LONDON.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 1.

It is impossible not to lament the degree of distress which exists in Lancashire, and we are grieved to add, which is spreading like a pestilence, through our other manufacturing districts. By the letters and papers of Saturday, it appears that a most calamitous condition of poverty, and almost starvation, has broken out in Ireland, and that the Chief Magistrate of Dublin has called a Meeting to take into consideration what can be done for their relief. In the population of Dublin, comparatively with that of London so small and utterly insignificant, there are upwards of twenty-one thousand persons out of employment, and as there are no Poor Laws in Ireland, it may be Imagined how miscrable their situation must be. In England, every one must be fed and clothed, however wretchedly, but in Ireland, if voluntary charity be not immediately at hand, a peasant as charty he not immediately at the case of their mud gis family, without work, must creep to their mud cathes and perish. We have no doubt but that in Ireland this frequently occurs, and we are only saved from it amongst ourselves by the operation of the Poor Laws.

of the Poor Laws.

As to the present causes of this distress, they are the same in England as in Ireland. It is not a want of capital, but a want of profitable employment for capital. If capital could be employed with profit, it might be had in abundance, because the transfer of the capitalists to cause it would be the interest of the capitalists to fend and employ it. But under the present circumstances of trade there is no call for it, because no means of profitably paying and employing it.—
Insolvent dealers would indeed be willing enough to borrow money, to enable them to continue their losing trades; but as their circumstances are known, and as they cannot show any reasonable expectations of recovering themselves, no capitalist will trust them. Solvent manufacturers not borrow capital which they cannot now employ to any advantage. Capital, therefore, is no where in active employment, because there is no where any profitable investment of it.

From the Leeds Mercury, Friday night, 10 o'clock. On Wednesday the excesses were re-newed with increased desperation, and all the power loom manufactories between Blackburn and Bury were visited by the mob. About eight of them had all the power looms in the mills des-

On Wednesday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, a mob, consisting of from 4 to 500 people, entered the village of Addingham, armed with pistels, bludgeous, axes, and other offensive wea-pons, and proceeded in regular order to the pre-mises of Mr. Jeremiah Horsfall, of the Low Mills, mises of Mr. Jeremiah Horsfall, of the Low Mills, at that place. Mr. Lawson, the superintendent of the mill, stated that he was willing to give a sum of money to their relief, adding, that the work people were well armed, and were determined to defend the mill. The assailants, upon receiving this answer, immediately commenced their attack (a pistol being fired as a signal) by discharging a volley of large stones through the windows, which was returned by a discharge of the same missiles from within; but the besieged finding this mode of defence heeficient, resorted to their fire arms, firing, in the first instance, purposely, over the heads of the assailants, but the attack being persisted in, the next discharge was levelled at the sisted in, the next discharge was levelled at the rioters. The firing from the mill, and the discharge of stones, from the assailants, continued for a considerable time.

Mr. Lister, upon his arrival at the scene of action, read the Riot Act, and the remainder disper-sed without offering any further violence. The in-jury done to the machinery was not material, but about 600 square of glass, in the windows of the

mild were broken.

During the firing, it is supposed that about twenty persons were wounded, eleven of them so severely as to need surgical attendance at Addingbam, but we understand that only one person

considered to be in danger.

During the greatest part of the day, the hills around Addingham were covered with people, to vorable opportunity for renewing the attack, but being apprized of the arrival of the military, they held a council of war, and after some consultation withdrew their forces. A detachment proceeded to Gargrave, for the purpose of destroying the power looms in Mr. Mason's mill, and in their route passed through Skipton, parading the streets in military array; they arrived at Gargrave about 8 o'clock. Mr. Mason, who had been informed of their approach, met them a short distance from the town, and endeavoured to dissuade them from their illegal enterprise. Offering them any relief their illegal enterprise, offering them any relief which their necessities might require; this offer was rejected, and they proceeded to Gargrave, where, in about a quarter of an hour, they completely effected the destruction of the obnoxious

Yesterday four men, charged with being con-Yesterday four men, charged with being con-cerned in the attack upon Mr. Horsfall's mill on Wednesday, were examined before E. C. Lister, and W. Rhudes, Esqrs. two of the magistrates of the West Riding at Addingham. After an investi-gation which occupied two hours, Edward Marsh, and Anthony Miller were fully committed to York Castle, for trial at the next assizes, charged with unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembling and with having begun forcibly to demolish the mill of Mr. Horsfall.

The other two prisoners were ordered to be discharged.

SOUTH ANADELOA.

LIMA, Francer 11.

