

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 8.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the order of the day for the House going into a Committee of supply having been read, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and spoke to the following effect: Sir, in rising to address you on a subject of great importance to me, in consequence of the situation I hold, I rise under feelings of various kinds: conscious, on the one hand, that the statement which I have to submit to the House, as to the revenue and expenditure of the country, cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to those who form a just estimate of its financial concerns; and equally conscious on the other, that there are circumstances in the present condition of the country which do cloud the general prosperity, and cast a partial gloom over the statements I have to lay before the House. But, Sir, I feel conscious that the revenue is adequate to defray the charges necessary to be imposed upon it, and that it is also adequate to fulfill all that Parliament can require. On the other hand, however, I am not insensible to the depression under which the country is labouring. We have had, in common with a neighbouring country, to sustain a depression arising from a deficient harvest. We share with that a stagnation of commercial enterprise, which tends materially to affect the industry of almost every country. We have had, too, in some branches of our manufactures, which have been brought before the House during this session, that suspension which must arise in any manufacturing country where every branch of commerce is suffering. It is not my intention, nor is it my duty, to enter into this at present. I trust that they will only temporary difficulties, and that the causes of this according to their own inclinations, or the bent of their particular opinions. Some will ascribe it to the deficient harvest, to which I have alluded; others will attribute it to these measures which were in progress, but are now completed, for putting the establishments of the country on a sure foundation; others may ascribe it to a spirit of over-speculation in trading, which has often been noticed in this House. I think I shall be able to show you that there is nothing in the present state of things that embarrasses the rising into action. I think, Sir, I shall be able to show you, that the country is rather in a state of suspense than of positive ill, and that it more requires the patient and quiescent than the active interference of Parliament. Sir, this short statement of the difficulties which weigh upon and beset me in my duty shall be limited to a very narrow compass. It will now be my duty to present to the House a clear and distinct statement of the circumstances of the country, laying before it, as far as I can, what has been the financial situation of the country during the last year that has now elapsed, and also an estimate of what are likely to be the prospects of the country for the year upon which we have now entered. I shall confine myself to this, because I believe the more clearly the situation of the country is stated, the more clearly will every person perceive that, whatever may be the embarrassments of the country at the present moment, they are not at all likely to be of long duration; but, in all probability, will give way to a better condition of things. It will not doubt be in the recollection of many honorable members present, that when I had the honor of bringing forward the budget for the year 1828, I estimated the revenue for the year 1828 at somewhat short of fifty-four millions. I then stated, that I estimated it at £53,000,000; and, at the same time I stated, that the expenditure would be £50,104,522, and I also stated to the House the grounds upon which I anticipated that at the end of the year I should have a clear surplus of £3,797,503, to be applied in reduction of the national debt. I then took occasion to state to the House, that, in making my calculations, I had endeavored to keep within the mark, and not to raise any exaggerated expectations of the success of my calculations. The result will, I am happy to say, have been, for when the House looks at the actual receipt for the year 1828, and compares it with the expenditure, it will be found that the result is much more advantageous than I had contemplated, and that it is not only not far from being met with pleasure and satisfaction by every man who takes a sincere interest in the welfare of his country. The revenue for the year 1828, instead of £54,000,000, as I had anticipated, exceeded £55,000,000, in fact amounted to £55,187,142; whilst, on the other hand, it appears that the actual expenditure, which I estimated at £50,104,522, did not, in fact, amount to more than £42,336,972.—(Cheers.) The result has been, that the surplus, beyond which I calculated in June last, exceeded £2,000,000, and the actual surplus applicable to the reduction of the national debt, at the exclusion of the year 1828, amounted to £3,850,170. The right honorable gentleman then stated that the expenditure had been less than his calculations having, amounted to little more than £49,000,000. The result, therefore, had been, that in the year 1828 there had been a saving of £2,520,000, which, together with other savings, makes a total of £5,850,000, which, therefore, enabled him to provide for the Sinking Fund. Part of this saving had been caused by economical retrenchment; and the government were determined, regardless of patronage, to carry economy to its utmost extent. There has, (said the right honorable gentleman) been a reduction in offices alone to the extent far beyond anything that could be supposed to have been a motive of patronage. There are now actually reduced, or in the act of reduction, no less than eighteen commissioners of different boards; and the House may judge to what extent this reduction of establishment will go—a reduction which, I sincerely trust, as opportunity may offer, will proceed. The result, then, of the examination of the revenue and expenditure of 1828 is to show to the House, that there has been a larger sum applicable to the reduction of the public debt, from the surplus arising from 1828, than has been available for that purpose since the year 1822.—(Cheers.) But, Sir, notwithstanding my anxiety to remove the exaggerated fears which some persons may, perhaps, entertain, I do not pretend to conceal, that for this year a reduction of the revenue must be anticipated. The right honorable gentleman calculated that the revenue of 1829 would fall short of the revenue of 1828. It would, however, he thought, reach £51,347,000, after making every reasonable allowance for the deficiencies which might arise in the revenue. He then came to the expenditure of 1829, which would, he showed, amount to £43,333,593, while the estimated income would reach £51,347,000 leaving a surplus of £8,013,407 applicable to the reduction of the debt. I say, then, Sir, that in this view the revenue cannot fail to be satisfactory. It was satisfactory also, not only as fulfilling to the letter the recommendations which were enforced by the Committee of Finance, but it is satisfactory, if we look into the details of it, with respect to the general prosperity and improvement of the country during the period I have alluded to. If it be considered with reference to foreign trade, and to the export of British manufactures, it will, in every respect, be found perfectly satisfactory; nay, I believe, exceed our expectations; and would give us not only satisfaction for the future, but, I think, for the present. It appears by the returns of the exports of the country in that year, that there is no one article of export upon which there is a sensible diminution. And when we state this with a view to the satisfactory circumstances of the revenue, it is because we have to compare the Custom duties of 1828 with the Custom duties of 1827, a year which, from the circumstances which depressed the energies of this country on the preceding years, was one of unusual, I might almost say of extravagant import, and yet there has been that excess of revenue in 1828 I have stated, and in no one article a diminution in the revenue. The right honorable gentleman, in glance, has been led into an explanation to show that the deficiency on the last quarter's revenue was caused, not at all together by a diminution of income, but a postponement of payment, of which, in the subsequent quarters of the year, we should reap the advantage.

