

(Extracts from Papers brought by the last English Mail)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

PORTUGAL.—The accounts from Lisbon in the French Papers tend to increase the public indignation and horror at the recent executions in that city and Oporto.—At Oporto the inhabitants "were so stupefied," says these accounts, "at the late executions, that they shut up their shops." But the public authorities obliged the proprietors to open them, and seventy-seven inhabitants, who had lamented the fate of the Constitutionalists, were carried off to Lisbon.—Seventeen officers, according to a private letter in the Journal des Debats of Thursday, have been condemned to be hanged by the tribunal of Lisbon; General Claudino and Count de Suberra are said to be of the number.

HAMBURG, May 20.—We still continue without any official or semi-official information respecting the Turkish war, and this silence necessarily confirms, in some degree the reports lately in circulation, that the Russians have been defeated in the vicinity of Silistria. The following is the most current version of the affair:—"Count Diebitch had sent a strong detachment over the Danube, near Hirsova, with a view to advance along the right bank of the river against Silistria. Kutshuk Achmed Pacha, the Commandant of Silistria, being informed of the movement, determined on attacking the enemy. The two corps met at Tshernovodi, where a sanguinary action ensued, in which the Turks proved completely victorious, pursuing the Russians to the walls of Hanover, and taking a number of prisoners. The Russians lost seven Generals, some thousands of men, besides their military chest and 18 pieces of cannon. Many of the Russians, it is added, were drowned in re-crossing the Danube. The Turks it is also said, have surprised and possessed themselves of Balezic, situated between Varna and Kavarna; upon being informed of which, General Roth quitted Varna with a detachment of 5000 men, in hopes of dislodging the enemy from the position they had occupied." In the neighbourhood of Glurgevo also, it would appear, some severe skirmishing has taken place, the latest letters from Bucharest mentioning the arrival of a convoy of 200 wounded.

The Pope, it is said, has announced his intention to abolish celibacy amongst the priesthood; and that he will bring forward this important affair at the First Convocation of the College of Cardinals.

Steam vessels are now established on the grand Canal, Dublin, forming a direct water communication between that City and Limerick; the fares are exceedingly low.

The unemployed capital is so great in the city, that discounts on first rate bills can be easily obtained from 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. Lord Edward Somerset succeeds Sir William Clinton as Lieutenant General of the Ordnance. Colonel Trench succeeds Mr. Singleton, as Store-keeper of the Ordnance.

It is said that the Board of Customs has in contemplation to enlist pilots of the United Kingdom in the service of the Revenue for the more effectual prevention of smuggling. A report to this effect was submitted to the Board some months since by a Captain in the Navy, who strongly recommended its adoption as the only effectual means of suppressing the contraband trade.

Government has recently renewed a pension of £300 per annum, tendered to him by the Duke of Wellington. It is said that an Embassy, or something of that sort, is about to take place to the King of Ashantee, which among other things, has in view the final abolition of the slave trade.

It is certain that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald will not contest the representation of Clare. No less assuredly it is averred, that none of the O'Brien family will oppose Mr. O'C. Indeed, up to a late hour yesterday, we could not gather from conversations with several individuals well acquainted with the localities, that there is a likelihood of any opposition.—DUBLIN Freeman's Journal.

It is perhaps not generally known to our readers, that Sir Peter Laurie, one of the Aldermen of London, and Sir Richard Birnie, the head Police Magistrate in England, are both natives of Scotland, and both commenced their career together in London as apprentice saddlers, with Mr. Godsmans, son of that Captain Godsmans whose name is as familiar as a household word in Inverness, from the circumstance of his having formed one of the most beautiful and romantic walks in the vicinity of the town.—Inverness Courier.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The condition and prospects of this new and important institution, are spoken of in flattering terms, by some of the English Magazines. The capital is now £160,000, of which only £119,000 has been called for. The main body of the building was completed at an expense of £26,000.

The annual current expenses of the institution are estimated at £5,500, to cover which the amount derived from eleven hundred students would be sufficient. Nearly six hundred students have already been entered on the books. There have been already collected a library of 6000 volumes, partly from donations and partly by purchase. An anatomical museum is open, and promises to be of the most valuable kind; a museum of natural history has been begun. Collections of apparatus for chemical experiments and natural philosophy have been made. Prizes are offered for competition to the students. A hospital and dispensary are attached to the University, that nothing may be wanting, and the students of medicine have the privilege of witnessing the practice of the Middlesex Hospital.

