

West Indies, on the coast of Mexico, and of South America. Little or no abatement seems to have taken place in the difficulties under which the money market has been for some time labouring in Great Britain, and the large importation of grain from the continent, which the deficiency of the crops will render necessary, is likely to continue and extend these difficulties.

**EUROPEAN STATES.**—Serious disturbances have occurred in various parts of France and in Belgium, in consequence apparently, of the high price of bread, occasioned by the extensive exportation of grain. In Paris attempts against the life of Louis Philippe are still apprehended, and every precaution used to prevent them. It is said that he is planning a marriage between one of his sons and the young Queen of Spain—at all events he seems more in earnest than formerly in bringing about a settlement of the affairs of that distracted country. Don Carlos having been deserted both by his generals and troops, has taken refuge in France, where a strict surveillance is exercised over him and all his motions by the Government; and for the present the civil war in Spain has ceased. But without prompt, wise and decided interposition on the part of Great Britain and France, there is every reason to apprehend the renewal of intestine warfare. The weakness of the supreme government—the unprincipled character of the party leaders—and the pertinacity with which the several provinces, or rather ancient kingdoms, of which Spain is made up, cling to their original independent rights and privileges, will render the adjustment of their affairs a matter of extreme difficulty.—The oppressions of the Russian rule in Poland are still described as unmitigated.—The appointment by the government of the rationalist or infidel Professor Strauss to the chair of divinity at Zurich, roused the people to insurrection, and the removal of the obnoxious rulers was the result.—It is reported that old King William of Holland is about to marry a Roman Catholic lady, who was previously in attendance on his late queen. To this marriage his Protestant subjects seem to be strongly opposed.

**THE EAST.**—Little apparent progress has yet been made in the settlement of Turkish affairs. France is suspected of being less hearty than heretofore in maintaining the integrity of that Empire, and Mehemet Ali seems to have a powerful party at Constantinople, who think that he alone can save the Ottoman power from extinction. It would appear that the situation if the Anglo Indian army, is becoming somewhat critical, through the hostility of various native Princes, and the death of our Ally Ranjut Singh, whose quota of troops withdrew immediately after that event. Persia has also renewed her attack on Herat. The China trade is said to be at an end for the present, the British agent has withdrawn, and the merchants have appealed to the British Government for protection and support.

**UNITED STATES.**—Another of the Navy Island worthies, General Van Rensselaer, has been convicted of a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, and committed to jail for six months, we can find nothing but this to record re-

specting border troubles. The Florida Indians are still occupying the attention of the American Government and Army, and in the west some serious disturbances have occurred respecting the boundary of Iowa. Mobile has been almost destroyed by fire, and throughout the southern States disease has prevailed with more than usual malignancy, during the past summer and autumn. The following remarks from an American paper contain, it is to be feared too much truth:—

“It is a little remarkable, and worthy of notice, that by some singular good fortune, the British cruisers succeed quite frequently in capturing slavers, while our national vessels can never come across one. The fact, however, is of no great importance, for if an American cruiser should bring a slave into one of our ports, nothing would be done with the pirates. H. B. M. brig of war Buzzard, lately brought two into New York. They were American vessels, manned, we believe, by Americans, had American papers, and were *flited out at Havana*, yet we learn they are to sail in a few days for Jamaica, the government of the United States, having declined or neglected to assume or exercise any jurisdiction over them. Nothing probably will be done by our authorities with the *Cathartes*, brought in last Sunday. If the British government wishes to suppress the slave trade, let its cruisers be ordered to take every slaver into Sierra Leone, and there hang the crew instead of sending them to this country. Our government most assuredly will not interfere with the private speculations of its Consul at Havana, so long as he continues to furnish arguments in favor of the sub-Treasury.”

The state of internal improvements in Illinois is thus described by the same paper—“They have commenced one thousand four hundred miles of railroad, and undertaken to construct canals, that will cost many millions of dollars, and completed nothing, and now find the credit of the State too poor to borrow money.”

**MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.**—The intelligence from the capital of Mexico is contradictory, but on the whole rather unfavorable as regards the prospect of tranquility and prosperity. True, the federal party seems to have been entirely broken up, the finishing blow having been given by the defeat of General Lemus, in the neighborhood of Monterey. Lemus himself had fled in the direction of Texas.

But letters from the capital represent the republic as almost in the last stage of decline and suffering. For example, this, dated August 17.

“This country is ruined; the influence of the clergy is once more in the ascendant; popular superstition goes so far as to ascribe to that body the performance of miracles. The administration of justice becomes every day more corrupt and vicious. While this state of things lasts, foreign commerce must continue paralyzed, if not annihilated. There are among us some sensible persons, who feel the evils which oppress their country, but lack the courage and union necessary to get rid of them. They tolerate with apathy the present imbecile administration, which, it is true, does no harm, if to maintain the country in its present retrograde position be not considered a crime.”

Another account says that the administration of Bustamante was daily increasing in popularity.—It adds the following: