GREAT-BRITAIN, &C.

[*From the London Courier of May 7.*]

THE KING'S HEALTH.

"The King has passed the last twenty-four hours under a continued mitigation of his symptoms. "Signed, "HENRY HALFORD,
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

[From the Globe of Saturday.]

The private accounts respecting the King's Health are still unfavorable. It is now said that there are symptoms of dropsy, and that the operation of puncturing has been performed. We hope that this statement may prove to be incorrect, but it is made in a quarter which seems entitled to attention. The following is this day's bulletin:—

"Windsor Castle, May 8, 1830.

"The King has had a comfortable night, with some hours of sleep. His Majesty's symptoms continue the same.
(Signed) "H. HALFORD,
"M. TIERNEY."

(*From the Medical Gazette of May 8.*)

Nothing can be more contradictory, or probably for the most part more incorrect, than the rumours in circulation with regard to the state of His Majesty. We have reason to believe that the statement lately made in the newspapers, that the disease was angina pectoris, is wholly unfounded. This form of complaint our readers are aware is one marked by excruciating agony in the region of the heart, and dread of instant death—a species of suffering which we are happy in believing His Majesty has been spared. Neither, we imagine, is there any ground for the idea that effusion has taken place into the chest. Such an occurrence would give rise to permanent difficulty in breathing, whereas the impediment of the fuuction assumes an intermittent form, coming on in paroxysms, during which the heart's action is irregular. At other times—and that is during the intervals—the breathing is quiet and the pulse natural. We understand, too, that His Majesty is able to lie on the back as well as on either side, circumstances strongly militating against the idea of hydrothorax. Considerable doses of Hoffman's anodyne and opiates have been administered, which would imply that his medical attendants regard the affection as of a spasmodic character.—These have afforded considerable relief, generally producing free perspiration.

While any irregularity in the heart's action, and any impediment to the function of breathing continue, it would be absurd to say that the case can be free from danger, or that the risk of sudden change is not to be kept in mind. At the same time there is no evidence afforded by any thing which has become known that organic disease—if present at all—has occurred to such an extent as necessarily to lead to an unfavourable termination. The public have an idea that organic disease of the heart is incompatible with life, whereas individuals may, and often do, live for many years after extensive changes of structure have occurred.

A Correspondent assures us, that within the last few days of the King's illness, his Majesty sent a kind, gracious and affectionate message to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, which of course was received by his Royal Highness with every manifestation of sympathy and regard. As the latest report of his Majesty's state affords the cheering hope of eventual restoration, it will be an additional gratification to his loyal subjects to know that the utmost cordiality prevails among a family so dear to the nation.—*Morning Paper.*

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

INDIA.—Mr. C. W. Wynne presented a petion from 2000 *Indo-Britons* praying for relief, and complaining that they were excluded from all offices under the East India Company, deprived of the benefit of trial by jury, &c. Sir James Mackintosh supported the petition, and vindicated the *half castes*, who, he said, were disfranchised by their own parents. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell made many propositions as proper corollaries from the relief bill, and necessary to complete its operation. Among these he hinted at a general *disarming the Irish Police*; and proposed bills for legalising Roman Catholic marriages, and allowing an unlimited power of securing charitable bequests for Roman Catholic use.

A motion by Mr. Hume to continue in force an act passed in the reign of George III. "to continue every person in office at the demise of the sovereign until removed or discharged by the succeeding King or Queen," was carried by a majority of 13 to 10, the ministerial members present voting in the minority.

National Debt and Revenue of Great Britain.—A very numerous and interesting *expose* of the state of the National Debt and Revenue of the Kingdom was made in the House of Lords on the 6th ult. by Viscount Goderich.

The position of the late Premier (formerly Sir Frederic Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer,) was that it was absurd to estimate the amount of the reduction of our debt by the diminution of capital. "An ordinary debt was composed of capital lent to the debtor; it was confided to the borrower to repay what he borrowed at his own convenience, and it was confided to the lender to demand back his principal. Of these two conditions only one was applicable to the National Debt. By the contract the State had entered into with its debtors, it had the right to pay them off whenever it was convenient or adviseable for the State to do so; but by the terms of the contract, the public creditor could never claim from the State a single shilling of what he had advanced. The utmost which he was entitled to claim—and to that alone had the State pledged itself—was the payment of an annuity [hear, hear! from the Duke of Wellington."] His Lordship compared the charge for the debt in 1816 and at present. In 1816 the total of the charge for the Funded and Unfunded Debt, was 32,938,751*l.* In 1829 the charge for the Funded Debt was 28,277,117*l.*, and the interest on Exchequer Bills 878,494*l.*, so that the total diminution on that of 1829 compared with 1816, was 3,783,140*l.* of interest. When the operation respecting the Four per Cents, should be completed, the reduction on the charge for the National Debt for next year, as compared with 1816, would be four millions and a half of interest. This diminution in the charge he contended, was equivalent to a reduction of 150 millions of capital at three per cent.

