

the largest is at Lebanon, and is said to be very rich. The society is one of the smallest, and may consist of from 400 to 500 members; it has been in existence about 40 years; they hold their goods in common; any one on joining them gives up all his property to the common stock, and if he leaves them he takes nothing away. It was informed that not long since the Treasurer walked off with \$25,000; but that he originally took to them \$20,000, he only abstracted his own with usury. There are some curious anomalies among these singular people: whilst they prohibit matrimony and sexual acquaintance, they will take charge of and educate children. However, to their service: on entering the Chapel we found the brothers and sisters in silent meeting, which is usually the commencement of their devotions; there were about seventy of each sitting on stools facing each other, as still and motionless as statues. The men had no coat, but were dressed in old-fashioned jackets without collars, having flap pockets and three plait behind, trousers worned stockings, and good shoes. Their linen was beautifully white, and their faces a wholesome healthy brown. The women wore very fine, plain-bordered caps, and long white dresses from the throat to the wrists and ankles as white and pure as we were told their minds were within. The old women were plump and good looking—the young ones almost as white in their faces as their garments; their eyes were all soul, and their eyebrows and lashes seemed to pencil. The men had many of them ribbons round their arms, worn as marks of office. There were nearly double the number of visitors on benches along the walls. After sitting in this manner for some time, a leader thanked God for all the blessings they enjoyed, but in an especial manner for having had their souls opened to the knowledge of the last revelation, and to an understanding thereof, leading them to salvation, into which happy state they had now entered, having a fulness of joy. Then they all rose, removed their seats, plugging them at the end of the room, and stood in a line, holding hands. A person now commenced a psalm or spiritual song in which all joined, marking time with their feet also. The style of singing resembled that of a London street-singer; and their tunes were of the same kind—one of their choruses was "Toora loora loo." When the psalm was ended, a sober, serious, respectable-looking old man came forward and addressed the visitors. He welcomed us to see the simplicity of their worship, and requested those who came from curiosity to see something new, to be willing to think upon what they might carry away with them. He observed, they did not set their light under a bushel, but they let all the world see it; and hoped none came to interrupt them or to amuse themselves improperly. Another psalm was now sung, and another short address to God followed, in which reference was made to the old custom of praising God by dancing. After a pause the dance began, the whole number singing at the same time as loud as possible. In dancing they held up their hands, as dancing dogs hold up their paws, waving them up and down to the tune. This was done with little space. It cannot be easily described as a dancing. "We hear also," said the leader, "of clapping hands," after which they occasionally clapped their hands violently whilst dancing. This was repeated several times with considerable exertion, so that the perspiration flowed over their faces, and the room began to smell unpleasantly. Another preacher now came forward, and preached to the visitors. He gave us his reasons for the hope that is in them, by giving a short, and in general a clever and fair history of revelation, divided into three heads.—His text was, "Old things have passed away, behold all things have become new." This position, in all save their peculiar tenets, was given much after the manner of our Wesleyan Methodists. However, of Wesley he said, that he "had not knowledge without measure," as he had missed the knowledge to the last revelation. He gave a singular turn to the temptation of Eve, and made a curious allusion to circumcision: he gave also a strange exposition of being "neither married, nor given in marriage," which, he maintained, had reference to this life.

