

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 4.

We observe by the Act 9th George IV. chap. 76, which was passed on the 24th of July, that several alterations have been made in the laws relating to the Customs. Wine is now permitted to be imported in any size packages, and the duties are reduced on bottles to 1/2, and from British possessions to 8d, the dozen; and the duties upon cables, cordage, and sails, in actual use, are wholly repealed.

There will be a general war in Europe before Christmas. England avoids the struggle for the present—but will eventually be dragged in with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her true station, and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and national glory.—Sun of Saturday.

The Russian Admiral commanding the fleet which sailed down Channel, for the Mediterranean, on Wednesday, had positive orders not to touch at any port in England, if he could avoid it. It is said that the Russian Government are dissatisfied with the reception which the former squadron received here, but in what particular it is not known. Every attention was apparently given them, as well as a ready supply of provisions and stores from the Government depots. The unbrag taken is conjectured to have some connexion with the real part of the squadron, through the remonstrance of our Government, which took place on their arrival at Spithead. An apprehension of a similar interference occurring has possibly induced the Russian Government to deter the above force from entering our ports on this occasion.

Whatever may be the troubles of England, to whatever degree she may be embarrassed by her paper-money, however foreign nations may take advantage of her depressed state, whatever may be the convulsions or even revolutions, that she may be plunged into, she will always have dominion over Ireland.—Cobbett's Register.

The Duke of Wellington has directed the Commissioners for lending money for forwarding public works, to appropriate the next sum repaid to them to the Thames Tunnel. It is said the Duke will leave nothing undone in order to complete this great national undertaking.

August 5.—The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, to elect an Archbishop to that See, the same being void by the death of the Most Rev. Father in God Doctor C. Manners Sutton; and his Majesty has also been pleased by his Royal Sign Manual to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor William Howley, now Bishop of London, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said See of Canterbury.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to Spencer Percival, Esq. the Office of Clerk of the Ordinance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Reports from Hamburg state that the Russians suffered a defeat between Schumla and Varna, where they were engaged by the Turks in great force. Another, and we think a more probable version of the same affair, upon similar authority, represents it as a partial action with the Russian advanced guard, as they were proceeding to the attack of Varna.

Accounts received by the Hamburg steam-boat, which arrived yesterday evening, state that the Turks have assembled 30,000 men at Schumla, with a determination to give battle to the Russians.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Brougham has experienced great benefit from his northern journey, and that there is every prospect of his being sufficiently recovered to discharge his professional duties at the circuit. There is not the slightest foundation for the report so confidently circulated, of Ministers having been in treaty with him for the Mastership of the Rolls. If Mr. Brougham spoke lately in parliament than usual, the cause, we are sorry to say, was the state of his health, which was more than he was willing to allow his friends to perceive.—Morning Chronicle.

The 5th Regiment of Fusiliers, 800 strong, quartered at Chatham, received orders very unexpectedly, on Wednesday, to proceed immediately for Ireland by way of Liverpool. They marched on Thursday morning.

Immense speculation is about to be undertaken, at the head of which is said to be M. Lafitte, for the purpose of draining all the marshes in France. There are not fewer than 1800 square miles of Bogs and fens in that country. Government patronises the undertaking, and taxes on the drained lands will be remitted during 25 years.

We are able to announce, and we announce it with more pleasure than we ever made any communication, that his Majesty's government has determined to put in execution the whole strength of the law to put down the Jay and ecclesiastical incendiaries who are now sowing the miserable peasantry of Ireland to rebellion and systematic assassination, and that if the present laws shall not be found strong enough, new laws will be demanded, and no doubt obtained from Parliament, to effect this vital object. It were an insult to his Majesty's ministers to suppose it necessary to deny that any division or hesitation exists among them on this point. None in fact do exist; those who have hitherto supported what is called Catholic Emancipation more nominally concurring in the general determination of the cabinet to put down treason. Nor is there any inconsistency in this, for when, in any pursuit, men employ the atrocious means employed by the Irish incendiaries, all considerations of their real or pretended objects must be postponed till their power is broken, and their guilt punished.—Standard.