In regard to the alledged diminution of the revenue Lord G. denied the assertion. He admitted that there had been a falling off in some branches of the revenue, during the last year; but he compared the different branches of the Revenue for 1826, 7, and 8, and for the last year; and observed, that the whole of the average, for the above three years, amounted to £50,087,000, while the receipts for last year were £50,230,000, and with respect to the allegation that the revenue was now falling off, he thought it was the height of timidity to be prophecying the most disastrous consequences because one quarter was failing in its due amount.

The Shipping Interest.—Alderman Waithman during the same sitting, presented the petition of the ship owners of London, against the free-trade system. "It was numerously and respectably signed, having the names of between 200 and 300 individuals affixed to it. The petitioners complained of grievous distress, and they said that whatever the allegations of others might be, they ought to be allowed to be tolerable judges of their own case. Their distress arose from being obliged to enter into a competition with other countries, which did not labour under the same taxation with them, and whose vessels could be manned, equipped, and victualled at an expence greatly under that which the shipping interests of this country were obliged to incur. After reading the petition, which detailed at length the grievances this class laboured under, the Honorable gentleman, in support of the claims of the petitioners, observed that the Parliamentary returns showed a decrease in the number of ships that had passed the Sound within the last year, as compared with the year 1828, of 673 sail, whilst the decreased in the number of ships built was, within the last two years, 674, which, with the deficiences in the two preceeding years, made the total decrease within the last three years 1507. There was also a proportionate decrease in the tonnage, and that came to 218,376 tons."

Mr. Sadler, an able man, returned by the Duke of Newcastle, a high-toned tory, and a leader of the anti-free trade party, spoke strongly of the ruined condition of the ship-owners; while Mr. Herries undertook to show by a series of statements that the shipping had not decayed, but on the contrary, greatly increased under the relaxation of the Navigation Laws.

The highest average of British shipping entered inwards for the three years ending in 1814, was 1,200,000 tons; for the three years ending 1817, was 1,787,680 tons; for the years 1821, 22, and 23, was 1,668,100 tons. "The next period (he said) was that during which the change in the commercial policy was beginning to take place. The average annual amount of British shipping entered inwards during the years 1824, 25, and 26, was 1,964,182 tons, being a considerable increase over the last period. But what was the average amount during the last three years, when the new system of commercial policy was in full operation? No less than 2,121,930 tons, (hear, hear.) As a proof that it was still increasing, the amount in the last year, 1829, was much the largest of the three years." With respect to the foreign shipping, the average entered inwards during the highest period of the war was 793,000 tons; for the last three years, 698,000 tons, being a diminution of 100,000 tons, while British shipping had increased 550,000 tons. For the years 1821, 22, and 23, the Foreign shipping entered inwards, was 482,801 tons; for 1824, 25, and 26, it was 803,809 tons; and for the three last years, 698,000 tons. With respect to our coasting trade in 1824, it was 7,895,000 tons; in 1825, it was 8,101,000 tons; in 1826, it was 8,300,000 tons; in 1827, was 8,363,000 tons; in 1828, it was 8,411,000 tons; and in 1829 it was 8,536,000 tons. Mr. Herries next showed that, abstracting the northern shipping from the rest of the foreign shipping entered inwards, there was a falling off during the last three years of the northern, as compared with the British. "And this on the very field of battle in which it was prognosticated, that in consequence of the change in our commercial policy, British shipping would be annihilated."

