GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6—*Evening.*—The cause of the decline which occurred in all descriptions of public securities on Saturday last, was discovered this day on the Stock Exchange. It appears that the Emperor of Russia was on a journey when he received information respecting the first commotion in Paris, and, as a matter of precaution, he directed orders to be transmitted to General Pozzi di Borgo, his Minister there, to require all Russians in France to return home, and not to grant any passports to Frenchmen wishing to proceed to his dominions. He likewise at the same time gave orders that French merchant ships should not be admitted into any of his ports, unless under the white flag. These orders were only for a time, and so the minister at Paris construed them. For, from the best authority, we know that he delayed acting on them, and we have not the slightest doubt that, imitating the conduct of the King of England and the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia will speedily acknowledge the Government of the King of the French. It was not till late in the afternoon that this was generally made public in the city, and in a considerable degree tended to allay the fever previously existing in the Consol market, for, after many previous fluctuations, the latest price of them in the evening was 87, buyers. Money stock during the whole of the day was so scarce, that sales of it were made ¼ per cent. above the quotation for the settlement of the 14th proximo.

From an Evening Paper.—The rumours of a change in the Ministry, of disturbances in Ireland, &c. have been wholly forgotten—a real cause for alarm as to the future state of Continental politics, having sprung up, which has engrossed the attention of the speculators in the funds, and others taking an interest in political affairs, throughout the whole day. The letters and papers obtained from the Russian capital to the 21st ult. communicate important news, and it is fully anticipated that should the Emperor Nicholas persevere in his opposition to the new order of things in France, the peace of Europe may be disturbed. The advices from St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt, communicate the important news, that the Emperor had sent orders to the Russian outports that no French vessel having the tri-coloured flag hoisted, should be allowed to enter any of the ports. The "Notice" had been received at Cronstadt on the 21st ult. and had excited great surprise.

It is believed by many persons here, looking on the bright side of the picture, that the notice issued by the Russian government will only be of a temporary nature; and that the hostility of the Emperor to the tri-coloured flag, will be wholly done away with when he learns that Great-Britain has recognised the new French King.—It must be here mentioned, that the British Ambassador, when asked by the Ministers of the Emperor as to his opinions of the probable course his government would pursue, he instantly replied, that it was his conviction that Great-Britain would not do any thing tending to militate against the will of the French people. This is the story current here, among parties who sometimes have possessed good information, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement.

Extract of a letter.—"The merchants and other French residents here have had an intimation given to them that they are not to make any sort of public demonstrations of joy in consequence of the late transactions in Paris, under pain of being ordered to quit the country. Politicians here are awaiting with much anxiety the result of the present declared opinions of the Russian Government.

"One letter, it is reported, is in town, which states that all the natives of France resident in St. Petersburg and the other principal Russian cities and towns, have been ordered to leave in five days. This statement is not borne out by any of the advices from the most respectable sources. It is said further that the Emperor Nicholas intended to make a fresh levy of men, in addition to that of which notice was given only a short time ago. This assertion is not confirmed.

The King and Queen have gone to Brighton, where they were received with the acclamations and splendor that usually attend royal movements.

Reports of the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, says the Standard, continue to abound. We fear, however, that the city politicians are premature; his Grace will, in all probability, defer the act of patriotism till about the 26th October. He has, we understand, reinforced his Cabinet by the accession of Lord Palmerston, Lord Melbourne, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Huskisson.

WILLIAM *First, Second, Third, and Fourth.*—It is a curious fact, but one no less strange than true, that his present Majesty is at one and the same time, William the First, Second, Third, and Fourth. The explanation will reconcile this apparent contradiction: As King of Hanover he is William the First; that country giving only the title of electors to its rulers previous to George III; as King of Ireland, William the Second; that Kingdom was not added to the British crown until the reign of Henry II. and consequently William and Rufus were not the sovereigns of Ireland; therefore, as there were native Kings of that name, William the third of England was the First of Ireland; and our present monarch is of course, William the Second; as King of Scotland, William the Third; the only monarch of that name previous to James I. (who united the two kingdoms) being the celebrated William the Lion; and as King of England, William, the Fourth.

