

ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 21. A French paper, received this morning, states that despatches have been sent to General Goulet, the French Ambassador, ordering his return to Constantinople. This is probably a act in concert with Mr. Gordon, our Ambassador extraordinary, for it is evident that prompt measures must now be adopted to bring the affairs of the East to a final settlement.

Accounts from the banks of the Danube, dated the 11th inst., state that a grand council of war was convened at Vienna, where all the general-in-chief commanding troops in the provinces were assembled, but the object of the Council was not known. It had probably some reference to the resumption of the war by the Russians.

One of the private letters from Lisbon received yesterday has the following paragraph: "We understand that orders have been transmitted to Oporto for the execution of 25 persons."

Lord Bessford is about to proceed to Lisbon, charged with high diplomatic powers.

The Eastern question is a subject which has been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons. The Eastern question is a subject which has been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons.

The scarcity of corn begins to be felt in a deplorable manner in several provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The blockade of the Dardanelles produces the fatal effects which the enemy expected, particularly in Macedonia; and the appearance of some Russian vessels off the Gulf of Thessalonica, which captures all vessels with provisions, adds to the distress of all those countries, which is further increased by the various spirit of the jobbers, who take advantage of it.

CITY TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The attention of the Brokers and Jobbers on the Royal Exchange has been ever more limited to-day than yesterday, and scarcely any movement in private bargains has been hitherto transacted. Consols are nearly nominal at 87 1/2, and have continued to the whole of the morning.

A deputation of West India planters and merchants waited upon Ministers last evening, respecting the reduction in the import duty on sugar and rum; they were told there would be no alteration this year; the fear respecting the effect upon the revenue was given as the reason why Ministers refuse to entertain the question.

THE DUKY OF WELLINGTON.—Although his Grace was so unwell on Tuesday week as to render it prudent in his surgeon, Dr. Hume, to bleed him, yet he could not be prevailed upon to postpone his visit to Windsor the day after. His public appearance and his loss of flesh sufficiently mark the agitation and fatigue his mind has lately undergone. He has left town for Strathfield, and from thence will cross the country, to enjoy the exhilarating society of some friends now in Northamptonshire.

WE are glad to find that there is not the slightest truth in the report of the destruction of Cadix by an earthquake. Direct accounts from Cadix and Gibraltar state that this morning received four days later than the period at which the French papers stated the catastrophe took place; the shocks on the east coast of Spain continued frequent and alarming, but they had not been felt either at Gibraltar or Cadix. There had been a severe gale in the Gut, respecting the day after. His public appearance and his loss of flesh sufficiently mark the agitation and fatigue his mind has lately undergone.

SUMMARY.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—It is fifty years since the Catholic question was first agitated in the English House of Commons. It was brought forward by the late Mr. Fox, on the 15th of March, 1775, and was supported by a large majority on the 15th of March, 1789, being precisely half a century.

WE understand, from good authority, that an extraordinary ambassador is going from Constantinople to Lisbon, to negotiate the settlement of the differences between Don Miguel and his brother, Don Pedro. It is said, that Prussia, at the requisition of France, has disclaimed the intention which had been attributed to her of joining Russia in the war which that power is waging against Turkey.

THE KING ON HIS VISIT TO THE CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL, expressed to Lord Wellington his satisfaction at the franchise with which he had carried it through Parliament. The popularity of this minister is said to be almost unprecedented in Great Britain. He is the favorite of all parties, all classes and all parts of the kingdom.

IN a debate on the Silk trade, Mr. Blackiston defended the free trade system, the object of which is to remove every restriction of our commerce that tends to cramp the energies of individual enterprise. He admitted that much distress was felt, but contended that this was not owing to free trade but to overtrading. In 1827, the exports from this country amounted to £40,323,000; in the year ending the 31st of January, 1828, they amounted to £51,000,000; and for the year ending the 31st of January, 1829, the amount was £59,000,000—showing an increase of 12,000,000 since 1827, and of £1,000,000 over exports of last year. The amount of tonnage of British Shipping in the year ending the 31st of January, 1828, was 27,700,000; the amount for the year ending the 31st of January, 1829, was 31,000,000; showing an increase of one eighth in one year; while the tonnage of foreign vessels in England, which had decreased from 700,000 to 600,000 tons in the same period. Was not this statement decisive on this point? The present free trade system not only tends to allay irritation and preserve peace to the colonies, but to prevent war with other nations.