August 6.—The Right Hon. Lord Strangford proceeds forthwith to Rio de Janeiro, on a Special Commission. We strongly suspect, however, that the argument of one or two British men of war, would have more effect at that Court than any which his Lordship can make use of.

It is stated in the 'Morning Advertiser' of this day, that the Emperor Don Pedro has made his determination with regard to the maintenance of his authority in the Kingdom of Portugal and its dependencies, and has communicated his intentions not to our Government, but has made a formal demand on the Courts of France and Austria, calling on them to support his rights against the usurpation of his brother Miguel.

It really deserves some consideration when we hear of millions being expended for the military defences of Canada, whether, by such enormous outlays, we may not in the end be rather doing our enemies' work than our own. Suppose the discontent to continue in Canada some time, and that the people should either become independent, or unite herself with the North American States, we shall get very pretty interest for our principal. No one, we suppose, will contend that these military erections, are meant to enable us to keep down the Canadians; experience ought to have taught us that, at such a distance, and situated as Canada is, the attempt would fail; and it is equally borne out by all history, that as Colonies grow powerful, they provide a government for themselves, when they are ripe for self government; the mother country cannot, and ought not to govern them. It is beneficial to neither, and onerous to both, if the Colonies are still to be Colonies, and we hope they will be so; as long as it is our mutual interest they should be so, we do not see how forts and bastions, and the expenditure of three millions in bulwarks for troops, will make the Canadians at all more prosperous and happy. We recom-

mend to the Duke of Wellington to reconsider the matter and save the money. Our trade with America has increased prodigiously since their independence was recognized. We get the commerce and save the loss. Could we not get the Canada to the United States? We might save three millions, and perhaps get five millions more.—Morning Herald.

The Right Hon. Robert Gordon, is to be Ambassador to the Court of Madrid.

The number of private bills passed during the last session, amounted to two hundred and forty-four. In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, Lord Bexley delivered a very interesting and able speech on the subject of the sinking fund. He pointed out with much clearness, the beneficial effects produced by its operation upon the public interests through a long succession of changes; and proved, to a demonstration, the full capability of the country to continue in the course adopted by the immortal Pitt. The noble Lord showed, by official documents, that notwithstanding the mighty efforts made by England during the last war, and the inevitable increase of the national debt, that the clear annual income of the country is at present three times as much as when the war began.

The Duke of Wellington demonstrated, that to the sinking fund alone is to be ascribed the fact, that when other countries were compelled to borrow at an extravagant and almost ruinous rate of interest, we were able to raise sums which have astonished the world, at a rate of interest little more than five per cent. His Grace, who cares little for the mere arithmetic statesman, expresses his determination to follow that system of finance which the son of Chatham conceived and matured; and which has placed this country on the pinnacle of prosperity and glory.

Mr. Huskisson.—The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held a meeting on the 16th instant, George William Wood, Esq. President, in the chair, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—That the thanks of this board be communicated to the Right Hon. William Huskisson, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the enlightened, judicious, and valuable services which, while a Minister of the Crown, he has rendered to the Commerce of the country, services which have had for their object the permanent prosperity of the state, and which it is the sincere and deliberate opinion of this board, will, in their general character and consequences, materially promote the true and lasting welfare of all classes of His Majesty's Subjects.

It is asserted in some of the morning papers, that the bishop of Chester is to succeed the bishop of London, on the promotion of the latter to the see of Canterbury. We believe however that the statement which we gave yesterday will be found to be correct—that the Bishop of Lincoln will be translated to London, and the bishop of Chester to Lincoln.

It has been the policy of the administration of late years, in those cases in which other considerations have not been sacrificed to the desire to please some great borough holding family, to give the highest preferences in the church to men of sound and respectable rather than showy talents—to men of plain, business like, and conciliating habits, rather than to churchmen of energy and zeal, accompanied by the indiscretion which is oft found to go with these good qualities. The bishops of Durham and London, the new archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Winchester, are all plain, moderate, respectable men, who do not give offence, who perform their ordinary duties well, who do not often make themselves heard of, and still less frequently spoken of in anger.