Colonial Trade.—Speaking of the negotiation respecting the Colonial Trade between the United States and the British West Indies, the London Conrier, of May 4th, empnatically says:—"*It is true that the Colonial Question rests as it was left by Mr. Canning.*"

A motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appropriate one hundred thousand pounds on account of Windsor Castle, was withdrawn.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dock Yard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, directing that no entry be made of workmen, until the numbers in all the yards is reduced to 6000, which number their Lordships consider sufficient to be retained during peace. When the number is reduced to 7000, the men are to work the whole of Wednesday (at present they are only employed on the morning of that day), and when further reduced to 6,500, they are to work six days in the week. Their Lordships have also directed that the Masters of the following trades—bricklayer, ropemaker, rigger, millwright, painter and mason, might be dispensed with, retaining only master smith and master sailmaker, as vacancies may occur. A foreman of the said trades is to perform the duty on a day pay not exceeding 12*s.* 6*d.* per day. All officers under the rank of foremen of the yard, that may hereafter be appointed, are to be placed on a similar establishment of day pay. The ultimate consequence of this arrangement will be a reduction of artizans and laborers in this dock-yard to the number of 1,610. We are, however, gratified in stating that the reduction will not arise from any discharge, but that it will be effected by abstaining from filling up vacancies arising from superannuations under ordinary circumstances, or by death, and other casualties. No apprentice is to be entered here until the number is reduced to 650 shipwrights and apprentices, 50 caulkers, 116 joiners, 100 labourers, 136 ropemakers and spinners, 110 smiths, 100 sawyers, 36 sail makers, 100 workmen in the wood and metal mills, and 220 of various minor departments. Above the number ultimately to be retained, there are at present employed here, including artizans, labourers, &c. between six hundred and seven hundred. In determining on this reduction, the Board of Admiralty contemplate the labour always in this yard of 600 convicts.

The new arrangements in the official department of this dock-yard, to establish which G. Smith, Esquire, the Secretary to the Navy Board, has for several days devoted daily attention, will be acted upon on Monday. The Office of Clerk of the Cheque is abolished. The contingent payments and receipts, formerly in the hands of that Officer, are transferred to the Treasury department (Pay Office); and the other duties hitherto of that department to the Master Attendant and Storekeeper—that of mustering afloat devolving upon the former, and the remainder of the duties on the latter. The Gentleman who filled the office of Clerk of the Cheque, (R. L. Mosse, Esquire,) is appointed Store Receiver. The reduction in the number of Clerks consequent upon these new arrangements is eight, who retire on superannuation. The remainder of the Clerks from the Cheque Office are to be transferred by the Commissioner to any department as necessity may arise. The making up of the pay-books of the Ordinary, devolves in future on the Captain of the Ordinary; and the boats' crews of the Commissioner, Master Attendant, &c. borne and victualled hitherto in the Ordinary as able seamen, are now to be borne, being riggers and riggers' labourers, and other workmen on the books of the dock-yard.

DEPTFORD DOCK-YARD.—The establishment of this ancient and celebrated Naval Arsenal is nearly broken up, and the change it has made in Deptford is very apparent from the number of unemployed hands and empty houses. Most of the artisans and petty Officers have been discharged or superannuated, with the exception of about one hundred and fifty, who have been drafted into the dock yards of Plymouth, Chatham, Pembroke and others. The boatswain of the yard is the only officer who still holds his situation, which he vacates as soon as the Worcester, a frigate of thirty guns, now under the operation of coppering, shall be launched. This, it is expected, will take place in about a month. The extensive range of buildings forming the left side of the yard are now occupied by a strong body of Marines, several hundreds in number. Deptford is, however, to be the rendezvous for the Royal Yachts, and will still be used as a receiving and store-yard for the Navy; and we believe it is intended to permit merchant vessels to repair here. This dock was one of the earliest in England, and is the scene of many remarkable events. It was formed by Henry VIII. at the commencement of his reign, who erected a storehouse for the Royal Navy. In 1515, Sir T. Spert, commander of the Great ship Henry Grace Dieu, here founded the patriotic and benevolent Trinity Society. Queen Elizabeth, in 1591, visited Drake at Deptford, after his return from his voyage round the world, and conferred on him the honour of Knighthood. In 1688, Peter the Great of Russia, worked in the Dock-yard as a shipwright. It consists of two wet docks—one, two acres in extent, and the other one a half; with all the requisite outbuildings & storehouses for a great naval arsenal. Vessels of minor class, as small frigates, sloops of war, and bomb-ships, have been constructed here, though many stately vessels have issued from its slips, amongst which are the Windsor Castle and Neptune, of ninety guns each; the Bombay, 70; and the Queen Charlotte, 110. The alterations and removals which we have stated have already caused a material depression in trade along the banks of the river, and it is also conjectured will materially affect the several parishes where the discharged shipwrights and laborers resided.

LONDON, MAY 4.—War is expected to break out in India. Every regiment now in that quarter is ordered to be recruited up to its full complement, in consequence of a disposition in the King of Ava to recommence hostilities against the British.