A report has obtained a good deal of currency in London, that England intends to oppose some decisive measure to the ambitious designs of Russia. That she will make great efforts to bring about a peace between the belligerents, seems to be pretty generally admitted. The London Courier of the 15th of April says:—"The appointment of so able a man as Mr. Robert Gordon to be our Minister to the Sublime Porte, affords the means of availing ourselves of any opportunity for offering our mediation to restore peace—while the talents of Lord Heytesbury will be available for the same beneficial purpose at the Court of the Emperor of Russia—and in this pacific policy we know that we shall be ably and entirely seconded by France, and we have no doubt, by Austria also."

altar, he admitted the Cardinals to his slipper and his hand. The immense interior of that cathedral was crowded with all the rank and fashion of Rome. The King of Saxony and the Archduke of Russia were among the spectators of the ceremonies. It is stated as a fact, which may be of some importance at the present crisis, that Count Fouché, the representative of the Emperor Don Pedro, and of his daughter the young Queen of Portugal, had been received at a private audience by his Holiness; while the prince pretending to be the Ambassador of the King of Portugal was refused admission into the presence of his Holiness. Out of 50 votes he obtained 48.

NAVY.—The United Service Journal enumerates 25 vessels of the Navy of Great Britain lost at sea since the accession of the present monarch to the throne in 1820. The two largest were the Diamond and the Cambrian, each of 45 guns. This calculation was made about three months since. Other losses have been since ascertained.

THE KING.—On Saturday afternoon His Majesty left Windsor Castle in his pony phaeton, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland and a select party, for the residence in the Great Park. His Majesty regularly dines with his visitors and wife. His Majesty leaves the Castle for the metropolis on Monday next, the 27th instant, and where, it is expected, that he will remain for about six weeks. At the expiration of this period, his Majesty will return to Windsor, and take up his residence in the Royal Lodge for the season. His Majesty, we are happy to say, enjoys remarkably good health.

It is stated in the City that the Ambassador who is going to Lisbon is known to be respected by both Don Pedro and the Usurper, and that as the latter promises to marry his niece within a period of four years, matters may be satisfactorily arranged. According to this statement the attraction of Don Miguel are to be set down as the more favorable ones locally. Mr. Young, an English officer, who will be remembered, suffered considerable persecution from the Miguelite faction, has employed himself, since his return from Portugal, in constructing an exact model of the celebrated priory of Lisbon, at Coimbra, which he is now about to submit to public inspection. The model is on the scale of half an inch to a foot, from actual measurement, and is most ingeniously put together, affording a complete view of the various buildings, and the language and long residence in Italy for the purpose of inflicting the most excruciating tortures of suffering humanity. The artist, who was one of the first that entered the building when it was signed by the populace in 1820, enjoys it.

MR. O'CONNELL.—A contemporary asserts, that there is a loop-hole in the Catholic Relief Bill, through which Mr. O'Connell can get into the House of Commons, without the trouble of a new election. By the act, however, the only persons exempted from taking the oath of supremacy, are such members as shall have been returned after the passing of this act. This point has been noticed in the Commons by Mr. Peel, and in the Lords by Lord Tenterden and the Lord Chancellors. Lord Tenterden said, Mr. O'Connell could sit, but he could not vote. The Duke of Wellington was decidedly of opinion he could not. The question of eligibility will be tried by Mr. O'Connell immediately after the recess; and it is understood that government will oppose his taking his seat.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—In Great Britain there are 45 Catholic churches, and 17,000 Catholics, in addition to the private chapels of the nobility and gentry. In Lancashire, there are 84; in Yorkshire, 47; in Wales, 6; and in Liverpool, 17. There are 45 in London and its vicinity, many of them especially in the West End. The Duke of Wellington, in Ireland there is a chapel in every parish; besides many Chapels of Ease in the principal towns; where chapels have rapidly increased during the last ten years.