He asserted that they ought to abstain from it, and that it was preferable to the most abominable kind of profligacy, for a dollar to give people the right to live in ungodly and destructive lusts. He said that with them the "New Jerusalem" was present upon earth, and that it was necessary to live in heaven hereafter, seeing how we prayed for that heaven. He exhorted to observe how happy they were—that they were all angels, purified from sin, &c. &c. "Have you," said he, "any cheaper way of salvation than ours?—Have you any other way? No!" said he, "without bodily purity there is no mental holiness, and without holiness, no one shall see God." More singing and dancing followed, and in the last psalm they all fell down on their knees, exerting their voices to the utmost. After another short exhortation to us, the leader said, "the meeting is finished." Original sin was, throughout the discourse, strongly and convincingly argued.—From what has been said, it is clear that knaves, fools, and enthusiasts make up the majority of the Members; they seem to have embodied all the extravagancies of the most extravagant sects that have preceded them, and in fact to be made up of caricature. However, after the exhibitions of our Methodists, our Swedenborgians, our Campbell Bible Christians, and the self-styled "Armisthing" Unitarians, as well as the extravaganzas, and (allowed) blasphemies of the Rev. Robert Taylor and Carline, it is difficult to take to ourselves the right of "first casting the stone." It is said that sometimes a couple who are anxious to change the spiritual titles of brother and sister into more worldly ones, will leave the Society, and pay the dollar alluded to by the preacher.—I have given as nearly as I can what I saw and heard at Niskayuna; but I have been told very different accounts of the "Shaking Quakers" and their doctrines, viz. that they are Atheists—that they disavow, or at least make no account of the Mosaic revelation—that they deny the resurrection of the body, claiming a preference for the last or present revelation, as given by their founder. Ann Lee, who with them is said to be superior to Jesus Christ, as in her last revelation is fulfilled. I have been told that they claim a degree of perfection superior to that of Moses, David, or Christ. In respect of these things, the preacher whom I heard spoke in general, I conceive, in an orthodox way of God the father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; he spoke of the resurrection and the final judgment, claiming however to themselves perfectibility; and in reference to their own tenets, seemed to have "by play" to the general Bible Society. Of Owen and his religious establishment at Harmony I heard but little. Of Miss Wright's strange conceit of "raising a population in her newly organized Society, uniting the capabilities of tropical labour of the Black, I heard nothing but disgust expressed; she boldly renounces all marriage rights for her converts.

(To be continued.)

GREAT-BRITAIN, &C.

LONDON, July 27.

The French papers of Saturday and the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 20th, assert, that great movements were about taking place in the Russian army. The accounts, however, are somewhat contradictory. According to the French statements the siege of Chouma was to be undertaken by a force of thirty battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry, notwithstanding which the capture of the place was not expected before the close of the present year. According to the German accounts, troops had already been pushed as far as Eski Stamboul, (which the Russians occupied for a short period the last campaign,) and Count Deibitsch intended to advance his head-quarters to Kambat, and taking the sea line, to descend on the right through the plains to Adrianople. These movements are remarkable easy on paper,

but not equally so in execution. If Hussein Pacha has with him as is stated, an army of 60,000 men, his defeat is by no means a matter of certainty; and even should he be put to flight, vast mountains still remain to be crossed before the Russians can reach the plains—mountains impassable to human feet, and gorges where a few bold soldiers may arrest a whole army.

TURKEY.—The accounts from Constantinople are to the 26th June. The British and French Ambassadors had been received with great distinction and had two preparatory conferences with the Reis Effendi, in which explanations had been had in reference to the Greek question, so that the formal negotiations might be opened immediately after the audience, which the Russian proposed to grant them. According to an article under date of Vienna, July 14, the Reis Effendi declared that the Porte refused to hear any thing said of the intervention, in the sense which had formerly been attached to the word, but that if the propositions of the powers were not exaggerated, and were compatible with the interests of the Porte, an arrangement relative to Greece might be looked for.

Immediately after having had their first audience it is affirmed that the Ambassadors will present to the Porte the Protocol of March 22, (which was already known to him from another quarter,) and would explain in a very moderate note, the motives which induce them to wish the acceptance of that act; the Porte will reply that he also desires the pacification of the Morea, and that he may recognize the new political relations of the Peninsula, and of the Cyclades as the Protocol defines them, with the exception of some conditions which he will propose, and with the reservation of the necessary guarantees for the performance of the stipulation. As to the existence of the Greek limits beyond the Isthmus of Corinth, the Porte will declare that he will never consent to it.

The Ambassadors did not arrive at Constantinople until the 18th, one in the Armida, and the other in the Blonde Frigate. The Sultan sent a steam-boat to the Dardanelles to tow the frigates into port in case the wind had been unfavourable. They, however, made the greater part of the voyage without the aid of the steam-boat, which was employed only near the port. Two corvettes and two brigs accompanied the frigates, carrying the suite and the baggage of the Ambassadors, and came to anchor at the same time. The Ambassadors, altho' they had not had their formal audience, were present at a review of troops by the Sultan, near Buzukdere, and the Sultan conversed with them, particularly with Sir R. Gordon, whom he treated with great distinction. The subjects of France and Great-Britain, who had been placed, in the absence of the Ambassadors, under the protection of the Netherlands Minister, had returned under that of the representatives of their own governments. Mr. Van Zuylen, the Netherlands Minister, had received, in acknowledgment of his services, from the King of France, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and from the King of Great Britain, a snuff box, valued at £1000 stig.