The right hon. gent. then proceeded to state his reasons for funding three millions of Exchequer bills, which has been done on terms advantageous to the public, and expressed his conviction of the necessity of reducing the amount of the unfunded debt. I know, said the right honorable gentleman that at this precise moment, and for some time to come, there is no reason to apprehend any thing from the reduced existence of this debt, but we should be reduced to an unhappy state if we were caught at a moment of difficulty by a large and unmanageable debt. It is because it is not so on this occasion, and because we can secure an ultimate advantage with a very small sacrifice, that I recommend to Parliament to convert so much of the debt payable on demand, into a debt payable at specific periods. I have confined myself to the sum of three millions from an unwillingness to take any measure that might affect the circulation or the public credit; and in the next place it is obvious that, in fulfilling the recommendations of the committee, I ought not to go further, because it was not the intention of that committee, or of those who supported their recommendation, to have recourse to any violent measure, or to deal with an enlarged amount of the funds. I have, besides, fixed the sum at three millions, because, when Mr. Canning, in 1827, made an addition to the debt, he added that sum; and it, therefore, appears to me that it was proper, in conceding the reduction of it, to take the amount of the trouble of referring to what Mr. Canning on that occasion, and to the arguments and reasons on which he thought it expedient to increase the debt, he will think it expedient that we should proceed gradually in our work of reduction. For these reasons I recommend to the House the adoption of these life annuities, payable in 1833. I do not carry the sum further than £3,000,000, as I do not wish to devalue the value of the public funds. I have already detailed to the House the estimates for the year, and it is not my duty to repeat them, but I should not satisfy my own feelings if I did not say, that whatever may be our temporary difficulties, there is nothing that leads me to doubt either the resources of the country or the means by which, in case of necessity, they might be called into action. On the other hand, I am confident that when the cloud which now hangs over us shall have passed away, and that it will pass away I have no doubt; this country will present a picture of prosperity and happiness such as no other in the world has exceeded. A little cautious forbearance will allow the country, ere long, to recover from the difficulties which have so long embarrassed some parts of the system, and I believe to warn the House that that recovery can only be prevented by undue attempts to precipitate.—(Cheers.)—The right honorable gentleman then moved the following resolution, "That, towards making good the supply for the current year, there be issued and applied the sum £506,212, 2s. 8d. being the surplus of the ways and means for the years 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828." The question having been put, a long debate ensued; but the several resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were carried without a division.—On the motion of Mr. Viscount Fitzgibbon, the silk duties bill was read a third time and passed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

