

GREAT-BRITAIN, & C.
POLITICS OF EUROPE.
(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)
MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF COUNTRY BANKERS, AND THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL.

It is understood that Government will be ready to propose some measure in the next Session, for the mitigation of those intolerable evils under which the country is now labouring from a defect of currency. The clamor, indeed, for an amendment in our pecuniary system is loud and general from all quarters. The present inflexible and cruel law of our currency is ruining our agriculture, and shutting up the shops and factories of merchants by thousands. It is not intended, we can most confidently say, to revert to an unlimited paper system: nor, indeed, to any system which shall oppose the proper check to a paper circulation; viz.—that of an immediate convertibility into the precious metals upon demand. We believe it is not the desire of Ministers to impair the fundamental maxim of our financial system, which establishes the precious metals as the standards of value, and as the only legitimate discharge of a debt between individual and individual. But the sound and common opinion awakened, as it now seems to be, from the delirium of political economy, is, that considering the enormous magnitude of our National Debt, and the hourly increasing pressure of taxation, it will be necessary to have a medium more prompt and expansive than a mere metallic medium—to be secured to those who shall receive it upon a guarantee equally efficient and safe as that upon which the national creditor himself relies.

We have heard that it is to be proposed to Parliament that country bankers should be permitted to issue notes upon the deposit of Stock or Exchequer Bills. Since the suppression of small notes, it has been found impossible to carry on the country circulation without some assistance of this kind. Pursuing the rigid and abstract principles of political economy, his Majesty's Ministers, in the year 1818, and subsequently in 1826, too hastily decided upon gold as the universal medium of the country. As a standard of value, the arguments in favour of gold are undoubtedly most cogent; but, as a circulating medium, and as the only medium of tender and payment, (the fractional parts of pounds being expressed in silver as auxiliaries only, but made competent by law to be paid in the discharge of a debt above forty shillings), gold is most objectionable.

To gold itself, as a standard of value, many plausible objections have often been urged. Gold, being a scarce article, is more difficult to be procured in sufficient quantities for the purposes of general circulation, or to be retained, if other countries shall resolve to procure it, in competition with us. Gold, which can be so easily transported, and is so likely to be hoarded, is a very hazardous metal whereupon, exclusively, to rest the foundations of our credit and circulation; more especially in a warlike and commercial country like Great-Britain. It seems, indeed, at all times a dangerous undertaking to rely upon this metal for carrying on all our dealings, and for conducting transactions of a trading community so unlimited and diversified as are those of this kingdom.

Gold being a softer material, it is more expensive to keep up a coinage in gold at its due weight, than a coinage of any other sort. It is attended moreover with much trouble and inconvenience, to be constantly weighing gold coins to ascertain whether they ought to pass, and whether, in the course of daily circulation, they have not been debased and alloyed. Gold, for the last 250 years, has been continually rising in value as compared with silver. An ounce of gold, which was worth only ten ounces of silver in the reign of Elizabeth, is now worth 10½ ounces at the present market price of silver bullion.

It is justly remarked, by a most judicious author, "That if gold be made the standard, and if its price be lowered, the prices of all commodities must inevitably fall proportionably." But is not this the very calamity now complained of? Is not this the source of our misfortunes? And is not this daily filling our Gazettes with bankrupts, and our poor houses with insolvent farmers?

Gold is not the sole legal tender, at a fixed rate, in any country except England. In general it is left to find its own level as a marketable commodity. In this respect other nations are more wise and just; for the natural depreciations of silver relaxes the fetters on industry; but the continually increasing value of gold proportionably augments the pressure of all taxes, and the weight of all other burthens. It grows, not with our growth; but like certain pernicious scoucers, it draws out the sap and vital force of the trunk around which it clings, whilst it seems to flourish and propagate, and strengthen itself as the parent stock is withered and impaired.

It ought moreover to be considered, that by having adopted gold as our standard, we have opened a market where every part of Europe may be supplied with gold, by which means our circulation is continually facilitating, and in imminent hazard from the ever varying exchange and caprice of other countries. That gold may be found in sufficient quantities for the circulation of the metropolis in common times, is possible, because a large proportion of the gold of the Kingdom is necessarily conveyed thither through the medium of taxation. But how are the Provinces to be supplied—not only during peace, but during war—in bad as well as in good seasons—in the more distant as well as in the more central parts of the country? At this very moment the country bankers when called upon for gold, under any other circumstances, than in discharge of their own notes, (when they are obliged to give it) uniformly charge a commission upon it. In regard to the greater part of Ireland and Scotland, a permanent currency in gold is quite impossible. Scotland anticipated that it would be so, and by timely measures has provided against it; and Ireland, in her depth of penury can suffer no farther. The consequences have speedily devolved themselves in an enormous deduction in the prices of all agricultural productions. Let

any man only consider what happened at Wey Hill Fair three weeks ago. Sheep declined thirty and forty per cent, and all the produce of the land remained either drug upon the hands of the farmer, or sacrificed at less than the cost of production. It is by this absurd preference of medium, and by the impolitic rigid Bill of 1826, which, by extinguishing credit of country bankers, has imposed all classes, that the whole economy of our agricultural system in Great-Britain has been deranged, and dragged to the very verge of insolvency.

