GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, April 26.

We understand, from good authority, that an extraordinary ambassador is going from this country to Lisbon, to negociate for the settlement of the differences between Don Miguel and his brother Don Pedro.

We understand that it is the Duke of Cumberland's intention to reside in England, to superintend, in person, the education of his son. His Royal Highness's establishment will be on a magnificent scale.

The Marquis of Cleveland has sent a further subscription of £500 to the fund now raising for the distressed Spitalfield Weavers. The number of persons whom the Committee is now relieving amounts to, we understand, above 30,000.

It is confidently stated in the city that Lord Cochrane takes the command of the Russian fleet destined for an attack upon Constantinople.

APRIL, 27.

REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.—There is a report in the military circles, that the following reductions will take place in the course of the year.—The three regiments of Horse Guards—the 1st Dragoon Guards, and the four regiments of Light Cavalry in India, to be reduced to six troops, each of sixty men. The whole of the Infantry and Cavalry to retain but one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major. Each Regiment of Infantry to be reduced to eight companies of eighty men, of which two companies, forming the Depot, will remain at home under the senior Captain. The seven Regiments of Dragoon Guards will be formed into four Regiments of Cuirassiers, and a portion of the remainder allowed to form the vacant regiment, the 5th Dragoons. It is expected that the 3d Batallion of Grenadier Guards, and the second of the 1st Foot, will be reduced. Recruiting will be stopped for the whole army, and that of the East India Company, and the vacancies filled up by such as chose to enter from the disbanded Regiments. The whole will form a reduction of thirty-three troops of cavalry, and two hundred and twenty-two Companies of infantry—in amount 2,000 cavalry and 8,000 infantry.

A Mail from Hamburgh arrived yesterday. An extracts from the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, states that the Turks have sustained a complete defeat in the neighbourhood of Akhalzik. The following is the Russian statement of this affair.—A Turkish Army of 20,000 men was besieging the fortress. Neither the gallant defence of the garrison, nor the severe losses which the Turks suffered abated the temerity of the latter. They repeatedly attempted a storm, and two mines were on the point of being sprung, preparatory to a general assault, when at day break, on the 16th, a corps sent to the relief of the place arrived, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege, and retire in the utmost confusion. Major General Prince Bebutow availed himself of the opportunity to make a sortie, and although his garrison consisted of only eight companies of General Pakeswitsch's regiment, and one company of the Cherson Grenadiers, the whole of them having been almost incessantly upon the ramparts since the 4th inst. he pursued the enemy for several wersts, capturing 4 pieces of artillery, one mortar, two standards, a quantity of stores, and a large number of prisoners.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* speaks of a misunderstanding between Admiral Heydon and Admiral Malcolm respecting the Egyptian vessels captured by the Russians.

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"We learn that sixty-seven ships bound for France are in the Baltic taking in lading, and will bring us in April and May about 30,000,000lbs. of Wheat.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 18th April contains very long and most afflicting accounts from Danzig of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. of the damage done on that tract of land called the Werder, and the City of Danzig itself, by the breaking of the dykes on the Vistula. The Werder, which is of great extent, is a level and most fruitful tract, affording rich pasturage, where numerous herds of Cattle are fed, so that the whole resembles, or rather did resemble, a Dutch landscape. On the 9th the impetuous current of the stream, swelled by the immense quantity of snow which has fallen in the interior, and impeded in its regular course by [illegible], and all the lower houses were soon inundated to [illegible], and the water still continued to rise, so that it rose five feet above the summit of the dyke, for its whole length of 25 miles. The inhabitans fled to the higher houses and Church steeples, but it can hardly be doubted that many have perished, as they were far from expecting such an inundation, and not engaged in fishing, or the navigation of the river, are destitute of boats. Of 8 or 10,000 head of cattle, and 4 or 5,000 horses, it is probable that not a tenth part is saved. In Danzig itself great damage has been done. A quarter called the Lower Town inhabited by the poorest class, was overflowed in an instant by the giving way of a sluice, and the houses filled up to the roof. The torrent rushed impetuously through the city towards the harbor and the mouth of the Vistula, overpowering every obstacle in its course, and sweeping considerable houses, with all that they contained, into the sea. It was not till the 12th that the water began to abate, and on the 14th it had fallen 3 feet; but the city seems to be surrounded on three sides by a great lake, and even on the 14th the poor sufferers could not leave the roofs of the houses and the steeples, and the want of food iucreased their distress. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th the utmost exertions were made to relieve the distressed; hundreds were saved by means of boats and rafts, and provisions sent to the villages ten to fifteen miles distant, but the extent of the overflowed district is too great. A violent storm and thick drifting snow increased the danger iucurred by those who offered to afford relief. A committee has been formed to receive subscriptions and concert measures for the relief of the sufferers.