Mr. Stephenson, one of the conductors of a Car upon the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, becoming alarmed from the mischievous misplacement of some temporary crossings, leaped from the machine and was killed by the waggon that followed passing over his body.

Important to Lawyers.—The Court of King's Bench lately decided, that where an Attorney accepts a retainer for managing a case, he is bound to carry it to trial, even though his clients may not furnish him with sufficient funds at the time.

Biscuit-Machines.—The Navy Board is manufacturing biscuits at Portsmouth by machinery. The first process is that of mixing the meal (5 ewt.) with a sufficient quantity of water, which is accomplished in two minutes; the second process is that of rolling the dough, which is placed on boards, to its proper thickness; and the third and last process is passing the dough, when rolled, under the stamping machines, which will stamp the extraordinary number of 360 per minute, or 21,600 per hour. The whole of these operations are performed without the dough coming in contact with the hand or any other part of the body, and machines perform their respective duties with admirable precision, expedition, and cleanliness, and have fully answered the most sanguine expectations of their spirited inventor.

The news of the recognition of the new French Government on the part of England, had been officially communicated to the departments by Telegraph. The English Ambassador at Paris had presented his new credentials.

The King of Prussia still maintained an equivocal relation—expressing a disapprobation of the course pursued by Charles X. and at the same time presenting his military force in a hostile attitude.

Russia had not determined what course to pursue, but as a provisional measure, had prohibited French vessels, bearing the tri-colored flag, from entering its ports. No French travellers are admitted into her territories until further orders.

The British vessels captured off Terceira, were immediately restored, on the arrival of a British naval force.

A Naples date of August 14th, mentions that the Dey of Algiers continued to attract attention there. When the news of the events in Paris reached him he exclaimed, "God is great; that King drove me from my throne: now his people have driven him away."

Mr. Rothschild.—It is said that Mr. Rothschild the great supporter and contractor of all the loans of the principal monarchies of Europe, was completely deceived by the assurances of Polignac, that the late ministry of Charles X. had determined to have no *coup d'letat* whatever. Mr. R. from a natural confidence in the sincerity of such solemn assurances, went on for a day or two buying all the unusually large sums that agents of other members of the late Cabinet of France were constantly forcing into the market; and the extraordinary accumulation of stock, thus unfairly thrown upon him, was sufficient to have ruined him, if the revolution had not been accomplished speedily, and at least peaceably.

Archbishop Cheverus, who participated in the downfall of Charles X. has made the following declaration:—"Without approving of exclusion pronounced against the Peers named by Charles X. I am rejoiced to find my political career at an end, and I have taken a firm resolution not again to recommence it, by not accepting any place or office. I desire to remain in the middle of my flock, and continue to practice as a Minister of charity, of urion, and peace. I preach submission to the government, set the example, and shall continue to do so, and my clergy and myself pray with our flocks for the prosperity of our dear country. I am more and more attached to the inhabitants of Bordeaux. I am thankful for the friendship they express towards me. The wish of my heart is to live, and die, in the midst of them; but without other titles than those of their Archbishop and their friend."

The French Press.—It is stated, by persons who are thoroughly acqnainted with the facts, that, on the abolition of the liberty of the press by Charles X. and the consequent stoppage of the Liberal Journals, property to the amount of more than £150,000 was either destroyed or placed in danger of destruction; and upwards of three hundred literary persons and compositors were thrown out of bread. The number of copies of the Constitutionnel, Journal des Debats, Courier, National, Temps, and Journal du Commerce, printed daily, exceed fifty-five thousand; and it is computed that the readers of these papers diurnally were upwards of two millions. It is supposed, however, that since the liberty of the Press has again taken place, the number of copies of these papers will increase to eighty thousand daily.

The Polish Press.—In Independent Poland, with a population of 107,934, the number of Journals published is 5; in Russian Poland, with a population of 15,377,389, 39; in Prussian Poland with a population of 1,984,124, 1; and in Austrian Poland, with a population of 4,226,969, 4; being 49 journals for a population of 21,696,416; or, on the average, one Journal for 442,784 persons.