By the last information from Fernando Po, (Coast of Africa) we hear that Captain Morgan and four marines were all that remained alive of a detachment of fifty men taken out by that officer. Colonel Nichol had lost his voice from the effect of the disease of the climate.

By the new Mutiny Act, a regimental Court Martial can only sentence a prisoner to twenty days solitary or thirty days ordinary confinement; and a district Court Martial can award no greater corporeal punishment than five hundred lashes.

The Infantry regiments, by an order just issued, have been reduced to six hundred rank and file. As service companies are not to be weakened, there will now remain only 132 men at the depots at home. The depot establishment, it is thought, will soon be reduced to one recruiting company, and therefore necessitate a reduction of officers as well as men.

Sir Robert Peel died at his seat at Drayton Park on the 4th May, in his 80th year. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary for the Home Department.

The Glasgow Chronicle mentions that Mr Liston had taken a final leave of the Glasgow stage, and was shortly to quit the profession altogether, having realized, it is said, a fortune of about *sixty thousand pounds.*

The power of the Pope has been completely neutralized thro'out the Russian empire by an Ukase of the Senate, which has prohibited the adoption of any Bull or Brief from the Pope into the empire, without the special license of his Majesty the Emperor.

MAY 8.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.—In France, the Toulon armament continues the object of attention, being as much extolled by the Royalists, as it is deprecated by their opponents.

"*Toulon, April* 29.—The army is really superb, and animated with the best spirit. The regiments which have come from the North of France have not left a single man behind them. There are thirty thousand infantry, and five thousand other troops.

"No armament of such importance has been made since the expedition to Egypt. All kinds of precautions have been taken to secure the health of our soldiers against the climate, and the diseases to which Europeans are exposed. Never, at any epoch, were the persons employed in the administrations and hospitals more numerous.

"The *Trident* has just returned from the Levant, and though the crew had a right to be discharged, it has demanded as a favour, to be employed in the Campaign. The Congreve fuses are tried daily; the sailors exercise at firing the great guns, and the infantry at the military evolutions. The expedition will probably set sail on the 8th or 10th.

From the Ministerial Papers we learn that this expedition is the grandest in point both of equipment of the vessels and the zeal of the army and navy, that ever sailed from a European port!

"*Toulon, April* 27.—Yesterday there arrived in our roadstead forty transports, so that the total number of merchantmen is 359, while the ships of war, great and small, amount to eighty. The inner road being thus very much crowded, orders have been given to tow the ships of the line and frigates to the end of the outer road. Steamboats take out these huge vessels with ease, and exhibit a striking proof of the advantage of these boats in extricating ships of war when disabled, or lying in an exposed situation."

A Toulon Paper of April 27, says:—"There are now in the roads, besides the vessels of war, 180 vessels and 86 transports.

"All the shipping of the army coming from the western ports, and those equipped here since the 10th of this month, are to have four months provisions for the ship's crews, and one months provision for the soldiers, whom they are to receive on board as passengers.

"The material of the artillery to be embarked for the expedition is composed of four batteries, 80 besieging pieces, and a park of reserve of 20 or 21 pieces, which forms a total of 124 to 128 guns. It is presumed that the embarking of all the materiel cannot be terminated before the 15th of May."

ALGIERS.—From this quarter we give the following communication:—"The fortifications are now strengthened so that a most obstinate resistance may be anticipated. Hordes of Bedouin Arabs have been taken into the pay of the Dey, and these have been appointed to oppose the debarkation of the French along the whole line of coast, at various points of which batteries have been raised. The garrison of this fortress is upwards of ten thousand men, in a fair state of discipline, and much encouraged by the liberal donations of the Dey, who is not sparing of reward.—The Europeans are leaving the town for the interior, as, according to the report, the French expedition may be expected by the 12th of May.—The Castle in which His Highness has deposited his treasure is mined, and, from the known haughtiness and determination of his character, it is not unlikely, should matters become desperate, but it will form his funeral pile. The troops are exercised every day, and the utmost activity prevails."

We subjoin another communication from the shores of Africa:

"A letter from Tangiers states that the son of an English Diplomatist was expected there from Gibraltar, and that he would visit Fez, the capital of Morocco. The object of this journey was given out merely as one of pleasure and curiosity, but the belief entertained at Tangiers was, that it was of a political nature."