General Krassowsky was about to besiege Routschouk, with the corps which had become disposable by the capture of Silistria. The Russians were repairing the fortifications of that city, and constructing a bridge, taking part of it from the flotilla of which they had become possessed in virtue of the capitulation.

We observe nothing relative to the prospects of peace between Russia and Turkey except, that it is said that Count Nesselrode was at Toulezyn, and it was conjectured that he was on his way to the headquarters of the army, to watch over the negotiations presumed to be going on. The letters from Constantinople say nothing of any prospect of peace.

The French papers contain a letter from Constantinople dated June 23, which states, that instead of having returned to Schumla with only 6000 horses after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 6000 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order.

The Sultan had purchased the Hyltoo Joliffe steamer. Three loaded ships had received the Sultan's special permission to proceed to the Black Sea; but the passage continued close, unless to special order.

GREECE.—In the Journal des Debats of July 26, we find a correspondence between Mr. Dawkins, the British minister in Greece, and Count Capo d'Istria the President. Mr. Dawkins communicates a copy of the protocol of March 22, and after alluding to the determination of the allied powers to require the Ottoman Porte to maintain the armistice announced by the Reis Effendi on the 10th September, 1829, as existing *de facto* on the part of the Turks, expresses his conviction that the Greek government will meet the hopes of the allied courts, by declaring immediately a cessation of hostilities on all points in which the struggle is continued, or by recalling their troops within the limits of the territory placed under the guarantee of the three powers by the act of November 16, 1828.

The Count, in his reply to this letter, expresses his gratitude for this first official communication of the acts of the allied courts relative to the measure for carrying into effect the treaty of July 6th. This communication, however, he says, leaves much to be desired by the Greek government, of information which has not yet reached it. It had received no official notice of the note of the Reis Effendi of September 10, on which reposed the hope of an armistice. If this document corresponded with what it had been represented to be by his private correspondents, the Greek government could see in it only an evasive answer, by means of which the Porte rejected once more, in principal, the mediation which was offered to him by the treaty of July 6. In resting upon an armistice *de facto*, which is in effect a defensive attitude revokable at pleasure, in declaring on its part, and on this basis, the cessation of hostilities, the Greek government would place itself without the principles laid down by that treaty, and would contract at the same time an engagement which it would not be in its power to fulfill. He proceeds to say that he is ignorant of the limits of territory guaranteed by the alliance, as the protocol of November 16, 1823, has not been communicated to him—that the inhabitants of the provinces within the Isthmus of Corinth, with those of the peninsula and the islands, have contracted solemn engagements, in the day of trial and misfortune,

never to separate their cause—which engagements are confirmed by the double sanction of the acts of the national congress and of the oaths of the people. The Greek government, therefore, has no power to draw a line of separation between continental Greece and the Peloponnesus, especially as it is to the immense sacrifice of those countries that the Peloponnesus has more than once owed its safety. He mentions the recent surrender to the Greek army of the fortresses of Vonitza, Lepanto, Missolonghi, and Anatolia, and intimates his expectation that Athens and two or three other places will soon follow their example.

He reserves for a further communication some remarks on several articles of the Protocol.

LONDON, July 31—Evening.—A letter from Wallachia, contains some interesting intelligence. It appears that an official communication was made by the Russian President to the Bovers, informing them that the Emperor Nicholas was "endeavouring to establish peace on the basis of the Treaty of Akermann." That overtures have been made, having peace on moderate and reasonable terms for their object, is therefore now placed beyond a doubt; and that they will be met by the Porte in a more conciliatory spirit than has been generally supposed, is growing every day more probable.

The Bovers have been called upon by the Russian President to elect a new Hospodar, a measure which seems to imply a conviction, on the part of the Russians that they will have to replace the Government of the Principality in the hands of the natives within a short period. The mortality by the plague at Bucharest was still very great. Among the latter, 12,000 individuals are said to have been sent out of that city as suspected of being infected.

STATE OF TRADE.—We have no particular change to note in the state of trade since our last. Perhaps the quantity of cloth sold has been somewhat less than last week, but prices remain as before. For water twist, also, there is little diminution of enquiry. Mule continues in request, and spinners demand a small advance in the prices hitherto current.—*Manchester Guar.*

LONDON, August 4.—It seems pretty certain, that the King of Prussia has despatched an envoy to the Sublime Porte, in order to prevail on it to listen to the proposals of Russia. The British and French Ambassadors, particularly the former, have been treated by the Sultan, at his reviews, with particular distinction. The accounts from the seat of war are very contradictory. Hamburg papers give a letter from Bucharest, stating that two Russian Corps has passed the Balkan mountains, one by the way of Silimio, which is on the Mediterranean side, the other on its way to Aidos, which is amidst the mountains, on the road to Bourgas. If the latter be the fact it throws much doubt on the former part of the statement. The Prussian State Gazette, at all times favorable to the Russians, is silent as to their having passed the Balkan. The Russians claim some trifling advantage in a reconre with some troops of the Seraskier, on the side of Asia.