German Literature.—If from an increase in the number of printing offices and book-sellers' shops may be drawn any proof of the growth of civilization, and the arts and sciences, Germany may boast of having made a great progress in that respect; for the number of book-sellers have been almost quadrupled within the last fifty years. In 1780, there were in all Germany, only 223 book-sellers, and there are at present 827!

The Prussian Press.—In 1819, there were 516 presses in Prussia; in 1822, 580; in 1825, 693. Of periodical publications of various kinds, there were 300 at the end of the year 1827.

Canal from Paris to Havre.—The 'Bulletin Geographique,' for March gives an account of the proposed canal from Rouen to Paris, by which the latter city is to be made a seaport. This canal is to commence in the plain of Genevillers on the left or south bank of the Seine, about four miles north-east of Paris. It crosses the river about three miles from its head, at Besons, and continues on the right bank about two miles to Satrouville, where it crosses again. It then follows the course of the river to Porcheville, about twenty miles, and crossing once more, continues on the right bank to Rouen. The direct horizontal distance from Paris to Rouen is about seventy-five miles: the length of the Seine from Paris to Rouen is (237,123 metres) 149 English miles; the length of the canal will be (177,488 metres) 110 miles; difference 39 English miles. The number of locks (ecluses) will be seventeen; and there will be three barrages, by which we understand dams or embankments, where it crosses the river. The depth of the canal is to be four metres, or thirteen feet two inches. The breadth at bottom sixteen metres, at top thirty, so as to admit of two ships of 250 tons passing one another. The expense of the work is estimated at 64,000,000 francs, or £2,560,000. The charge for keeping up and superintending is estimated at 400,000 francs, or £16,000 per annum, and the annual produce of the dues at 7,000,000 francs, or £280,000. M. Navier, an engineer, has presented a rival project, for a railway from Paris to Rouen. He proposes that it should have two tracks, computes the length to be 220,000 metres, and the cost 31,000,000 francs, or £1,240,000. A third scheme is that of rendering the Seine navigable for large vessels by dredging and building dams; but the estimated expense of this is 70,000,000 francs, or £2,800,000. It should be mentioned, however, that supposing the canal from Paris to Rouen executed, other works would be necessary at the mouth of the Seine to improve the passage from Rouen to Havre. M. Navier estimates the carriage between Rouen and Havre, in both directions at 300,000 tons in the year.

BRITISH WEST INDIA INTEREST.—A meeting of West India Planters and Merchants was held in London on the 26th August, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of a Committee. The Marquis of Chandos was called to the Chair. The report, of which the following is an abstract, was unanimously adopted:—

"The Committee had applied to His Majesty's ministers for a reduction on the duties on sugar and rum, which might lead to a greater demand and consumption of the staple articles of West-Indian produce, alike beneficial to the public and the revenue. The attention of the Committee had been unceasingly directed towards the object of procuring a remission of the duties, and collecting the most authentic sources of information to throw light on this and other West-Indian questions, and urged from time to time the peculiar hardship under which the Colonists had laboured, and still continued to labour, from the operation of high duties and other causes. The report then referred to conferences which the Committee had had with ministers in July, 1829, and January last, on the state of the West-India colonies, and the specific subject of the sugar and rum duties—to the petitions presented to Parliament on the same subject, and also praying for the reduction of the duties on coffee. The report referred to the alteration in the spirit duties, and stated that a petition to Parliament had been presented, demanding in justice that the produce of the West-India Colonies should be no longer practically excluded from any portion of the market of the United Kingdom. It detailed the proceedings of ministers respecting the sugar and spirit duties, and the course pursued by the West-India body to obtain an alteration in its favor. The committee was represented as having to regret that the additional tax on them had been imposed, and various resolutions had been passed, expressive of the feelings of the body, which were published at the time.