A low price of goods, so ruinous to productive industry, is the only means by which gold can be brought into this country. But having fixed the value of gold, at the price which existed before the late war, it can only be procured in exchange for goods, sold at the price which existed before the war also. We require the productive classes, therefore, to sell their goods at a lower price, while the cost of production is enhanced by all the taxes and burdens of the war.

Surely this is the obvious solution of all our present distresses, and no calm or unprejudiced person can overlook it. In order to secure low prices, the wages of our manufacturers must be so diminished, as frequently to render them dissatisfied with Government, and even turbulent when reduced to a state of hopeless penury and distress. There are many countries, moreover, which do not take our manufactures, but demand our gold in return for the goods which they send us. But how ruinous is this system of commerce, which involves us in the true gambler's condition, of alternately buying gold from some countries and selling it to others!

Nothing can be more injudicious than to depend on a country thus acted upon by a variety of external circumstances,—liable to be affected in its value and in its tendency to come to us,—to stay with us, and to leave us, by almost every wind that blows from the four quarters of the globe. A currency instead of being subject to such perpetual variations, ought to have the regularity of its amount carefully preserved, and even its increase facilitated. Indeed, no policy can be more absurd or more mischievous, than to purchase gold from rich nations, by selling them our commodities at low prices in order to procure it; and then to send that very gold to poor countries, in exchange for their agricultural productions, the importation of which must be destructive to our farmers; whilst these poor nations thus furnished with capital, are thereby enabled to erect rival manufacturing establishments which may prove ruinous to our own, and to pour in their deluges of corn to the subversion of our domestic agriculture.

TURKEY.
From the London Quarterly Review No. LXXXII.

For the present, the fate of Turkey is in the hands of the Russian autocrat, whose professions of moderation would seem to have been too confidently relied on by England, France and Austria. We hope he will yet see the policy of being generous to a fallen enemy, and will not palter with the declaration he made to the allied powers. We know that, however, amidst the "circumstances" may be, it is no easy matter to stop the progress of an army in the full career of conquest; to abate the terms which have been deduced to it; or to give up the possession of that grand object to which every sovereign of Russia has been aspiring since the days of Peter the Great. But whatever the final issue of this treaty may be, Turkey at least European Turkey, cannot possibly be allowed to continue her old system. The unfortunate peasantry of the provinces, two-thirds or more of whom are Christians, must not be turned back to the ruthless exactions of the Turkish pasha, or the covetous rapacity of a Greek viavode; nor is it by any means certain that their condition would be much improved by any incorporation with Russia, or even by placing them under the temporary protection of the Czar, the effects of which, according to Walsh, (p. 239), they have on former occasions sufficiently tasted. These provinces were anciently governed by the native boyars or nobles, who chose their own hospodars or viavodes, paying to the Porte a certain annual tribute; but their constant quarrels gave occasion to the Sultan to nominate these governors from among the wealthy Greeks of Constantinople who purchased their places, and acted accordingly. These persons, strangers to the country by birth, persecutors through fear, avaricious through necessity, haughty through weakness, thought only how they should turn to the best advantage the short duration of their office; and the consequence of which was, that they became the most cruel and oppressive enemies to the people who had been placed nominally under their protection, and compelled multitudes of families to take refuge in Hungary. Situated as these provinces are on the northern side of the Danube, they would seem naturally to belong to Austria, with whose treatment and general style of government the inhabitants could have no reason to be dissatisfied. At all events, it would have been more satisfactory that Austria should have held these provinces as a guarantee for the payment of the stipulated indemnity by the Turk. The amount, however, of that indemnity, stipulated by General Diebitsch, makes it clear enough that a pecuniary liquidation of the claim is out of the question—if, indeed, such liquidation was not the last thing the General's government wished to obtain. The payment of the exorbitant demand is utterly impracticable—there is no Rothschild to advance money to the Turks, and the whole revenue of three years would scarcely suffice to wipe out his heavy score.