To impress more strongly upon the mind than can be done by general expressions, the progress which other countries are making in improvement, we shall specify a few facts which are within our knowledge, and which, in case it were necessary, might easily be amplified. Sugar refineries have within a recent period been established to a great extent at Trieste, at Stockholm, at Obo, in Sweden, there is perhaps the largest establishment in existence for all sorts of implements in steel and iron. The manufacture of muskets and fowling pieces has been greatly improved in Germany, and particularly at Hirschfeld, in Hanover. Admirable travelling carriages of all sorts, both in point of elegance and durability, are built at Brunswick, Berlin and Vienna. The glass manufactures in France, at St. Quentin, St. Gobin, Comenry, and Premontre in the department of the Aisne, are all in the most flourishing condition; and glass is made in Munich of superior quality than the Bavarians have deprived us of the manufacture of telescopes in which we formerly so much excelled. The elegant iron and steel ornaments made at Berlin have now become a valuable and extending branch of commerce. The utmost attention was paid to the improvements of wool, throughout France, Austria, Saxony, Holstein, and some other parts of Denmark. The woolen manufactures established in Moravia, Saxony, and Silesia, and the Lower Countries, are increasing; and in addition to those which have long been seated at Sedan, Elberfeld, and Louviers in France, they have now been introduced at Carcassonne, Castres, and Lodève, in the south, and at Bourges and Chateaux in the centre. A determined and successful degree of anxiety to improve the breed of horses has manifested itself in Prussia, Russia, and France. The manufactures of iron and steel, which are prospering still more at Liege, which has become the Birmingham of the Low Countries, as Ghent is their Manchester and Glasgow. The cotton manufactures of France and Belgium, which some of our manufacturers ignorantly ridiculed at the conclusion of the peace in 1814, have increased tenfold in ten years. They are now firmly fixed at Elberfeld, near Düsseldorf, and rapidly extending themselves in the Prussian Rhine provinces. The silk trade of France, which used to be confined to Lyons, has now spread its ramifications to Avignon, Nismes, and Tours, and its annual amount is six millions sterling. In Switzerland the silk trade is carried to an extent of which few people in England are aware. There are in Zurich and its neighbourhood no less than twelve and thirteen thousand looms, while at Lyons they amount to only between twenty-eight and thirty thousand. It is also established at Arau, Basle, and several other places. In the Prussian Rhine provinces, it is spreading from Mentz through all the towns and villages along the Rhine, and is carried to a great extent at Düsseldorf, and Elberfeld, and particularly at Crefeld, where it is conducted with great capital and great spirit. Indeed the quantities of silk smuggled and imported from that quarter, form a serious subject of complaint with our own manufacturers. All sorts of household furniture are now made extremely beautiful in most large towns throughout the continent. Exhibitions of works of genius and industry are every where encouraged, especially at Petersburg, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Munich, Stuttgart, and Vienna. Societies for the collection and elucidation of Northern History and Antiquities have recently been established in the Capitals of Denmark and Sweden. Two Universities have been founded by the King of the Netherlands at Ghent and Leige, and two more by the king of Prussia, one at Bonn, and the other at Berlin, the last of which has, within a few years acquired perhaps a higher reputation than any other in the North of Europe. And last, though not least in importance, steam engine machinery has, a few months ago, been sent out to Calcutta for spinning and weaving cotton, which will be worked by a light kind of coal at 20s. a ton, from the inexhaustible mines of Burdwan; and thus a decided step has been taken to restore every branch of the cotton trade to the Hindoos, and to cut from us the almost unbounded market which was opening to our view in Hindostan and the Indian Archipelago. From one end of Europe to the other, the utmost activity prevails. The ablest practical and scientific men travel on their own account, or are sent out at the expense of their respective governments; English artists are daily invited to settle abroad; and foreign artists reside here until they are able to carry off completely the mysteries of their trades and professions. In this state of things, our statesmen cannot keep too steadily in view the pecu-

