

ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 26. We understand, from good authority, that an extraordinary ambassador is going from this country to Lisbon, to negotiate for the settlement of the differences between Don Miguel and his brother Don Pedro.

Respecting the unsettled state of Greece, a letter from Navarin of the 1st April, affords the following interesting information:—We have often heard of the repugnance of Capo d'Istria to accept the services of Col. Fabvier; it is now certain that that brave French officer has not been able to get his co-operation even in the regular organization of the troops.

REPRODUCTION IN THE ARMY.—There is a report in the military circles that the following reductions will take place in the course of the year:—The three Regiments of Horse Guards—the 1st Dragoon Guards, and the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry in India, to be reduced to six troops, each of fifty men.

A Mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday. An extract from the St. Petersburg Gazette states that the Turkish army has sustained a complete defeat in the neighbourhood of Akhalkik. A Turkish Army of 20,000 men was besieging the fortress.

The Angburgh Gazette speaks of a misunderstanding between Admiral Heydon and Admiral Malcolm respecting the Egyptian vessels captured by the Russian fleet. We learn that sixty-seven ships bound for France are in the Baltic taking in lading, and will bring in in April and May about 30,000,000 lbs. of wheat.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 18th April contains very long and most afflicting accounts from Danzig of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. of the damage done on that tract of land called the Werder, and the city of Danzig itself, by the breaking of the dikes of the Vistula.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, April 28.—The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and Lord Darnley, being Roman Catholics, took the new oath and their seats as Peers of the realm.

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CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, WE UNDERSTAND, AT THE SPECIAL INVITATION OF MINISTERS.—Globe.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday, M. L'epelletier d'Autney brought forward his report of the supplementary expenses for the year 1828. Among the principal items were 5,568,000 francs for the extraordinary expenses incurred by the occupation of Spain, and 6,101,000 francs for the expedition to the Morea.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On our admission to the gallery at four o'clock, the Speaker was in the Chair, and he him the oath prescribed to be taken by Roman Catholic Members, in the Bill lately passed.

Since I sent my letter of this morning, I am sorry to say that there has been a strong muster of the mob of St. George's Road and New Cross—and they have been busy in entering the provision shops, and helping themselves to all they contained, not forgetting the salt all the money they could find, and also stopping the Yorkshire coaches as they came into town.

On Friday a list of the unemployed in Paisley was taken by order of the Provost and Magistrates. According to the returns, it appears that the pauper population of that town is 1,112 heads of families, and 1,099 boys and girls, wholly destitute of work.—Caledonian Mercury.

East India Monopoly.—A meeting was held at Glasgow on the 21st April, in consequence of the proposal in the preceding Parliament, to renew the charter of the East India Company, at which an association of nearly forty gentlemen was formed to promote the object.

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SPIRIT OF THE WEEKLY JOURNALS.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, April 19. It is understood that the great Whig lords, the leading aristocrats, and landholders, intend to set an example of residence on their Irish estates, and by such means to apply themselves to the cure of the great evil of Ireland—the absence of the nobility in the country.

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to the revenue. No duty is attachable to Irish grown tobacco; but there are great doubts as to its legality of sale, and, therefore, it is conveyed under covered permits. The growth is absolutely interdicted in England. Now, that the prohibitory laws to protect Virginia are, not merely no longer necessary, but objections to a Foreign country, are a libel on this, it becomes of immense importance to institute inquiry, whether all the tobacco used in Great Britain may not be obtained in Ireland, without giving a preference to our rivals in the United States of America? We have before said, that the growth in Ireland, last year, as to revenue, to the value 140,000, and we are informed, that so profitable is its cultivation, that in a very short period, a quantity to the extent of 700,000, revenue (or rather sacrifice of revenue) will be raised in one year.

It is confidently anticipated, that a concession of the Catholic claims will greatly increase the value of land in that country, but how much would such value be accelerated, if an openly encouraged cultivation of tobacco were adopted, at a duty proportioned to the cost of cultivation and the due protection of the revenue? Ireland is peculiarly well calculated for its production in a very great proportion of the soil being alluvial.—Liverpool Chronicle.

COMMUNICATIONS. [FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.] MESSRS. EDITORS.—Presuming that you have no objections to admit into your columns, a Tea party against Theatrical Amusements, I have taken the liberty of sending the following extracts:—

"Whoever has repeated his sins, with a repentance not to be repeated, will extend to a privilege of abstaining from all unnecessary contributions to the Society, the PRACTICE, and the AMUSEMENTS of the World. THE TREE CHRISTIAN WILL NOT BE SEEN EITHER AT THE THEATRE, OR ON THE RACE COURSE. And those who are witness against these SINFUL AMUSEMENTS, has given ground to many of you, yet I must discharge my duty, by again repeating it; and I am confident I shall be the least repented of, the nearer I approach to the 'burning furnace' of a traveller returns."—Rev. John Noble Colman's Sermons.

