

land, in the third; Hanover, Wirtemberg, and perhaps the Popedom, in the fourth; and the principalities of Germany and Italy, with the nascent kingdom of Greece, in the fifth. Our country owes sixteen times the amount of her annual taxes, but not three times her annual revenue. France owes five times her annual taxation, with a population of 33,000,000. Russia has a national debt, less than thrice the amount of the government's income of about seventeen and a half millions sterling. Austria has been a bankrupt twice without shame or sorrow; but more than one out of every hundred of her population is a soldier. Prussia owes three times and a quarter of her taxes, and is the most perfect model of military despotism that can well be conceived. Of course the two latter powers take the lead in the Germanic confederation, which has now upwards of 360,000 men in arms. It is well for mankind that the three grand absolute governments are as heterogeneous in their composition, as they are huge and unwieldy in their proportions. The troops of Russia, with the exception of the guards, are said to be frequently in a state almost verging upon disorganization; badly clothed, poorly paid, irregularly disciplined, and without commissariat or hospital. Holland will be the milch-cow of the Holy Alliance, whenever the struggle should arrive; unless delivered from it by a timely revolution. It is to be hoped that before then, such reforms will have taken place in our corn laws and general system, that the Baltic ports will feel their commercial interests too closely bound up with our own, to rush blindly into the battle at the bidding of an Imperial autocrat. The Prussian tariff is fast spreading over all Germany; and the famous reciprocity treaty is on the point of expiring. Concessions therefore must soon be made for our own sake, as well as that of others. By equalizing the timber duties, and no longer refusing to take the staff of life wherever it can be had on the cheapest terms, the tide of trade will set in from its natural quarter, so that we be to the enemy that disturbs it. Commerce may thus be brought to act as a curb upon the cravings of ambition. The principle of non-restriction must moreover, be carried to the Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Euxine; cultivating every existing means of intercourse, and at the same time opening fresh ones with the subjects of Turkey and Egypt. A contemporary has pointed out how profitably we might exchange our manufactured silks and cottons and hardware, for the woods of Dalmatia, the raw silks of Roumelia, the raw cotton of Thessaly, the corn, flax, tobacco, and hides of Bulgaria, the figs and fruits of the coast, and the copper of Trebizonde. In this way, England would make a gradual impression in her favor, upon the minds of millions at present passing through the earlier processes of civilization. They would soon discern their friends from their oppressors, and withdraw in heart and spirit from the protection of the Czar and his Calmucks. These last must, in fact, be driven back from the Bosphorus *per fas et nefas*; and barriers be sought to prevent their return, or further progress southward. Should the Porte prove obstinate, a confederation of the Danube has been proposed, or a revival of the old Armenian and Georgian sovereignties. Persia must be carefully watched, and her frontiers respected. The earliest opportunity, whenever free Europe recovers the power of action, will necessarily be seized for recalling Poland into existence, and joining her with one or more of her neighbors in a well-knit and durable confederacy. Great Britain might also aim at obtaining that position in American politics, which the court of St. Petersburg has been unluckily allowed to occupy. The situation of the world is not desperate; it waits for nothing but the turn, which shall set the tide of freedom once more in decided action in the right direction.

EUROPE.

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

A scene of disgusting riot and mischief has taken place at Brussels. A mob of lawless wretches assembled, and denounced all who were supposed to be attached to the House of Orange, among which are some of the most wealthy and distinguished persons of the city; and proceeded to attack and destroy their property. This disgraceful outrage lasted during a whole day, under the eyes of the government, without any attempt being made to suppress it, and sixteen houses were at length destroyed. The King, Leopold, rode out, passed through the lawless mobs, received their cheers, and went on without giving any orders to molest them, notwithstanding there were in the town four battalions of infantry and four squadrons of horse, besides artillery. The London papers are loud in their condemnation of this mistaken Herald, and Leopold has in consequence ordered the correspondent of that

papers residing at Brussels, to quit his kingdom in 24 hours!

The London Times of April 23d, says: "It is rumored, and not without foundation, that England and France, in conjunction with Spain, have come to the determination of disencumbering the Peninsula of both Don Miguel and Don Pedro, as a preliminary step to the tranquil arrangement of the affairs of Portugal."

On the 15th, a riot of more than ordinary seriousness occurred at Oldham, the borough represented by Mr Cobbett, arising from a strike among the operatives for increase of wages. A great number paraded, and went to the various cotton mills, in order to compel others to join them. In attempting to scale the wall of one which was closed against them, one of their number was killed by a bullet from within, upon which they proceeded to demolish the buildings of such persons as they considered hostile to their cause. This state of disorder continued for two days, at the expiration of which order was restored by the efforts of the civil authorities and the military.

York Monument.—The statue of the late Duke was, on Tuesday, raised to the summit of the pillar, in Carleton gardens.

Sir Walter Scott's Monument.—It is said that the erection of the monument at Glasgow to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, is immediately to be commenced; that the site chosen is in the centre of George-square, and that the monument itself will be a fluted column, 144 feet high surmounted either by a vase or a figure of Sir Walter.—*Scotsman.*

Marshal Marmont is preparing to set out on a scientific journey to the east. He will be accompanied by an eminent French *savant*. The Marshal will depart this month and will take the route of Constantinople and Syria to Egypt, in which country he earned his military laurels.

