

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

TREASURY CLERKS. From the London Spectator.

The King, it is said, has commanded his Private Secretary to procure for his inspection a list of the Clerks in the several departments of the Treasury, with the utmost of their salaries, their age, and period of service, and a statement of their property or income derivable from other sources than their official situation. The object of the latter part of the inquiry is probably to enable his Majesty, where reductions are called for, to select those for discharge who are capable of maintaining themselves without Government assistance, and not, as has been too commonly the custom, those who are wholly dependent on it, and who, in consequence, have less influence than their more prosperous colleagues. Hitherto the views of the reformers of the various public offices have been directed rather too exclusively to one particular. They have seldom aimed at more than a diminution of salary, without closely investigating the quality and quantity of the labour for which the salary was to be paid. It has been held to be a sufficient excuse for continuing an officer, that it had duties annexed to it; and the importance of the duties has too seldom been measured by the test of the time and talent required for their performance. We are no advocates for the reform of what is called a public servant's liberal remuneration for what he does. It is perhaps fitting that a clerk in a Government office should have some advantage over a clerk in a common counting-room, even where his labours are no higher or more complicated.

The rule, for which we would strenuously contend, is to pay Government officers well for what they do, but for no more. The first and obvious effect of such a rule would be to put down the whole system of acting by deputy. If the labour of an officer be so great as to call for two persons to perform it, let them be colleagues—let their emoluments be equal, and their labour equal. Wherever there is a deputy, one of the two effects must follow: either the principals do nothing, and the deputy does all, in which case there ought to be no principal; or the principal does a little, and the deputy a great deal, in which case the deputy ought to have the higher salary of the two, instead of having, as he invariably has, the lower.

At present, the hours of attendance in the Government offices average about five hours a day; perhaps, in some of the offices and for some of the clerks, the period may be longer, but, in general, the gentlemen assemble about eleven, and break up about four o'clock. There is a copy of the *Times*, (it used to be the *New Times*), and of the *Courier* laid on the table in the principal offices; by means of which, and the lively gossip and easy labours of the morning, the hours of attendance are got over without any very violent inclination to commit suicide, by way of getting rid of the heaviest of all burdens, unemployed time. We mean not to impute the slightest blame to the persons who trifle away days and months and years in such make-believe employment. They are at their posts; and if their employers must have them idle, idle they must be. The truth is, that clerks have been multiplied in every direction, not because the public wanted labourers, but because every supporter of every Minister had a cousin, or a friend, or a friend's friend, who wanted a situation. The situation has been made, and then the occupant and those who procured it have looked round for some employment to justify its creation. The remedy for all this is simple. In the first place, the quantity of work performed by each clerk, beginning at the highest and descending to the lowest, must be ascertained. There may be labour of a difficult, and labour of an easy kind; but all clerk-labour leaves distinct traces behind it. It appears in black and white. The amount of labour once ascertained, the time in which it may be performed will be easily found. For example, let the task which a Treasury clerk has performed in any one week of the year, say the busiest, be performed by one who is not a Treasury clerk—one of a committee of inquiry, for instance—and the time noted. We cannot pretend to say exactly what the difference would amount to, but we believe we should be pretty safe in asserting that the official gentlemen would, without the slightest injurious exertion, perform their present five hours' task in two and a half. We shall, however, allow them four. This would justify a reduction of one in five of the clerks, superior and subordinate.

But this is not all. The hours of attendance we have stated to be from eleven to four—five hours. The hours of attendance in private offices vary from eight to ten; in many cases longer, in almost none shorter. We would make the time of opening at all Government offices nine, and of closing five. And this rule we would extend equally to the highest and the lowest. Taking the present service compared with the number of servants, as four to five, it is obvious, that by lengthening the time of attendance from five hours to eight, we shall be enabled to dismiss one clerk out of every two.