MAY 4.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—On Wednesday, his Majesty held his first Levee for the season. The notice for holding it having been issued about a month since, many persons who were abroad, were enabled to arrive in time to be present at it. The attendance was numerous and splendid, and it is supposed there were between 1,300 and 1,400 including the great majority of the nobility of the highest rank, who paid their duty to their Sovereign. Very judicious arrangements were made about the exterior of the Palace to preserve order. Sir Richard Birnie, the Chief Magistrate of Police attended with Townshend and Sayer, at the head of a numerous body of Police. Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, was present on horseback. These arrangements very much facilitated the access of the company to the Palace, and although it was one of the fullest Levees the King has held since he came to the throne, the company had all left by six o'clock. The Guard of Honour under the command of Lord James Hay, occupied the Palace-yard with the Grenadier Band in their state uniform, under the direction of Mr. Blany, their Master. At half-past one o'clock a detachment of Royal Horse Guards arrived in the Court-Yard, near Marlborough-house; their Band wore their superb state dresses. On this occasion they used their silver-kettle drums, presented to them by his late Majesty, (George III.) at the time he was a captain in that Regiment. The Marshalmen and Under Porters wore new uniforms.—The Gentlemen Porters and Pages were in mourning. Yeomen of the Guards and some of the finest men of the regiment of Royal Horse Guards were stationed on the stair case and in the Guard Room. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners lined the Presence Chamber. The time announced for opening the Palace-doors was half-past one; but in consequence of the line of carriages (extending to New Bond street), which had formed by one o'clock, they were opened about that time.

Previous to the commencement of the Levee, his Majesty gave an audience to Mr. Secretary Peel. The King then received those entitled to the honour of the entree, commencing with their Royal Highnesses, the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and Prince Leopold; the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, according to the rank of their respective Governments;—Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Monsieur Falck, Ambassador from the Netherlands; Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister; Count Bjornstjerna, the Swedish Minister; Count de Moltke, the Danish Minister; Mr. Barbour, the American Minister; M. Rocafuate, the Mexican Minister; Viscount Itabayana, the Brazilian Minister; the Sardinian Minister: the Neapolitan Minister; the Bavarian Minister; and the Wirtemburg Minister.

All tbe Cabinet Ministers were present, with the exception of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was absent in consequence of a domestic calamity. The Great Officers of State, the Master of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Deputy Comptroller of the Household, the Earl Marshal of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Lord Primate of Ireland.

The King then proceeded to the great Levee Room, and took his station to the left of the Throne. His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, wore the Order of the Garter, and several Russian, French, and Prussian orders. The Lord in Waiting was Earl Roden; the Groom in Waiting, Sir William Houstown; the Equerry in Waiting, Sir Robert Boston. The Duke of St. Albans appeared in the uniform of Grand Falconer of England; and several appeared in the full Highland costume. The Russian Ambassador came in State.

At the Levee there were present—The Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Vice Chancellor, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, the Solicitor-General, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Commander of the Forces, the Quarter-Master-General, the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, the Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Under Sheriffs, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, Mr. Sergeant Arabin, the Deputy Recorder of London.