It is commonly understood that the Bishop of London is to be promoted to the see of Canterbury. Dr. Kaye, the Bishop of Lincoln, it is also said, is to succeed the Bishop of London; and the Bishop of Chester, to be translated to Lincoln—a very large diocese, which will afford sufficient room for his lordship's activity.

The Bishop of London, with the Duke of Wellington visited Mr. Peel on Monday. From this circumstance the future Prime Minister, perhaps, be divined. Yet what is the Bishop of London? An amiable and estimable man, we believe, but of no great vigour of constitution or capacity for exertion, if we may judge from his appearance. His translation will only impose an additional burden on the shoulders of the Duke, who will follow a succession of those removes so injurious to the English Church, in which a Bishop never remains long enough in one diocese to become acquainted with his clergy, till he has attained an age when the capacity is wanting to do the duty.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The directors of this undertaking have obtained an act of Parliament to enable them to raise the sum of £300,000 for the completion of their great work.

In Manchester, trade has improved considerably during the week, and there has been not only more business done in manufactured goods, but also a better demand for Yarn.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.

The facts stated by Mr. Huskisson in the House of Commons on Friday week, in his speech on the American Tariff, ought to convince the Americans of the extreme impolicy of adopting a system, which looks like one of commercial hostility against this country. England and the United States, from the extent of the commerce, the variety and excellence of their respective productions, the suitability of those productions for each other's wants, the long-established and mutually beneficial connection existing between them, and the similarity of their institutions and language, are calculated above all other nations for a commercial intercourse of the most friendly, advantageous, and permanent nature. Each is the customer of the other to an immense extent. England is incomparably the best customer to the American; and the American is the largest purchaser from the English manufacturer. If the two nations understood their own interests, they would unquestionably maintain the strictest alliance, and instead of repining at each other's prosperity, or endeavouring to establish an unfriendly rivalry, they would allow industry to take its natural course, certain that the advancement of either in population and riches would tend to the good of both.

To disturb a commerce perhaps more extensive than any two independent nations ever before maintained, by an attempt on the part of one to dispense with the productions of the other, is a most unwise and hazardous measure. It is in the first place confessedly attended with a great sacrifice on the part of the nation making the attempt, for it excludes a cheaper article, (one of the necessities of life) in order to compel the people to buy a dearer. Twenty States of the American Union are obliged to pay a higher price for their clothing, in order to force the manufactures of one or two States. A more serious evil attendant on the change of system, is, that it offends England, and endangers the loss of the best customer of the United States. Commerce being an interchange of advantages, if America will not buy from us, it cannot sell to us. We might indeed for some time purchase with money the agricultural products of the United States, and obtain that money by selling our manufactures to other nations; but this would be so expensive a process, that the intercourse would soon cease, and we should ultimately obtain our raw materials from countries which consented to receive our manufactures. The Congress of the United States is, then, playing a wantonly hazardous game, in abandoning a system which experience has shown to produce great commercial opulence, for one, the first effects of which are burdensome to the people, and which may ultimately lead to the destruction of a great part of their commerce.

Mr. Huskisson intimates that it will be politic for this country to retaliate the injury done us by the new American Tariff, by favouring the productions of other countries above those of the United States; but we conceive the right hon. gentleman has expressed himself

more strongly on this subject than he would have done if he had remained in office, and that he wishes rather to exhibit to the Americans the great power which we possess of resenting their injurious treatment, than to urge the immediate adoption of any measure for that purpose. The principle by which we should wish to see our Government actuated on this, and every similar occasion, is, a calm consideration of the true interests of this country, free from any feeling of resentment. This principle may be considered as an encouragement of the productions of other countries, by the removal of every obstacle which now impedes our reception of them. It may fairly lead to such a discouragement of the produce of the United States, as will form an inducement to Congress to retract its steps, and be a warning to other governments not to annoy our commerce with restrictions. But it will by no means justify our government in any sudden and ill-tempered measure of retaliation, or in imposing such duties on American cotton as would cripple our own manufactures. To lay a heavy duty on American cotton, before we see our way of obtaining a supply of this important article, equally cheap, or nearly as cheap, from other quarters, would tend to raise the price, and of course to diminish the consumption, of our cotton manufactures. We should, therefore, be revenging ourselves at our own expense. We should pierce the American cotton grower through the sides of the English cotton manufacturer. To repair the loss of our commerce with the United States, we should be diminishing our exports to every other part of the world. America, indeed, if she persists in her present policy, will deserve no favour at our hands, and we should be justified in making any change in our commercial relations, which would prevent the necessity of our purchasing from an unfriendly and ungrateful country. We have a right to bestow our favours where they will be reciprocated; we have a right to withdraw them, where our good is repaid with evil. This is our interest as well as our right. But we shall be most anxious to adopt any measure for that purpose, which will rebound to our own inconvenience and loss. It might be decidedly our interest to buy our raw cotton from America, though America refused to supply a single package of English goods to the United States, were it a state of things so unpleasant, that Government would use every exertion to relieve us from it; but yet we ought to submit to it for a time, rather than throw our manufactures out of employment by a sudden, even though a just measure of retaliation.