THE IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO LIVERPOOL during the past week, has been uncommonly large. Nearly 50 vessels from the United States and Brazil, laden with the staple, have entered the port within the last nine days. The total import of cotton during that period could be valued at 70,000 bags and bales, while the quantity previously received since the commencement of the year, gives a total of 230,000 bags.—The Atlantic Advertiser.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.—On Wednesday evening the House of Lords adjourned to the 29th instant, and on Thursday the House of Commons adjourned to the same day. The Budget will be brought forward immediately after the holidays; and the proposition may be expected to take place at the latter end of May, or early in June. Nearly all the estimates have been already voted. The Duke of Wellington, if not a man of "many words," is a man of business.

CRIME IN LONDON AND IN THE COUNTRY.—Mr. Peel observed, on Wednesday night, that "if they compared the state of crime in the metropolis with that in other parts of the country, in England and Wales at large, the result would be very unfavorable to the former. If, for example, they selected the last year, and calculated the proportion which the number of criminals in London and Middlesex bore to the population, they would find that no less than one person in every 288 had been committed to the gaol during the year 1828. In the same manner, they determined the ratio between the number of persons similarly committed within the same period in England and Wales, the proportion would be found to be one criminal to every 892 of the entire population."

GOVERNMENT HAVE granted wood for the restoration of York Cathedral to the value of £5000. It is said that the new roof of the choir is now actually in progress in London, under the superintendance of Mr. Smirke. A resident of Stockport has succeeded in spinning by machinery a simple of linen yarn to the fineness of 160 lea. The same person is perfecting a system of spinning waste silk on the same principle.

IT may appear incredible to those who have not thought upon the subject, that the lowest calculation, there are at present wandering about this kingdom no less than 12,000 gipsies. Such, however, is the fact, recently established upon the most respectable authority.

AT the anniversary of the Highland School Society held last week, Lord Viscount Goderich stated that during his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, it had fallen to his lot to propose the sum of £50,000 annually for the building of a new Hospital for the poor in Scotland, and nothing afforded him greater happiness than his success on that occasion.

Ten thousand troops, it is said, are immediately to be withdrawn from Ireland, to proceed to the Ionian Islands. This proposition is intended to check the proceedings of our excellent friends, the Russians, in the Mediterranean. A second division of 15,000, it is said, is to follow shortly.—John Bull.

Sir Humphrey Davy had had a paralytic stroke, and was in a very dangerous state, but at the last accounts was still living.

It may be expected that Parliament will be prorogued at the end of May or the beginning of June.

Since April came in we have had rain enough almost to atone for the drought of the last preceding months; but the warm weather is very tardy in making its approach, and the hedges seem afraid to burst into leaf. A later spring has seldom been known, but our consolation is that it is likely on that very account to be the warm weather shall arrive, the earth will speedily be clothed with verdure and beauty.—Liv. Times.

In the sister island, we rejoice to perceive, a universal feeling of gratitude is expressed by the Catholics of the Roman Catholic Church, dissolving themselves, and may indeed be said no longer to have an existence in Ireland. In this country, where we had been told that Catholic Emancipation would produce a revolution, the sound of discord seems to have been hushed, and the place in Ireland, and those whose fears are not wholly allayed feel that, the measure being passed, the true interests of the country can only be promoted by a peaceful acquiescence in the new order of things.

THE IRISH BILL OF RIGHTS.—The Relief Bill, which received the Royal Assent on Monday, enacts, "That this Act shall commence and take effect at the expiration of ten days from and after the passing thereof." It accordingly becomes an operative law on Thursday next, immediately after the Easter recess all the English Catholic Peers may take their seats in the House of Lords. They are eight in number, viz.:—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord De Clifford, Lord Arundell, Lord Down, Lord St. John, Lord St. Albans, and Lord St. Leonards. The Irish Catholic Peers can only sit in the House of Lords as Representatives Peers; but as foregoing certain privileges, they may, like Protestant Irish Peers, sit in the House of Commons, and be elected to sit in the Commons House for any county, city, or borough in Ireland.