We are aware that it is not a very gracious task to advise the dismissal of men who have committed no fault; but the boasts of necessity, which are always implicitly listened to in the case of private individuals, are equally imperative in the case of the Government. Since the peace of 1815, how many establishments have been broken up, how many reduced? Who interposed to compassionate the individuals and families whom such changes deprived of their incomes? What greater hardship does he suffer who is dismissed by a King, than he who is dismissed by a subject? We have a great contempt for cant of all kinds; but it is impossible not to allow the weight of their argument who press for reduction of the allowance of public servants, on account of those reductions to which the public—their masters—have been compelled to submit. It is impossible to overlook the fact, that the returns of capital have seldom if ever been smaller than they are at present; that labour has seldom or ever been less in demand; that the master has to exercise great care and vigilance, in order to make the two ends meet; and neither does justice require nor will necessity permit, that the difficulties which knock at every man's door shall abstain for ever from visiting Whitehall and Downing Street.

An argumentum ad misericordiam, of a curious kind, is sometimes used—it is said that men who have been long in Government offices are not fit for any other description of employment. In simple words, we believe it. We believe that Government offices are the grand receptacles for the intellectual imbecility of the nation; and that His Majesty, while he pays dearer, is worse served than any other gentleman in England. We allow, therefore, the argument all due weight. We grant that if the King have spoiled his domestics for other men's service, to cast them off would be not dismissal, but abandonment. We would, accordingly, while we reduced the numbers of Government employees, do so mercifully, and by degrees. To all we would give twelve months' pay. With such sum in hand, many of the junior clerks, who had not been wholly unfitted for serious labour by the company of the do-nothings and do-nothings would provide themselves elsewhere. And to all we would leave, as vacancies by death or removal occurred, a free road to the re-occupation of the place of which they had been deprived. A sum in hand for immediate

mediate want, and the assurance of a re-engagement the instant that the wants of the establishment require his service, what more could the destitute require? This is more than any private company considers itself pledged to, and more than one in a hundred would be inclined to offer.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—The *Preston Chronicle* announces with confidence that, in three or four years from that time, there will be a rail road from Preston and London, by which the distance will be 200 miles instead of 215; that the railway coaches will perform the journey regularly in twelve hours, and that on extraordinary occasions, intelligence may be conveyed in six or eight hours. The line will proceed by Wigan, Newton, Warrington, and near Nantwich, will form a junction with the Liverpool and Birmingham railroad. The act for the branch from Wigan to Newton is already obtained, and application will be made to parliament in the ensuing session for the others. Engineers and surveyors are already at work fixing the route and levels. The project of a railway from Manchester to Leeds, which was originally announced in the year 1825, has been resumed. The intention is to form a line of connexion between the Manchester and Liverpool, and the Leeds and Selby railways, by Rochdale, Tadmorden, Halifax, and Bradford, to Leeds. A company has been formed and notice given for making a railway from Bury to Tadmorden, through the several places named as follows: Tadmorden-lower-end, Tadmorden-higher-end, Edenfield, Haslingden, Halcarr, Rawtenstall, Clough, Fold, New Hall Hey, New Church, Dedwile, Clough, Wollenden, Leach, Booth Fold, Rosendale, Cowpe, Bacup, and terminating at or near the western end of the village of Tadmorden, in the parish of Rochdale.

IRELAND.

LADY LONDONDERRY'S BALL.—The Marchioness of Londonderry has been giving a grand Ball at Mount Stewart, his Lordship's seat in Ireland. A description of this ball is given by a lady in the *Bellevue News Letter*, in a very pleasant way. We give her account of Ladies Londonderry and Belfast, which would shine even in the pages of the *Court Journal*.