The London University opens its academic session on the 1st of November, and closes it in the middle of July. The Medical session however terminates sooner, on the 1st of May. As this institution was originally designed for the purpose of affording a University education to multitudes who were before necessarily excluded from them, it is satisfactory to learn, that the expenses are very moderate, less than twenty-seven pounds a year being demanded for attendance on the library and scientific courses, (the medical and surgical excepted) which last four years. The medical school, which is governed by the regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Company of Apothecaries, costs thirty-seven pounds, to which the expense of one year's attendance of the Middlesex Hospi-

tal being added, namely twenty-two pounds more, the total expense is fifty-nine pounds. For an Apothecary Student, including half a year at the Middlesex Hospital, the expense is forty pounds, or for nine months at the University Dispensary, thirty seven pounds.

A second college is to be established, in connexion with the University, where a system of residence is to be adopted, and the religious education is to be conducted on the principles of discipline practised in Oxford and Cambridge.

LOSS OF THE WOODFORD. (From the South African Advertiser.)

The Scipio, which arrived in this bay on Saturday last, had on board the Captain, passengers, and crew, of the late ship Woodford, an East India free trader, which sprung a leak and foundered on the 14th of February, about 500 miles from Madagascar. The following is an account of this singular and fortunate escape from a watery grave, drawn up from the Log kept by Captain Milbank, from the commencement of the gale which destroyed his vessel. On the 13th of Feb. the wind increased to a hard gale, with heavy rain; Captain Milbank took in the mizen-top-gallant and royal yards, close-reefed the top sails, and at 2 p. m. reefed the foresail: the gale continued to increase in violence, and the fore and mizen-top-sails, and the foresails were furled and stowed. At this time the wind was east, and the vessel was steering west; the vessel laboured under a heavy cross sea, and was pumped every two hours. About six o'clock a heavy sea struck her near the fore-chains, which threw her astern. She was then heaved to with her head to the N. W. pitched and rolled heavily, and shipped immense bodies of water, and washed the empty water casks adrift. At seven o'clock sounded the pumps, and found the vessel had sprung a leak, having three feet of water in the weather well; worked the pumps constantly. At half-past seven a tremendous sea came in forward on the larboard or lee bow, which carried away all the empty water-casks, hen-boops, hammock-netting, and bulwarks, &c. The water rushing aft, stove in the lee side of the poop's front, filled the larboard quarter-boat, so that they were obliged to cut her away. Part of the crew were at this time employed in heaving the cargo overboard, to lighten the ship. At eight p. m., another heavy sea came in forward, and carried away the remainder of the front of the poop, together with cabin, bulk-heads, doors and medicine chest. At nine o'clock cut the top-gallant yards away: the leak increasing. Jib-boom carried away close to the cap. At eleven o'clock a heavy sea cleared the poop cabins of all the passengers' luggage. Twelve o'clock four feet four inches water in the hold; at one the wind chopped round to N. W. with a heavy squall of wind and rain. The ship falling off in the trough of the sea, gave a tremendously heavy lee-lurch, and shifted cargo; about two o'clock the weather a little more moderate, but the ship rolled and made much water; and shortly after the larboard lower gallery was carried away. At four o'clock the weather being more moderate, set the reefed fore-sail, to wear ship, but could not get her round: cut away the mizen-mast. At daylight 5 1/2 feet water in the well. The second rough tree stanchion being carried away, covered the plank with holes and holes, and the crew the chain cable overboard, to save the vessel from the ship. At nine o'clock the weather more moderate, 6 1/2 feet water in the well. At noon the ship was getting water-logged prepared the launch for hoisting out, but still kept working the pumps, the ship rolling very heavily, lat. 29. S. long. 52. 40.

14th.—Got the boat out with great difficulty and some damage. Put on board 56 gallons of water, 7 gallons of rum about 200lb. bread, and 20 pieces of pork. Ordered the crew and passengers also into her, 38 in number. At six o'clock the ship was completely water-logged, and had 10 feet water in the hold.