liarity of our situation, observe with too much vigilance the policy and proceedings of our neighbors, or set too strict a watch upon their own words and actions. In no other way than by extending the most enlightened and unremitting care and superintendence to every member of the Empire, can they long preserve the integrity and stability of the system.—Quarterly Review.

NUMBER OF LAWYERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The new list contains the names of 1,034 barristers, 153 counsel under the bar, conveyancers, and special pleaders. There are 283 pages of names of London attorneys, and, on an average, 32 names on each page, making 9,056 total amount. There are 25½ pages of names of Country attorneys in England and Wales. Taking the average number of names in each page at 106, which will be found to be pretty correct, we get 3,667. Thus we arrive at rather a curious fact, viz. that the attorneys in the metropolis alone bear a proportion of 7 to 2, when compared with the gross amount of attorneys in England and Wales London excepted. The whole amount of lawyers in England and Wales, according to the foregoing statement, is 12,895.—London Magazine.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—In the increase of its population England has within the last thirty or forty years, outstripped all the countries of the continent. London has increased to a size which nearly rivals the populousness of Babylon, Nineveh, Rome, Pekin, and Canton, Glasgow has advanced from 60 or 70,000 to 170,000; Liverpool from 50 or 60,000 to 160,000; and Edinburgh, Paisley, Manchester, Birmingham, Norwich, Brighton, Cork, Belfast and some other places, have increased nearly in the same proportion. By the last census it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland together amounted to 21,193,453; and probably at this moment it approaches to 25,000,000. At no period in the annals of Europe has the augmentation of its numbers made such advances; and it is still advancing with undiminished activity. Whether this rate of accumulation can or ought to be stopped, and if it cannot, what the consequences are to be, are questions upon which it is not now necessary to enter. They are not matters of speculation, but of the deepest practical concern, and, unless we are mistaken, will more and more force themselves upon the attention of every reflecting individual in the kingdom.—Quarterly Review.

From the American Quarterly Review.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF AMERICANS.

The manners of the people of the United States are not generally refined, but are very generally civil. The portion living in cities, and who travel and enjoy social intercourse, are polished and courteous. The body of our Farmers and people of the interior are, indeed, rough in their manners, though not boisterous; they have all the friendly, benevolent, and hospitable feelings, they are independent in their approaches and address to strangers; they serve you for the pleasure it affords themselves, not from the idea of gain; they every where respect and favour the female character.

This people, new and mongrel as they have been called, are really the most homogeneous of any people they all speak the English Language, and almost without any dialect; they have the same political rights, the same feelings, the same moral sentiments; and the same pretensions throughout the whole extent of our country; they adopt the same manners, wear the same fashions, dance the same figures, introduce the same style of equipage, furniture, and architecture, and pursue the same routine of social amusements from the large Atlantic cities to the Ultima Thule of our frontier settlements. Unlike the peasants or cultivators of Europe, ours are not wrapped up in self, and coldly suspicious of all strangers; nor have they any fixed costume which denotes that they have no hopes ultra; that thus they vegetate throughout all generations, without those aspirations of ambition and pride which would advance their state and exalt their nature; here all are aspiring and all are advancing.