Among the Noblemen present were—the Dukes of Norfolk, Wellington, Devonshire, St. Albans, Argyle, and Leinster; Marquises Cleveland, Wellesley, Londonderry, Salisbury and Exeter; Earls Eldon, Carlisle, Shaftesbury, Nelson, Grey & Mountcharles; Viscounts Melville, Goderich, Castlereagh, and Palmerston; Lords Maryborough, Ellenborough, Clifford, Durham, Amherst; G. Bentinck, Killein, and St. Helens; Admirals Sir S. Smith, Codrington, Rowley, King, Hotham, and Beresford; Generals Piggott, Hutchinson, Lord Lynedock, Lord Blayney, Lord Forbes, Lord Macdonald, and Lord E. Somerset; Colonels Fitzclarence, Quintin, Drummond, Maxwell, and Sir J. M. Doyle; the Bishops of London, Chichester, Bristol, Winchester, Chester, St. Asaph, Litchfield and Coventry, Durham, Ely, Carlisle, &c.; Sirs Astley Cooper, T. Lethbridge, G. Forbes, P. Forbes, &c. &c. [illegible] them were the Archbishop of Canterbury on his appointment to the Archiepiscopal See; the Bishops of London, Chester, and Calcutta, on their promotion; the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Under Sheriffs; F. L. Holt, Esq. Vice Chancellor of Lancaster, by Mr. Arbuthnot, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster; the Earls of Bradford and Moreton; Lords Dormer, Rivers, and Melbourne, and Sir W. Curtis, and Sir G. Stracey, on coming to their titles; Earl Amherst, on his advancement to the Peerage and return from India, &c. &c. &c.

The alarming illness of the Duke of Clarence has caused a great sensation. At the time we were going to press, the accounts were very distressing indeed.

The elders of the Jews are busy in arranging a petition to Parliament, praying the extension of their civil rights.

FIRE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—At a little before 11 o'clock on Monday night, part of the roof of this venerable structure was discovered to be on fire. Prompt assistance being obtained, it was extinguished without any material injury to the building; indeed, we understand that five Pounds will be sufficient to repay the mischief. The attempt at destruction was in the first instance considered to be the work of an incendiary; but subsequent examinations render it more probable that the edifice was accidentally set on fire by some person or persons who had concealed themselves in the Abby for no other purpose but theft. A large quantity of lead, ready to be removed, was found secreted near one of the doors.

At Mr. Peel's a meeting was held yesterday, which was attended not only by ministers, but several Ministerial supporters in both Houses. It is said that it related to matters of great moment, and was preliminary to highly important measures which are to be introduced this session The affairs of Russia and Portugal were discussed, but but what occupied most attention was the failing state of our finances. It is reported.—*Standard.*

The following was yesterday inserted in most of the Ministerial prints:—We have the strongest reason to believe that the other Great Powers of Europe, in concert with his Majesty's Government have come to a determination as to the course to be pursued towards the Usurper of the Crown of Portugal. They have caused an intimation to be made to him, in their names, that he must forthwith withdraw from the exercise of his usurped authority; nor, after his past conduct, do they consider his renunciation of the Cown a sufficient guarantee for the future; the Powers have consequently declared that his presence, or that of his mother, cannot be any longer permitted in Portugal, or any part of the Peninsula; but that, in the event of his retiring quietly, an ample income for both will be guaranteed to them from the revenues of the *Dasadel Infantado.* In addition to these facts, we are glad to hear that the most cordial understanding subsists between the British Government and the Representatives of Don Pedro in this country. The late presentation of the Chevalier de Barboza to the King, as Portuguese Charge d' Affairs, was, we understand, at the especial invitation of Ministers.—*Globe.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Tuesday April* 28.—The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and Lord Dormer, Being Roman Catholics, took the new oath and their seats as Peers of the realm. Lord Lansdowne informed the House, on the part of Lord Anglesea, that he (Lord A.) would move for papers connected with his government when in Ireland on Monday next.

MAY 6.

Riot at Bethnel Green, and destruction of property.

MANCHESTER, MAY 6.

"Last night not less than the works of fifty additional looms were cut to pieces, and in many cases the harness, reeds, and jacred machines, were also destroyed. It appears the houses of Aimes and Atkinson, and F. and J. Giles, were the principal sufferers, the former having lost the works of seventeen looms and the latter seven.

"The Masters had a meeting last night in Spitalfields Church, and it is said they separated without coming to any decision as to whether they would make any proposals to the journeymen or not.

"In the meantime the delegates from the shop meetings assembled at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo-town, met there this morning, at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of sending a deputation to wait upon the masters to know their final determination. Two or three of the masters have already declared their readiness to return to the book prices, and a highly respectable mercer publicly declared that the manufacturers could with perfect safety to themselves pay the journeymen the book prices, notwithstanding foreign competition. A General Meeting of the journeymen takes place this day at 4 o'clock, and it is to be expected that the deputation from the shop metings will have an answer from the masters or that an overture of some kind or other will be sent to the meeting. The property in the possession of the journeyman at present amounts to 80,000."