But the indemnities required by the treaty are by no means the most grievous and unreasonable part of it. The seventh article lays the foundation for a state of immediate and constant hostility. Its provisions are repugnant to every principle and practice of international law; in fact, they establish *imperium in imperio*. By this article, Russian subjects are to live, throughout the whole Ottoman empire, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the ministers and consuls of Russia. The Turkish authorities are to exercise no control whatever over Russian merchants, seamen, ships or merchandise; they may ship or tranship, or land goods without giving any notice to, far less asking permission of, the local authorities; and, "if any of the stipulations should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian minister should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the Sublime Porte recognizes, beforehand, the right in the imperial court of Russia to consider such infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire." This we confess does appear to us to be monstrous. By the established law of nations, the civilized powers of Europe agree that their subjects residing in a foreign country, shall be amenable to the laws of that country; but Russia exacts from her fallen enemy the degrading submission, that her subjects shall bid defiance to the laws and usages of the Ottoman state, and if interfered with, that immediate retaliation shall follow. A Russian, for instance, violates the sanctity of a Turkish harem, and gets a yatigan through his body; the Russian minister is unable to obtain satisfaction, and an immediate declaration of war ensues. This is certainly a pretty specimen of 'moderation.' We pretend not to divine what steps the great powers of Europe may judge it necessary to be taken on the present emergency; but the aggrandizement of the Russian dominions cannot, we should suppose, be contemplated with complacency. In casting an eye over the map of the old world, and seeing how her territories stretch from the frozen ocean to the Mediterranean, with her broad shoulders resting on Europe and Asia, and her gigantic body pushing its limbs on all sides into the comparatively small chequered patches which from the several states of the two continents, the difference of their magnitudes reminds us of a whale in the midst of a shoal of porpoises. When we consider that this overgrown power is keeping up something like a million of men in arms, we confess that, without a sincere and honest confederation of civilized nations, it is no chimerical apprehension that western Europe may one day be deluged by the slavish barbarians of the north. However well disposed the Emperor Nicholas may be to cultivate the arts of peace, and exercise the virtues of moderation, which however he appears to have failed to do, with regard to Turkey, in breach even of a solemn declaration, it should be remembered that the good effects of his personal disposition are contingent on his life; and that it is impossible to say what line of conduct his autocratical successor might determine to pursue. Let Austria in particular, look to this contingency, and endeavour to provide for it.

Austria, above all other states, is deeply interested in the treaty made with Turkey. By leaving the two great provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia in the occupation of Russia, with Serbia ready to throw herself into the arms of this power, she is virtually surrounded and made vulnerable on three of her sides; open to an invasion at any moment, into Gallacia, Transylvania, Scavonia, and, in fact, into all Hungary. If there be any faith to be placed in the word of Nicholas, when he disclaimed all aggrandizement of territory, he cannot in honor hold those provinces which the treaty has virtually given him in perpetuity; for being pledged for indemnity which the Turk can never pay,—being garrisoned by Russian troops,—and governed by Hospodars appointed by Russia,—it looks very like a preconcerted scheme to obtain perpetual possession. If of putting his boasted moderation to the test, let him consent to their being placed under the protection of Austria, in the same manner as the Ionian Islands are under that of Great Britain. The Christian inhabitants would be rejoiced if altogether transferred to this power; and for such a boon it would be wise on her part, if so required, to abandon the north of Italy, where her very name is held in abhorrence. In every point of view, morally and politically, such an arrangement would appear to be desirable. To Austria it would lay open a line of coast on the Black Sea, extending about a hundred miles between the Dniester and the southern branch of the Danube, and thus restore something like a balance of power on that side between her and Russia; and it would prevent Turkey from ever interfering with the territories situated on the northern side of the Danube;—but these are points, among many others of equal importance, which we apprehend it may be necessary to arrange by a congress of the great powers of Europe.

At the national assembly of the Greek deputies, for the choice of a ruler, held in June last at Argos, he had the indecency to appear in a full dress Russian uniform, decorated with Russian orders; and to protest his august person against any retaliations on the part of some of the deputies whom he had insulted, and to intimidate the assembly, he surrounded himself with Colocotroni's troops, which also bivouacked on the steps of the building in which the assembly was held;—thus circumstanced, he had every thing in his own way; he made long speeches, but not one deputy ventured to utter a single word. He is accused, how justly we know not, of expending the money sent by Russia and France, in bribes to the electors and deputies; and in order to secure a majority for himself, he had the unparalleled audacity to bring forward Greek deputies from Candia, Scio, Samos, Negropot, and other islands and places still in the possession of the Turks, and not included within the line of demarcation drawn by the allied powers for the boundaries of future Greece; but these arrangements he privately affects to despise, and talks of his conquests and the determination of the Greeks to extend the boundaries beyond the line proposed by the allies. His conquests, indeed! Had it not been for that impolitic attack, to give it no harsher name, as it would now seem, by a Russian admiral, and for Russian objects—had we not compelled Ibrahim Pacha to withdraw his troops, and the remains of the Egyptian fleet to move homewards,—and had not a large French force landed on the Morea,—it is clear, almost to demonstration, that the Russian army would never have crossed the Balkan, the Greek question would probably have been settled by the ambassadors then negotiating in Constantinople, and the whole state of the Russian war materially altered. Then might Count John Capo d'Istrias, with his brother, a man still more generally obnoxious to the Greeks than himself, have taken their departure for Russia, without the assistance and eclat of an English line-of-battle ship, which afforded them a conveyance from Ancona to the Morea; and in return for which piece of service, as well as civility, the said Count cannot conceal the bitterness and animosity which he harbors against the English government, and to which he said to give utterance in his conversation, to a degree of indecency and irritation that is quite laughable. That gallant officer, General Church, to whom singly the Greeks are more indebted than to any other individual, has retired in disgust, declaring that "the actual system of the government of Greece is not in harmony with his opinions or conscience." If therefore, it be meant to give to the fickle, and by no means united, Greeks a steady and independent government, we are morally certain that this object will never be accomplished under the administration of Count John Capo d'Istrias.

We should be very happy to hear confirmed the rumour of a congress, to be held for the settlement of these important questions. It is time, if the peace of Europe is to be preserved.