"Amongst other matters which had engaged the attention of the committee, were the order of the King in Council, dated February 1830, for consolidating the several laws recently made for improving the condition of the slaves. On this subject, a petition to the House of Commons had been presented, protesting against the clause relating to the compulsory manumission of slaves, and praying full compensation. That a revision and consolidation of the stamp duties having been contemplated, the committee took the subject into consideration, and presented a report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointing out what was considered erroneous upon the West-India proprietors, and what relief was called for.—The committee had also considered the subject of some improvement in the Court of Appeal before the Privy Council. A report of such committee had also been considered, and a memorial of the merchants transmitted to Prince Lieven, on the preference given in Russia to foreign colonial sugar over British; and the chairman called the attention of the Board of Trade to both of those representations, and also to the subject of the duties on British colonial sugar imported into Austria. A memorial of the sugar refiners was subsequently presented to government, on the foreign trade in refined sugar with Russia, containing much valuable information. The report then detailed the result of the motion of Mr. Douglas in the House of Commons, for a committee to inquire into the distressed condition of the West Indian colonies. Ministers acknowledged, it stated, the depressed state of the colonies, and undertook to give the fullest consideration to the subject. They stated that they would notify to Mr. D. how far it was proposed to adopt measures of relief, and that at such time as he would be enabled to submit the matter to the consideration of Parliament in the first week of next session. Mr. Douglas accordingly withdrew his motion. The Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Douglas, and other members of the standing committee, had held a conference with Mr. Herries, and were informed that the government were prepared to enter into an investigation of the commercial, financial, and political state of the West India Colonies, in the course of which they invited the West India body to furnish them with any documentary or oral evidence which they might deem it expedient to produce."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Russia.—From Russia the accounts excite some alarms as to the intention of that great power with regard to the new order of things in France. We quote the opinion of the London Courier (the official paper of the British Government) of 6th September, on this head:—

"Considerable alarm seems to have been excited in this city, by the order of the *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 21st ult. prohibiting the admission into Russia any French vessels, or travellers. We have reason, however, to believe that this was rather a precautionary measure, than one indicating hostility towards the new French Government, and that immediately on the news of the accession of Louis Phillippe to the Throne of France, and of the restoration of tranquility reaching St. Petersburgh, it would be revoked or modified. We are inclined to this belief the more from knowing that it was at first intended to call all Russian subjects from France, but that this has been abandoned."

FRANCE.

By the Paris papers of the 5th, it appears that the Emperor of Austria had followed the example of England and acknowledged the new French Government.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and the Secretaries of the English Embassy, went in state to the King. His Lordship presented to his Majesty his new letters of credentials. On leaving the Palais Royal, Lord Stuart was received by acclamations, which he returned by bowing in a very friendly manner. The public fully appreciated the importance of the new tie which unites two of the most liberal nations of Europe.

The Globe remarks: There can be no doubt that the principal powers of Europe will follow the English example. It is impossible not to admire the tact and good sense evinced by Louis Philip through all these transactions, which, in conjunction with the general moderation displayed throughout this wonderful revolution, would absolutely have exacted acquiesence from without, had there been a much greater disposition to withhold it.

When the Emperor of Russia first heard of the insurrection in France, he gave orders that the tri-coloured flag should not be received into the harbours of his empire; but he was not aware of the formation of a regular government, and it appears from the latest papers, that the best informed persons did not apprehend a refusal on his part to recognise the new government.

The Moniteur of the 2d ult. contains an announcement by the King, that all Peers who do not take the required oath of adhesion within one month, will forfeit their right to sit in the Chamber of Peers, and that all Deputies who do not take it within fifteen days, will be deprived of their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* speaks of the favorable impression which has been made by the popular demeanour of the new King. He walks abroad alone, in his surtout, with a round drab hat, and his umbrella in his hand; and is met in the streets and on the quays, undistinguishable from the plainest citizen. Before, the monarch was only seen in his gilt coach, drawn by six or eight horses, escorted by guards, and so forth.