"As to the external likenesses both of Lady Londonderry and Lady Belfast, so often placed in a sort of juxtaposition in the English papers, as being each the fashionable leader of her circle—I have said Lady Londonderry looked like an Empress, not merely from the splendour of her diamonds, which are unique, but, from her air and carriage, she looks born to be a Queen. Suppose we draw her as a Juno, reposing on her throne; the pure delicacy of her skin unsoftened by the slightest tinge of rouge, her finely chiselled features looking the most perfect tranquillity, but of a character to show they could be animated by sufficient cause to the most powerful expression. She seems to be nearly tramping on the cecus which Venus has given her, looking too proud to accept of admiration in any form but that of reverence and devotion; and putting away the concealed peacock, we will give her the snow-white bird of Leda, whose gliding motion and stately air make it her appropriate emblem. Lady Belfast is an extremely pretty woman, quite as pretty and with as much expression as the engraving gives her. She is more lively and graceful than dignified; she looks with expression, and speaks with emphasis and intonation. They say a Frenchwoman speaks to her fingers' ends; Lady Belfast seems to make her very fan speak; she seems to be the medium between the too great glare and vivacity of the dauntless Frenchwoman, and the rigid coldness of the high-bred English lady; she might be chosen as a specimen of the highest order of well bred Irish ladies. Lady Londonderry might be sent Vice-regent to represent all the female Majesty of every Queen since the Conquest."

NETHERLANDS.

GENERAL COCKBURN'S ACCOUNT OF BELGIUM.—The following judicious letter from General Cockburn, who visited Belgium four years ago, and who made notes on his journey, will show, in the first place, that we are not singular in our anticipations, and in the next, that some of the correspondents of *The Times* journal are, to say the least of it, very much misinformed, in pretending that the Belgians had no real cause of complaint.—*Dub. Ecen. Post.*

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7, 1830.
"MY DEAR SIR—I have often been in Belgium, and have had the custom all my life to keep a journal, or what I call a Log Book, whenever I left my own country. In consequence of our conversation a few days ago respecting Flanders and Brabant, I referred to my journal (having made a full tour of that country, and visited all the newly erected fortifications) in September and October, 1826; and I will now give you an extract, written at a small inn near the famous plains of Pleures, and at Charleroy, the frontier on that line to France. I travelled alone in the Diligences; I dined and supped at the tables d'Hotel, talked with the farmers and the Bourgeois of the towns, and had an order to see all the fortifications, and even an engineer to attend me. My last observation on passing the Sambre at Charleroy was—'short sighted Holy Allies, you have made magnificent fortifications for France.' But to the journal."

GENERAL REMARKS.—Fine rich soil; highly cultivated country; well wooded; beautiful and clean towns, and nice villages—to all appearances a most industrious people, and all in comfort. No rags, misery, or tatterdemalions. Too much superstition still, but wonderfully changed since my first visit to this country, thirty years ago. But they are evidently discontented, and would most willingly change from the Dutch to the French Government. The living in this country is far superior to any I have met on the Continent. The people are not rude, but have not the French politeness. Prices in Inns much the same as in France and Italy, but with this difference, one need not bargain here, as well as go to the London Taverns or Oxford, so nicely would a traveller be plundered. Besides attachment to France, they certainly like Napoleon.

A very respectable woman I met in the Diligence from Ghent to Namur, asked me seriously if I Emperor was dead; and would scarcely believe me when I assured her he was. No, she said, your country has him prisoner; but no further assurance of the fact, she answered with tears in her eyes, "Mass dou fiest niet pas."

FLUENTS, Oct. 16.—I find Belgium is most cruelly taxed, and very discontented; all this since being joined to Holland by the Most Holy Despots, and is obliged to pay a full share of the interest of the debt of Holland besides, an old Austrian demand of Emperor Joseph's time; just as if we, when we took the Cape of Good Hope, were to charge them with a share of the English debt, with which they have no concern. The good Prince of Orange or Stadtholder King, during his long residence in England, learned the taxing art and all our bad customs, and thus has imposed on them a heavy window and wine tax; a poor tax, taken in France; and a hearth tax, no doubt, borrowed from Ireland, by Gifford, Lord Athlone. But their corn tax and corn laws are worthy of Sicily. Can it be believed? Every mill in the country is under the claw of an Excise man, and must pay a tax of one-third of the value of all corn ground, and whether good, bad, or middling, no difference; and if the value of the third, laid on by the non-legitimate Government is not paid, they keep the whole till it is. Thus, if a farmer raises sixty barrels of corn, he must give twenty to the