Put the boat from alongside, but could not save all the ship's papers. About three minutes afterwards the ship went down. The boat being leaky, we were forced to keep two buckets constantly bailing out the water, and she was so crowded that nothing could be done but to keep her to the well.

At eight o'clock it became calm and clear weather, and continued so during the night. Next morning shaped our course towards Madagascar, Cape St. Mary N. N. W. 1/2 W. 450 miles distant. Lat. 29. 2. S. long 51. 20. E.

After being sixty-four hours at sea, expecting every moment that the boat, which was within four inches of the water's edge, would go down, they providentially fell in with the Scipio, by the Captain of which vessel they were received on board, and treated with every kindness which their situation required, or humanity could dictate.

Captain Milbank states that the passengers, himself, and crew, must ever feel grateful for the assiduous care with which Captain Petrie, and Mr. Counter, a passenger on board the Scipio, anticipated all their wants. The crew consisted of 35 persons, including the Captain and officers: there were four passengers.—Mr. L. J. Ferwerder, Mr. and Mrs. Keiser, and Mrs. A. A. Faure. The Woodford was laden with rice, sugar, pepper, &c., and sailed from Sourabaya for Cowes on the 12th of December last.

EXTENSIVE REFORM IN INDIA. The Bengal Hurkaru of January 13, contains the following outline of the general instructions of Government to the Finance Committees ordered to assemble at Calcutta. It will be seen that the reducing the expenditure of the whole country, and of placing the Civil and Military Administration of the three Presidencies on one uniform system, is contemplated:—

"The purport of the general instructions of Government to the Finance Committees is now becoming the topic of conversation in various circles, as it is indeed a matter of interest in all. Mr. Bayley is to superintend the labours of the Civil, and Sir C. Metcalf that of the Military Committee; but these gentlemen will merely receive the reports of the Committee, and not take part in their deliberations.

"The Civil Committee is directed to inquire fully into the various branches of civil expenditure, leaving untouched, however, the Constitution of Government, and the King's Courts of Justice, established by law. The number of political Residencies and Agencies to be maintained, is also, we learn to be deemed matter beyond its jurisdiction; but the subordinate offices, as to number and emolument, will become subjects of its investigation. The Commercial branch, is also, it is said, reserved for special consideration;

and the Ecclesiastical department placed beyond the range of the labours of the Committee, except as may respect the financial results it exhibits. The Committee is charged to enquire into the arrangements in practice for the accommodation of public offices, and the construction and repair of public buildings, the expenses incurred for travelling charges, and deputation allowances, and all items of contingent disbursement, with a view to imposing the most effectual check on the waste of money, and simplifying and expending the adjustment of claims. The emoluments of all offices, European and Native, are to be subject to examination, the salaries of the overpaid to be reduced, those of the underpaid to be advanced, and the systems of the different Presidencies to be compared, with a view of deciding one uniform system. The Committee is authorized, we believe, to submit for consideration an entire new scale of allowances, if it should deem it necessary; and generally, to use a homely proverb, both committees are to see that "no cats are retained which do not catch mice."

We understand that economy is recommended as a means of avoiding that sweeping reduction which necessity might otherwise call for—which necessity alone could justify. Consolidation of offices uselessly divided is contemplated as one means of reduction. The Committee is not expected to report on the means of improving the revenue and judicial administration generally; but if partial alterations suggest themselves as promising increase of the public receipts, or advantage to public convenience, we hear that it will be their province to submit such suggestions. The practicability of reducing provincial battalions, Najeb and Sebunde corps, and irregular horse, maintained for the use of civil officers, will also be matter of investigation. The two Committees, we suppose, will be required to deliberate together on this point.