The Commission having for its object the recognition of the States of South America, and of establishing political and commercial relations with them, is composed of M. M. Count Mole, Lafitte, and Lafayette.—*Journal du Commerce.*

Changes.—The three-decker now building at Cherbourg, forms a page in the history of France. This beautiful vessel, when laid on the stocks in 1812, received the name of the presumptive heir of the French Empire, and was called the *King of Rome.* In 1814, great was the eagerness to make every thing disappear that brought to recollection the Imperial Government, in particular proscribed names, and the ship was christened *Inflexible.* Napoleon returned from Elba in 1815, and the *King of Rome* reigned again until the end of the hundred days, when the name *Inflexible*, was resumed. But when the "Child of Marriage," as the author of the Martyrs called him, was born, the flatterers re-baptized the vessel the *Duke of Bordeaux.* Finally, still following the fortune of France, the *Duke of Bordeaux* is dismissed from the stern, and the vessel is now consecrated to the laurels of *Friedland.*—Paris Constitutionel.

SPAIN.

The Journal du Commerce of September 1st says, "We learn that General Mina left Paris yesterday to approach the Spanish frontier; but it seems that it is his intention not to pass them unless the state of the country should offer him the elements of a vigorous resistance, that he might not have to reproach himself with the death of the gallant men whom his name might induce to take up arms, if such a rising should ultimately remain unattended with any favorable consequence. This way of thinking is certainly praiseworthy; but it is probable that on his arrival he will find every thing prepared for action."

The Morning Chronicle of Sept. 4th, says: We learn from an authority on which we can rely, that the Revolution in Spain was to commence in the first week in this month of September, and be general thro' the provinces adjoining France, and some of the Mediterranean Provinces. All the active Spaniards have left Paris for their respective points. Mina is at present in Paris, but he is not now considered an active Spaniard; and we believe the Spaniards no longer count on him for aid in their undertaking.

The garrison of Madrid is computed at from 15000 to 16000 men, of all arms. But, notwithstanding this reinforcement, the King has no intention to return. He will proceed from Granja to the Escurial, where he will await the result of events.

It is intended also to augment the Spanish army, by eight regiments of infantry and three of cavalry; but as money begins to be wanting for the most urgent wants, it is probable that this augmentation will remain unexecuted.

There is a report that the Fort of Pensacola had been taken by the defenders of liberty.—*Constitutionel.*

The constitutional Spaniards have issued a long manifesto for circulation in Spain.—The Manifesto charges the King and his Government with having impoverished, oppressed, and degraded the country, and states there remains no other alternative for the people than that of rising against the faction which has urged on the King to acts destructive of the happiness of his subjects.—It is asserted that one of the fundamental principles of the ancient laws of the kingdom, authorises Spaniards to combine and take up arms against the King, when he shall abuse the power which those laws declare "was given him only for the public good," or when he shall forget the obligation imposed on him, in the words of the law, of being "more watchful of his people's welfare than his own." The Manifesto upon this point adds, that there is not in Spain a more ancient and authorized custom than such a rising of the people to repress despotism when it infringes on the national liberty. In many instances it says, have the Spaniards, acting upon that principle, dethroned their King, and placed the kingly power in other hands.

PORTUGAL.

The *Journal du Commerce* of Sept. 2d, contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal: "On the 18th of August, the ferment continued at Lisbon; the guns of fort St. George were pointed against the City, and the frigate Diana, of 48 guns, was anchored in front of the Place de Terriero de Paco, which is the usual place of popular tumults. In order to avert the storm, agents of the police spread among the crowd a report that Charles X. had been restored to his throne, and that he had cut off the heads of more than 200 noted rebels, and among them those of the principal Editors of the Jacobin Journals and General Lafayette."

THE NETHERLANDS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 8.—The following letter is important, as it shows more clearly than any account yet published, the formidable power and decided tone of the revolted Burghers, who have given the Prince of Orange but three days to answer their demands:

"BRUSSELS, Sept. 3—6 P. M.—Considerable alarm was excited in this city this morning, from the continued and not altogether pacific discussions between the Prince of Orange and the Council elected to arrange the difficulties between the present Government and the citizens, and it was considered by no means improbable that a trial of strength might take place between the military and Garde Bourgeoise. About twelve o'clock, however, an agreement was entered into that the Prince of Orange should proceed forthwith to the Hague, to lay the demands of the citizens before his father; and it is reported that those demands are of great importance, and made in a very peremptory style. The Prince accordingly left Brussels about two o'clock, and an hour afterwards the whole of the military, horse and foot, marched out, leaving us without a single soldier.