"The wisest of the Heathen, Plato and Zeno, Seneca and Tacitus, strongly condemned the Stage. A Player was ever an infamous character at Rome, and was looked on as incapable of filling any of the offices of State. The Lacedaemonians would not tolerate a Theatre in the republic of Sparta. Archbishop Tillotson denounces the Theatre as a mighty reproach to Britain, and not fit to be tolerated in a civilized man. Erasmus writes, 'I have seen a play, the school and nursery of vice and lewdness. The judgment of the primitive church will justify Christians of the present day calling races and theatres SINFUL AMUSEMENTS.'—Colman.

"A Christian, renouncing the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and yet frequenting the play house, was with the Christians of the first three centuries, a solecism. The effusion of the Holy Spirit, which dwelt in the least endeavored by the scenes, which were dramatic art, and the profession of Christianity, were held to be absolutely inconsistent with each other."—Miller's Church History.

"We, Christians, are forbidden to do with the pleasures of the world, the lewdness of the play house, &c.—Tertullian.

"RENOUCE THE WORLD, the preacher cries, We go—a multitude replies. But we as innocent regards, we are not to be taken for cards; Another can, what'er you say; Perceive no mischief in a play; Some love a concert, or a race, And some shooting and a cock and followed, Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallowed. Each thinks his neighbour makes too free; Yet like a slice as well as he."—Cooper.

I know not what weight the testimony of such men may have upon the thoughtless and credulous part of the community, but I cannot but consider the sober, considerate, and inquiring. I might have multiplied such testimonies, for indeed the mind of the religious world has long been made up of the subject of Theatrical Amusements, and in their most respectable form, but conducted as they are in this place, they are an outrage on the feelings of the more moralist.—The arguments, specious but not solid, is often repeated that if a person goes to a play, he is not under the influence of any established principles, he will receive no harm. But is not this an admission that there is some danger to be guarded against, and to use the words of a writer, whose communication is in one of our papers (the Courier) when his country was agitated by these vices; "I shall admit, for the sake of argument, that you can attend the Theatre without prejudice to yourself. You are a young man, possessing such perfect self-command, that your virtue is not in the least endangered by the scenes, which you attend; but, have you no brother who accompanies you and whose imagination may be inflamed, though yours is not? Or you are a husband and a father, and to yourself the Play-house is safe; but have you no son, who is emboldened by your example to frequent the same place? Or you are a mother; but have you no daughter, who, by means of the Theatre, is initiated into that kind of knowledge which is the labour of a prudent parent to exclude from the mind, who thus learns to familiarize herself with the profane oath, and to guess the meaning of the licentious equivocate? Or, supposing even that you have no offspring of your own, are you so utterly insignificant, that your example has no general influence?"—Your's, &c.

[FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.] MESSRS. EDITORS.—You have, and in my opinion, very wisely, abstained from taking a part in the discussion now carrying on with regard to the Theatre, as fully borne out in a communication received from him at Head-Quarters in reference to the Boundary Line Question, has had the round of the American papers, and in some instances has called forth remarks of a vituperative nature. We shall not retaliate, but simply observe, that whatever objection may be made to our mode of expression, our endeavour was to utter in as delicate terms as possible, the spirit and tenor of the official document referred to, without going beyond the limits to which we were coupled by our senses of seeing and hearing, in which, having never yet deceived us, we think ourselves warranted to place the fullest reliance. Of course the document is not in our possession, but we know where it is, and *Litæra scripta manent*. Whenever our statement is called in question upon any legitimate authority, or upon any thing like good and substantial grounds, we shall then think it necessary to show our credentials, but not till then. To what miserable shifts must our Western neighbours be driven, in order to get rid of an expression of sentiments and feelings with which they cannot sympathize, when they are led to quibble about the words "by order of the President"? We have no objection to substitute the term *desire or request*, if that will mend the matter and heal the breach. And wherein consists the impropriety on the part of the President of the United States, in "characterising in high terms of commendation the conduct of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and the whole proceedings of our Provincial Government in the case of the disputed territory," even when the great question as to the permanent right of possession is at issue between the two Countries? Is America the land of *liberty*, and yet is its legitimate Head denied the liberty of thinking for himself, and of making known his thoughts to a brother Ruler? Has he not the liberty of declaring that the Government of New-Branswick has done right in exercising jurisdiction

of the Roman owed their origin to vagabonds; Britain to savages and wild men; and Botany Bay to thieves. Future heralds will be puzzled to determine which of the 'barbarians' are entitled to the most dignified coat of arms.

On the 3d. D. Latouché entering the room, Mr. Shiel spoke in the warmest terms of eulogy of the conduct of the Protestants friends of civil and religious liberty, and said that as it could be no superfluous to contribute that which has contributed more than any thing else to give stability to the greatest empire in the world, to Him in whose hands "the hearts of kings are placed," the most becoming rejoicings and thanksgivings would be those which were offered up in the temples of religion. Many other distinguished individuals addressed the meeting, which was closed after having adopted resolutions, consonant with its object.—N. York Statesman.

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