Government. A private or unregistered mill, would be like an illicit still in Ireland. The persons taxed by a tenth from the third is plunder with a vengeance. My opinion is, that the Journal was, "Ce ne durera pas." What blind mortals are Sovereigns and Ministers, it surprises me how any one can doubt that, sooner or later, the Rhine must be the boundary of France.

These fortifications (more than twenty in number) would on an average, require a garrison of 5,000 men each, or 100,000 men—a military force quite beyond Holland; and then there are the actual Dutch fortified places that would require at least 50,000 men more.

I did not see a single gun, or the most trifling quantity of stores in any one of them, and in some there have been strange blunders; and thus I was assured, that the Rhine the present line, is very nearly that of Vauban, which the Emperor Joseph destroyed, but with this singular difference—though the plan and position is nearly the same, the present works have been built a few yards outside the old line, the foundations of which were most solid, and I was assured remain, being not a foot under the modern soil, whereas the difficulty and expense of the new foundation was tremendous.

Now, whether this was from ignorance that the old foundation existed, or was what in Ireland we call a job, is not my affair.

CHARLEVOY, Oct. 18.—The King of the Netherlands is generally disliked, and his mind arises from his grinding system of taxation, and his meddling with Religion and Education, which was the chief cause of the Revolt against Austria, in 1789-90, and which helped to join this country for 20 years to France. The Dutch King is nearly connected with Prussia, and it would be useful for him to take a lesson from that really great man, Frederick, who instead of banishing Jesuits, said they were excellent school masters, and when the order was suppressed, gave them an asylum in Prussia. His religious liberty is also worthy of imitation. The Lutherans and Catholics in the Prussian states have frequently been offended at some hymn chanted by the other, and petitioned the King to forbid it. His memorable answer was, "I never interfere with the religion of my good subjects—they may sing any hymn or any nonsense they choose—all I insist on is, no persecution."

In other respects, the King of the Netherlands is described as a humane, good natured man, but so avaricious that he insists on a share in all speculations likely to turn out well.

The inhabitants here and in France detested the Prussians and described the Russians as better conducted, but under most cruel discipline. An instance I note, which I was assured happened near Charleroy. Had they told it of Prussians, I should doubt it, such is their hatred to them; but there seems to be no motive to invent a falsehood against the Russians, of whom they do not complain.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIAN POLICY.—In the course of a search, last night, among some long-neglected manuscripts, we were attracted to one by the hand-writing of the excellent Correspondent who, many months ago, favoured our pages with a number of agreeable, well-informed, and popular communications, under the signature of "A Spectator in the Netherlands." We found it was a paper relating to the fortifications on the Rhine, and the policy of Prussia and some other German States. The theatre of our Correspondent's observation again presents a scene of stirring interest. The extracts which we subjoin derive some adventitious value from that circumstance, but taking them as the discriminating remarks of a shrewd and sensible traveller, they can hardly be out of a place at any time.