CLARE ELECTION.

ENNIS, July 30.—The election came on this day, shortly before twelve o'clock. Mr. O'Connell was proposed by O'Gorman Mahon, who announced that he himself would be a candidate at the next election, and seconded by Thomas Steele, Esq. No opposing candidate having appeared, he was pronounced, after the usual formalities, duly elected, amid tremendous bursts of applause.

Mr. O'Connell rose amidst the loud shouts and enthusiastic cheering of the people. When order had been in some degree restored, he addressed the multitude assembled within the walls of the Court-House.

The chairing shortly after took place. It was one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed. There were a number of banners with appropriate mottoes, and devices were exhibited in several windows. Amongst the spectators who gazed with the greatest interest, were the military officers. Several of them were observed to wave their caps from the windows. The soldiers and police were kept out of the way. There was not the slightest violation of the public tranquility. All was order and the most imperturbable good humour.

It was supposed that the peasantry who flocked to the town on Wednesday night, and Thursday morning, could not have amounted to less than 60,000. The greater part of them set out for their homes immediately after the chairing.

The following is given by the London-derry Journal as the substance of Mr. O'Connell's Address.

"Mr. Sheriff and men of Clare—That I should say that I am overpowered by the site of my feelings would be only using the ordinary phraseology of men in my situation. Last year I promised you Emancipation, which was to do away with all those evil distinctions which exist between man and man. But still a rancorous feeling is kept up which shall be my duty to obliterate. He complained of the injustice done him by the members of his own profession, and said that those only who opposed him, were rewarded by place and pension by the present Ministry. He alluded to Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, Mr. Sugden, and Sir James Scarlett, for the last of whom he entertained sentiments of abhorrence and contempt for political inconsistency. He then alluded to the motives which induced him to refrain from offering himself to the Parliament at the period he went to England. He thought it more advisable to hold the stout shillelagh over their heads, than to go off like a bad musket at half-cock, (loud laughing.)—He then commented upon the different enactments contained in the Relief Bill, and the disfranchisement of the Forty Shilling Freeholders, which was an infringement of the Act of Union, for that Act declared that the Representatives should be elected by the Forty Shilling Freeholders. He remarked that the British Ministry should not be surprised if agitation should continue, for although Emancipation had been granted, the people were still deprived of any participation in its benefits. He alluded to the late display of Orange feeling in the North, and said, that in a conversation he had had with Lord Levison Gower, some days before the disturbances had taken place, (Mr. O'Connell said, from the apparent manifestation of party feelings on both sides, that a loss of sixty lives might be anticipated. No notice appeared to have been taken of his warning observations; but a proclamation had been issued some days after lines had been lost. The issuing of this proclamation reminded him of the careful servant, who cautiously locked the stable door after the steed had been stolen. Mr. O'Connell noticed an opposition he met with from a magistrate, Mr. G. Loyd, in Killaloe, who in consequence of the issuing of the Proclamation, prevented him from addressing a number of Freeholders he met with. In speaking of himself, it occurred to him with pleasure, to speak of the conduct of Mr. Vesey Fitzgibbon, a gentleman whom he characterized as one of the

most exalted honor and fine feeling, a man who in his place in Parliament forgot private pique in the effort to establish a public good—and who, were it not for a modesty which is the characteristic of genius, would now be in the possession of the highest honor of the State, which it is in the power of the Sovereign to confer. He then alluded to those pledges, which he promised to lay before Parliament. Amongst them the Clare people should never be lost sight of, the Navigation of the Fergus, the building of a safety harbour in the West of this County, and the opening of the borough of Ennis. The Sub-Letting Act, and that odious enactment, the Vestry Bill, which allowed a few Protestants to tax thousands of their fellow christians, he pledged himself not to bring before Parliament, until he had secured the abolition of Reform in Parliament, and the repeal of the Union should be the objects of his dearest solicitude. Another evil should also come under his system of improvement—the Law should be made open to every man, and he hoped he should live to see the attainment of this, the warmest wish of his heart. He here made mention of the scandalous conduct of a portion of the public press in England, which dared to calumniate the Duke of Cumberland—the brother of his King. He, Mr. O'Connell, when he went into Parliament, would believe the Duke to be innocent, move for an investigation into the Garth affair. In conclusion, he warmly eulogized the constitutional conduct and gentlemanlike deportment of the High Sheriff."