THE CATHOLICS IN IRELAND, to their honour, are carrying out their great work, and their changed circumstances. It was proposed that they should illuminate their homes on the Relief Bill receiving the Royal Assent; but at a public meeting in Dublin, held on Tuesday, the proposal was unanimously rejected. The lecturer with rare and eloquent address, though he regretted the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholder, it was a small sacrifice compared with the liberty of which it was the price; and he likened it to the blow on the cheek which a Roman master gave to his freedman, when in the very act of imparting to him his freedom.

IT has been determined by the Liverpool Committee on the East India and China Trade to send a deputation to London, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the views of the Ministers on the subject of the East India trade, and also of assisting to form a central association in London, to co-operate with the associations for the relief of the East India Company's exclusive privileges, which have been increased in the different trade years, of which fourteen are first-class, and five second-class.

WE are glad to hear that a regulation is about to be stopped by the Duke of Wellington, which must give very great satisfaction. All pensioners and half-pay officers residing on the Continent will be required to return and spend their money in England. A non-compliance with the order will subject them to the penalty of 2 per cent on their respective incomes.—Morning Chronicle.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.—At the close of Mr. Buckingham's first Metropolitan Course of Lectures, which were delivered at the City of London, on the subject of the rights of the poor, a public meeting was proposed by J. T. Rut, Esq. of Clifton, seconded by John Wilks, Esq. of Finbury-square, and carried by acclamation.—Resolved, That this meeting cannot separate without respectfully presenting to Mr. Buckingham a testimonial of acknowledgments for the valuable information so agreeably communicated in his lectures on the important and interesting objects of inquiry connected with the Eastern World; and for the patriotic zeal with which he has explained and enforced a system of wide and equitable national policy, under the extending operation of which, an intercourse with that too long neglected portion of the globe would eminently conduce to the advancement of the moral, political, and commercial interests of the British Empire.

ADMIRAL SIR SIDNEY SMITH, the hero of St. Jean d'Acre, was a regular attendant at Mr. Buckingham's lectures both in the London Tavern and Freemasons' Hall, and was so much gratified by them as to present on the legal rights of the Christians to their sanctuaries in the Holy Land, with these words written on the title-page:—"To Mr. Buckingham, in acknowledgement of the valuable information so agreeably communicated in his lectures on the important and interesting objects of inquiry connected with the Eastern World; and for the patriotic zeal with which he has explained and enforced a system of wide and equitable national policy, under the extending operation of which, an intercourse with that too long neglected portion of the globe would eminently conduce to the advancement of the moral, political, and commercial interests of the British Empire."

TRADE WITH CHINA, &c.—A public meeting was held at Bristol on Tuesday last, the Mayor, J. Cave, Esq. in the chair, at which a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of the opinion of the meeting on the advantage of a free trade with the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and petitioning both Houses of Parliament were agreed to resist the renewal of the exclusive privileges of the East India Company in favour of such trade.—Similar petitions have also been agreed to at Birmingham.—A Committee was appointed at Bristol to take all necessary measures for carrying the objects of the meeting into effect, to correspond with other towns, and to appoint a deputation to visit London.

A meeting of Noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland took place on Thursday, at the Union Hotel, Cockspur street, his Grace the Duke of Leinster in the chair, for the purpose of meeting to take the necessary steps for erecting a statue in Dublin to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, to commemorate his late measure of relief to the Roman Catholics in Ireland. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Downshire, and several other Peers and Commissioners were present, as well as Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Plesie Mahony undertook all the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the intentions of the meeting.

CARE WEAT.—The successful growth of wheat in some of our colonies has been manifested during the late scarcity in a very remarkable manner. An arrival of it, for example, from the Cape of Good Hope, has just taken place, which is of so fine a quality that 300 quarters were sold on the Corn Exchange on Monday at 90s. being 10s. higher than the market price of the best English wheat. Several thousand quarters were shipped for England in January last, and more were to follow.

SUCCESSFUL EXTRAORDINARY.—The corpse of the Earl of Bridgewater passed through Canterbury on Sunday. On its arrival at Sittingbourne, a carpenter had a large quantity of jewellery, watches, and rings, for which the undertaker had forgotten to pay the duty at the Dover Custom-house.—Kent Herald.

