'clock on Monday evening. The attendance was very cheering, shewing the religious advantage of "the family compact." The meeting was opened by the Rev. Wm. Temple; after singing, prayer, and the reading of Ezra i. and part ii. the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by the Rev. S. D. Rice, seconded by Dr. S. Bayard—*Resolved*, That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, for his cheerful permission, *pro tem.*, for the the Wesleyan Society and Congregation to assemble for Divine Worship in the Madras School Room, Portland, and that the Madras Board be respectfully solicited to allow the use of the Upper Room for this purpose, until we can erect another Chapel.

Moved by the Rev. E. Wood, seconded by the Rev. H. Pickard—*Resolved*, That the very grateful thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Beckwith, and to our Baptist friends generally, for their prompt and generous offer to the Wesleyans, of the use of their Chapel in Portland, until we succeed in the erection of another. This friendly aid in our time of need the Methodist Sabbath School especially purpose embracing.

The speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Wood, Rice and Pickard, and Messrs. J. B. Gaynor, J. Owens and G. T. Ray. Never were sympathy and benevolence more strongly developed; the generous subscriptions of Portland and Indian Town friends were most nobly sustained by the City Wesleyans, among whom we understand the Trustees themselves occupied a prominent place; the meeting continued with unabated interest till near eleven o'clock, when it was announced that the subscriptions amounted to £1145 5s. The Wesleyans here are no admirers of clap-trap applause, but when the sum was named, the audience instantly testified their delight with such expressions as are not often heard in that sacred edifice. The Doxology being sung, the meeting was concluded with prayer by the Rev. E. Wood.

At a Meeting of Magistrates for the City and County of Saint John, holden at the Mayor's Office in the City of Saint John, on Thursday, 2d September, 1841—

Present—Hon. William Black, *Mayor*; Henry Porter, B. L. Peters, Thomas Harding, R. Salter, W. H. Street, N. Merritt, R. Payne, H. Gilbert, and J. T. Hanford, Esquires, *Justices of the Peace.*

A complaint made to Major Cairnes of Her Majesty's 36th Regiment, by the Members of the Protection Fire Club, against Lieutenant Thistlethwyate, and consequent proceedings taken thereon by Major Cairnes, were submitted along with a Letter from the Major addressed to His Worship the Mayor.

It was resolved, that, while they advert to the irregularity on the part of the Members of the Protection Fire Club, in addressing any complaint (they might feel themselves warranted in making) to the Military rather than to the Civil authority, and no specific complaint having been made by any individual or individuals, to any of the Magistrates, for any act at the recent Fire in the Parish of Portland—the Magistrates, either collectively or individually, do not possess the requisite information, or any complaint, by which an official investigation of the facts set forth in the communication from the Fire Club to Major Cairnes, can be instituted.

Thereupon it was unanimously resolved, that no charge having come before any of the Magistrates, Major Cairnes and the Officers and men of Her Majesty's 36th Regiment are fully entitled to the acknowledgment already made for their valuable services at the recent Fire in Portland, by the Magistrates resident in that Parish, in which testimonial the Magistrates and Aldermen now present do fully concur—while they deeply regret that the course uniformly pursued on every previous like calamitous occasion, of the Commanding Officer placing the Military in Garrison at the disposal of the Magistrates for protecting property and aiding to extinguish fires, should, by the intemperate conduct of a few individuals and the indiscretion of some Editors of Newspapers, appear to the public as unthankfully received, and serious charges made criminating the conduct of an individual, offensive alike to the Commanding Officer and the Military, and in direct opposition to the feelings of the Magistrates.

And further resolved, that His Worship the Mayor do furnish Major Cairnes with a copy of the foregoing, and also cause the same to be inserted in the Public Newspapers.

(Signed) WILLIAM BLACK.
Chairman.

On Wednesday last, a Deputation from the Synod of New-Brunswick, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Stevens, waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and presented a congratulatory Address from that Body. The Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, who had also been appointed a member of the Deputation, having left Fredericton before the arrival of the other members from Newcastle, was consequently unable to accompany them to Government House. His Excellency received the Deputation very courteously, and was pleased to return a gracious reply.

COPY OF THE ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WE, the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of New-Brunswick in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, now assembled at Newcastle, Miramichi, desire, on this first occasion of our meeting since Your Excellency's arrival in this Province, to offer you our respectful and hearty congratulations.

It affords us unmingled satisfaction, that it has pleased our Most Gracious Sovereign to select for the highly respectable station, which you now fill, one, whose talents, experience, amiable character, conciliating manners and uniform attention to the duties of Religion in public and in private life, so well qualify him for the discharge of the duties, that devolve upon him.

We have learned with great delight that Your Excellency is most anxious to promote the highly important cause of Education in this Province, and as a Branch of the Church of Scotland, with which an education based upon Scriptural principles has ever been a primary object, we hail with pleasure the benefits that may be expected to arise from the measures, which Your Excellency shall adopt for the attainment of this end. And we beg to assure Your Excellency, that it will be our happiness as it is our duty, to co-operate with Your Excellency in our several spheres for the furtherance of this and every other good work.

That Your Excellency's Administration may be long and prosperous, that you may enjoy every blessing, spiritual and temporal, and that God may so direct all your measures, as that they may tend to the promotion of his glory and the welfare of those over whom in his providence you have been placed, is our sincere and constant prayer.

Signed in name, in presence and by authority of the Synod of New-Brunswick, at Newcastle, this Twenty-first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one.

ROBERT WILSON, *Moderator.*

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

To the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of New Brunswick, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, at Newcastle, Miramichi.

Rev. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—

I received with peculiar satisfaction your address and in returning my sincere acknowledgements for the expressions of your good opinion and confidence in my disposition to promote the spiritual welfare of the community, and the cause of Education in the Province—it gratifies me that these interests are sustained by a Church through whose influence under Providence the people of Scotland have acquired so high a character throughout the world, for their virtues and general attainments.

As I hope to have frequent opportunities of consulting with the Ministers and Elders of the Synod on the important interests confided to them, I will only on this occasion, assure you, that in aiding these views I shall at all times feel that I am promoting the lasting welfare of the Community at large.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP.—We learn from the Saint Andrews Standard that the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, arrived at Saint Andrews on Saturday evening last, and on the following morning His Lordship held a Confirmation at All Saints Church, when that Holy ordinance was administered to upwards of sixty persons, after which he preached an impressive Sermon. In the afternoon the Venerable Archdeacon occupied the Pulpit, and in the evening His Lordship again delivered an excellent discourse, urging upon his hearers the necessity of increased exertions in the cause of religion, and of the Society which had been formed for the support of the Church, and for disseminating her doctrines. On Monday an address was presented to His Lordship by the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Saint Andrews, to which a suitable reply was returned, and His Lord