It is generally said that the ringleaders of the mob were men from the neighbourhood, and not belonging to Aanchester, and this is in some measure borne out by the exceedingly quiet and unexpected manner in which their plans were carried into effect. There had been no previous threatening, as there generally is when riots originate in the town, and even the greater part of the mob seemed not to know where they were to go next. Our correspondent was present during the whole of the proceedings, and he says that four-fifths of the rioters were lads of from 14 to 18 years of age, and a great number even younger than that. There were also several women assisting—many more of them were instructing the lads to proceed with their work of destruction; shouting and calling to them—"As well die as *clem* (starve.)" The plans were, no doubt, laid by older heads, who made their escape as soon as the work began.

The number of looms totally destroyed at Messrs. Harbottle's was forty-six; at Mr. Guest's fifty-three; and at Mr. Twisse's from fifteen to twenty; besides, at each of these places, a number damaged. Every thing in Messrs. Parkets' factory was totally destroyed, and only bare walls remain; the remnant of the roof and floors lies smoking in the bottom of the building. The whole of the damage cannot be estimated at less than 15,000*l.*, and it is said greatly to exceed that sum. Messrs. Parkets' factory [illegible] have to pay.

Monday Evening, Half-past eight.—Up to this hour there has not been any further rioting; but the streets in the neighbourhood of Ancoats, the districts in which the riots have taken place, are still crowded with work-people, the younger part amusing themselves by tossing about the remnants of some of the webs taken from the factories. The Dragoons are still parading the streets to preserve order, but the people do not disperse, and there is some reason to fear that, before morning, there will be other factories burned down, for the people seem determined—to use an expression of some of their leaders—"No longer to starve quietly." It is currently reported in town that the Manchester work-people, in return for the services of their friends in the country, are gone to destroy looms in the districts where they are not known. It is also said that at Rochdale the work of destruction, continues.

Battle in the East.—Since publishing the account in a preceding column, we have received by express, the Russian official Bulletin, giving the details of this brilliant action.

"*Saint Petersburg, April* 20.

"By means of a report, dated March 15, Adjutant-General Count Paskewitsh of Erivan, has forwarded to His Majesty the following details of another victory gained over the Turks:—

"Major-General Hesse, who had received orders to concentrate his division in Guriel, received information that the Turks had shown themselves in considerable force on the boundary of Kabulet, so as to keep the neighbouring villages of Guriel in a constant state of alarm. It had been ascertained that Kaya-Oglu, the Pacha of Trapezunt, had advanced at the head of 3,000 men, and had received further reinforcements, to the extent of 5,000 men from Batum, Kabulet, Tshanetes, and Tshakroy; that he had formed an entrenched camp on the banks of the lake situated between Kintrishi and the fortress of St. Nicholas; had erected other works upon the narrow pass between the forest and the lake, and had it in contemplation to attack our division, and make himself master of Guriel, as soon as he should be joined by a reinforcement of 10,000 men, who was daily expected from Trapezunt. Major-General Hesse immediately resolved upon anticipating the enemy.

"On the 5th of March, the General proceeded with a battalion of the Mingrelia regiment of infantry, three companies of the 44th Rifle Regiment, in all 1,215 men, with 4 light field pieces and two howitzers, together with 1,315 of the Guriel militia, across the river Natonobi, and advanced along the sea-shore, directing the Militia to take the upper road through the forest. Three versts from the passage of the river, the Turks in possession of the first work opened their fire, but, being out flanked and attacked in the rear by the militia, they were seized with such a panic, that they abandoned that as well as two other works, and retired in confusion to the camp, situate between the sea and a marsh covered with wood.

"This camp, which occupied a space of three hundred fathoms, was defended by a deep ditch, and a wooden rampart filled with earth; the road leading to it being intersected by similar ditches.

"The enemy received our detachment with a dreadful fire, and maintained a sanguinary combat for the space of four hours. As soon as Major-General Hesse had erected a battery, the grenades and canister shot from which carried confusion into the ranks of the enemy, he gave orders for a general assault, which was executed in the most brilliant manner, as well by the regular infantry as by the militia. Driven from the trenches, the enemy dispersed themselves in the forest, leaving 163 killed, a number of arms, and the whole of their baggage, upon the spot. Their whole loss in the battle amounts to 1000 men killed and wounded.