THE NAVAL OFFICER.—This work is from the pen of an eminent Naval Officer; it delineates most forcibly the ever-varying scenes, incidents, and personal adventures peculiar to the life of a sailor, and abounds in characteristic sketches, elucidating the feelings, habits, and eccentricities of the British Tar; it also describes many of the leading naval events and occurrences of the late war. Of its merits, the *Atlas* remarks:—"This is the most remarkable composition that has yet issued from the press. We recommend it to all lovers of the sea who live at home at ease; and need scarcely say that no man-of-war's-man should remain an hour without it."

A letter from Inverness says, the populace have destroyed the Roman Catholic Chapel in that town. The reason was never ascertained, as it is this year in the neighbourhood of Dublin and Ireland generally. The Bank of the Messrs. Finlay, of Dublin, has ceased to exist. The principal partner has withdrawn himself, and this once high and commanding establishment is now no more.

DUBLIN.—The sumptuous entertainments at the Castle are quite amazing to our insular senses. The Duke of Northumberland's dinner parties consist generally of fifty persons. A servant stands behind each chair, in addition to the single waiter attending to the table. The kindness and affability of the Noble Host and his excellent Consort have won all hearts. CATHOLIC RELIEF.—In Ireland, we have had a Revolution, too. But it has not cost a single life. It has not cost a single tear. It has not cost a single vote to the minister to the king. It is a Revolution, we deny it not. It is a glorious revolution. It gives liberty to Ireland. It gives religious peace. It confirms and consolidates the union of the British Islands. It renders the connection indissoluble. THE IRISH BILL OF RIGHTS.—IT IS THE MAGNA CHARTA OF IRELAND. Our struggles—our anxieties—our sacrifices have had the reward—the only reward for which we laboured—the freedom of our country.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

"14th April, 1829. "The full day of freedom." "My dear friend—I cannot allow this day to pass without expressing my congratulations to the honest men of Burgh-quay on the subject of the Relief Bill. It is one of the greatest triumphs recorded in history—a bloodless revolution, more extensive in its operation than almost any political change that could take place—I say political, to contrast it with social changes which might break to pieces the frame of society. This is a grand beginning; and now, if I can get Catholics and Protestants to join, something solid and substantial may be done for all. It is clear that without gross mismanagement it will be impossible to allow misgovernment any longer in Ireland. It will not be my fault unless there shall be a society for the improvement of Ireland, or something else of that description, to watch over the rising liberties of Ireland.—It is stated in the letter from which we extract the above, that Mr. O'Connell reckons with confidence on taking his seat on the 28th."

THE number of Irish Irish stilling shareholders in Dublin, 1828, was 1,850,630. Between the years 1795 and 1828; other classes, 36,000.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—The annual volume, including the navigation accounts, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. We are happy to see, notwithstanding the complaints we hear from time to time of the ruin of the mercantile navy of England, and of the exclusion from our trade of British shipping by foreigners, that British shipping is not only increasing, but that the tonnage of the British and foreign ships entered inwards, in the several ports of the United Kingdom, in the last three years:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Tonnage. 1826: 1,850,630; 1827: 2,056,898; 1828: 2,081,357.

FOREIGN. 1826: 1,737,495; 1827: 1,887,682; 1828: 2,006,397.

THE British shipping has increased as compared with 1826, but the tonnage of foreign ships has not. The British shipping has increased as compared with 1826, but the tonnage of foreign ships has not. The British shipping has increased as compared with 1826, but the tonnage of foreign ships has not.

IT appears from a Parliamentary paper, that the number of persons who have been committed to the gaol in London, Liverpool, 733; Sunderland, 603; Yarmouth, 578; Hull, 573; Whitehaven, 494; Greenock, 372; Aberdeen, 341; Dublin, 278; Cork, 273; Belfast, 255; &c. &c. The tonnage of the vessels is not given.