The Commanders of the Garde Bourgeoise, and many of the first rank of inhabitants have signed a document conjointly with the Prince of Orange, assuring the safety of the town, that there shall be no change of dynasty during the absence of the Prince, and calling on the inhabitants to calm their fears, and wait with confidence the answer of the King to the demands of his subjects. This is the condition we are in at this moment; but from the state of the surrounding country and neighbouring towns, all in open rebellion, and looking to Brussels as the grand pilot to guide them through the shoals and quicksanks of revolution, and a large army nearly at the walls, it is impossible to foretell the events of the next twenty-four hours. The report of the deputation was no way satisfactory. The people are determined not to wait till the 13th of September, when the King proposes to summons the States-General, but insist on an immediate answer by the Prince of Orange, to whom they have given three days.

An extract of a letter from Brussels, dated Friday, received to-day in the city, contains the following paragraph:—"Affairs here wear a more tranquil appearance. The Prince of Orange has just left us, and promises to return in 48 hours with the King's answer to the demands of the people.

PARIS, SEPT. 3.—Various disturbances have already taken place in the department of the Arriege. They have just broken out again with fresh violence. The peasants of several communes have risen, not with the noble ambition of re-conquering her rights, but for the purpose of violating the rights of others.

The spirit which has been manifested at Brussels has extended itself to the other towns of Belgium; but as the object is no longer local, the people evince that magnanimity which some of our contemporaries imagined was peculiar to the men of Paris. At Liege, the inhabitants spurned all ideas of pillage. A shop, where red and yellow ribbands were sold, was surrounded by a mob: they purchased cockades by turns. "Dont push me," said one, "or it will be thought that we want to pillage." "Pillage!" uttered a man, shabbily dressed, "those who dare to pillage we will kill them!" Antwerp, Ghent, Namur, Mons, Tournay, and the other Flemish towns, are considerably excited, and it is reported, that discontent has extended itself even to the sluggish Dutchmen.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The surface of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands forms about the 116th part of that of Europe. It is about one ninth of France and two sevenths of the Island of Great Britain. The roads and canals cover a twenty-sixth part of the kingdom. In 1827 the population was 6,116,935, and exceedingly dense. The average annual addition for the five years preceding 1828, was at the rate of 10,982 per million. The agriculture of the Netherlands has long been distinguished for its productiveness, variety, and good methods. The total value of the agricultural capital has been estimated at £433,153,323 sterling; and the net yearly produce of the agriculture at £16,698,390. Manufactures, the metalurgic arts, and distilleries, are in a very flourishing condition. There are three hundred distilleries at *Schiedam*, one hundred in other parts of Holland and about forty in the other northern provinces. The annual produce of this branch of industry is valued at thirty-four millions of francs.

The sum of the manufacturing industry of the Netherlands is believed to be about £21,125,000 sterling per annum. There are in progress great undertakings for internal improvement. The canal which is to connect the Meuse and the Moselle by a course of fifty leagues from Liege to Wasserbilling, is said to be "one of the principal speculations in which his Majesty of the Netherlands is a partner." An association has been formed with a capital of six millions florins, for draining the lake of Haarlem, which covers a surface of 50,000 English acres. The most active agent in this gigantic enterprise is M. de Stappers, the inventor of a new pump intended to be used in it, which emits water without being moved by the common method of pumping, but by the pressure of steam, wind, or animal force. It raises a thousand cubit feet per minute.

The public debt of the Netherlands is stated at 3,800,000,000 francs, including the old debt, which does not carry interest; the debt which is really a burthen, is of 1,664,699,000 francs, about 250 francs to each individual in the kingdom. The budget is not submitted to the Chambers annually, but once in ten years. The obnoxious *moutre*, was a tax on the grinding of corn, not very heavy in itself, but offensive as levied on the first necessary of life, as requiring the constant presence of tax-gatherers at the mills, and above all from the aristocratic prerogative which it implied and in which it originated. The charge for the army is about forty two thousand troops; the navy consists of ninety-three ships, of which thirty are in active service, carrying 720 guns and 4314 men. The charges for religion amount to about £252,056 sterling, distributed among all the denominations except Jews.