"The Military Committee will decide on questions of military finance. The constitution of the Indian army is not placed within the range of their deliberations, nor its distributions generally; but if any changes occur to them with regard to the employment of the troops of the different Presidencies at particular stations, they will be expected to submit suggestions accordingly. They will have to revise the scale of pay and allowances of the several ranks in the different branches of the three armies—the same with respect to the Staff of these armies; they will be expected to keep in view the principle laid down for the guidance of the Civil Committee; to ascertain, as far as possible, how every man in the public service is employed, and how the honorable Company's rupees are appropriated; they are to see that none of it be wasted on men or things of no profit to the State. The whole system of the Commissariat is to be revised by them—the purchase, maintenance, and sale of horses, bullocks, elephants, &c.; the whole of the stud department, cattle, farms, &c.; agencies for the manufacture of gun-powder, gun-carriages, &c.; construction and repair of public buildings; employment of troops in civil duties; escorts, guards, sentries, &c.; the system of recruiting, discharging, pensioning, invaliding, &c.; system of pay, and its allowances, &c. with a view to simplification and a speedy adjustment of claims; all the establishments, the military board, the auditors' and adjutants' departments, the medical board, the clothing board, judge advocates department, &c.; boat allowances, batta, ratons of provisions, &c.—will form subjects of report, with a view to uniformity and economy of system.

"To enable them to perform their arduous duties, the Committees are to have free access to public documents and accounts, and the departments of the three Presidencies are required to afford the fullest information to them. The Committees, it is said, will be authorized to correspond direct with individual officers, instead of through the heads of departments, if they deem it necessary. Any neglect of their applications or references will be reported to Government. The Committees are to make, we understand, separate reports on each branch of the system.

"Such is a brief sketch of the important duties of the Indian Finance Committees, and it will easily be seen from it that their offices will be no sinecures."

UNITED STATES. FROM HAVANA.—The Mary Jane, Captain Correia, who left Havana on the 9th instant, we learn that the expedition against Mexico, sailed from that port on the 5th, consisting of one 74, two frigates, three corvettes, one brig and one schooner of war, and seven transports, with about 4,500 troops. Six of the transports were American vessels, viz. the ships Robin Hood, Triton, Bingham, and Roger Williams, and brigs Chilian, and Cornelia. These were chartered for two months. The fleet laid too off the Moro until the morning of the 6th, waiting for the Soberano, 74, Admiral Laborde's flag ship; which did not get out of the harbour till that time.

Our Havana papers, to the 8th inst. are wholly silent as to the destination and object of this expedition, and merely mention the fact of its having gone to sea.

Private accounts state, that there had recently been numerous failures among the shop-keepers in Havana, which had thrown the place into much confusion, and it was expected these disasters would be severely felt. Money was extremely scarce, and discounts 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. a month.

News of the death of the Queen of Spain was received at Havana on the 8th, and an order was issued prohibiting all public amusements for the space of three months.

The day before the Mary-Jane sailed, the British Government schr. Monkey, Lieut. Cole, in co. with the Spanish brig Providencia, arrived, with a cargo of 350 slaves, which the schooner had captured a few days previous, after an engagement of 35 minutes. The schooner mounts one gun, with a complement of twenty-six men; and the brig is pierced for 18, and mounts 6 guns, and 56 men. Many of the slaves had died of the small-pox, which prevailed on board—and about sixty had jumped overboard, and were drowned, in preference to having their throats cut by the English, as the Spaniards told them would be the case in the event of being captured.

CUBA. INVASION OF MEXICO. The following translation of a "Proclamation of the Most Excellent Captain General of the Island of Cuba," appears in the daily Advertiser.

"Inhabitants of New Spain!—Long and painful experience must have convinced you, that the illuminati, who under colour of liberty and independence, succeeded in seducing the most incautious among you, had no other object than to satiate the ambition which governed them, and to give loose reins to all sorts of excess, without regard to the lamentable fate which it would bring to the unfortunate country in which they were born.

"The ancient and sacred bonds which connected you with the mother country having been broken by misfortune and treason, it is now almost eight years since you have enjoyed, even for a single moment, that inestimable tranquility and prosperity which constituted your felicity for two centuries. Having been subjected to the control of a pretended government, from the moment when you became involved in the anarchy of which you denominated a republic, you have seen nothing but disturbances, tumults, persecutions, ruin and general misery. And having in the common perturbation produced by every new success, transgressed the venerable customs taught you by your fathers, you have wished to acquire the name of philosophers, and you have been shipwrecked among the dangerous rocks of immorality and irreligion.