LONDON, August 9.

CAPTURE OF SILISTRIA.—By the official report of General Krassowski, communicated by the Commander-in-Chief to the Emperor of Russia, we learn that the garrison of Silistria surrendered in a sort of panic.

When the Turkish Commissioners, who were sent under a flag of truce, found that the works of the besiegers were so complete that they could not be resisted, they at once abandoned their extravagant demands, and agreed to the terms offered them; and so great was their impatience to make sure of these terms, that at ten o'clock on a dark night they sent out the Pasha, an old man 70 year of age, to surrender to the Russian General as their hostage. The number of prisoners actually in the hands of the victors was 7,000; about 1,000 more remained in the town, to deliver up Government property. There were also 1,000 wounded. The total loss of the Turks during the siege exceeds 5,000. The cannon captured are 238 for land service, and 31 on board the flotilla. The Russians had only 1,200 killed and wounded, according to the official despatch; and half the wounded are convalescent.

Rudschuk and Glurgewo, which yet hold out, are expected daily to fall, as all hope of relief is at an end since the capitulation of Silistria. In Asia, the Russians drew the Turks, on the 13th of June, from their entrenched camp on the almost inaccessible mountains of Adjar, into an ambuscade, from which they fled in great disorder. The next day the Russians took the entrenched camp by storm, after three hours of dreadful slaughter, in which 1,200 Turks were killed and wounded.—Those who have escaped were pursued in all directions for many miles, and are obliged to take refuge in the hills and defiles. The Russians have taken 400 prisoners, all the enemies artillery, and the rich equipments of a magnificent camp.

THE CABINET.—There was a meeting on Sunday last; which, being of somewhat unusual occurrence in the middle of the recess, the opposition journals naturally connected it with "an approaching change" of Ministry: others, with more appearance of reason, suppose that the Cabinet was called to deliberate on despatches from the Continent, relating, most probably, to the affairs of Turkey.

Within the last fortnight Earl Grey had several interviews with the Duke of Wellington.—*Observer.*

It is noticed that the Duke of Wellington went to Windsor on Wednesday, and had a long audience of the King.

The Duchess of Cumberland, with Prince George, and her suite, arrived at Lisle on the 5th. She was there met by the Duke of Cumberland, and they proceeded for England by way of Calais. They left the latter place in the steam packet on Friday morning, reached Greenwich about four in the afternoon, landed there and proceeded in two of the King's carriages to town. Shortly after their arrival in London, the Duke went off for Windsor.

The Marquis de Quelez, better known as St. Joao Leveriano, may be expected in the first packet from Rio. He comes to take charge of the young Queen of Portugal, in lieu of the Marquis de Barbaena.—*Valmouth packet.*

The King of the Two Sicilies will accompany his daughter, Donna Christina, the new Queen of Spain, to the Court of Madrid, where Ferdinand VII. is awaiting her arrival with impatience, telling the courtiers about him that "his new wife is young, pretty, and good tempered."

The influx of Irish labourers into this country is greater than was ever known. A lady who was travelling from Liverpool to Macclesfield one day last week, counted no less than 950 of these wretched beings, all proceeding in a Southern direction, for the harvest.

The Duke of Buckingham is shortly expected home from Italy; 25 tons of statues, vases, and other marble ornaments, collected by his grace, have arrived at Stowe.

Mr. Thomas Peel has made an offer to carry out to Swan River from fifty to seventy of the Spitfields silk weavers, provided they can procure the means of taking their families along with them.