The great deformity upon our land is slavery. This state of things was imposed upon us by our ancestors; and, owing to the extent of new country, and the variety of rich and valuable staples which we have been cultivating, of a laborious and profitable character, we have not only tolerated, but have so cherished the slave population that its increase is almost as great as that of the free. It amounted to one million and a half at the census of 1850. Most unfortunately, in our case, slavery is inseparably associated with colour, and so well defined is the line of distinction, and so unalterably fixed is the badge of disgrace, that but few sympathies exist between the blacks and their masters; unlike the freedmen of Rome and the vassals of Europe, who mixed in the mass, and soon lost their cast and badge, our African is the same degraded being, whether he be free or a slave. Without pride to lift him above vice and meanness, and without education to invest him with foresight and honour, he is doomed to perpetual wretchedness and degradation. Occasional manumissions, and colonization, are acknowledged, by all who study the question of our coloured population, to be but slight palliatives at the most. What, then, is the remedy? We answer, that from the nature of our staples, and the extent of our country, and for the reasons given, slavery will exist long; but, like every thing else, will yield to time. The next hundred years will, perhaps, wear it out; but at the expiration of that period, our enterprising freedmen will crowd every occupation, meet every division of labour, and press upon the southern staple districts, whose profits then will be reduced to such a degree, that the master will find it in his interest to discharge his slaves, free himself from an onerous responsibility, and farm out his lands to labourers who will give him no trouble.

We have conclusive proof, that, after the blacks do become free, and the care of the master ceases to cherish them, they dwindle away and decrease daily. This arises from the habits of concubinage in which they live; from the little care which they take of their families when they chance to have any; and from disease brought on by bad habits, or from living without comforts, on unwholesome food, in crowded hovels and confined places.

The state of morality in this country is sounder than in Europe, and we have less crime in proportion to population. The

Americans have less inducement to guilt, because subsistence is easily procured, and all their wants are within the reach of industry. Our vices are the result of idleness, thoughtlessness, passion, and sudden impulse,—not of want, constitutional depravity, and political corruption. Having much time to spare, the common people drink, become sots, gamble, quarrel, fight; these are the prevailing excesses. We have no privileged orders to render fashionable the vices of seduction, boxing, and racing. Convictions are relatively fewer than in England; they average throughout the whole country about three hundred annually to the million, whilst in England they are nearly seven hundred, and in Ireland eight hundred; and, on a careful analysis those convictions, we find more than half are of colored people and foreigners. We may, therefore, call drunkenness, gambling, fighting, leading to occasional murders, our prevailing vices; and the traits of temper or irregular conduct that we manifest oftenest, are vanity, exaggeration, and a disposition to overreach one another.

LONDON, MAY 27.

We shall be happy to be able to contradict the statement in the morning paper of the death of Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India, on the 22d of January, after a few days illness. No such intelligence has been received at the India House, or any other public office.—But the rumour rests upon an arrival at Havre, with news to the end of January.

PARIS, MAY 25.

Letters from St. Petersburg assert that all the reports respecting a blockade of the ports of Asia Minor and that of Alexandria are without foundation. The Russian Government has not instituted any blockade but that of the Dardanelles. It is added, that it is not even the intention, or at least that it no longer has the intention, of instituting any farther blockade. It is thought that the blockade of the Dardanelles will soon be raised, because it does not at all contribute to the progress of the Russian arms, and continues to be, as it was at the beginning, a cause of irritation between the Cabinet of St. James's and that of St. Petersburg.