"The treaties by which Prussia acquired the districts on the Rhine, which formerly belonged to the Bishops of Münster, Cologne, Treves, &c. have not produced any advantage to these countries: on the contrary, they feel the iron rod of a Government most absurdly devoted to a military system. Nor has Prussia gained any strength by the acquisition of that extensive territory. The strength of a country depends on the good will of the inhabitants to the government; and that never can be obtained where every young man is obliged to serve three years in the army and nine years in the militia—where every parish is directed by military placards, to that regiment of militia it belongs, placed conspicuously on every road, as if playing the soldier was the sole object of society. This is mighty foolish on the part of Prussia, for if she come to be pressed by an enemy, all these armed Provinces will be unwilling defenders of the Mother Country, to which they have no link to bind them. The old separated territory of Juliers and Berg and Cleves is much in the same state of attachment. If all this useless military machinery of the disinherited (I mean territorially disinherited) Provinces were set aside—if the money spent in training these triennial soldiers and nine-year militia men, were applied to making passable roads and good landing quays at the towns on the Rhine—if the four duties on the entry of meat, flour and other articles of food were done away, then might these Provinces become rich and attached faithfully to Prussia, and even produce a revenue not burdensome to the people, which would fill the coffers at Berlin. The Ministers of the King of Prussia do not seem to understand that a well-filled treasury is a stronger defence than a country of trained soldiers not having an united interest to defend."

"A new system of fortifying the towns on the Rhine has sprung up, whether copied from Wellington's defences at Lisbon, or from Davoust's works at Hamburg, I know not; but it has decidedly many advantages over the old Vauban plans. I need not say that a large fortified town was formerly defended by a circumference of works close to the outward houses, with double or triple ditches, and one or two horn-works, to defend some weak angle. The consequence was the utmost misery to the inhabitants at the very commencement of the siege, as the shells could be thrown into the very heart of the city before any parallels of attack were formed. The attackers had the inhabitants and soldiers compressed into the smallest space, and required thus fewer troops to invest the place against receiving supplies."

"At Mayence, Coblenz, &c. a chain of forts, each complete in itself, has been constructed at some distance from the town, on the most commanding situation that could be found; and the town itself is merely left with its old common wall, gateway, and single ditch. If the enemy invests, he must do so against each fort, and the townsmen are mere spectators of the conflict; for the forts remove the enemies' advances beyond the range of shells, and, indeed, it is useless to expend them against a town thus disinherited from the defences. The time required to make advances against three or four forts—the uncertainty of sallies from so many points—the extent of country that requires to be invested in order to cut off the communication—are all advantages gained by the defenders by this new style of fortification."

"The works of the celebrated Ehrenbreitstein were blown up by the French; and the Prussians have rebuilt the fort, stronger, as they think, than ever it was—nay, they say, stronger even than Gibraltar. I am not a military man, but I have doubts of this. The French battered the former fort from a neighbouring height with some effect, though they never could breach it. On this height the Prussians have erected another fort, to keep off an enemy from this point of attack. This is bad

work, I think; for if the fort be impregnable without any additional defence, why erect a fort not impregnable, which may be gained, and would be a point d'appui against the main fort? Again, the old fort on the land side was confined to the plateau of the hill. The new fort has its land defences extended below the plateau; and in coming down upon the fort from the Nassau road, I saw into the interior of the fort. The guns on the land side are worked through the port-holes, in two or three tiers in some of the batteries; but port-holes limit the right and left range of guns; and guns so placed are more readily dismounted, and the port-holes are liable to be choked by shot breaking down the sides. Guns placed on the walls en barbette are far more efficacious in defence than either in embasures or in port-holes. A range of Martello towers connected with a thick upright wall, having a dry ditch, proof, and serving as casemates for the soldiers, with cannon mounted en barbette—the towers bombarded present, in my humble opinion, a much stronger defence than the present fort; which I think a party of English Sailors might scale on the land side at more than one place. On the Rhine side, which is a precipitous rock of considerable height, the fort is impregnable, I have little doubt."