THE EAST.—Augsburg, July 30.—The report respecting the negotiations for peace still keep up. It is again positively affirmed that the Russian Commander in Chief has declared that the Emperor desires the termination of the war, and that the Porte appears disposed to enter into negotiations. Some accounts say that the dragoman of the Porte will go only to Schumla, after which Turkish Commissioners will be appointed to proceed to the Russian head quarters. Other accounts state that the negotiations will be carried on at Schumla itself, and that the President Selenbuh, Count Pahlen, and Mr. Negri, Consul of St. Petersburg, the Representatives of Russia, and that Penpotentaries from England, France, and Prussia will be there as mediators. The defeat of the Grand Vizier, the fall of Silistria, and the fruitless expedition of the Captain Pasha to the Black Sea, are said to have inspired the Porte with more conciliatory sentiments: to which may be added the advance of the Russians, and the sending of troops from Odessa to Szebeho. It was asserted at Vienna that Rudschuk had capitulated, and that a considerable Russian corps had advanced from Rastib towards Sophia.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane is now with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and is expected to strike some great blow against the Turkish squadron.

Capture of the Buenos Ayres Fleet.—A letter from Buenos Ayres of the 30th of May was received on Thursday, which confirms the capture of the Buenos Ayres fleet by a French force, and explains the causes which led to a proceeding which at first seemed so extraordinary and difficult

to believe; and as the letter comes from a most respectable quarter, it may be implicitly relied on. It appears that during the confusion and trouble which reigned in the city, under the expectation of an attack from the Monteneros, the Government thought proper to set up a distinction between French subjects and the British and Americans on the ground that a recognition of the Republic on the part of France had not taken place. Thus, although the British and Americans were exempted from military service in the defence of the City, it was thought right to order the French residents to take up arms. This was, however, refused, and was followed by a notice from the Government that the whole of them must quit Buenos Ayres within 24 hours. The French Consul, M. Mandeville, immediately set about engaging vessels for the purpose with all possible activity. He then repaired on board a French ship of war which was in the roads, and communicated what had taken place. In two days after an expedition was sent into the inner roads in the night, cut out all the men of war that were lying there in ordinary, and burnt one vessel. The French commander had intimated further, that he would take possession of all public property, unless the Buenos Ayres Government retracted its obnoxious order. In the confusion, one of the French ships of war boarded and detained a merchant vessel, taking it to be a ship of war; but she was afterwards released, and a declaration made that only public property would be made responsible for the conduct of the Government. The situation of the city of Buenos Ayres, at the date of this letter, was the most critical possible. The Monteneros were in the town, and skirmishes were taking place in various parts of it. Preparations were making by the troops without the town for a general attack, and the utmost consternation prevailed in every quarter.—*Times.*

Roman Catholics appointed to Offices.—The Lord Chancellor, under the powers of the late Act of Parliament, passed for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, has been pleased to appoint several Attorneys at Law, professors of the Roman Catholic religion, Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

LONDON, August 10.

There was a temporary excitement produced in the Money Market this morning, by intelligence which came by express from Paris, of a total change in the French Ministry. A fall of 2 per cent. in the French funds was produced by this event on Saturday afternoon, but the utmost effect produced by it here was a decline of about 1 per cent. in Consols, and this impression was of very short duration, the price recovering again near the close of business, though not quite so much as it had fallen. The last price of Consols for the account was 88½.

It appears by letters from Toulon, of the 31st of July, that a French brig had arrived in that port from Algiers, which she left on the 26th, and brings the result of propositions for a negotiation. Letters written on board the French ship of war Provence state, that as soon as M. Lebréton arrived before Algiers, he sent a flag of truce to the Dey, in order to learn if he would enter into negotiations for the purpose of putting an end to the disagreements existing between him and the French Government. The flag of truce was very well received by the Dey, who said that he wished to re-establish the negotiations which had been broken off, and that he would be very glad to see all differences settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties. The Provence was to enter Algiers on the 27th of July, for the purpose of immediately commencing the negotiations.

The despatches received last night at the Foreign Office, from the Right Honorable R. Gordon, are dated Constantinople, July 17. On the day previous, Mr. Gordon had an interview with the Sultan, and was most favourably received, and from the negotiations that have already been carried on between the Allied Ambassadors and the Porte, a most favorable termination is confidently expected.

The first accident which has befallen the French fleet of Algiers is rather unfortunate. On the appearance of two boats' crews containing twenty-four persons, the Moors made an immediate descent upon the adventurers, and, agreeably to established custom, cut off the heads of twenty-three, which they sent to Algiers under the guardianship of the twenty-fourth, who was reserved to take charge of his headless companions, and carry the news of their massacre to the Dey.