"Our loss consists of 3 Princes, 1 officer, and 33 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; and 8 officers 142 non-commissioned officers and privates, wounded.

"The booty taken in the camp was abandoned to the militia, whose zeal and bravery on this occasion werh the more to be commended, as the greater part, in imitation of the example of the Princes on whom they depended, had repeatedly fought against us in the course of the last year.."

A bill to continue several Acts relating to the Newfoundland Fisheries was read a second time on the 6th of April. Mr. Robinson objected to the measure. It was for the renewal of certain Bills which had been tried for five years, and the house should not rashly proceed to re-enact them without hearing evidence as to the feelings and wishes of the people themselves. He wished strongly to recommend the appointment of a committee of inquiry; dwelt at considerable length upon the importance and value of the colony of Newfoundlaud, and expressed his apprehension that if the bills were then agreed to no committee of inquiry would hereafter be consented to by the House. He had no objection that the bill should be renewed for one year, provided that he had some pledge that in the next session of Parliament a committee of inquiry would be agreed to. They were especially bound to respect the interests of the people of Newfoundland, seeing that they had no representatives in that house.

Sir George Murray, as his general view of colonial policy, begged to state that he always thought the Mother Country should seek to promote the interests of the colony. He confessed that he was not in possession of all the information which might be desired respecting the colony of Newfoundland. He had before now expected to receive some important communications from the chief justice of that colony. As to the bills he could not consent to abandon their renewal. In the absence of further information the house could uot depart from the established order of things.

Mr. Hume contended for the appointment of the committee, and the competency of the inhabitauts of that colony to legislate for themselves.

JEWS.—On the 10th, Mr. Monck presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Dublin, complaining of the declaration in the Statute for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, as containing these words, "and this I declare upon the true faith of a Christian." There was nothing, he observed in the religion of a Jew which unfitted him for the discharge of moral and political duties. The petition was ordered to be printed.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the *Swan River Settlement* bill,

Mr. Ferguson proposed an amendment to the effect, that in the new colony no law should be made repugnant to the Laws of England.

Sir G. Murray agreed in the general principle upon which the amendments of the honorable gentleman was founded; but in a new colony it might be necessary to arm the executive with some extraordinary powers; but it would be his duty, and one which he should attend to with peculiar pleasure, to see that the rights of British subjects were respected both there and in other colonies.

POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.—Mr. Peel's bill [illegible] was brought in on the 13th, to be read a second time on the 11th May. The following are the principal facts adduced in the Speech of the Right Honorable Gentleman as furnished by a London journal. The number of criminal charges in London, are as 1 to 383, the number in the country only 1 to 822. In 1821 there were 2,500 convictions in the metropolis, with a population of 1,200,000; and in 1828, when the population was only 1,350,000, the convictions were 3,500, being a proportion of about 1 to 500 in the former, and of 1 to 400 in the latter year. The increase of crime has, therefore, been about 40 per cent, since 1821, while the increase of population has only been about 15 per cent. The enormous number of charges in the metropolis, not less than the increase of convictions, very forcibly demonstrate the inefficiency of the machinery for the prevention of crime. This inefficiency Mr. Peel attributes chiefly to the cirumstance of the watch being under the sole controul of the parochial authorities, and appointed by them. In several parishes the consequences have been singular. In St. Pancras there are no less than eighteen different corps, every one independent of the rest; in Lambeth, there are also several independent corps under different trusts; Kensington, a district sixteen miles in circumference, has only three constables and three headboroughs; in the Parish of Tottenham, where, during a period of only six weeks, sixteen burglaries were perpetrated and three attempted, there are no regular constables at all; in Fulham and many other parishes in the suburbs, there are no constables and no regular police; in Deptford, with the dock yards and all the other facilities to crime, there is not a single regular watchman. The remedies to these disorders Mr. Peel proposes to be gradual; the general principle, however, is to take the appointment of the police from the parishes, and to vest it in a central board; in short, to assimilate the police of London to the police of Dublin and Edinburgh.

The anniversary dinner of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, was held yesterday. Earl Blesington presided in the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who was unable to attend in consequence of the death of the Prince of Hesse Homburgh. The noble Lord was supported by Lord F. L. Gower on his right, and by Sir E. Codrington on his left. The usual toasts for the occasion were drank with great applause. Mr. Fawcet on his health being given, returned thanks, and alluded to a probably near resignation of the situation he held in the theatre. This was received with general regret. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to £1000.—His Majesty sent 100 guineas; this announcement was received with much cheering. Most of the principal performers of both theatres now in London were present. The company were afforded a high treat by several songs sung on the occasion.—*Globe.*

COMMUNICATION.