LONDON, Nov. 23.
WEST-INDIA TRADE.

A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the West-India trade, by the circulation of a rumour of negotiations being in progress betwixt the American Minister and the President of the Board of Trade, which have for their object the restoration to American citizens of a direct communication with our West-India Colonies. It is needless here to state the grounds on which this privilege was withdrawn from them: by Mr. Canning. It is enough to state reasons why the interdiction should continue. The circumstances of the two countries are now materially altered. America has since then attempted to become a manufacturing country. If she has succeeded, any reduction on the rates of duties chargeable on the importation of British manufactured goods, will not increase the consumption of them in that republic. If on the contrary, she has been chiefly supplied, as we believe to be the case, with British manufactures, smuggled into her states, then we already possess the trade, and there is no occasion to grant privileges for what we already have. Since this interdiction, considerable progress has been made chiefly at New Orleans in the growth and cultivation of sugar and rum, and as the quantities of both must be annually on the increase, the returns to America of Colonial produce now would be of little consequence and must annually be less. If, by a direct communication between the United States of America and our Colonies, lumber could be procured cheaper than it is under the present system, then indeed there might be some reasons at all events, to entertain the question; but the reverse, we are given to understand would be the result. Bermuda and Halifax are free ports and abundance of lumber sent to them. The markets at stated periods, in these two ports, are so completely glutted, that the planter can at all times supply himself on much cheaper terms than he was able to do when the Americans had the whole range of our Colonial possessions to look up to for a market. The strongest argument, however, against any concessions on this head, is the state of our possessions in America, to raise the prosperity and power of which, is the best policy of the British Empire.—Already the intercourse with the Colonies is considerable in its extent, and of increasing consequence. A great quantity of British capital has been embarked in this department of British commerce, and it is entirely carried on under the British flag. The Americans must show some stronger grounds for an alteration in their favor than we can imagine, before any British Minister can grant them such advantages as they now require. They find that our colonists can obtain their lumber under the present system on lower terms than they could on the old one, and therefore they desire to have an alteration. They find that the British ships and not those of their Republic have the carrying trade. They find that their attempt to manufacture at home is a failure, and that British manufactures can and do undersell them in their own markets. They have discovered that prohibitory duties injure not Great-Britain, but the United States of North America. For these and many other reasons they feel inclined to admit our vessels into their harbors on terms of reciprocity, and for these and other reasons, it is the duty of our Ministers not

to yield to an alteration, which must be in every way beneficial to the United States, which must be injurious to our North American possessions, and the advantages of which, to our colonial interests at all events, are of very doubtful character.

West-India Trade.—We announced some days ago that apprehensions were entertained that our government were seriously thinking of throwing open the West-India trade to the United States. There is now no doubt, extraordinary as it may appear, that such is the fact. The negotiations upon this subject have been going *sub rosa*, for some months.

Another Turn-out at Manchester.—Says a Manchester date of November 19th.—Another of these out-breakings of popular feeling, by which the peaceable inhabitants of the town have of late been so much alarmed, has again occurred to-day. At 12 o'clock, the hour of dinner, all the hands of Messrs. J. & W. Parker, of Newtown, struck work, in consequence of an attempt to reduce their wages, by compelling them to purchase their own "pickers." These Messrs. Parker are brothers to those of that name, whose weaving shop was burnt during the riots of May last. Since that time the work-people at the establishment in Newtown, have repeatedly turned out, in consequence of disagreements with their employers. On one of two of these occasions, violence was committed, the active perpetrators were punished, and the old hands have thereupon either returned to their work, or have been supplied by others. To-day their work-people again assembled on the high ground, above Newtown, and after a short discussion determined upon resisting the proposed reduction for "pickers." Thence they proceeded in a body of about 700, to Messrs. Harbottle's weaving shop, near Ancoats, and invited the weavers to join them, but that measure not being readily acceded to, the turn-outs entered the shop and compelled the greater part to cease working. They then proceeded to Mr. Clark's factory in the same neighbourhood, and succeeded, by similar means, in inducing the men to leave off work. By this time many hundreds were added to the mob, and further outrages would probably have taken place, if at this juncture, Mr. Lavender and a strong party of police had not appeared on the ground. On perceiving them the crowd dispersed in all directions. Shortly afterwards a party of Military arrived, and paraded the streets in the vicinity of Ancoats and Newcross. There was not, however, any crowd to oppose them, and the evening was hitherto passed without further outrage.