POLITICAL CARICATURES.—There is no resemblance of the head of Waterloo extant upon paper which presents so accurate a portrait of the man, as is given in the caricatures. Of Mr. Peel, all the portraits and caricatures, are as little like as may be to the original. The engraving from the picture of Sir Thomas Lawrence is a flattering deception. By the way, the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, which is so generally admired, is a caricature of the Duke of Wellington, and is more dignified in his habits than the majority of his mates in the House of Peers. He is, out and out, a fine old Englishman. On his side, "honesty" is not a virtue, but a habit. The Duke of Wellington evinces a partiality towards a certain pedestrian convenience, for which I cannot account in a veteran campaigner. Paul Pry himself, the Cockney dandy, was never so well as the Duke of Wellington. Meet his Grace where you will.—Downing-street or at Westminster, Hyde Park or at Windsor, riding or walking, in carriage or on horseback, the shadow is not more faithful to the substance, than his umbrella to the First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury. I am morally certain that some great state mystery is shrouded in its folds, and shall dive into every club and coffee house in London, until I arrive at its solution. Peel's personal phenomena are not strongly characteristic, and the fugitive expression of his features will always make him a subtle subject for a painter. His appearance does not outstrip the date of his years in the parish register. He is above the middle height, something stop-shouldered, and of proportion indifferently handsome. His hair is of an rusty red, his dress careless and quiet like, with an air of idiosyncrasy about his chapman, which is pleased to wear in a depressed fashion, a la puritan. The Secretary's voice is even and prepossessing, were it not that the oil of humbug glitters overmuch upon the surface. The Duke of Wellington, who rushes to his subject like a Highlander to the charge, leaves, without any effort so do so, a far stronger impression on his auditors. There is a wide difference between the style of the two speakers. Mr. Peel brings forward his sentiments neatly folded in silk paper, while the Duke declares himself in the pop-pom of a corps of skirmishing sharpshooters on the day of battle.—Edinburgh Literary Journal.

THE late Earthquake in Spain.—The following are some additional particulars of the late earthquake in the province of Murcia, capital of the province.—Not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The bridge of Segura, which unites the two parts of the city, has suffered materially. Several houses have been ruined, and a great number of persons perished. Cartagena.—The quarter of Serrata has been ruined. Saint Fulgencia has disappeared. Rojas, La Granja, Cox, San Miguel, Callosa, and several other cities and villages have suffered a great deal of injury. La Mata is a heap of ruins; the earthquake has dried up two salt lakes. Torre-vejo—not a single house is standing, the number of killed and wounded is very great. Oriuela—Some edifices have fallen; the number of deaths here is but seven; the whole population is in the fields. Guardamar is no longer in existence; two windmills only are standing, the village having entirely disappeared. Manilla, and several other villages in the vicinity, have sustained great injury. Rafal—This village has been destroyed; the number killed and wounded is immense. Aix-Guerres—Several houses have tumbled; and a mountain near the town has rolled away, and several individuals have perished.

Benexuzar.—The greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 250. Almoravi—Not a single house or edifice remaining on this foundation. Already 470 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins, besides a large number of wounded. Mineral springs have been removed to the distance of six miles from the place where their sources originally were. The river Segura which flows through the city of Murcia, has changed its course and its mouth. Four great craters are opened at Benexuzar, and emit lava and infectious exhalations. Two other craters, opened at the place where Torreveja was built, pour forth torrents of fluid water. The King has taken measures to succour the victims of this disaster. He has ordered all the revenues of the province of Murcia to be employed in relieving the persons whom this misfortune has reduced to misery. It is said, also, that 80,000 francs, the produce of the sale of oil, have been destined for the same purpose.—French paper.

STATE OF TRADE. STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There have been a large number of London and country buyers in the market this week, and very considerable business has been done. Of course, trade is still by no means in a satisfactory state. Many people continue to complain, no doubt with justice, very much. On the other hand, there are others who assert that the reports of the state of trade, which have lately appeared in most of the papers, are generally far from being true; and that for as much as six weeks past, there has been a large business doing, especially for the country trade. Within that time, some of the London houses have been in the market three or four times. The stocks and goods in the market are generally far from being heavy. With our great facilities of production, however, we do not expect any advance in prices. The calico printers are somewhat busier than they were. Mule yarns are still, but water twist manufacturers in good demand.—Manchester Guardian. [The Manchester Chronicle contains a less favourable representation of the state of trade, and states that the stocks of goods are heavy.]