Wherever the eye turns in your country, which nature has distinguished by such extraordinary favours, are discovered the lamentable effects of the dreadful overturning which the perfidy of some and the imprudence of others have brought about, in every part of the social edifice. Grades and dignities confounded; ministers of the altar scandalized; the sacred worship of the Redeemer of the human race exposed to adum, or even to scorn; those secret associations authorized and protected, in whose dark councils so many crimes are plotted, so many daggers are sharpened; the highways, towns and cities infested by robbers; and the worthless population unbridled and let loose, to bring them into the changeable schemes which every day removed your insensate governors from powers, you have habituated to robbery, pillage, assassination, and every species of excess. What has become of that peaceful country, a model of Christianity, a worthy imitator of European Spain in the practice of all the virtues?

In the midst of so many misfortunes, and at a time when a frightful catastrophe was, without doubt, about to crown the work of iniquity, a Spanish army presents itself on your shores, more desirous of reconciling minds and restoring order, than of gathering laurels in the field of honor. The august monarch who sends it is your monarch also; whatever events have transpired since the month of September 1821, when a band of insubordinate soldiers, availing themselves of particular circumstances, dared to proclaim rebellion, under the name of independence—his majesty has never alienated the sovereignty of all the virtues which your fathers and yourselves have enjoyed during the long series of three hundred years, are your brothers; we all belong to one people; our religion is the same, our language and our customs, far from us is every idea of rancour, and every sentiment of revenge for past injuries; the most perfect oblivion of every thing past, without exception of persons, classes, or circumstances, the preservation of employments and trusts, as well military as civil and ecclesiastical, shall be enjoyed by those who obey the voice of the Sovereign; and the recompenses and rewards which "nose will deserve you may contribute to the accomplishment of the noble object we propose, and shall be the fundamental basis of the operation of the army.

This I offer to you, Mexicans, in the Royal name of His Majesty the Sieur Don Ferdinand VII.; and in obedience to his Sovereign commands, I repeat, that a deep veil shall be drawn over all that has occurred during the last eight years; and that no one shall be molested or persecuted, in any manner whatever may have been his political opinions and conduct during that unfortunate period—such being the express will of His Majesty, who, from his royal throne, has observed, with compassionate eyes, the misfortunes and calamities of his ever-beloved and dear children of New Spain. Nothing but unavoidable necessity will oblige the army to employ force against those rash men who still persist in acknowledging their delinquent: others shall tranquilly enjoy their property, their persons shall be respected; and mutual confidence being restored, with that fraternal love which unites, with holy bands, the Spaniards of both hemispheres, every odious difference shall cease once and for ever, and we will again become the members of one single family.

And in order that you may enjoy the divided (desired) pacification, His Majesty has made arrangements, that, for the present, a respectable division shall cross to the continent, under the orders of the Brigadier Don Isidro Barradas, which shall afterwards be united the other troops which are to compose the grand army, in which His Majesty entrusts the re-establishment of his paternal government in all the Provinces of New Spain; and I have the greatest satisfaction to announce, that the Chief who commands the brave which it consists, and who will be distinguished by moderation, and that their conduct will be in every thing analogous to the ideas of peace, amicable oblivion of the past, and fraternity which actuate our august monarch, and of which all vassals are animated, with regard to their brethren the inhabitants of New Spain.

The Captain General of the Island of Cuba, FRANCISCO DONISIO VIVES. Havana, June 17, 1829.

THE STATE OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY, we learn by the last advices is far from being in a prosperous state. The Public Debt, which, at the Revolution, in 1688, was only £1,054,925, has now increased to the enormous amount of £807,744,338, the interest of which absorbs nearly, or quite two-thirds of her entire annual revenue. Besides, the great foundations of her prosperity—her Trade and Manufactures, are visibly and greatly impaired by her necessary collisions with rival interests, which seem to be on the increase. On the other hand, however, she is rich in moneyed capital—rich in her mines and quarries—in her innumerable natural resources—the industry of her Agriculturists—the skill of her Manufacturers, and the extended commercial means which she possesses: while the recent repeal of the Laws, that kept the Catholics in bondage, both civil and political, was wise, and will no doubt, be attended with beneficial results.

By reference to the last advices, received by the June Mail, it will be seen, that the present Session of Parliament was drawing to a close. Much of their time had been occupied with discussions upon the State of the Country, and upon the distress experienced by the Manufacturers and others. And it is stated upon indisputable authority, that no measures of relief will be proposed this year. But the truth of the matter, is, they cannot, if they would, devise means to remove the present distress; and Mr. BARRING was not altogether incorrect, in stating that "when no Legislative measures could afford relief, and when the Legislature did not see its way very clearly, it was much better not to meddle with such matters."