NOVEMBER 21.—The Siamese Double Boys. These extraordinary youths are now at the North and South American Coffee House, where they arrived late on Thursday night from New-York. As soon as their arrival was made known, the house was crowded with persons anxious to see them; but the boys being fatigued with the journey, no person except the writer and one or two others, were permitted to visit them. On the voyage, one of them had the tooth-ache. This annoyed the other a good deal; and he said that he had not slept all night so much as that, marking off about half the nail of his fore finger. The lady who accompanies them fomented the boy's face, put a poultice on it, gave them a little brandy and water on going to bed, and the boys enjoyed a good night's sleep. They express much disappointment at London; they say it is all night, and insisted upon going to bed about the middle of the day. On reaching their bedroom the chambermaid tapped their heads, and told them they should be her sweethearts, at which they laughed, and in a playful and boyish manner they at one and the same time kissed each side of her cheek. On being jocularly told of this, they said it was Mary that wanted to have them for a sweetheart, not that they wanted to have Mary.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Steam Communication with America.—It is expected, on the meeting of Parliament, that the intended steam communication from Valentia, in Kerry, to America, will be carried into immediate execution. It is stated, that Mr. O'Connell is about to establish a Society in Dublin, with the avowed object of endeavoring to effect a repeal of the Union.

INDIA.—The London SUN of the 18th says, "we have received Madras papers this morning to the 10th July. It is asserted that the newly acquired Provinces have become a burden, instead of a benefit, to the Government, and that they will be abandoned to the Burmese."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—The day before yesterday, as the anniversary of the death of the late Empress Maria Feodorovna, there was a solemn mass for the dead in the chapel of the Winter Palace, at which the Emperor and the Grand Dukes Alexander and Michael, and the Grand Duchess Helen were present, as well as a great number of persons of distinction. His Majesty the Emperor has addressed a rescript to Count Phalen and General Krasowsky, with the insignia of the order of St. Alexander Newsky, as an acknowledgment of their services in the late war.—Prussian State Gaz. Nov. 10. The Slave Trade.—By a letter received from an officer of His Majesty's ship Sybille, dated September 19, at St. Helena, we are gratified to learn, the Dallas, tender to the Sybille, had captured another slaver, with 487 slaves on board, by which the number of slaves captured by the Sybille and her tenders was swelled to 4,451 a number exceeding by far that intercepted heretofore by any one man of war on the African station. The Median captured in August a Brazilian with 209 slaves, and a Spanish vessel with 261 slaves, both of which were sent to Sierra Leone. The Eden sailed from Saint Helena for Ascension on the 11th of September. Bucharest, Oct. 23.—We have nothing new from Guirzevo. The Pacha still refuses to give up the place, and General Luskaroff has not received any further instructions in consequence of his report to Count Diebitsch. The force of the Russians before that fortress is 9,000 men, one third of whom are unfit for service, in consequence of fevers and other diseases. The mortal remains of General Zoltuschin were interred yesterday with great pomp in the Metropolitan Church. According to official advices from Tyrgawezky, a fourth part of the town has been burnt to the ground. (From the Gazette de France, dated Nov. 21.)

stopped at Leon on his way to Madrid, whither he was going to be present at the King's marriage. A Courier arrived at Leon, bringing the letter in which the General lodged, and proceeded to wait the arrival of the King's despatches, saying, "Take care of these whilst I go to the post-house, and if I am not back in five minutes, deliver them to General Egina. When I return to receive my payment for my journey, I'll give you something to drink." The minutes elapsed, the waiting explosion was heard; the people of the inn having run up stairs they found the apartment filled with smoke, and the General stretched on the floor, horribly lacerated. Upon the packets being examined, it was found that the largest of them contained what is called an infernal machine, which exploded when the seals were broken. All the efforts employed to discover the courier who had brought the packets have hitherto been ineffectual." General Egina, says another account, had made himself a great many enemies by his brutal disposition.

DEFERRED FOREIGN ITEM.
Recent Discoveries at Pompeii.—A new house has been discovered, adjoining that of Castor and Pollux. It has the usual Tuscan arrangement with several little chambers, and the following articles were found:—fourteen large and small silver spoons; of bronze, the bust of a man, and another rather handsome one of a young Therius, which served as an ornament to a box of the same metal; vases of various forms; shells; a beautiful tripod; a large and uncommon steel-yard, with the scales in the figure of Mercury; elegant candelabra; two little boxes containing pills and surgical or chemical preparations; a ring, with the word "Ave" engraved upon it. Of marble, a singular statue, which seems to represent Hercules, with a dog rearing in his arms; vials of glass, and vases of terra-cotta. Then follows the gymnasium; a peristyle surrounding it in the inside. The exedra, or drawing room, lies opposite the entrance—two niches must have contained the images of the ancestors of the family; above, Bacchante dancers of extraordinary beauty are painted, and two pictures of very great merit adorn the sides of the apartment. The one represents a woman looking affectionately at Alcides, with the seconds in the picture; a pretty child; the hero, resting on his spear, and proudly at the centaur Eurytion, who is kneeling, and seems to implore mercy and forgiveness. (Hyginus, table 31.) The other depicts a man, (Meager with the boar, which lies dead at his feet, and Atlanta by his side; Althaea and Lescipus, at some distance, cannot conceal their eye. At the back of the exedra is a little garden, in the middle of which is an elegant marble table and a fountain flowed. The apartment for the triclinium and the dancers is open towards the garden; a mosaic, the most considerable that has hitherto been found in Pompeii, adorns the floor; Cupid holds a lion, bound with garlands of flowers, in a midst of Bacchantes; there is also a temple, an image pouring the juice out of a vase. All this may allude to a scene in the great Bacchante drama, in which wine and love triumphed over rudeness and strength.