However, these letters pretend that the two Cabinets are more irritated against each other than they were some time ago. Some ascribe this change to the concession made by England, with respect to the frontiers of Greece. Others pretend, and perhaps with better reason, that the Muscovite Cabinet becomes more moderate in its tone because it feels that nothing is to be gained by breaking with Great Britain.

The Duke of Wellington has intimated, in a decisive manner, his views respecting the war against Turkey. Our correspondent adds—"It is known at St. Petersburg as well as London, that that great Captain when he has taken a resolution never recedes. He will defend the liberties of Europe against the projects of Russia, as he defended them against the ambition of Napoleon; he will display the same energy in both causes, and there can be no doubt that he will obtain the same success."

We learn by the *Courier de Smyrne*, that the Russians had attempted, towards the end of March a landing with 4000 men, at Platana, near Trebizond, but that the cavalry of the Pacha of Kars, and the garrison forced them to re-embark; two transports were taken. The same paper announced that the Turkish army, which had cut its way to Adzhakoz, had previously destroyed a Russian advanced corps that covered the approaches to

Mr. O'Connell said, I have before seen this Oath, there is one part of it that I know not to be true. And there is another part I believe not to be true, therefore I refuse to take this Oath. (Hear, hear, hear.)

The Speaker—Mr. O'Connell you may now withdraw.

Mr. O'Connell accordingly withdrew.

The Solicitor General then moved "That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new writ for the election of a Knight to serve in Parliament for the county of Clare, in the room of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. he having refused to take the oath of supremacy."

The consideration of this question was adjourned till the 21st. when Mr. Spring Rice moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend that part of the act which related to this particular case, as to enable the Hon. Member for Clare to take his seat without a new election. [Not yet acted upon.]

CORN LAWS.—In the House of Commons May 19th, Mr. Hume introduced the subject of the Corn Laws, and entered at length into the merits of the present system. He concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the Corn Laws, [Act 9 George IV., c. 60.] with a view of substituting a fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn in the United Kingdom, and appointing a bounty on the export of British corn, instead of the present graduated scale of prices and duties."

On the question being taken, there appeared—For the Motion, 12; Against it, 154; Majority against the Motion, 142. This however, must be taken as a test of the opinions of the House on the matter in debate, as other considerations apart from the merits of the case, particularly the lateness of the session, influenced the result.

BERLIN, MAY 15.—The St. Petersburg Gazette gives the following account, dated April 24:—On the 11th of April, three detachments of Turks crossed to the left bank of the Danube, into Little Wallachia, at the villages of Ziguale and Dessu, and into the village of Rasto. At the first two points they were repulsed without any loss on our side. At Disa, in a sharp skirmish with the Cossacks, the Turks had 15 men killed and wounded, and three Cossacks were killed. The attack of the enemy upon the village of Rasta was more serious; about 500 men who crossed from the Turkish side, in sixteen boats, landed and marched direct to Rasta. Lieut. Pawlowski, who was stationed there with a company of musketeers, formed his 150 men into a small squadron, advanced to meet the enemy, and after having received some volleys from them, charged them with the bayonet and put them to flight; during the action, 41 Turks were killed, and 22 taken prisoners, among whom was the commander Hassan Effendi Iman, of the mosque of Louca. Lieutenant Pawlowski, closely pursuing the enemy, reached his boats, and took four of them, six of hers sunk with the people in them.—We had one non-commissioned officer, and two privates killed, 125 wounded."

Intelligence from Odessa of the 19th ult. states that a corps of 6,000 embarked on board Admiral Greig's fleet is to be landed at Bazarujik in order to impede the communication between the Turkish capital and the Turkish army in Asia. The amount of that army is stated to be 60,000 which will be reinforced by 16,000 men from Egypt.

Since the landing of the Russians in the Bay of Bourgas, the Seraskier, Chosrew Pacha, has proceeded with a considerable corps to Karabournou, between Media and Constantinople; he is accompanied by Captain Julius Rolle, formerly captain of cavalry in the Bavarian army, who is to direct the fortifications that are to be erected on the coast to hinder any further landing of the Russians. The Turkish fleet, at anchor at Bujukdere, is to be reinforced by the vessels which are sent from the arsenal, as soon as they are ready for sea.