There is one other consideration not unworthy of attention, and which is more favourable to the adoption of a strong retaliatory course. It may be said—the Americans are under a still greater necessity to sell their cotton than we are to buy it; and therefore by refusing to buy it until they receive our manufactures, we have it in our power to compel them to admit our goods on fair terms. This is to a certain extent true, but great caution is requisite before placing the matter on this issue. If we once prohibit their cotton, we cannot recede from the position then taken, without dishonour. We have in our hands an instrument of tremendous power, but in proportion to its power is the delicacy required in using it. If the national pride of the Americans were awakened, Congress might resolve to make even the sacrifice of the cotton trade. Our Government will do right to make the Americans sensible of the importance of the English trade to their own interests; but not to use language which would irritate them, or to assume a position from which it may be compelled to recede. It may be hoped that the sense of the Americans will induce them to retract their steps; but if, having entered on the fatal system of restriction and protection, they should unwisely persist in it, we trust that our own government will act with moderation and temper, and at the same time with the firmness which the great interests at stake, and the difficulty of the circumstances, demand.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.

The editors of the New-York Morning Courier have presented the following concise and luminous view of the present position of the world, as it respects the power of England, and the influence of the British Empire on various portions of the habitable globe, which they have taken the pains to collate from the celebrated publication of the Abbe de Pradt.

Some four years ago, the Abbe de Pradt published a comparison between the powers of England and Russia, in which he recommended the minor powers of Europe to choose the protection of the former. To these mighty rivals he gave the future dominion of all Europe, as between France and Austria, and with their view into the rank of secondary states. At the present crisis of foreign affairs, the Abbe's estimate of the power of England is worthy of the deepest attention. Her first place her strength in her population, as compared with the rest of the world, and her insular situation, which protects her from the incursions of her enemies. During the great commotions of Europe, when hostile legions occupied again and again the capitals of the nations, England, while taking an active part in all great continental operations, remained in the enjoyment of her well-guarded island-home, gathering into her hands the commerce of the globe. She prospered on the troubles of Europe, and she has lost by its pacification, for the continental powers have been able to turn their attention to manufactures and agriculture. It is her interest now, when the great commotion should take place; with all her embarrassment she can afford to take part in the struggle, and she will be a gainer by it.

The Abbe justly considers the most admirable feature in the constitution of England to consist in this:—that they are not dependent upon mines of gold and silver, but upon the industry of her people. The history of the world offers ample proof that true, solid national wealth, does not consist in the possession of diamonds, gems, and the precious metals. During the unintermitted period of war from 1801 to 1815, the revenue of England remained steady (at a mean ratio) £62,500,000, and had she possessed the same advantages in extent and population with France, her annual income would have been £150,000,000. The population of England, and with three times her number of acres, can only raise an average revenue of £18,000,000; while Spain, with her richer soil, with a population nearly equal, could not when in possession of the land of silver and gold, raise more than £7,000,000 annually. So much for moral causes. In England the impost on the soil amount to one eleventh of the government expenses; in France they form one third, and in other European states the proportion is yet greater. The produce of the English Custom House is greater than that of all the other Custom Houses in Europe.