A circumstance occurred at Mr. Rothschild's a few days ago, which is curious in itself, and has led to much conjectures in the city with respect to its real history.—An individual in the garb of a ticket-porter was observed to enter the front door of the office in New-court with a small box under his arm, which, as it afterwards appeared, he deposited in the doorway, and affected his retreat with much precipitation. The box, which was addressed to Mr Rothschild, was conveyed as soon as found to that gentleman, and on opening it was found to contain £2,090, all in sovereigns. With it was a short note containing some vague expressions of gratitude to Mr Rothschild for certain advantages obtained through him by the writer, in return for which he begged to offer him the gold which the box contained. He requested that an acknowledgment might be given by an advertisement in a news-paper of its having safely reached him. No signature was attached to the note, nor is it at all known either who the writer is, or what his motives were in sending such a superfluity as money to such a quarter.

GHENT.—The population of Ghent has increased one fourth since 1815, it having consisted in that year of 60,775, whilst, according to the census taken last year, it amounted to 81,991. It appears that the increase in its commerce and industry has been still greater. The improvement in the commerce and navigation of the whole kingdom of the Netherlands is still more remarkable, it being nearly in the ratio of one-third in the period of five years, beginning in 1824, and ending in 1828. The number of ships which entered the different ports of the Kingdom in the former year were 4661 and in the latter year 6453. Of those in the year 1824, 2262 belonged to the Netherlands, 491 were English, and 1908 to all other nations. In 1828 the number of national vessels was 2828—of English 848, of all other nations 1765, the number of English having nearly doubled within that period; whilst the increase of tonnage was nearly as five to two, the tonnage being 46,701 in the first of these years, and in the last amounting to upwards of 100,000.

We have this week been shown a specimen of refined sugar, made in France from the beet root. It appears fully equal to what is sold here at 9d or 10d per lb. and may be procured at Guernsey at 5½d. The duty, however, would make it an unprofitable speculation to import it into England. —*Bristol Mirror.*

Greenock, April 27.—The thirst for emigration seems daily to increase. A short time ago we announced the sailing of several vessels from this port for the United States and the Canadas, full of passengers, and it is again our painful task to notice the departure of hundreds of our countrymen for the same destinations. The ship Roger Stewart sails to-day for New-York, with the large number of 146 individuals, besides children, on board, several of whom are opulent persons from the west country and who carry out with them considerable sums of money. One gentleman, we are informed, from the town of Dunning, Perthshire, who has carried on an extensive weaving concern, takes his departure by this vessel, and carries with him upwards of £2000 in cash. Upon the whole the passengers by this vessel are much above the common class of emigrants, and were mostly, at one time, in good circumstances at home, but from the distressed state in which the country is at present have been induced to try their fortunes on a foreign shore. The ship General Pike, for the same destination, is also intended to take her departure to-day.—She has on board at present sixty passengers, chiefly mechanics, from the shires of Perth, Ayr and neighbourhood, who from the falling off in their respective trades have come to the resolution of bidding farewell to the shores of Caledonia. There are several other vessels in port for North America, preparing births on board, and which, we understand, are already nearly all engaged. The ship Amulet is to sail in a few days from Port-Glasgow for New-York, she being already full of passengers. Last week the Rebecca and Nailer sailed for Quebec, carrying between them about 100 emigrants. Truly this is a wholesale depopulation.—*Adv.*

[*From the London Courier of May 6.*]

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society took place yesterday at the Free-mason's Tavern. Lord Bexley in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report, from which it appeared that the affairs of the Society had been going on prosperously in Germany. Owing to the overflowing of the river Memel, the society had presented the sufferers with 1,000 Bibles. The Jews of Frankfort had applied for Bibles, which were granted to them. From Petersburgh the Society had received the most interesting communications. In Sweden 283,787 Bibles had been distributed. From Norway 2,000 Testaments had been requested from the Society. The Danish Bible had just been completed. From Calcutta, Madras, and other parts of India, the reports were equally satisfactory.—Arrangements were making for printing the Old Testament edition of Psalms in the Esquimaux language, to the extent of 1,000 copies. Mr. Greenfield had been appointed as Editor of the translations of the Bible, with a salary of £300 a year. The Receipts of the Society for the past year were £84,982 and the expenditure £81,610. The number of Bibles circulated was 434,422. The number of new Branch Societies was 111. The Committee noticed with pleasure the fact of having made presents of Arabic Psalters to twenty Egyptian youth that had been sent over here by the Pacha for education. In Scotland, also, the Bible Societies were going on prosperously. There was, it was true, some opposition, but it was gradually giving way before the persevering efforts of those who were endeavouring to spread the "word" through that country.