PORTUGAL.—The work of proscription, banishment and death, is still going on in this devoted country. The Oporto Courier of May 4th, says, "By sentence of Ayuda, dated the 3th of April last, were condemned twenty-three culprits for the crimes of treason, committed in the rebellion which began in this city on the 16th of May of last year; eleven of them being condemned to different places of transportation, and twelve condemned to the gallows that shall be erected in the Praça Nova. The said sentence was intimated to them to-day, and they entered the Oratorio in order to be executed on Thursday, the 7th inst. The heads of those criminals shall be cut off and placed, some on the gallows for three days, and others shall be exposed in different places where the crimes were committed." Then follows a list of their names. Most of them are persons who have held important offices, either civil or military.

BRUSSELS, May 14.—A British Cabinet Messenger passed through the city last night, on his way from Saint Petersburg to London, with despatches.

From the Seat of War.

PARIS, May 20.—Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia of the 2d instant state that accounts had been received from Jassa announcing that the general-in-chief, Diebitsch, was seriously indisposed, but that the operations of the army, the command of which had been confided to another General, were not in the least degree relaxed from that circumstance. A new levy of men was to be made in Russia, in the proportion of eight out of every five hundred, which will augment the army in actual service to 100,000 men.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 30.—A supplement to the Journal of St. Petersburg, contains news from the Theatre of war to the 19th April, which besides the account of the unsuccessful attack made by Hussien Pacha upon Sizoboli, gives the following particulars:—

Nothing else of any importance has occurred along the whole line we occupy in Bulgaria or on the Danube, with the exception of some skirmishes between the outposts. The garrison of Ghiurgiu has made two unsuccessful sallies against the corps of observation at that fortress, in the second the enemy had 2000 men, infantry and cavalry, and some cannon, and began a fire of musketry on the Cossacks, but were driven back into the fortress with considerable loss by the fire of our artillery and the attack of two regiments of hussars, we took some prisoners.

During the winter the necessary preparations have been made to effect the passage of the Danube before Silistria.—Pontons were made in the village of Fundeni, on the river Argis, with the intention of floating them in the spring to the Danube, and then on the river Botsa to Kileresch, opposite Silistria. This enterprise was difficult and dangerous, for the enemy having assembled the remains of his flotilla before Silistria, commanded the Danube at that fortress and further up. The operation was, however, executed with success through the intrepidity and skill united with the prudence of Major General Schilder. The pontons were launched into the Argis on the 8th of April, reached the Danube at day-break on the 11th, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day were out of all danger in the Botsa. We not only sustained no loss, but the volunteers of the regiments of Archangel and Volgunda, stationed on the pontons, captured a Turkish merchantman, a corvette, with 7 men. The corvette has been armed with four cannon, and stationed

as a guardship at the mouth of the Botsa, where Gen. Schilder has also had two pontoons erected. London, May 23.—We understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is about to return to England; and, in consequence of the express desire of His Majesty, will be appointed to the situation of Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumoured in certain circles, and was very generally talked of in Parliament last night, that Admiral Malcom has received instructions to pro e. t. all British merchantmen who may wish to break the blockade at the entrance of the Dardanelles. In fact, it was said, the intelligence of some collision is hourly expected.

A new novel by the author of Waverley, entitled "Anne of Gierstein," was published in London on the 22d May.

The immense floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Downing & Son, at Chelsea, was destroyed by fire on the 17th.—Loss estimated at £30,000.