"But along the Rhine, the great European Powers seem to expect and are preparing against some second Bonaparte that is to rise up in full disciplined array of tens of thousands against them. The little Princes of the Rhine have more wisdom. The Prince of Nassau, for example, has made, and is continuing to make the best macadamized roads I have seen any where, equal if not superior, to the best of England. He is planting his wastes and poor gravelly soils with oak woods, and encouraging industry throughout his well-regulated little territory. The taxes are light, and the people are devoted to him. Not less wise are the Princes of Hesse Hombourg, and Hesse Darmstadt, who follow such examples. In their territories one is not troubled with police, or custom-house searches, and fewer no Soldiers are to be seen. They live without any affectation of state, and see with their own eyes the condition of things in their dominions."
—*Lon. Spectr.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

THE LATE REVOLUTION.

On this event, and the present posture of affairs, a correspondent of the *Daily Advertiser* thus writes: "I will send you something concerning the recent events, that you may not be in want of the facts." On the 25th of August, the army which was to attack the rebels left the city. It was commanded by Colonel Jose M. Vargas, Col. Ramon Espina, Col. Pedro Antonio Garcia, Col. Pacheco Barriga, and Col. Jose M. Gaitan. Col. Vicente Vanegas bore the general command, to whom Gen. Francisco de Paula Velez had given express orders (being Commandant of the Department) to return to the city in case they heard musket or cannon shots, as they would be signals of the approach of the enemy on the city. The army set out full of enthusiasm. The enemy were entrenching themselves at Puente Grande; and, for the purpose of avoiding their works, Col. Vanegas gave orders to pass the Funes on small rafts of straw, and surprise the rear guard of the enemy. In the night of the 25th, General Velez perceiving that the triumph of our arms would in consequence be secure, went to the Minister of the Interior, supplicating and requesting that he would give orders that the troops should be recalled to the city. The Minister would not listen to the request, and Velez, very early on the 26th, withdrew the troops which were in garrison at San Victorino, under the pretence of practising them, and made them make repeated volleys. Our troops heard the reports of the guns, took them for the concerted signals of the enemy's approach, as he desired they should, and returned to the city, abandoning the pass of the Funes, which they had gone to occupy. The chiefs and troops were all overcome with disappointment and dismay, when they discovered the treachery; all the plans formed were disconcerted; and that was not the time to put in operation the movements they had prepared for, they apprehended that the enemy must be informed of what had taken place, by their spies. It was therefore thought most prudent to march to Camellon, and the troops slept at Fontibon, and on the morning of the 27th they reached Puente Grande. Garcia and Espina began to make dispositions for an attack, when Gen. Velez was discovered at a distance, when both chiefs and officers exclaimed together—"Velez is coming to prevent us from attacking the enemy! He is coming to frustrate our hopes of victory. Let us conquer or die! They then precipitated themselves on the enemy's entrenchments, which they immediately got possession of. But they were risen upon by troops in ambush, and the enemy's cavalry, which was very numerous, threw our files into disorder, and destroyed them. The number of killed on our side amounted to 300, and the wounded to 200, many of them severely injured. Col. Garcia fell among the former, with Lieut. Col. Fernan Vargas, a young man named Laisson, and Diego Silva. Very few officers escaped, and many volunteers were killed, and among others Francisco Vargas.

After the action, Col. J. M. Vargas, wounded in the thigh, went in search of Velez, to kill him; but we were so unfortunate as not to be able to find him. Vargas hastily put the troops on the march for the plains of Casanare, to join Gen. Moreno; and the hopes we entertain of a happy deliverance from our present misfortunes, are founded on their aid, or at least on the Venezuelans.

I inform you, that you may publish in the United States, that we have discovered that Velez and his brother-in-law, General Jose Martin Ortega, had been bought by Bolivar, before the time of his departure for Carthagena. In the account presented to the Government by the treasurer of the tythes, two charges, of four thousand dollars each, have been found against those two traitors, for money paid by order of Bolivar, "in reward of their meritorious services." The Minister of Finance, Dr. Marquez, has not concealed this intrigue; and this was the only reason why the factionists demanded that he should be sent to Carthagena. President Mosquera has conducted very well. We have confidence in him. He will consent to nothing but what is reasonable; he will sooner abandon the Government and leave it in the hands of the faction. The enemies will not long sing victory, for they are divided among themselves into three parties. One wishes to maintain the existing Government, with the present magistrates; another, more perverse, that Urdaneta may be President; and a third, still worse, are in favour of Bolivar. O, that he would come once more—we would promise that he should never go away unpunished!