UNITED STATES.
From the New-York Allion Dec. 30.

From the Morning Herald we have given place to a couple of extracts, which announce that actual negotiations are going on for restoring the British Colonial Trade to this Country. The long and frequent conferences which are known to have taken place between His Majesty's Ministers and the American Envoy seem to give color to the inference, that other negotiations than those relating to the boundary question have occupied the deliberations of the respective individual adverted to. That any plan whatever for again throwing the trade of the Colonies into the hands of the United States meets with opposition were not so surprising, because many people are firmly persuaded that England, under the present state of the trade, has the advantage when all things are considered. Strong opposition will, doubtless, be offered by the North American Colonies, because these have in a great degree, the full enjoyment of that trade and turn it to a very profitable account. British shipping, it will be observed has the exclusive business of carrying to and from the West-Indies, with the exception of such articles as find their way into the Islands via St. Thomas, and one or two other places. Another formidable objection, too, will be urged, viz.: that American vessels, if admitted to the West-Indian trade, will be obliged to pay duties on the produce of their country, which will take nothing in return—rum and sugar, the two staples of the British West-India Islands, being virtually prohibited in this market by excessive duties. The small amount of the circulating medium in the West-Indies, and the excessive surplus of their staple productions, render a *barter trade* to them almost indispensable; whereas the American trade would be only one of actual sale for specie payments. These are the objections which we have heard urged by intelligent Colonists, what weight they will have with His Majesty's Government, we of course cannot pretend to say, although we admit that our own opinions are that some modifications of the present state of things will certainly take place—England, perhaps, would be induced to relax a little on the Colonial question for the sake of securing advantages for her manufactures, if that were possible.

We have, in fact, heard it stated, that a plan somewhat like the following has been laid before the King's Government, by a person interested in the welfare of the Colonies:—

1. That British and British Colonial vessels and American vessels be allowed to once to engage on terms of perfect reciprocity in the Colonial trade, each vessel belonging to the other country articles of the growth and produce—not the manufacture—of its own country respectively. It being understood that each vessel takes in a return cargo of equal amount, of articles the growth and produce of that country, when it has effected the sale of its outward cargo.

2. That British vessels take their return cargo in any port they please except an American one, and the American vessels be allowed the same privilege, or in other words, be permitted to take a Cargo of Colonial produce from a Colonial port, to any port in Europe or elsewhere, except a British one.

We give this intelligence as we have received it, without vouching for its authenticity, or pledging ourselves for the practicability or feasibility of the plan it details. The British Minister at Washington is said to be the functionary alluded to, by the Herald, as some of the papers have interred.

(From the New-York Enquirer, of December 21.)
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS.

While the Committees in Congress are deliberating upon the various subjects committed to their care, we seize upon the first opportunity to examine what is meant by the "American System"; a term which has become much in use, and for special purposes, is being much understood.—To us it has

any man only consider what happened at Wey Hill Fair three weeks ago. Sheep declined thirty and forty per cent, and all the produce of the land remained either drug upon the hands of the farmer, or sacrificed at less than the cost of production. It is by this absurd preference of medium, and by the impolitic rigid Bill of 1826, which, by extinguishing credit of country bankers, has imposed all classes, that the whole economy of our agricultural system in Great-Britain has been deranged, and dragged to the very verge of insolvency.

A low price of goods, so ruinous to productive industry, is the only means by which gold can be brought into this country. But having fixed the value of gold, at the price which existed before the late war, it can only be procured in exchange for goods, sold at the price which existed before the war also. We require the productive classes, therefore, to sell their goods at a lower price, while the cost of production is enhanced by all the taxes and burdens of the war.

Surely this is the obvious solution of all our present distresses, and no calm or unprejudiced person can overlook it. In order to secure low prices, the wages of our manufacturers must be so diminished, as frequently to render them dissatisfied with Government, and even turbulent when reduced to a state of hopeless penury and distress. There are many countries, moreover, which do not take our manufactures, but demand our gold in return for the goods which they send us. But how ruinous is this system of commerce, which involves us in the true gambler's condition, of alternately buying gold from some countries and selling it to others!

Nothing can be more injudicious than to depend on a country thus acted upon by a variety of external circumstances,—liable to be affected in its value and in its tendency to come to us,—to stay with us, and to leave us, by almost every wind that blows from the four quarters of the globe. A currency instead of being subject to such perpetual variations, ought to have the regularity of its amount carefully preserved, and even its increase facilitated. Indeed, no policy can be more absurd or more mischievous, than to purchase gold from rich nations, by selling them our commodities at low prices in order to procure it; and then to send that very gold to poor countries, in exchange for their agricultural productions, the importation of which must be destructive to our farmers; whilst these poor nations thus furnished with capital, are thereby enabled to erect rival manufacturing establishments which may prove ruinous to our own, and to pour in their deluges of corn to the subversion of our domestic agriculture.

TURKEY.
From the London Quarterly Review No. LXXXII.