(FOR THE COURIER.)

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—I perceive that the Editor of the far-famed *Religious and Literary Journal* has last week, for a wonder, given his readers something original, inserted as if coming from his own pen, and on the much agitated subject of the *Theatre.*

He begins by telling them that he has been at Halifax, and that when he left this City for that place, he indulged the pleasing expectation, that the Theatre would be suppressed; but mark his pretended disappointment,—on his return he finds it in operation. What a pity that this champion of *peace*, and of every good thing, did not defer his visit to Halifax for some time, and remain here to assist in settling the public excitement, which he had, both by his writing and speaking been so active in creating, and to use his mighty influence against this "*hot bed of vice.*"

The Editor next informs his readers that there has been a Play performed called the *Hypocrite*, "the tendency of which was understood by some of the Clergymen of the City and many other discreet persons, to be to degrade and to pour contempt upon the Ministerial charac ter, and upon the Holy Scriptures." Now, if the Clergymen or other discreet persons (among whom I must include the Editor,) have understood it so, it has been grossly misrepresented, for if a Clergymen or any other person, *not a Hypocrite*, will read the play, I think he will find, that instead of pouring contempt upon sacred things, it is very much in favour of *real Religion*, and instead of degrading the Ministerial character, it only holds up to ridicule, those persons who make a cloak of religion, and those who, having been brought up to some honest calling, but have never received sufficient education to enable them even to speak good English, will, nevertheless, aspire to become Preachers, and even when they are allowed to get into a pulpit, will talk more incoherent stuff and real nonsense, than one would hear in a well conducted Theatre in a twelve month.

The Editor then tells his readers about some gentlemen of high respectability, who attended the Theatre not long since, and heard some expressions (*accompanied as the Editor supposes by corresponding action,*) which absolutely put it out of his power to lift his eyes; he surely must have been a very bashful man; for I have been several times at the Theatre and I never heard any thing so very shocking to delicacy and morality, if the real intent and meaning of the thing represented be considered along with the expressions which are made use of, nor any thing which would constitute it a "*hot bed of vice.*" I think the Editor ought to have given us these particular expressions which were so offensive, that we might judge of the action that would suit them as woll as him, for it is very easy to put words together so as to convey worse ideas of a thing than it deserves.

We next have a long story respecting the opening of the Court on the Tuesday previous, when his Worship the Mayor recommended the Theatre to the consideration of the Grand Jury; I would here observe another disappointment which the Editor has met with. It seems that he expected some of those persons who lived near the Theatre, and who (he says,) have frequently and loudly complained of it, would have lodged a formal complaint before the Grand Jury. Now if they had any serious ground of complaint, this is surely where they ought to look, and where they, no doubt, would have looked for and *obtained* redress; but as no such complaint has been lodged we are led to infer, that their complaints have not been so very *loud* and *frequent* as might be supposed from reading the good Editor's account of them. I am really sorry that he has been so unlucky in his conjectures on this subject.—I know not where he derived his authority, but it would appear that although the Grand Jury took much pains to inquire into the state of the Theatre, and after collecting all the information which they could obtain, accompanied by a personal inspection of it, they did not consider it as a nuisance, yet the Editor has taken upon himself to denounce it as one, and has actually classed it among nuisances and places of ill fame; this I should consider as an open insult offered to the Grand Jury.—He furthermore blames them for visiting the Theatre in the manner in which they did, and has the assurance to point out another plan to them. The man must have a vast idea of the importance of his opinion when he would oppose it to that of the Grand Inquest for the City and County.

Let me now inquire, is the conduct of this [illegible] supporter of *real piety*, in perfect accordance with his professed character, and the opinion which he wishes people to entertain of him? Does it agree with the character of a man of *peace* that he should be the first to stir up any angry dispute and maintain it to the last? and yet this is the Editor's constant practice. Does a man of real, unaffected piety & charity, assail any portion of his fellow creatures who may be seeking to get a living by means of the profession in which they have been brought up, when that profession is not contrary to the laws of the land, but sanctioned by our beloved KING, and by the heads of the CHURCH themselves, and while in the exercise of that profession they are obedient to the powers that be? And yet if the means which he is so strenuously exerting were to have any effect at all, it would be to deprive those persons of a livelihood.