The Netherlands have a circulation of 60,000 sheets of newspapers a day, and are thus according to authentic calculations, better supplied with journals than France or England. The newspapers are conducted less as commercial speculations, than for political purposes. The liberal journals are chiefly in the hands of young literati of talents and zeal: the ministerial are directly patronized by the government. Elementary education is very general; in 1826, out of 3938 *communes*, there were only 684 without schools: the children who frequent the schools, are as 100 to 947 inhabitants, a proportion exceeded no where in Europe, unless it be Prussia. The six universities are in every way flourishing. The total number of students in them is not much less than three thousand. There are fifty Savings Banks and one hundred and twenty four *Monts de Piete.* The establishments for the Poor, and the charitable institutions, generally, are excelled by no other nation in Europe, either in their extent and efficacy, or the manner of their administration.

UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department has issued a Circular to the Collectors of Customs, for the admission of British vessels from the British Colonial Possessions in the West-Indies, &c. and authorizing the granting of clearances to British vessels for the several ports of those Possessions, laden with such articles as may be exported in vessels of the United States.—*Boston Palladium.*

West India Trade.—The Portland Courier doubts whether, under the President's proclamation, British vessels from England with cargoes, will be allowed to take cargoes in the United States for the Colonies. But has any thing hitherto restrained this course but certain laws, and are not those laws now absolutely repealed? Besides, if it were necessary, could not a vessel from England touch at Halifax, and enter from that place on arriving in the United States? But the Treasury Circular seems to direct the clearance, with cargoes, of any British vessels, without inquiry whence they come.

We understand that Mr. Vaughan, the British Ambassador at Washington, has despatched Circulars to the Governors or Collectors of the British Colonies, announcing the arrangements which has been made respecting the West India Trade, &c. It is possible the British ports may be open on the receipt of these Circulars. We wish one of them had been published here, that our Merchants might have known whether they could safely despatch vessels or not. We conceive, however, that our Government would have given the information if in its possession.

The editor of the Boston Palladium has been presented with a dozen apples from a friend in Bedford, one of which is 14 inches round. The tree from which it was taken is supposed to contain 20 bushels of the same species, which average from 11 to 12 inches each. The tree has borne fruit for about ten years, is 12 or 15 feet in height, and extends nearly 75 feet. So heavily laden are its branches, that many of them rest upon the ground.

Mr. Aaron Hewitt, of Utica, N. Y. has a pig a little over a year old, which girts seven feet, and is near eight feet long. It is intended to make him weigh 1000lbs. or more, Feb. 22, when he is to be slaughtered.

Two beautiful crook necked squashes grew on one vine, this season, on the farm of Mr. W. Mercer, Lincoln, one of which weighed 47lbs. the other 33.—The smallest girted 20 inches round the neck, and the largest, which straigtened out would have been nearly five feet long, girted 19 round the neck.

Five Squashes were raised in Dunstable, N. H. from three seeds: they weighed 357 lbs. and the largest of them weighed 125 lbs. *Boston Patriot.*

IMPRISONMENT OF DEBTORS.—The framers and upholders of the present system seem to forget that debtors as well as creditors have their rights: they seem, in fact, not to rank debtors among men. Misfortune, in the creed of such men, is crime, or rather there is no crime but poverty. Now, it fortunately happens, that a large body of men are disposed to receive these principles with some grains of allowance. We trust there are more revolutions at hand than in Europe, and more abuses to be speedily reinforced than exist in monarchies. It is as bad to live under the operation of an oppressive law, as under the will of a tyrannical King: the only difference is, that, under the law, what the citizen is to suffer is certain, but what the subject must endure under the despot is uncertain. The advantage is, perhaps, on the side of the unknown, for it includes that spice of life as well as solace of misfortune—variety.