The Foreign Intelligence published today, confirm the opinion, that serious differences exist between the British and Russian Cabinets, on the subject of the blockade of the Darnanelles, and parts of the adjacent coasts. But it is impossible such a blockade will be suffered by Englishmen! GREAT-BRITAIN has, indeed, many reasons to look with some suspicion on the designs

of RUSSIA. There appears to be strong reason to believe, that she will array herself on the side of Turkey, so far as to check the designs of the Czar, on Constantinople, if he should be found to approach too near that Capital. Backed by AUSTRIA and FRANCE—as the rumor says—she may effect this object, but it will be at an immense cost. We shall, doubtless, ere long, see something calculated to throw light, on the present frequent intercourse between the Councils of SAINT PETERSBURGH and SAINT JAMES'. The War in the East is rapidly assuming a character of decision and importance; and the ALLIES must make up their minds to see RUSSIA carry her object of eclipsing the whole East and South of Europe, by land and sea; or they must quickly break down the chrysalis of neutrality, which RUSSIAN POLICY has so finely woven for them. ENGLAND must attend to her own interests, and RUSSIA must be prevented from establishing herself at a point much nearer her EAST-INDIA POSSESSIONS, than any she now possesses.

It appears, by the last accounts from England, the attention of the people there was a great deal occupied by the establishment of a new Settlement, by Government, on Swan River, on the Western Coast of New Holland. It appears to be the intention of England, to secure the whole of the Coast of New Holland, by means of Colonization, and forming Naval and Military Posts, which, together with the Cape of Good Hope, will completely command the Indian Ocean. The Regulations, under which Settlers are received, are spoken of very highly of. A vessel has already embarked thither, with one hundred and ten passengers, and a large supply of Horses, sheep, cattle, and merchandize.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.—The following interesting observations on the GENERAL STATONATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, will be acceptable to the general reader. From the Weekly Messenger, of June 1, they have been copied; and, to say the least, they are highly applicable to the present state of things, and highly written, that no apology will be requisite for placing them in their present editorial situation.

"THE distresses of the Country have again been brought before Parliament on the BIRMINGHAM PETITION, which was presented by the Earl of Carnarvon, and answered by the Duke of Wellington. It is admitted on all hands, that our manufactures and commerce are in a most embarrassed condition, and that our home consumption is suffering as much as our export trade; that confidence has almost disappeared between man and man; that a little assistance can be obtained on credit, from the known diminution of the produce of trade, that the capitalists are unwilling to advance, and reposes, in a sort of sullen contentment, upon the interest of his investments, without exposing them to the hazard of speculation. It is quite clear that such a system must produce general stagnation and distress. Money is the manure which the field of commerce is invigorated and refreshed, and therefore when the capitalist is discouraged, and locks up his money in public securities, the general merchant and trader is necessarily distressed.

The Duke of Wellington, in a very intelligent Speech, contends that our productive industry is as great as ever; and that the raw staples of our manufactures were never more abundantly imported from abroad; that cotton, wool, hemp, and animal produce have flowed in upon us with an unusual plenty. Whence, then, he asks, any genuine cause of complaint? Here are the means of employing industry and setting the people to work. And consumption, however pressed at present, must in a short period revive.

With respect to our home consumption we certainly think it WILL revive; but we are fearful that our foreign trade cannot struggle with the system of Mr. Huskisson. We appear to have adopted a theory which, however philosophically true, common experience has proved to be false. We were told that the new system built itself up on this cardinal maxim,—that it would be to the advantage of this country to break down all restrictions on the importation of foreign commodities, even in favour of those nations who should maintain their restrictions on our commerce. We were told that the advantage of buying cheap was the only object that the Government should keep in view, to which native industry, and the employment of our own population, might be sacrificed; that such a system, a load of taxation, under which no other nation on earth ever groaned, afforded no impediment; but that, on the contrary, the heavier our debt, the more expedient was it to adopt and adhere to the new maxims of commercial philosophy.