I shall leave it for the Editor of the *Religious and Literary Journal* to answer these questions.

AN ENEMY TO HYPOCRISY.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1829.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week,..............*N. Merritt, Esq.*

DISCOUNT DAY,.........THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

☞ *Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before* 3 *o'clock on TUESDAY.*

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week:

WILLIAM BOWMAN,
GEORGE D. ROBINSON,
JOHN R. PARTELOW,

Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.

The English Mail for May, which arrived here on Sunday last, brought London dates down to the 7th; But their contents appear to be comparatively unimportant, now that the question which so lately engrossed the attention of Parliament, and agitated the mind of the nation, is decided.

We have inserted some articles giving a brief account of the riots which have lately occurred in several of the manufacturing districts.—Many of the details respecting these scenes, are of the most distressing nature, and calculated to excite sympathy and compassion wherever they are *read*;—to be under the necessity of *witnessing* them, is a situation far from enviable.

The utmost vigilance of the Magistracy has been put in operation; and in some instances, it has even been found necessary to call in the aid of Military force in order to restore peace;—The latter resort is surely one of an afflicting nature, when employed in such cases; though it may not, on that account, be the less necessary for the preservation of public tranquillity; of the two parties engaged in such conflicts, we do not know which is to be pitied the more—the soldier who, in obedience to his orders, is obliged to become instrumental in the death of a fellow-subject; or the man, who, from want of employment, and consequently of the means of subsistence for himself and family, is driven through desperation and the bad example of others, to commit crimes which, under different circumstances, his heart would recoil at the design of.

Did such disturbances spring from the operation of seditious princip les, the interference of the Military would be less matter of regret; but it is explicitly stated that nothing of the kind exists;—dire necessity, and a privation of the necessaries of life, are the sole causes of the discontent which prevails:—and this affords some hope that it will soon subside.—Indeed, by the latest accounts, we learn that an understanding was fully anticipated to take place between the manufacturers and operatives in consequence of meetings of the respective parties and mutual conferences.—The confirmation of such a result would afford us much pleasure.

The French Papers state that frequent misunderstandings between the Chamber of Deputies and the Ministry occur; and very generally to the disadvantage of the latter party; who are represented as being sharply dealt with by the former. A measure was brought forward by ministers for the support of Bishops in their dotage, which was lost. Things, it is said cannot remain long in this situation.—It was in contemplation to establish in London a new Bank to be called "The Royal Bank," which, according to its prospectus is intended as a public accommodation upon more sure principles than those of stock-jobbing or of Joint Stock Companies;—branches are to be established in every eligible town or place of business 65 miles distant from London, which shall be managed by Directors residing at such places, and chosen from among the Stock-Holders living there. The Capital at the commencement to be £500,000, but may be increased by the sale of shares to such amount as may be deemed necessary.—A deputation from the Spitalfield Weavers had an interview with the Duke of Wellington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 27th—at the Treasury.—The result is not known.

Committees from the Spitalfield, Macclesfield, and Manchester silk weavers have had several conferences with the Board of Trade,—to their last requisition, however, requesting a conference they received for reply, that, as their case was now in discussion in Parliament, unless they had something *new* to bring forward, it could not be complied with.

The cause of the assassination of the Russian Ambassador to the Persian Court, which took place at Teheran, remains still a mystery.—It is, however said that no new appointment on the part of Russia will be made, to fill that situation, till ample satisfaction is given on the part of the Sha, and also sufficient security for the future.

The Hamburgh papers state that the situation of the inhabitants of Constantinople is daily becoming more alarming from the prospect of a scarcity of bread, in consequence of the ruinous blockade, and that the murmurs of the people are becoming loud.—The Sultan, unless when engaged in the forwarding of his military preparations, appears every where *incognito*,—he exerts all his powers to preserve the public tranquillity, and he *may* eventually succeed: but should an explosion take place the most frightful excesses may be expected. The people have borne the inconveniences and anxieties which attach to their present situation for a long time with patience.—This may in some measure be attributed to the ignorance in which they are kept,—to preserve them in this situation, it is said, that the Sultan, though in want of money, has refrained from raising new taxes, and has applied to the Ulemas for a loan from the possession of the Mosques,—they have not as yet complied with his wish.—The Sultan has not left the capital, though preparations for his doing so were still going forward,—his delay, it is said, was occasioned by the arrival from Incoda, 27 leagues distant from the capital, of a number of fugitive Turks, stating that the Russians had effected a landing there,—this intelligence served to increase the fears of the inhabitants, who, in common with other musselmans, believe that at present there exists a general combination of all the Christian Powers against Mahomedanism.