Look again at the chain of insular and military posts which England has girded the earth. In her North American colonies, the port of Halifax is both a naval and military station. The Admiralty the Bahamas she has a strong port at New Providence, and by her possession of Trinidad, she commands the entrance of Orinoko. In fact she possesses all the means of defence and attack in the American Archipelago. In the South Atlantic is St. Helena, which England has selected and occupied, says M. De Pradt, "as a sort of stepping-stone between America and Africa, and between Europe and Asia," a place of anchorage and refreshment for vessels returning from India, and for all traders in the Southern seas. She has possession of the Cape of Good Hope, of New Holland, and of other stations in the vast Southern Archipelago. In Europe, she watches every sea. Gibraltar the key of the Mediterranean, is hers; by the possession of Malta, she checks Italy, Africa, and the Levant. From Corsica she can command or close the Adriatic, and blockade when she pleases the only three ports in the possession of Austria, viz. Venice, Trieste, and Fiume.

From the Isle of Jersey she can intercept the navigation of France; from Heligoland she commands the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, and holds Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, in check. In fact she has her stations of observation every where on the globe, and the communication between them is easy and safe.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is stated, in a letter from Paris, that proposals have been made by the French ministry to our government to lower the duties on some of the chief articles of British manufacture now imported into France, on condition of our consenting to place the duties on French wines on a level with those of Portugal.

The Austrian government has ordered a levy of fifty or sixty thousand men. What its intentions are, has not been disclosed, but it is generally supposed, that they mean to station an army on the frontiers of Turkey. The report which we lately noticed of the assembling of a general congress of the European Powers to deliberate on Turkish affairs, is now again repeated; with

this difference, however, that it is said, it will be held not at Laybach, which was the place originally mentioned, but at Hirsch-Bade, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Letters from Marseilles, dated 23d ult. state that the Greek Vice Admiral Sanctaris, had captured 45 Turkish vessels, (chiefly boats) which had, however, previously succeeded in throwing supplies into the Morea from Egypt.

The London Courier says, that there is no longer any doubt of the intention of France to send an expedition to the Morea. It will consist of eighteen battalions of infantry, a regiment of chasseurs, and a detachment of artillery, commanded by Lt. Gen. Maison, who are to rendezvous at Toulon on the 5th of August, whence seven or eight thousand will sail on the 15th.

An English officer on board one of the English ships of war before Navarin, says—"Yesterday, the 5th of June, we were for the greater part of the day within pistol shot of Navarin and Moron. We saw a large body of Ibrahim's soldiers arrive from the interior of the Morea. They had reaped the whole harvest, and plundered the inhabitants of all their horned cattle and sheep. I fear that by this means Ibrahim has obtained a large supply, so that it will cost the Allies much trouble to get him away, he now having a camp made, and his troops seem to be in the best order. Almost every day we see fires in the interior of the country, arising from the devastations he commits on unhappy Greece. How much longer will this barbarian be allowed to continue his cruelties?"

The Governor Valdez, has been recalled, and a Portuguese frigate arrived on the 25th of June, with his successor. The frigate was fired on and refused admission. The priests were not slow in rousing a spirit of hostility to Don Pedro and his Government; and the inhabitants of the North of the Island appeared in arms, to the number of 600, to oppose Pedro and the Constitution. The Governor attacked them with about 200 men, and totally defeated them: 34 were taken prisoners, the majority of them wounded, and 9 were killed. Unless a reinforcement, however, should arrive from Brazil, the Miguelites, it is thought, will be successful ultimately.

We understand that Don Miguel's blockade of Madeira, if he proclaim one, will not be respected by our Government, as that of Oporto was. He blockaded Oporto as Regent, in which quality we had recognised him. His proclamation now, would run in the style of King; which we do not acknowledge.