But can such a system be founded on the principles of truth and reason? Has it justice or humanity for its basis? Unless it be false, how is it to be maintained? The fact, explicable in no other way, that during the period which has found us engaged in laying the corner stone of this system, and in removing restrictions, duties, obstructions, and prohibitions in our ports and markets, from the industry of other nations,—and allowing such industry a direct competition with our own produce—how is it, we ask, that there has not been any restriction removed, or any duty reduced, in any part of Europe, on British Commerce, or on any article of British production? Are we alone possessed of this philosopher's stone of all people on earth, and are all other nations fools and outcasts? The fact as above stated is undeniable. Where, then, is it that, in return for so many advantages to the commerce of so many nations, we have obtained no one advantage to our own foreign commerce?

The Government of no country in Europe acts on our new system of political economy. They deride and scoff at us for adopting it, and think it dangerous to the peace of mankind, as we formerly thought some of the revolutionary doctrines. It is new in practice with us; it is rejected by all foreign governments. Proceeding upon the maxims of common sense and christian charity, that our first duty is to provide for those of our own household, they consider it advantageous to confine their home productions, and at times to avail themselves of the opportunity of giving their native productions also the advantage of our markets. By our aid they are rendered capable of effecting the one object without sacrificing the other. They have the benefit of our market, and the exclusive possession of their own; while the result of the new system to us who are its founders is a constantly increasing freedom and encouragement of all foreign industry, and a constantly increasing system of discouragement and restraint upon our own produce. This is the mode in which the new system is calculated to work upon our commerce with Europe. And with regard to America, year by year, we have heard of her new restraints and additional restrictions on the productions of British industry. We find a difficulty in explaining the motives on which America is so inclined to pursue a policy which we declare to be so injurious and contrary to first principles; and our public writers admonish us to affect tender concern for her welfare, to come into the new maxims of liberality and wisdom, and no longer to hold out against modern lights! But there is a sufficient obvious and justifiable motive for the conduct of America. The Americans tell our diplomatists that they have imposed their restrictions on our productions, because such restrictions are a constant injury to the interests of their own manufacturers, which their system of political economy identifies with the interests of their own country at large; and that, with respect to the retaliatory restrictions which we threaten in return, they will leave their interests, if that respect, in the hands of our own philosophers and politicians.

They will take care of America.—The Gods take charge of Cato! A British Economist and statesman is the best friend to the rising commerce of the United States!

These are the practical operations of the system

of RUSSIA. There appears to be strong reason to believe, that she will array herself on the side of Turkey, so far as to check the designs of the Czar, on Constantinople, if he should be found to approach too near that Capital. Backed by AUSTRIA and FRANCE—as the rumor says—she may effect this object, but it will be at an immense cost. We shall, doubtless, ere long, see something calculated to throw light, on the present frequent intercourse between the Councils of SAINT PETERSBURGH and SAINT JAMES'. The War in the East is rapidly assuming a character of decision and importance; and the ALLIES must make up their minds to see RUSSIA carry her object of eclipsing the whole East and South of Europe, by land and sea; or they must quickly break down the chrysalis of neutrality, which RUSSIAN POLICY has so finely woven for them. ENGLAND must attend to her own interests, and RUSSIA must be prevented from establishing herself at a point much nearer her EAST-INDIA POSSESSIONS, than any she now possesses.

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"THE distresses of the Country have again been brought before Parliament on the BIRMINGHAM PETITION, which was presented by the Earl of Carnarvon, and answered by the Duke of Wellington. It is admitted on all hands, that our manufactures and commerce are in a most embarrassed condition, and that our home consumption is suffering as much as our export trade; that confidence has almost disappeared between man and man; that a little assistance can be obtained on credit, from the known diminution of the produce of trade, that the capitalists are unwilling to advance, and reposes, in a sort of sullen contentment, upon the interest of his investments, without exposing them to the hazard of speculation. It is quite clear that such a system must produce general stagnation and distress. Money is the manure which the field of commerce is invigorated and refreshed, and therefore when the capitalist is discouraged, and locks up his money in public securities, the general merchant and trader is necessarily distressed.

The Duke of Wellington, in a very intelligent Speech, contends that our productive industry is as great as ever; and that the raw staples of our manufactures were never more abundantly imported from abroad; that cotton, wool, hemp, and animal produce have flowed in upon us with an unusual plenty. Whence, then, he asks, any genuine cause of complaint? Here are the means of employing industry and setting the people to work. And consumption, however pressed at present, must in a short period revive.