It appears by statements made of the number of emigrants which have this year left Great-Britain and Ireland, for North America, that fewer than usual have gone to Canada, but that the number to Newfoundland has been greater than in former years.

Inundations and heavy rains, similar to those which were stated to have destroyed the vintage in the Peninsula, have been ravaging the crops in other parts of the continent. From Dantzic the accounts of the losses sustained are great,—a part of that town had been submerged, and an adjoining district, containing 18,000 inhabitants almost destroyed. Many cattle had been lost, and a number of industrious families reduced to beggary.

It is stated on the authority of letters, received in England, from Rome, that the Pope has already manifested a disposition to exercise his high power on the most liberal and tolerant principles—a system of conduct directly opposed to that of his late predecessor, who deprived as well Christians without the pale of the Romish Church, as the Hebrews, of the immunities and privileges which they had been permitted to enjoy under former Pontiffs. These privations and prohibitions have been altogether annulled by the new Pope, who, with a liberality that cannot but be most gratifying to all Europe, has restored both Jews and Christians of every denomination, to the enjoyment of all their former privileges and exemptions.

We should like to know whether Mr. IRVING notices this circumstance in any of his explanations of ancient prophecy.—The Pope's liberal conduct in this instance, occurring at a time when liberality of sentiment is extending amongst those who *protested* against the Church of Rome, is a coincidence which appears worthy of being *warped* into the *web* of this Reverend Gentleman's endless conjectures regarding the events of futurity.

PORTUGAL.—With regard to the state of this ill-fated Country, the account is as usual, summoned up in a few words; and these contain no news, unless statements of a continuation, or repetition of scenes of misery, and human depravity and degradation in almost every imaginable form, can be considered as such.—The Press, whether Don Miguel has managed to get it in his favour or not, we cannot tell, comes far short in giving the same description of the Country which private letters do;—From all the circumstances of the case, we should be much more inclined to give credit to the latter than to the former—their contents may thus be stated;—there is no trade—no confidence—each man suspicious of his neighbour—robberies in the open streets and in the day time—arrests multiplying to such a degree that the gaols are scarcely able to contain them.—Officers of the highest rank, dismissed from the service on bare suspicion of disaffection—one letter winds up the catalogue in the following words:—"A more wretched and miserable country, in every point of view than Portugal is, never existed—she is a blot on the map of Europe."

WAR IN THE EAST.—That the campaign for this season has been commenced, we are not left to doubt; but we are far from being able, from the accounts which have yet reached us, to form any just estimate of the advantages which either party has gained over the other.—For one thing, the Bulletins which have been published, are almost if not altogether Russian, so that until we get the other side of the question, the real state of things cannot be known,—and even when we do so, there will be no little difficulty in arriving at the truth. We have inserted in another column, the Russian account of a Battle which took place at Kabutet, on the 15th March, when the loss suffered by the Turks, appears to have been very considerable.

Notwithstanding the recent proceedings to the contrary, the hope by many is still entertained, that a reconciliation between the Turks and Russians, may be accomplished, were European Powers to set to work in earnest in their endeavours to bring it about.—Both parties have, by a continuation of hostilities, much to lose in point of treasure and of blood. But what is the object to be gained or lost, whichever way the die is cast, compared with what the game may cost—almost nothing. It is high time for the States of Europe to throw aside that heartless policy, which would induce them to look on with indifference on the destruction and devastation which must follow from such a conflict; particularly at the present time, when they are called upon from a regard to their own interests to secure and promote the peace of that quarter of the world.—The commercial state of Europe loudly calls for their interference.—In what corner of it, is not a general depression of Trade felt?—Trade with the Black Sea and Turkey—in the Archipelago and Mediterranean—with Egypt and with Greece, have, in consequence of this war been injured, and are now suffering deeply.

We shall be anxious to receive accounts after our new Ambassador shall have arrived at Constantinople. He is now, by this time arrived there.