Political Horizon of Portugal.—We are favoured with a statement from Lisbon, on the "Political Horizon of Portugal." Of nobility with titles we find under prosecution, by this list, 7 Marquises, 28 Counts, 4 Viscounts, 9 Barons, and 2 Bishops. The persons in the first rank of Fidalgos, without titles, amount to 15—the General Officers are 19—and Deputies 7—making in all 85. The number of inferior persons in civil capacities, or in the army, who have either been imprisoned or expelled, amounts to 15,214. The number of private persons in prison amounts to 1300—of officers of the rank of Captain and below, 710—of Oporto volunteers, &c. 1700—of regular troops, 4200—of militia volunteers and others, 5400—and of officers dismissed from the army and in exile, 980. The houses and estates of persons in exile, or in dungeons, already confiscated, are about ten. The new judicial commission will soon add to this list. The old Princess Maria Benedicta, the aunt of the late King John VI. is among the number of prisoners.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday last, an incident somewhat laughable (certainly of no great importance) occurred, during the debate upon the subject of the Budget of the General Demarcay mounted the tribune, furnished with a written speech of unusual length on the subject of the military service, which he proceeded to discuss in all its bearings. Its proximity, however, did not interest the Chamber, which after three quarters of an hour began to manifest great impatience. The General perceiving this, laid down several sheets, without reading them, in order to arrive more quickly at the conclusion; but on the President deeming it necessary to warn the Hon. Member that the suppressed sheets could not appear in the Monitor, M. Demarcay resumed his papers, and, in the midst of loud tumult, which the President vainly attempted to calm, read them thro' with heroic and soldierlike resolution, though the noise was such that not a syllable could be heard.

THE SUBLIME PORTE.—Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte—the Porte of Justice, Majesty, Felicity." There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. Payne; an eminent geographer of the last century, says, that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by Mahomet II. at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbour affording room for a thousand ships with the Euxine on its east, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is through the Bosphorus; and with Marmara on its south and west, and the productions of Arabia, Egypt, and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have 22 gates, six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the Marmora; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septuaginta turris." It is seen hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves; palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honourable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of Belisarius. Near this are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the Port and of the Seraglio.

St. SOPHIA.—The Church of St. Sophi (Divine Wisdom) was built by Justinian, in the 6th century. The dome is 113 feet in diameter, resting on arches, supported by immense marble pillars; and the staircase and pavement are also marble. Here is the tomb of the Emperor Constantine.

The exchange are splendid buildings; and the richest and rarest productions of the East are to be found in them in large quantities. Add to these the numerous Mosques, the thirty Churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians—the many private Palaces and public buildings,

and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the capital of the great Ottoman Empire.

SCOTLAND.

STATE OF TRADE.—Commercial travellers who are now journeying in the north, concur one and all in saying, that they have not for many years had a more favourable round than they have experienced this season.

IRON TRADE.—The iron trade of Scotland continues rapidly to improve, and the furnaces barely supply the consumption. The finer qualities are scarce; and prices rather on the rise. No. 1 pig iron sells freely at £8 a ton; and the coarser qualities in proportion. Wilson-town iron-works, which have not been working, for two years, are immediately to recommence working, and new iron is expected to be produced in a fortnight. A new iron-works is also erecting near Coat's Bridge, which will be set a going as soon as the furnaces are completed. Employment will be given by these works to several hundred colliers and iron-stone miners.

The mason trade is pretty brisk at present, and all the efficient workmen are fully employed. Work is much more plentiful than it was in spring. The number of masons arriving from the country, however, keep the wages low. The general rate of wages is only 15s. a-week for the best hands. In 1824, the wages ran from 23s. to 26s. a-week. Good workmen are much respected at present.—Glasgow Chron.

IRELAND.