The Commercial Character.—In a country which is every year becoming more decidedly commercial, it is a matter of some interest to ascertain what are the qualities by which the commercial character has usually been distinguished, and how far those qualities have a tendency to elevate or degrade our character as a nation. Great diversity of opinion has always existed on this point. There is a class of persons by whom all trade and commerce is held in abhorrence—who regard agriculture as the only really useful pursuit—and maintain that the wealth which is acquired by trade and commerce can only be acquired by the sacrifice of all the noblest features of the national character. These persons have as great a contempt for "a nation of shop-keepers" as Bonaparte had before he learnt from experience what a nation of shopkeepers could do. They maintain that a commercial people must necessarily be a sordid, selfish, money-getting race,—destitute of courage and patriotism, and without any taste either for literature or the arts. This class of persons is not numerous; but there are others who, without being able to assign any reason for it, entertain an equal contempt for trade and commerce, and all who are connected with them. Very different from this was the sentiment of Addison, who, in describing the merchants of this country, said of them:—"They knit mankind together in a mutual intercourse of good offices, distribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, add wealth to the rich, and magnificence to the great. Our English merchant converts the tin of his own country into gold, and exchanges its wool for rubies. The Mahometans are clothed in our British manufacture, and the inhabitants of the frozen zone warmed with the fleeces of our sheep. When I have been upon the 'Change I have often fancied one of our old Kings standing in person, where he is represented in effigy, and looking down upon the wealthy concourse of people with which that place is every day filled. In this case, how would he be surprised to hear all the languages of Europe spoken in this little spot of his former dominions, and to see so many private men, who in this time would have been the vassels of some powerful baron, negotiating like princes for greater sums of money than were formerly to be met with in the royal treasury! Trade, without enlarging the British territories, has given us a kind of additional empire. It has multiplied the number of the rich, made our landed estates infinitely more valuable than they were formerly, and added to them an accession of other estates as valuable as the lands themselves."

This description is as just as it is beautiful; and there will be no difficulty in showing that commerce, while it has enriched and strengthened every country in which it has flourished, has been the great promoter of literature and the great fosterer of the arts.

Among the cities and states of ancient and modern days, there are few that attained either power or celebrity without the aid of commercial enterprise. Tyre, Carthage, Athens, Alexandria, and Palmyra, in ancient times, and Venice, Genoa, Florence, and Antwerp, in the middle ages, owed much of their splendour and refinement, and all their wealth and greatness, to the spirit of commerce. They were not merely the richest and most powerful cities of the world, they were also the most polished and enlightened. Of Tyre and Carthage, we unfortunately know little except from vague traditions, or from the representations of hostile writers; yet this we know, that the former was the great diffuser of knowledge and civilization on the shores of the Mediterranean and the latter was the rival of Rome itself. Of Athens, Alexandria, and Palmyra, more distinct records fortunately exist. Their wealth has long since passed away, but the proofs of their intellectual greatness still endure, in the works of those celebrated authors to whom they gave birth, and in the splendor of those architectural monuments, which the lapse of two thousand years has not been able to destroy. Yet all these were raised from insignificance or barbarism by the spirit of commerce. Tyre was originally what is now a barren rock; Alexandria, a sandy shore; Carthage, a Numidian encampment; and the splendid Palmyra, a portion of the Arabian desert. Had it not been for the commerce of these cities, their names would never have come down to the present age; and had it not been for the enlightened energy of the Tyreans and Sidonians, who diffused the knowledge of Egypt and Syria wherever they traded, the civilization of the East would have perished in the countries which gave it birth. The same union of commercial enterprise and intellectual activity was again manifested in the commercial cities of Italy, where learning and the arts first revived, after the lethargy of the middle ages. The merchants of Florence, Pisa, Genoa, and Venice first communicated that impulse to the human mind which has led to all the splendid discoveries of the last three hundred years, and which has overthrown so many groundless prejudices, and firmly established so many important truths. It still remains for the merchants of England to carry on the work of civilization, and diffuse throughout the whole world the knowledge and the arts which their own country has acquired from the commercial enterprise of others.

We believe that commercial occupations have a stronger tendency to call forth the intellectual powers than any other class of occupations. Many persons are no doubt engaged in commercial pursuits, and successfully too, without possessing any great intellectual developement. But there will no where be found a greater freedom from prejudice, closer powers of reasoning or a larger share of that common sense, without which even learning degenerates into pedantry, than in a commercial community. There is no example of a country where commerce has flourished, without procuring an improvement in the intellectual qualities and, we believe, in the moral habits of the people. The most civilized and polished nations of the present age are also the most commercial; and one of the strongest grounds which exists for hoping that this country will go on improving both morally and intellectually is that its intercourse with other nations is continually increasing, and that all local and narrow predjudices are gradually yielding to a more extended view of men, of institutions, and of manners.