To the friends of amendment, in these laws, and we may say friends of humanity, it is but right to intimate that there is a tide, an ebb and flow, to public opinion. All parties seem now disposed to remove these heavy penalties to industry and misfortune. The general feeling has come, partly from the late pressure of the times, that has brought the operation of these laws into every family—but it has also come from the efforts of individual philantrophists, and of the Press. If the present favorable disposition is permitted to pass away, it will not be easy to excite it again. Let the friends of reform remember this;—let them make known their determination on all occasions, and support it when they vote for officers, and these laws will no longer disgrace and oppress us.—But a feeble attempt, that fails, will do more injury than good, as an unsuccessful revolution fortifies tyranny. —*Boston Palladium.*

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 14.

Arrival of the new Governor-General.—His Majesty's yacht *Herald*, Commander Maxwell, 1st Sept. from Cowes, arrived early yesterday morning. His Excellency Lord Aylmer landed from the ship with Lady Aylmer, at eleven o'clock. They were received on the King's Wharf, by Sir James Kempt, who had gone down in an open landau and four, with a numerous staff, and a guard of honour of the 15th foot. Lady Aylmer got into the carriage with Sir James, and Lord Aylmer rode up at the head of the staff. Both Lord and Lady Aylmer were in excellent health. The Herald fired a salute, manned her yards, and cheered His Excellency on his leaving the Yacht; a salute was fired from the citadel on his stepping on the wharf, which was again answered by the ship. Lord Aylmer's suite was composed of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Glegg, half pay, unattached, Military Secretary; Capt. M'Kinnon, Grenadier Guards, and Captain Airy, 34th foot, as Aides-de-Camp.

It is understood that Sir James Kempt will sail in His Majesty's Yacht *Herald*, about Wednesday next.

OCTOBER 18.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency Sir James Kempt, at the Castle of St. Lewis, on Saturday last, at two o'clock:

To His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Citizens of Quebec and its environs, most respectfully beg leave to address your Excellency, on the occasion of your approaching departure from this Province.

It is with sincere gratitude that we acknowledge the many and important benefits which the Province has derived from your administration of its government.

Internal peace is one of the greatest blessings which can be enjoyed by a free people; it has been restored to us under your Excellency's administration; and its influence has been felt in the amelioration and extension of agriculture, in the progress of trade and public improvements, and in the undivided attention of the people to the pursuits of industry.

Useful laws have been passed; several abuses have ceased, or are in the course of removal. The whole population has been facilitated in the means of making their wants and wishes known and respected through their representatives, and education, freed from exclusive pretensions, has been promoted and encouraged.

In the laws sanctioned by your Excellency, and in your recommendations to the Legislature, we have evidence of a liberal and enlightened policy, suited to a free and loyal people. In your Excellency's unremitting and laborious attention to your public duties, in the manner in which they have been discharged, we have an additional instance of the practicability and advantage of that impartial, conciliatory and constitutional government, which we are assured it is His Majesty's desire that his subjects in the Colonies should invariably enjoy.

Your Excellency's departure, under these circumstances, could not be otherwise than a subject of deep regret. It is peculiarly so, at this moment, when we had strong reasons to hope your Excellency's experience in the colony and your continued exertions, would shortly have contributed to the entire removal of the remaining causes which produced the unfortunate dissensions which so long prevailed, and further secured the peace and prosperity of the Province.

It is our earnest prayer that your Excellency's labours in favour of His Majesty's subjects in this Colony, and for the security of his government in this distant part of his dominions, may be every where fully understood and appreciated, and that a life spent in the service of your King and Country, may be long preserved in health, happiness, and merited honours.

[Signed by between two and three thousand persons of all classes.

Quebec, 1st October, 1830.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:

Gentlemen,—I cannot but feel gratified with this Address.—The happiness and welfare of His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada, have been the great objects of my solicitude from the day that I assumed the Government of this Province; and having pursued that course of public conduct which appeared to my judgment the best calculated to promote its peace and prosperity, it affords me very great satisfaction to learn, that the citizens of Quebec and its environs, who have been pleased to address me on the present occasion, entertain so favorable an opinion of the manner in which my public duties have been discharged;—They will believe that I place a high value on this expression of their approbation, and that I sensibly feel the kind terms in which it is conveyed to me.