We regret to learn, that it has been thought necessary to order a reinforcement of troops to Ireland. A great deal has been said about a fracas which threatened to take place on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, at Ballinamore, County Leitrim, between the Orangemen and a body of 500 pikemen. The former it is said, had, from prudential considerations, abstained from any celebration of the day; but learning that these pikemen were in the neighbourhood, a detachment of military, consisting of a troop of the 17th Lancers, two companies of the 12th Infantry, the staff of the Leitrim regiment, and some mounted and dismounted police, were sent to reconnoitre. A priest then came forward from the enemy, (so to speak) with the offer of his mediation, which was rejected, unless the pikemen would give up their arms. With this there was no disposition to comply; the pikemen seemed to rely on a large bog in their rear, which they held to be impregnable for cavalry. But, on seeing the infantry the whole fled, leaving fifteen prisoners, with a number of pikes, and other clumsy weapons of offence, behind them. Upon this simple foundation, a tremendous superstructure has been raised, of treason and rebellion, not approaching but already a-foot. Really, we cannot sympathize with or sanction these terrors, for which the incidents above stated, surely afford no adequate cause. We hear of nothing in the shape of actual facts, and nothing worthy of credit, even in the way of rumour, except what is here stated; and yet the ultra papers talk as if all Ireland were already in a flame. The John Bull says, after quoting exactly what we have quoted above, and not one word more. "We are happy to be able to add to this appalling account, that Government is aware of the perilous situation of the Protestants; and we look forward with anxious expectation to those firm and decisive measures, which alone can restore tranquility and re-establish order—measures which we have all along advocated, and which we now firmly believe to be on the eve of adoption." We have firm reliance on the energy, as well as on the caution, of government, and we do not pretend to say that both qualities may not ere long be called for; but as yet, we really cannot see grounds for such mighty alarms in the assemblage of 500 pikemen on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, who accompanied off on seeing a single troop of lancers, two companies of infantry, and a few policemen, opposed to them.—Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

PROTESTANT FEELINGS.—Says the Times.—We refer our readers with considerable satisfaction to the report of the proceedings at a Dinner given in Sligo on Friday last. The sentiments expressed by the respectable Chairman, and responded to by Colonel Irwin, and the other eloquent gentlemen who addressed the meeting, give promise of better days for Ireland. The fact is, and it cannot, it shall not, be concealed—the genius of Protestantism is aroused, and the spirit of Constitutional freedom is manifest in the land. It is exhibiting itself in a majesty of strength which no power can resist—it is proceeding with gigantic strides, which no check can stay, and the approaching Twelfth of August, the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of George the Fourth, will present a display of Protestant Ireland—Irish as she ought to be. At Derby—always foremost, and always loyal, there will be a meeting—at Enniskillen, equally true to itself and the Constitution, there will be another—throughout the Province of Ulster there will be innumerable. Vacillating statements and pusillanimous legislators will be taught a wholesome and a salutary lesson. Our friends will be strengthened in the support of our cause—our enemies appalled by our show of determination. The great manifestation will, however, be reserved for the fourth of August, when the aristocracy of the Country, the Magistrates of the County, will meet in a humble but not less strenuous brethren in Dublin, and where the true state of feeling in Ireland will be fairly and fully exhibited.—Dublin Evening Mail.

Lord Anglesse has given directions to the magistrates in Dublin, that on no account, except in case of extreme necessity, should the military be employed to suppress riot. The magistrates said they would endeavour to prevent riot. "Endeavour!" said the magistrates; "I want the thing done." Their worship took the hint, and withdrew.

In several of the chief counties both in the north and south of Ireland, the Judges who are now going the circuits state that the people are tranquil, and the calendars of criminals very light. This is the case in the Orange counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, and in the Catholic counties of Clare, Limerick, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's County, and Wicklow.

Irish Yeomanry.—On Thursday morning an order was received at the Yeomanry Office, Dublin Castle, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for a return of the number of enrolled Yeomen in each corps in Ireland, accompanied by a return of what arms and ammunition may be in their possession. Upon his Excellency's arrival in town the same morning, he held a long conference with Sir John Byng, the Commander of the Forces, and Baron Tuyl, the Inspector of the Constabulary Police.

On Friday week, the Order of Liberator held their chapter at the Association Rooms, Corn Exchange Hotel, Dublin, John Lawless, Esq. (a companion of the order) in the chair. Mr. Dwyer was requested to act as registrar to the order, and it was resolved that 4000 medals of the order should be struck off, and sent to the 40s. freeholders of Clare. Mr. O'Connell was present, and addressed the meeting.

The Corporation of Dublin have resolved to petition Parliament to disfranchise the forty shilling freeholders, in consequence of the scenes which have recently been enacted in Clare.

Preventive Officers.—By the following General Order, it will be seen that the Commissioners of Excise are breaking up the Preventive Service. The warrants of all these Officers are revoked—and the entire system has been swept