[Liverpool Times.]

From the London Globe of May 1, it appears that the quantity of shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards has been greater during 1829, than either of the two preceding years, and the increase has been on the British more than on the foreign ships employed. The tonnage of all the ships entered in the United Kingdom from foreign parts has been:—

In 1827—2,838,762 tons	of which British & Irish	2,036,893
1828—2,728,977		2,094,357
1829—2,894,334		2,184,535

The tonnage of all the ships cleared outwards has been:—

In 1827 - 2,655,503 tons	of which British & Irish	1,887,632
1828 - 2,614,515		2,006,897
1829 - 2,793,429		2,063,179

It will be seen by comparing these sums, that though more British shipping has been employed in the last year than in 1828, the quantity of foreign shipping has been actually less than in 1827. The quantity of both entrances and clearances of British shipping in the last year is somewhat greater than that of the year 1825,* and far exceeds any other year in the history of the English empire.

The fact may lead us to hope that though freights are low and the owners of ships (especially of ships built when materials were much more expensive than at present) suffer, the navigation of the kingdom is not in that deep decline with which some persons believe it to be afflicted.

The official value of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom was, in 1828 about 52 millions, in 1829 about 55½ millions. The declared value in 1828 was £36,152,708; 1829, £35,212,873. This exceeds, however, by 4½ millions, the declared value in 1825, a former year of depression.

The import of foreign manufactured silk, has decreased, while the export of British silks is, and has been for some years, steadily increasing both in quantity and value. The value of French and other European silks imported in the last year, exclusive of the portion re-exported, was about £405,000—a decrease of £100,000, compared with 1828. The value of British silks exported was about £267,000, leaving a difference of only £138,000, between the two sums. The slightest glance at the table of imports is sufficient to show how idle and chimerical is the notion that any considerable branch of English manufactures is at the present rate of duties, exposed to foreign competition in the home market, tho' all the activity and the care of the government may be required to secure them the same superiority in the general commerce of the world which hitherto they certainly enjoy.

*The entrances of British and Foreign shipping into the United Kingdom from all parts (exclusive of the intercourse between Great-Britain and Ireland,) were:—

In 1825,	2,143,317 tons
In 1829,	2,184,535
Increase - - - -	41,218
The clearances—	
In 1825,	1,793,842 tons
In 1829,	2,063,179
Increase - - - -	269,337

If the intercourse with Ireland were included, the result would be equally favorable.

UNITED STATES.

Crowninshield the Murderer.—We understand, says the Boston Commercial Gazette of yesterday, from Gentlemen who left Salem last evening, that Richard Crowninshield, Junr. the murderer of Captain White, hung himself in the gaol in that town soon after 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, by the assistance of two handkerchiefs fastened to the grates of his cell. When discovered by the Gaoler he was quite dead; his hands were pinioned, and his lifeless body was dangling at the end of a silk handkerchief, his feet slightly touching a chair which he had overturned in swinging off. Crowninshield had been often heard to say that he would never be hanged in public.

As soon as it was discovered that the prisoner had committed this desperate act, several Physicians were sent for, and also the Coroner, T. Needham, Esq. who immediately summoned a jury, and held an inquest over the body. The evidence produced to the jury, we learn, was in substance as follows: The prisoner took his dinner as usual between 12 and 1, and after one o'clock, the Turnkey went in to clear away the things, when nothing unusual was perceived. A little before 2 o'clock, Mr Brown, the gaoler, went to the cell to carry the prisoner a note from his father, and calling to him received no answer. He then looked through the hole at the top of the door, and saw the prisoner hanging to the grate of the window. He immediately called assistance, entered the cell, and cut the body down. The watchman stationed in the prison entry, stated that he hastened to the cell when Mr. Brown called, and saw R. Crowninshield, Jr. hanging by his handkerchief from the window Grate with his face towards the N. The Turnkey cut him down, and laid him on the bed—there was no appearance of life in him when he was taken down—thought he had been hanging about 15 or 20 minutes—had no reason to think he had any previous intention of committing such an act—the prisoner had eaten his dinner as usual about half or three-quarters of an hour previous.