Adieu—Interest yourself for us, I pray you, as we are now deprived of the liberty of the press. Say something in our defence, for the alleviation of freedom, now oppressed and afraid to speak. Our situation is worse than at any past epoch of the Republic.

Bogota, Sept. 28.—The whole Province of Feiva has risen in opposition to the usurpation. Generals Lopez and Obando are sustaining it in that latitude. It was reported yesterday, that news was brought by a post, that acts had been passed at Cartago and Cally, proclaiming Bolivar—but they are entirely false. The South is tranquil. They are forming there a little separate republic, under Flores, who will not [?] be slow in grasping for Bolivar when he can do it for himself. It is said that a convention

has been assembled, and that they are fixing the bounds of the *San P. Merino*, by declaring that Pato belongs to the little Republic of the Centre. Bogota, Sept. 28.—The fate of the war has been favourable to the rebels; and, taking advantage of victory, they have thrown our President from his chair, placing Urdaneta in his place, until the arrival of Simon Magnus! Generals Lopez and Obando, who command in the Department of the Cauca, have refused obedience to the usurpers, and are on their march for this capital, with two thousand veterans. They have already occupied Neiba and Purification, which have ever been faithful to the legitimate Government."

AMERICA.

WEST INDIES.

BERMUDA, November 23.—The transport ship John, with the right wing of the 37th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Smelt, C. B. arrived at St. George's on Wednesday last, in five weeks from Cork. Captains Wood, Casty, Thorneu, Lieuts. Herrick, Bradshaw, Skelly, Willis, Waikey, (Adj.) Hobson: Ensign Smelt, Paymaster Halfhide, Assistant Surgeon Neill, and Quarter Master Hayes, also came in the John.

UNITED STATES.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

(From the *New-York Observer*.)

Great excitement was created in this city on Wednesday last, by the intelligence that four sailors had been taken up and lodged in the jail at Flatbush, L. I., charged with the crime of piracy and the murder of the captain and mate of the brig Vineyard of Boston, on her passage from New-Orleans to Philadelphia. This atrocious act was committed so recently as the 23d ult. The Vineyard left New-Orleans on the 21st ult. with \$50,000 in specie. The only persons on board it seems, were the captain, (Therby) mate, (Roberts) and seven hands, viz. Charles Gibbs, Thomas Williams, (the steward) Robert Dawes, John Brownrigg, Henry Atwell, Church, (a colored man) and a white man called Jim. The first four are now in the jail at Flatbush. They came to the house of Samuel Leonard, at Greenvood, L. I. on Tuesday last. In his examination before the Judge, Mr. Leonard being duly sworn, testified, that on Tuesday four men came to his house, and one of them engaged him to take them down to Brooklyn, for three dollars each; that after getting nearly ready to do so, one of them, who called him John Brownrigg, said they should go no further—that they were murderers, and had murdered the captain and mate. Brownrigg spoke these words to a man who calls himself Charles Gibbs, and a colored man who calls himself Thomas Williams. The other person of the four called himself Robert Dawes; and he also said afterwards, that what Brownrigg had said, was true. Soon after this conversation, Gibbs asked deponent to step aside with him, and hurried him to carry them to Brooklyn, and offered him \$100 to do so.