The Great Western Railway Bill promises to confer numerous advantages upon all property connected with South Wales, the South of Ireland, and the Western Counties of England.

Prince Leopold of the Two Sicilies, who is to receive the hand of the Princess Marie of France, is next brother to the Neapolitan Prince who formed an attachment some twenty ago to the beautiful daughter of Lady Strachan.

Sir Robert Keats, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, was buried on the 12th, and his obsequies were performed with much pomp and ceremony.

Fifty-six Admirals, seven retired Admirals, and sixty-three Generals, have died since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

ITALY—Portugal insulted by the Pope.—A letter from Rome, dated 22d of March, has the following: "In consequence of the order giving by the Papal Government to the Representative of Donna Maria to remove the escutcheon bearing the arms of Portugal from the door of his hotel, the Ambassador addressed a note to the Representatives of France and England. These diplomatists immediately dispatched a note to the Secretary of State, expressing surprise that a power like Portugal, acknowledged by England and France, should not be so by the Papal Government, and declared that any insult offered to the Portuguese Government would be considered by them as offered to the Sovereign they had the honor to represent, those Sovereigns being the Allies of Portugal. It is not known what course the Papal Government will take. It is said the Government is about to send 1,000 soldiers to take possession of his Republic of San Marino."

Great disturbances have prevailed at Burr, in the King's county, between the two parties of Roman Catholics, and kept the town in confusion for some time. It is the continuance of an ancient feud, unconnected with politics. Batteries and burnings were also frequent in the county of Tipperary.

A convocation of the Dissenters of both town and country is about to take place in London, to press their claims upon Parliament for relief.

The Duke of York's statue has been raised on the monument. The weight of the statue is said to be seven tons, and its height thirteen feet. It faces the Park and Horse Guards, with its back to the city.

A splendid new Cattle Market has just been built in London, on the Lower Road, Islington, of twenty-one acres in superficies, which will supercede that great nuisance, Smithfield, only four acres in extent. There

is a spacious market house with an extensive range of covered sheds and accommodation for 10,000 beasts, 40,000 sheep, and distinct markets for pigs, and hay and straw. In the centre of the market there are eight banking houses and money offices, with an exchange for the graziers, salesmen and others.

The two vacant ribands of the order of St. Patrick have been given to Lord Leitrim and Lord Donoughmore.

Mr. Graham who has been gazetted as one of the Lords of the Treasury, is the candidate for Perthshire.

Sir Jonah Barrington, often mentioned as dead before, actually died at Paris, at an advanced age, last week.

Funeral of the late James Bently, who was killed at Oldham, on the 15th April.

Manchester, Sunday Night, April 20.

I wish to put you in possession of the state of Oldham at present. The murdered man was buried to-day. Tens of thousands from the surrounding towns poured into Oldham to assist at the funeral, which began to move at four o'clock in the afternoon. The order of the procession was nearly as follows:

A long line of women, four abreast, followed by the body, after which a countless number of well dressed artisans, six abreast, holding hands. They marched to the sound of a muffled drum; it was awful! The body was first borne to a chapel of the Independent Dissenters, where the service was read, after which it was carried out and laid by the grave. The preacher then followed, and delivered a highly impressive discourse, in the course of which the forlorn state of the widow and helpless offspring (I believe five children) of the murdered man, were feelingly portrayed. At the conclusion the 47th Psalm and Hymns were sung in the church yard, beginning—"Why should the rich oppress the poor?" in which the surrounding thousands joined, and echoed by the persons within hearing on the distant rising grounds which overhang the town. The effect was awfully sublime! Every body felt; several shed tears—and as the preacher remarked, discontent 'not loud but deep' was pictured on every countenance. As to the number who assembled, it is impossible to guess. As far as the eye could extend on either or upon any side, masses of human beings, male and female, were thronged in still and settled groups. It was apparent to every one present that society is unhinged—the town above absolutely garrisoned by military horse and foot—the inns, and especially the liberal inns, crammed with soldiery, and the stations before the doors, guarded by moving sentinels, regularly relieved. Such is the state of Oldham. The mills are, without exception, literally empty. The two unionists who were originally captured were yesterday liberated on bail, at the New Bailey, Manchester, the Grand Jury not having been able, from the evidence produced, to find true bills against them for any offence! The five rioters were, however, convicted and sentenced to four, eight, twelve, and eighteen months imprisonment. The workmen of Oldham will, I understand, return to their work to-morrow morning, though some are for not doing so. The verdict is not I believe, yet given by the Coroner's jury.—*Correspondent of the True Sun.*

A meeting of the manufacturers took place in the evening, for the purpose of considering whether they would agree to the proposition which had been indirectly made to them by their men, to return to their work. I am given to understand that considerable difference of opinion prevailed among them on the subject. Several of the principal manufacturers expressed their determination to make a stand, and destroy the union now for ever, as they were convinced if they did not destroy it, that the union would destroy them. One or two of them expressed their determination not to employ any of their men again. The question was not decided, but it is probable that some arrangement will be entered into. The result of the Coroner's Inquest, which recommences on Monday, is now looked for with anxiety, and no arrangement can be entered into until it is decided one way or the other.—*Correspondent of the Courier.*

Mr Montgomery Martin has in the Press the second volume of the History of the British Colonies, embracing our possessions in the West Indies; in which the actual state of those valuable Islands will be fully developed, from official documents furnished by authority.