Nearly 600 weavers are at present employed at out-door labour by the authorities of this city. The struggle to obtain an advance on the rates of weaving is likely to increase the number of out-door labourers. Every unemployed weaver, properly certified from the district to which he belongs, is at once furnished with a hammer. A third station for stone-breaking is about to be opened up. Relief in extreme cases continues to be afforded with great humanity by the authorities.—Glasgow Chronicle.

On Friday last the weavers of Lanark, &c. in the number of 50 and upwards, who receive employment from the Glasgow manufacturers, had a meeting for the purpose of considering their present very depressed state, and to devise some mode of raising the will decreasing wages. The meeting, which was attended by a large number of weavers, resolved to follow the measures of their Glasgow brethren, and a committee was appointed to correspond with them and report.—Scotsman.

Very general complaints are still made respecting trade, both by the manufacturers and the retail dealers of this town. Two or three foreign orders have arrived within the last ten days, but they are only to a comparatively small extent.—Leicester Chronicle.

It affords great gratification to state that the turn out in this town is not likely to prove so protracted as was at first generally apprehended.—Manchester Gas.

It is reported that the Macleod silk weavers have inserted an advertisement in the papers, in which they offer their trade for sale, having these hard times so further use for them.—Ibid.

COMMUNICATION. [FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.] MESSRS. EDITORS.—From a bombast paragraph in last City Gazette, people at a distance who know not the facts of the case but from our public journals, will be apt to conclude that this City is at present in a very sickly state, and may not only be expending their sympathies in vain, but may actually be deterring from coming to transact business with us, from the supposed prevalence of infection. Now I believe it will be allowed by those who have the best means of judging, that there has scarcely ever been so healthy a Spring season in Saint John. The sextons are complaining of dull times. One is reported to have said lately "has not buried a living soul for six weeks." It is certain we have not heard the funeral knell for some time past. The weather has been unfavourable for culture and vegetation, but it has had no injurious influence on the human constitution. MEDICUS.

THE OBSERVER. SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1829.

The Office of the Observer is removed to the Room immediately over the Office of the Marine Insurance Company, in the Brick Building of Davis Hatfield, Esq. west side of the Market-square.

SINCE our last was issued, we have had numerous arrivals from different parts of the Mother Country, as our Marine List will testify. The latest accounts are contained in papers by the James & Henry Cumming, with which we have been politely favoured. London dates are to the 21st ult., and Liverpool to the 23d. They give us no additional information, but from them, as well as from private statements, we have the satisfaction to learn, that the Catholic Emancipation Question was no sooner set at rest in Parliament than perfect quiescence was restored to the country, which continued to prevail so fully and uninterruptedly that the all-absorbing topic had passed away "as a tale that is told," and was thus daily realising the anticipations of its warmest advocates both North and South of the Tweed. We fondly hope that this state of tranquillity will be permanent, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to find all our previous misgivings on the subject vanishing, like the cloud of the morning, before the progressive light of actual experiment. In the London Atlas of the 19th April, we find an authentic copy of the Relief Bill, the Magna Charta, not of King John, but of King GEORGE THE FOURTH. We have had so many shreds and patches of that interesting document, and in some instances contradictory information as to certain of its provisions, that we have a great wish to present it entire to our readers, as it finally passed through the House of Lords, and to preserve it in our columns for future reference, and therefore, if we continue in the same mind, we shall endeavour to find room for it in the first page of our next impression, accompanied with one or two observations.

But if the tranquil state of the Country be a theme of high congratulation, the depressed state of its trade is a subject of deep condolence. Seldom or never has that depression been more general in point of extent, or more formidable in its aspect. We have heard of no violent proceedings among the unemployed operatives in the West of Scotland, but there have been vast multitudes of them congregated both in Glasgow and Paisley, for the purpose of calmly devising measures for mutual relief. In the former place about 20,000 were lately assembled in the public green, and made an earnest appeal to the Magistrates, who could give them little encouragement to hope for immediate relief, but succeeded in getting them to disperse without any serious disturbance. The weavers of Paisley