Brownrigg, being sworn, testified that he is a native of Cumberland county, England, and that he was lately a sailor on board the brig Vineyard of Boston—that the brig sailed from New-Orleans on the 8th or 9th of November for Philadelphia—that a colored man, the steward of the brig, (Williams) informed him and others of the crew, that there was money on board for Stephen Girard of Philadelphia—that on Tuesday night the 23d November, deponent was up in the rigging, attending to his duties, and while there, he heard some one cry, "Oh! oh! oh!"—that when he came down, Atwell said, "We have taken charge." Deponent then asked where the Captain was, and Atwell answered that he was overboard—deponent further says that after this Gibbs acted as Captain, and Atwell as mate, Gibbs was the only man left on board the brig who was a navigator. The steward walked up the blood on the quarter deck; and on the cabin ladder, Gibbs and Atwell engaged in overheating the papers and cargo. There were ten kegs of silver money, in Mexican dollars. They counted three of the kegs, and found that each keg contained about \$5,040. They continued to sail the brig until last Sunday, about 12 o'clock at night, when, in sight of a light off Long Island, they got into the boat—Gibbs, the Steward, Dawes, and deponent, got into the long boat, and Atwell, Church, and Jim, got into the jolly boat. Before leaving the brig she was scuttled, and also set on fire in the cabin. When the crew left the brig, each one had his share of the money on board the boat he was in. Deponent took a share of the money to save his life; as he was afraid they would kill him if he did not. Deponent heard a paper read him on board the brig, after the murder of the Captain and Mate, called an invoice. The amount of money mentioned in said invoice, was \$89,090. After leaving the brig, and about seven or eight o'clock on Monday last, deponent saw the most heavily boated go over the side—the sea was then very heavy, and deponent believes the jolly boat was sunk, and deponent believes the jolly boat was overboard. After leaving the brig, they threw overboard considerable money for fear the boat would sink. The money was taken from the kegs and put into small boxes and bags before they left the brig. The principal part of what was brought on shore, and which deponent thinks would amount to \$240,000 or \$50,000, was buried in the sand near where they first landed. The man called Jim, who went in the jolly boat, and deponent had privately agreed to discover the criminals as soon as they could get ashore and do it in safety, and deponent says that he did give the information the first opportunity he had.

LABOR SAVING MACHINE AND OPERATIVES.
The present is proverbially "an age of improvement."—An age of revolutions too, in thrones, and in opinions which are the basis of thrones. Opinions which were supposed to stand immovable as the mountains, have been undetermined by the flow of intelligence, and have fallen.

In no department of knowledge has the effect been happier than in political economy. In that science more than most others, first-blush views deceive. Every body can recollect when the hobby of the "balance of trade" rode in the British Parliament and our own Congress; and it was insisted that if a nation's imports exceed its exports, it becomes poorer by the amount of that excess. Some to this day, and a large class of our citizens still recently, having urged that the desideratum of national wealth is to accumulate the precious metals. The notion remains still more advocates, that to expend labor and money on useless objects, if only the expenditure is at home, is no loss at all, as nothing is taken out of the country. The doctrine that the introduction of labor-saving machinery lessens the demand for labor, and as it advances to the interests of laborers, has not been much discussed, and appears to be still extensively entertained; at least by the laborers themselves. In support of that error, the printers of Paris have recently combined in fanatic mobs. The operatives of England have long done and are still doing the same, exposing their neck to the hangman, for no better purpose, than to resist the introduction of improvements, which more than any thing else, except intellectual improvement, tend to promote the comfort of the laboring classes, and to render them independent of the rich.—The application of one primary truth in political economy, and a recurrence to facts, will show that no class of the community is so much benefited by the introduction of machinery as the poor.

By primary truth we do not mean an abstract proposition, existing only as the imaginary basis of an imaginary system, however rational, but one of those original principles which He made who made all things, and which the time he made all things; which exist as distinctly in ethics as in physics, and will exist while time lasts, whether we find them out or remain ignorant of them. Among the multitude of such primary truths, that one will determine the present point, viz. that a given amount of labor performed by the artisans of any one trade, will command an equal amount of labour from the artisans of any other trade, however different may be the degrees of improvement in the machinery of tools which they respectively use. If to make a pair of shoes and