Two short farewell letters written by the deceased, and dated the day of his death, which were found in his cell, were read to the Jury. One of the letters was addressed to his father, and the other to his brother, one of the prisoners. We learn that those letters contained no disclosures in relation to the murder, or allusions to any persons as concerned in it, but that they, in general terms, acknowledged a vicious life, and expressed his hopelessness of escape from punishment had he lived to stand a trial.

The account in the *Centinel* of a conversation between the deceased and his brother, overheard by the keeper, about the time of the suicide, is entirely erroneous. The cells in which the brothers were confined are not "adjacent" to each other, but in different stories of the prison.

We have heard many doubts expressed from various quarters, not of the professional class, as to the legal operations on the prosecution of the death of R. C. Jr. on account of his having been indicted as *principal* in the murder. We are informed that he was not, according to law, the *only* principal; and further, that even if he had lived till the trial, it is in the highest degree probable that the former indictment would have been nol-pros'd, and a new one found by the Grand Jury, framed on the evidence that has been developed since the present indictment was found, and so as to include *all* the persons accused. The statute of the commonwealth enacts:

"That any person who shall commit the crime of wilful murder,—or shall be present, aiding and abetting in the commission of such crime, or, not being present, shall have been accessary thereto before the fact, by counselling, hiring, or otherwise procuring the same to be done, every such offender," &c. "shall suffer death."—*New-York Evening Post, of the 19th of June.*

The Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday states, that by the progress already made in taking the census of that city, it is not improbable that the gain, since the year 1820, will be upwards of 18,000 inhabitants. The population will, it is estimated, considerably exceed 60,000.

It was stated a few days since that the Town Council of Coventry, R. I. had expelled a preacher from the town on account of the trouble his presence created. The Council have published a defence, in which they say:—

"An impartial statement of facts, will transfer the disgrace from the State to an individual who has come among us to create dissentions; and to the meddling societies, which insult the State by sending agents into it to reform its morals. No state in the Union can boast of more moral reasonable, temperate, religious and patriotic citizens than Rhode Island. It has as many ministers as it needs; and it is in no danger of pining for the want of spiritual assistance from abroad. When we want temperance agents, and missionary men, we can send for them; and when they come, if their conduct is proper, we can pay them; and when we get tired of them we can send them away. We have now, and we hope we always shall have, too much self respect to tolerate a professed Minister of the Gospel, who so far departs from the line of his duty, as to disturb the peace of families, and calumniate individual reputation."

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received a small Consignment of valuable Publications, comprising several of the most recent productions of the LONDON PRESS. Among them, are, a few Copies of Robert Montgomery's Poetical Works, St. George's Civil and Ecclesiastical History of England; Christian Class Books; Conversations on Geology; The Treasury of Knowledge; Emmanuel, (an Annual Publication) for the Year 1830, elegantly bound in silk, gilt edged and lettered, &c. &c. &c. ALSO—

☞A few coloured and Mounted Views of different places in Great-Britain, Humorous Scraps, Grotesque Sketches, Caricatures, &c. which will be sold at a small advance, at his Auction room, where a Catalogue may be seen.

June 19. JOHN KERR.

SWEEPING CHIMNEYS.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B. 16th June, 1830.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the 30th June, from Persons desirous of sweeping the Chimneys of the Barracks, and other Government Buildings at this place for one year from the 1st of July, 1830, to the 30th June, 1831, as often as may be required by the Barrack Master.

The Tenders to express in Sterling the rate per chimney, and to be sealed, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Sweeping."

Any further information may be obtained on application at this Office.

CONTRACT FOR ARTIFICERS.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John, N. B. 8th June, 1830.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday the 28th inst. at 12 o'clock, from persons willing to furnish for one year, commencing the 1st July next, such Artificers of the undermentioned description, as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department at St. John, Fredericton and St. Andrews.

The Tenders for each place to be separate, and to express in *sterling* the rate of each per day, and for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into, sufficient security will be required. BLACKSMITHS,
CARPENTERS,
MASONS,
PAINTERS,
PLUMBERS.

NEW & ELEGANT FURNITURE.

The Subscriber offers for sale at reduced prices:
A quantity of MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
of superior qaality—comprising
ELIPTIC and flat front DRAWERS;
ESCRITOIRS; WARDROBES;
Mahogany CHAIRS;
Extending and other Dining TABLES;
Pembroke, Card, and Sofa Ditto;
Hair Cloth and Common SOFAS; and sundry other Articles in his line of business,
All of which are manufactured of the first quality of wood and workmanship.

THOMAS ADAMS,
June 12, 1830. *Prince William-street.*