We understand that in the contemplation of the Lords of the Treasury to issue a circular letter addressed to the heads of the different departments under government, intimating that a deduction will be made from the salaries of all officers hereafter appointed, who may be entitled by virtue of their office to a superannuation allowance, in the following ratio—2½ per cent. where the salary is under £100 per annum, and 5 per cent. if above that sum, in order to provide an adequate superannuation fund. This regulation will virtually have the effect of reviving the provisions of the late superannuation act, which was repealed a few sessions ago.

An order has just been issued, granting the Admiralty authority to promote ten clerks, and the like number annually in future.

A paymaster of the 94th regiment in garrison at Gibraltar, has absconded with the money to Spain, forty soldiers who were going to follow him were taken, and sentenced to receive six hundred lashes.

TRADE.—We are sorry that we are not yet enabled to abandon the gloomy tone in which we have for some weeks spoken of the situation of the manufacturing districts. In Yorkshire and the north, no improvement is perceptible; and throughout Lancashire, affairs are, if possible, becoming worse. At Manchester, the complaints of the manufacturers were never so loud or general, and there now seems no prospect (as we hoped a few days since) of the differences between the spinners and their masters being adjusted. The demand for yarn for exportation affords the only material exception to the general stagnation. The foreign trade generally is much less active than it was a few weeks ago; and the home trade is almost at a stand.—*Atlas.*

SPAIN.—The marriage of Ferdinand with a Neapolitan Princess appears to be definitively arranged. According to letters from Madrid of the 25th ult. a squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, and several smaller vessels, was to sail immediately from Ferrol, in order to take the princess on board. It was reported that she will be accompanied by her royal parents, as well as a younger sister.

A letter from Perpignan of the 25th ult. says—"Tranquillity prevails on our frontiers, and the reported conspiracy which was to have taken place, has not been put into execution. In the night of the 20th and 21st inst. two hundred and fifty of the most respectable citizens were embarked on board a brig and sent to Gouta; they were stripped of their clothes and clad in the galleys uniform. The greatest terror prevails at Barcelona.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Private letters from the East, as well as the German papers, repeat the statement we were enabled to publish in part of our last week's impression, of the Porte having despatched a dragoman to Schumla to negotiate with General Deibitsch. The General, however, is stated in some accounts to have already crossed the Balkan at the head of 40,000 men, with the intention of proceeding at once to Adrianople, having first invested Schumla with a strong force. The Russian reserves are in motion; and Admiral Greig is to land 15,000 men at Borgos and Szebeho, in order to assist the operations, if the efforts of the ambassadors should fail to bring about negotiations for peace, of which expectations are yet confidently entertained.

GREECE.—There is reported to have been taken by the Greeks, who also appear to have ob-

tained some trifling advantages in other quarters. On the 14th of June, Griassotti was attacked in his intrenchments at Anafitika, by a Turkish force in front, and by a corps of cavalry sent by Omer Pacha to the rear of his position. The Greeks, however, repulsed the Turks with the loss of 250 men. Vasso continues in his intrenchments on the margin of the plain of Athens. On the 5th, the Turkish garrison of Athens made a sortie against Vasso's troops, posted in the convent of St. John, but were driven back with the loss of eighty men and two pieces of cannon. All the Greek corps are weak, and greatly in want of necessaries. They are represented as being particularly dissatisfied with Augustin Capo d'Istria, who had been invested by his brother, the president, with full powers, to act as his substitute in the provinces of the Greek continent. This appointment has given offence to Ypsilanti, who from him in the eastern quarter of Greece, and from him Augustin did not experience a very agreeable reception. General Dertziol commands the troops in western Greece, during the absence of General Church, who is gone to Egina. Colonel Maugin who went to the Morea with the French expedition, is to have the command of the regular Greek troops.

Letters from Egina to the 21st ult. inform us, that the Porte has given the command of a corps destined to operate against the Greeks on the continent, to the Albanian Chief Shilhardar. Part of his force, consisting of twenty baïonnettes companies, along with some Albanians, has relieved the Turks who occupied a position near Zetoni, and who have directed their march towards Metoni, with the intention, it is understood, to join the army of the Grand Vizier. Mr. Dawkins, who accompanied Mr. Gordon to the Dardanelles, had returned to Egina.

The learned Abbe Mai, librarian of the Vatican, to whom the world are indebted for the publication of Cicero's republic, has presented to the Pope some curious fragments of Sallust, Tacitus, and Cornelius Nepos lately discovered by him.

The King has continued during this week, to take his accustomed drives, accompanied generally by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. His Majesty continues in perfect health.