For the present, the fate of Turkey is in the hands of the Russian autocrat, whose professions of moderation would seem to have been too confidently relied on by England, France and Austria. We hope he will yet see the policy of being generous to a fallen enemy, and will not palter with the declaration he made to the allied powers. We know that, however, amidst the "circumstances" may be, it is no easy matter to stop the progress of an army in the full career of conquest; to abate the terms which have been deduced to it; or to give up the possession of that grand object to which every sovereign of Russia has been aspiring since the days of Peter the Great. But whatever the final issue of this treaty may be, Turkey at least European Turkey, cannot possibly be allowed to continue her old system. The unfortunate peasantry of the provinces, two-thirds or more of whom are Christians, must not be turned back to the ruthless exactions of the Turkish pasha, or the covetous rapacity of a Greek viavode; nor is it by any means certain that their condition would be much improved by any incorporation with Russia, or even by placing them under the temporary protection of the Czar, the effects of which, according to Walsh, (p. 239), they have on former occasions sufficiently tasted. These provinces were anciently governed by the native boyars or nobles, who chose their own hospodars or viavodes, paying to the Porte a certain annual tribute; but their constant quarrels gave occasion to the Sultan to nominate these governors from among the wealthy Greeks of Constantinople who purchased their places, and acted accordingly. These persons, strangers to the country by birth, persecutors through fear, avaricious through necessity, haughty through weakness, thought only how they should turn to the best advantage the short duration of their office; and the consequence of which was, that they became the most cruel and oppressive enemies to the people who had been placed nominally under their protection, and compelled multitudes of families to take refuge in Hungary. Situated as these provinces are on the northern side of the Danube, they would seem naturally to belong to Austria, with whose treatment and general style of government the inhabitants could have no reason to be dissatisfied. At all events, it would have been more satisfactory that Austria should have held these provinces as a guarantee for the payment of the stipulated indemnity by the Turk. The amount, however, of that indemnity, stipulated by General Diebitsch, makes it clear enough that a pecuniary liquidation of the claim is out of the question—if, indeed, such liquidation was not the last thing the General's government wished to obtain. The payment of the exorbitant demand is utterly impracticable—there is no Rothschild to advance money to the Turks, and the whole revenue of three years would scarcely suffice to wipe out his heavy score.

But the indemnities required by the treaty are by no means the most grievous and unreasonable part of it. The seventh article lays the foundation for a state of immediate and constant hostility. Its provisions are repugnant to every principle and practice of international law; in fact, they establish *imperium in imperio*. By this article, Russian subjects are to live, throughout the whole Ottoman empire, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the ministers and consuls of Russia. The Turkish authorities are to exercise no control whatever over Russian merchants, seamen, ships or merchandise; they may ship or tranship, or land goods without giving any notice to, far less asking permission of, the local authorities; and, "if any of the stipulations should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian minister should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the Sublime Porte recognizes, beforehand, the right in the imperial court of Russia to consider such infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire." This we confess does appear to us to be monstrous. By the established law of nations, the civilized powers of Europe agree that their subjects residing in a foreign country, shall be amenable to the laws of that country; but Russia exacts from her fallen enemy the degrading submission, that her subjects shall bid defiance to the laws and usages of the Ottoman state, and if interfered with, that immediate retaliation shall follow. A Russian, for instance, violates the sanctity of a Turkish harem, and gets a yatigan through his body; the Russian minister is unable to obtain satisfaction, and an immediate declaration of war ensues. This is certainly a pretty specimen of 'moderation.' We pretend not to divine what steps the great powers of Europe may judge it necessary to be taken on the present emergency; but the aggrandizement of the Russian dominions cannot, we should suppose, be contemplated with complacency. In casting an eye over the map of the old world, and seeing how her territories stretch from the frozen ocean to the Mediterranean, with her broad shoulders resting on Europe and Asia, and her gigantic body pushing its limbs on all sides into the comparatively small chequered patches which from the several states of the two continents, the difference of their magnitudes reminds us of a whale in the midst of a shoal of porpoises. When we consider that this overgrown power is keeping up something like a million of men in arms, we confess that, without a sincere and honest confederation of civilized nations, it is no chimerical apprehension that western Europe may one day be deluged by the slavish barbarians of the north. However well disposed the Emperor Nicholas may be to cultivate the arts of peace, and exercise the virtues of moderation, which however he appears to have failed to do, with regard to Turkey, in breach even of a solemn declaration, it should be remembered that the good effects of his personal disposition are contingent on his life; and that it is impossible to say what line of conduct his autocratical successor might determine to pursue. Let Austria in particular, look to this contingency, and endeavour to provide for it.