At half-past 12 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, a fire broke out in the premises of a Mr. Peck, London Road, and less than seven individuals perished in the flames.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURES.—We are sorry to say that accounts from various parts of the country state the continuance of the depression under which the trade of the manufacturing districts has for so long a period laboured. In that part of Lancashire and Yorkshire where the people usually depend on the loom, the suffering is more distressing than at any former period. The distress is aggravated by the turn-out of the spinners and silk weavers; but in the districts to which we more particularly allude, life is barely sustained, and that too, on a pittance which will eventually produce disease.—Liverpool Chronicle.

OUTRAGE AT MANCHESTER.—We were to have occasion to notice the scandalous outrages which were yesterday practised in various instances, for so far as we know, the first time in this town, of cutting out work from the looms of the hand-loom cotton weavers. Although the materials thus damaged are of much less value than those used in the Spitalfields manufacture, the property is equally atrocious, and must be promptly and decisively checked.—Manchester Mercury.

From the Monitor, May 15.

Official Act.—Ordinance of the King. CHARLES, &c. Article 1. Count Potier, Keeper of the Seals of France, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

2. Sieur Bourdenn, Under Secretary of State in the Department of Justice, is appointed Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State in the same department.

3. Our Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior is charged, with the execution of the present Ordinance.

Given at our Palace of Saint Cloud, May 14, in the year of our Lord 1829, and in the Fifth year of our reign. CHARLES. Minister of the Interior. MARTIGNAC.

Inundation in Sweden.—Says a London date of the 18th. It appears from the advices from Stockholm, brought to-day, that great mischief has been occasioned by the inundation of the rivers in the Southern provinces of Sweden. The cities of Calmar and Calserona and the surrounding country have been the principal scenes of destruction; the former city being, at present, in a complete state of blockade, the six bridges of communication having been carried away by violence of the deluge. The calamity is attributed to the sudden melting of the immense mass of snow which had during the year.

Late and important from Havana.—The Brig Panther, Capt. Wise, arrived yesterday in ten days from Havana. We learn from the Passengers, that an expedition was fitted out that place, consisting of two 14 three frigates, and several frigates & schooners—two schooners were also fitted out at Matanzas. The American ship Blagay, of Philadelphia, and brig Chillon, had been chartered for conveying troops and the captains of other vessels were making proposals to the same effect. It was generally believed, that the expedition was directed against Mexico; & that the landing would be made at Campanchy, with 5000 men; the inhabitants of that place being considered friendly to the Spanish Government. The troops would then enter themselves, and await the 23,000 men, who were shortly expected from Old Spain. Thus it appears that the projected invasion of Mexico, which has been rumoured for many months, is likely to be seriously undertaken.

About a week previous, the Spanish Government schooner Habanarius arrived in port, having fallen in with a piratical vessel off the Coladeras, the men of which endeavored to make their escape. The latter fired upon her, and out of 14 men on board 13 were killed. The other was taken prisoner and brought to Havana. On board the boat was a chest, labelled "Medicine Chest," in English, on the lid, and on being opened was found to contain cartridges for small arms.

The brig Beaver had just arrived from Mexico, with a cargo of expelled Spaniards and their effects.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting for completing the interior of the POOR HOUSE, are requested to give in their Tenders on or before Monday the 6th day of July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of B. L. PETERS, Esquire, Prince William-street, where the Plans and Specifications may be seen.—Tenders will be received for the whole, or separate Tenders for the Work, Painting and Glazing, and for the materials, and the whole to be completed by the 1st day of October next. Two good sureties will be required for the performance of any Contract which may be entered into.

B. L. PETERS, } Committee.
R. M. JARVIS.
THOS. HARDING.
Saint John, June 27th, 1829.

Three Farthings Reward.

ANYWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday last, an Indented Apprentice by the name of JAMES McDONALD, about 17 years of age, light complexion, bald-headed, shaven, about 5 feet high.—Had on when he went away a new suit of blue Clothes.—All persons are hereby Cautioned against Harbouring or Trusting him, or any other person who may be seen in the same Indented Apprentice, for in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

H. NELSON HARDENBROOK.
Saint John, June 27th, 1829.