With respect to our home consumption we certainly think it WILL revive; but we are fearful that our foreign trade cannot struggle with the system of Mr. Huskisson. We appear to have adopted a theory which, however philosophically true, common experience has proved to be false. We were told that the new system built itself up on this cardinal maxim,—that it would be to the advantage of this country to break down all restrictions on the importation of foreign commodities, even in favour of those nations who should maintain their restrictions on our commerce. We were told that the advantage of buying cheap was the only object that the Government should keep in view, to which native industry, and the employment of our own population, might be sacrificed; that such a system, a load of taxation, under which no other nation on earth ever groaned, afforded no impediment; but that, on the contrary, the heavier our debt, the more expedient was it to adopt and adhere to the new maxims of commercial philosophy.

But can such a system be founded on the principles of truth and reason? Has it justice or humanity for its basis? Unless it be false, how is it to be maintained? The fact, explicable in no other way, that during the period which has found us engaged in laying the corner stone of this system, and in removing restrictions, duties, obstructions, and prohibitions in our ports and markets, from the industry of other nations,—and allowing such industry a direct competition with our own produce—how is it, we ask, that there has not been any restriction removed, or any duty reduced, in any part of Europe, on British Commerce, or on any article of British production? Are we alone possessed of this philosopher's stone of all people on earth, and are all other nations fools and outcasts? The fact as above stated is undeniable. Where, then, is it that, in return for so many advantages to the commerce of so many nations, we have obtained no one advantage to our own foreign commerce?

The Government of no country in Europe acts on our new system of political economy. They deride and scoff at us for adopting it, and think it dangerous to the peace of mankind, as we formerly thought some of the revolutionary doctrines. It is new in practice with us; it is rejected by all foreign governments. Proceeding upon the maxims of common sense and christian charity, that our first duty is to provide for those of our own household, they consider it advantageous to confine their home productions, and at times to avail themselves of the opportunity of giving their native productions also the advantage of our markets. By our aid they are rendered capable of effecting the one object without sacrificing the other. They have the benefit of our market, and the exclusive possession of their own; while the result of the new system to us who are its founders is a constantly increasing freedom and encouragement of all foreign industry, and a constantly increasing system of discouragement and restraint upon our own produce. This is the mode in which the new system is calculated to work upon our commerce with Europe. And with regard to America, year by year, we have heard of her new restraints and additional restrictions on the productions of British industry. We find a difficulty in explaining the motives on which America is so inclined to pursue a policy which we declare to be so injurious and contrary to first principles; and our public writers admonish us to affect tender concern for her welfare, to come into the new maxims of liberality and wisdom, and no longer to hold out against modern lights! But there is a sufficient obvious and justifiable motive for the conduct of America. The Americans tell our diplomatists that they have imposed their restrictions on our productions, because such restrictions are a constant injury to the interests of their own manufacturers, which their system of political economy identifies with the interests of their own country at large; and that, with respect to the retaliatory restrictions which we threaten in return, they will leave their interests, if that respect, in the hands of our own philosophers and politicians.

They will take care of America.—The Gods take charge of Cato! A British Economist and statesman is the best friend to the rising commerce of the United States!

These are the practical operations of the system

of RUSSIA. There appears to be strong reason to believe, that she will array herself on the side of Turkey, so far as to check the designs of the Czar, on Constantinople, if he should be found to approach too near that Capital. Backed by AUSTRIA and FRANCE—as the rumor says—she may effect this object, but it will be at an immense cost. We shall, doubtless, ere long, see something calculated to throw light, on the present frequent intercourse between the Councils of SAINT PETERSBURGH and SAINT JAMES'. The War in the East is rapidly assuming a character of decision and importance; and the ALLIES must make up their minds to see RUSSIA carry her object of eclipsing the whole East and South of Europe, by land and sea; or they must quickly break down the chrysalis of neutrality, which RUSSIAN POLICY has so finely woven for them. ENGLAND must attend to her own interests, and RUSSIA must be prevented from establishing herself at a point much nearer her EAST-INDIA POSSESSIONS, than any she now possesses.

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