Austria, above all other states, is deeply interested in the treaty made with Turkey. By leaving the two great provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia in the occupation of Russia, with Serbia ready to throw herself into the arms of this power, she is virtually surrounded and made vulnerable on three of her sides; open to an invasion at any moment, into Gallacia, Transylvania, Scavonia, and, in fact, into all Hungary. If there be any faith to be placed in the word of Nicholas, when he disclaimed all aggrandizement of territory, he cannot in honor hold those provinces which the treaty has virtually given him in perpetuity; for being pledged for indemnity which the Turk can never pay,—being garrisoned by Russian troops,—and governed by Hospodars appointed by Russia,—it looks very like a preconcerted scheme to obtain perpetual possession. If of putting his boasted moderation to the test, let him consent to their being placed under the protection of Austria, in the same manner as the Ionian Islands are under that of Great Britain. The Christian inhabitants would be rejoiced if altogether transferred to this power; and for such a boon it would be wise on her part, if so required, to abandon the north of Italy, where her very name is held in abhorrence. In every point of view, morally and politically, such an arrangement would appear to be desirable. To Austria it would lay open a line of coast on the Black Sea, extending about a hundred miles between the Dniester and the southern branch of the Danube, and thus restore something like a balance of power on that side between her and Russia; and it would prevent Turkey from ever interfering with the territories situated on the northern side of the Danube;—but these are points, among many others of equal importance, which we apprehend it may be necessary to arrange by a congress of the great powers of Europe.

The Greek question, it would appear, is left to be reconsidered in London, not only as to the boundaries, but, we trust, also as to the future government of the emancipated districts. The man who by intrigue, bribery and by menace, has succeeded in placing himself at the head of the Greek government, is a political adventurer, and a mere tool in the hands of Russia. We say this advisedly. When Russia was required by the allied powers to give up the Ionian Islands, to be placed under the protection of Great Britain, she felt exceedingly sore at this arrangement. At that time the family of Capo d'Istrias had great influence in these islands, and Count John, the present president of Greece, was one of the Russian ministers at Petersburg. The old count and his family, resident in Corfu, with all their adherents, were in open and violent opposition to every measure of the British government; all its views and intentions were misrepresented and their unfounded grievances and calumnies were advocated in the British parliament by Mr. Henry Grey Benger, and Mr. Joseph Hume; and in Petersburg by Count John Capo d'Istria to whom the old father wrote that, among other barbarities committed by the English, they had designedly imported the plague into Corfu, with the view of reducing the people to such a state of despondency and entire submission, as to allow the Lord High Commissioner to avoid the fulfilment of such parts of the treaty as were not exactly to his liking. This letter from the father to the son was intercepted, read, and forwarded; but the Emperor Alexander knew the English too well to take any public notice of the absurd story of this silly old Ionian.

On this ground alone, we do not think that either England France or Austria, ought to consider Count John Capo d'Istrias as a fit person to be placed at the head of the Greek government. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than throwing Greece into the hands of Russia, between which and Serbia, the province of Albania only is interposed. To talk of the independence of Greece under such a man as Capo d'Istrias, is a farce. Let us see what has been his conduct since his arrival.

At the national assembly of the Greek deputies, for the choice of a ruler, held in June last at Argos, he had the indecency to appear in a full dress Russian uniform, decorated with Russian orders; and to protest his august person against any retaliations on the part of some of the deputies whom he had insulted, and to intimidate the assembly, he surrounded himself with Colocotroni's troops, which also bivouacked on the steps of the building in which the assembly was held;—thus circumstanced, he had every thing in his own way; he made long speeches, but not one deputy ventured to utter a single word. He is accused, how justly we know not, of expending the money sent by Russia and France, in bribes to the electors and deputies; and in order to secure a majority for himself, he had the unparalleled audacity to bring forward Greek deputies from Candia, Scio, Samos, Negropot, and other islands and places still in the possession of the Turks, and not included within the line of demarcation drawn by the allied powers for the boundaries of future Greece; but these arrangements he privately affects to despise, and talks of his conquests and the determination of the Greeks to extend the boundaries beyond the line proposed by the allies. His conquests, indeed! Had it not been for that impolitic attack, to give it no harsher name, as it would now seem, by a Russian admiral, and for Russian objects—had we not compelled Ibrahim Pacha to withdraw his troops, and the remains of the Egyptian fleet to move homewards,—and had not a large French force landed on the Morea,—it is clear, almost to demonstration, that the Russian army would never have crossed the Balkan, the Greek question would probably have been settled by the ambassadors then negotiating in Constantinople, and the whole state of the Russian war materially altered. Then might Count John Capo d'Istrias, with his brother, a man still more generally obnoxious to the Greeks than himself, have taken their departure for Russia, without the assistance and eclat of an English line-of-battle ship, which afforded them a conveyance from Ancona to the Morea; and in return for which piece of service, as well as civility, the said Count cannot conceal the bitterness and animosity which he harbors against the English government, and to which he said to give utterance in his conversation, to a degree of indecency and irritation that is quite laughable. That gallant officer, General Church, to whom singly the Greeks are more indebted than to any other individual, has retired in disgust, declaring that "the actual system of the government of Greece is not in harmony with his opinions or conscience." If therefore, it be meant to give to the fickle, and by no means united, Greeks a steady and independent government, we are morally certain that this object will never be accomplished under the administration of Count John Capo d'Istrias.

We should be very happy to hear confirmed the rumour of a congress, to be held for the settlement of these important questions. It is time, if the peace of Europe is to be preserved.

LONDON, Nov. 23.
WEST-INDIA TRADE.

A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the West-India trade, by the circulation of a rumour of negotiations being in progress betwixt the American Minister and the President of the