It appears from a circular which has just been issued by Sir H. Taylor, that the cost of equipping an officer of Infantry is from £50 to £65, an officer of Dragoons, from £140 to £170, and an officer of Hussars, from £252 to £399 7s. 6d.

UNITED STATES.

FROM EUROPE.—The ship Roman, at New York, from Liverpool, brought Liverpool papers to the 29th July, containing London dates of the 27th.

STATE OF IRELAND.—It is very evident that the Catholic Emancipation Act, has, as yet, done but a very little way in quieting the disturbances. Every measure, however strict, which is proposed, is met with a violent opposition, and revolting details of fresh outrages in various parts of the country. We have also heretofore stated the fact of the meeting of a Privy Council, at the Vice Regal Lodge in Dublin, to take into consideration the alarming state of the country. At that meeting a Proclamation was issued for the suppression of all assemblies tending to endanger the public peace. The Proclamation, which is general with respect to counties, prohibits all meetings held for the purpose of communicating religious or political opinions or sentiments, and commands all registrars to be aiding and assisting in the dispersal thereof. The Dublin Evening Post thought this measure would be of no use, and insists that the circumstances of menace, outrage and death, and the general danger resulting to the peace of the country from the popular meetings, would justify a resort to martial law. The Liverpool Chronicle holds the following language upon this subject. "That Government ought to put down all these tumults is certain. The Catholic Relief Bill, trivial or imprudent as it may be, ought to have fair play, and His Majesty's subjects be, at least, restrained from cutting one another's throats, or even breaking each other's heads. Every measure, however strict, which will effect this, without being made the cloak for some other, we are bound to approve. But let not the violent slanders directed against the Protestants of Ireland, with which the public prints abound, pass without great scrutiny and doubtfulness. Let it be remembered that it has been avowed, that a portion of the Catholic rent, and that not a small one we dare say, has been long employed in retaining the services of certain of the Irish and London papers, and the purchase money is still in its course of influence. Let it also be remembered, that if the Protestants of Ireland are in alarm, and excitement, they are not placed in circumstances quite so comfortable as we are in this country. Had the Catholics declared themselves satisfied with the bill of relief, and settled down into quiet habits, then, indeed, the continued organization of the Protestants would have no excuse. But when the Catholic Association continues under another name; when the Catholic leaders keep the peasantry embodied to pursue universal suffrage and separate Parliament, which must in this case, be a Catholic one, and when the more respectable part of the Catholics neither discourage nor break with them, there is a state of things which if very noisy, which though it affords no excuse in the least, for irritating conduct, much less for outrage and attack, does yet demand watchfulness, organization and union. That organization Government is fully called upon to suppress. Its abuse, we grant, it ought to suppress; but that Ministry will greatly repent it, and, perhaps, when too late, which listens to the clamour for disarming and disembodying the Protestants of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, as the head of the mob, organized and trained, has not done with ministers, nor they with him; and the time may be come when they will learn, that the only power to be depended upon for the peace and safety of Ireland, are those very men, whom the British press so grossly calumniate, and whom Ministers seem inclined to look upon with indifference, if not with hostility. Let the artful leaders of the Irish populace succeed in obtaining a popish police, and in disarming those whom they stigmatise as Orangemen, and then the way will be smoothed to those further objects which are avowed without disguise.

The English schooner Mary, was, on June 11th, stopped by some Russian cruisers, off the Dardanelles, whilst on her way to Constantinople. A part of her cargo being found to consist of rice, she was stripped of all her goods. The vessel herself would have been sent down to Egina, to be disposed of as might have been thought fit; had it not unluckily happened that one of the attaches of the new British Embassy was, with his family, proceeding in her to the Turkish capital. On that account alone she was allowed to proceed, and shortly arrived at Constantinople without further interruption.

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.—A remarkable case of abstinence from food is mentioned in a paper printed at Little Falls, N. Y. A Mr. Reuben Kelsay, under the influence of a religious madness, refused all kind of nourishment except water. Exhausted nature could hold out no longer than the fifty-third day of his starvation, and the unfortunate youth expired on the 24th August. He omitted going to the well for water, (as was his usual practice during this extraordinary fast), on the day preceding his decease, and his friends induced him to take two table spoonsful of water *gruel* at that time, which, as they all aver, and the physicians acquainted with the case believe, is the only article of sustenance which he had taken for fifty-two days! His body is represented to have borne the appearance of a mummy—the flesh being wasted away, the skin discoloured, and dried to the bones. The deceased