The Liberator, Bolivar, arrived here yesterday from Upper Peru, and was welcomed with every mark of respect and rejoicing. It is not expected he will be able to attend the grand Congress of Panama. The Congress of Peru is convoked to meet on the 20th of April.

Stract of a Letter. March 4 .- Since the espitulation of

this place very little business has been transacted; but measures are taken to restore the town to its condition before the siege.—Many parts of it exhibit deplorable ruins. Orders have been given to dismantle the Patriot. Navy establishment, as no fears are entertained of any further attempts of Spain to obtain a new footing on the soil of the Incas, or to establish a naval force on the Pacific. The gattant Gen. Rodit has sailed for Chili in the British frigate Briton. Before his departure he visited the United States Ship Peacock, was received by a salute of honor, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the ship and the excellent discipline of the Crew. The United States, Com. Hull, has sailed for Valparralso. The American squadron in this sea has obtained a high and deserved reputation; and it is expected, it will be relieved during the present year. The Dolphin is on a cruise to the Mulgrave Islands."

COLOMBIA .- It is stated, that the columns of the Colombian army from Peru are disbanded on their arrival in Colombia, and that the project, if one ever existed, of an invasion of Cuba, has been abandoned. Several of the Deputies to the Congress of Panama had arrived in that City; and were making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Body, when all its Mem-bers shall have arrived. It was calculated that it would be organized in September next.

Extract of a Letter.

Extract of a Letter,

"United States frigate United States, Calloa
Bay, Jam. 24, 1826.

"His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Mersey,
sails this evening, for Pavama, with Gen. Rodil on board, I have only a few moments to write to you, The Spanish General has just given up the Castle of Callao to the Peruviaus: and a boat from thence has brought terrible accounts of the suffering of the people there. When the port was first invested and blockaded, there were 7000 persons in it, which have been reduced to 700, including the troops in the three Castles. The Town is said to be in a most horrid state, the people ly-ing dead in their Houses exposed as they had been to starvation two or three months. But few of the houses were left standing, and those full of shot holes,-Those who have survived exhibit little more than skin and bones, and some of them were seen lying in their beds in the streets. It is stated, that Gen. Rodil had trains laid to the three castles; and that those trains were all laid under the cot wherein he slept, in order should the castle be surprised, that he might blow them up. About six days before the surrender, two Officers deserted from the south battery to the Patriot described from the south battery to the Patriot squadron, and gave information of the trains laid to blow up the castle: and offered, if they would send some men, to show where the train of the battery was laid. They did so, and cut it off, when the Patriot soldiers took possession of the battery. As soon as Rodil perceived that the Patriots had possession, he sat fire to the train, and to his surprize, found that it extended no farther than the cut. It is added, that he was in so violent a passion at the failure, that he tore the hair from his head.—He, of course, soon found it necessary to capitulate." necessary to capitulate."

A letter from an Officer of the Pencock, dated Callao, 11th Feb. received in Philadelphia, gives the following additional particulars:

"The Marquis Torre Tagle, his wife and family, have either been killed or starved to death. From the experience want of food in, his family, he gave Gen. Rodit a Medal, presented to him by the Peruvian Government, whilst President of Peru, valued at thirty thousand dollars, for a half barrel of Beef, and a small quantity, of rice. It is ascertained as a fact that the Horses and the Mules, they were compelled to kill, to prevent their dying of starvation, were sold to the inhabitants at the enormous som of 17 dollars per-pound, A single fowl 80 dollars, and ship buscuit a. 9 dollars a piece; there was not a deg or cut to be found in the place at the time of the surrender of the Castles—they had all been enten by the inhabitants. At the commencement of the siege there were 1300 troops in the Castles, and 4500 inhabitants in the town. At the surrender there were but 300 troops and 500 inhabitants; thus you see, that out of 8000 sonls, there were but 800 left.—F. Jour.

Extract of a letter from Monte Viedo, Feb. 27

received at Boston.
"The Brazilian squadron, in the late action with that of Buenes Ayres, lost between fifty sixty men, and one of their ships was partly dis-masted. Two of the Brazilian ships which alone fought Brown, have been for a fortnight repairing. Since the engagement, Brown has purchased a 32 gun ship, and three brigs. All his officers are broke; had they acted like men, the whole of the Brazilian fleet would have been taken. We expect that a second battle has been fought, as a part of the squadron of the latter are anchored off.

A few mornings since, I had the satisfaction of seeing a land engagement. There is a mount here, from which the place derives its name, which being considered secure, was made a place of de-posite for all cattle and horses, in case of a siege.— The Buenos Ayrean troops, early in the morning, took all the cattle, and killed sixty of the enemy, who immediately retired to the fort. A flag of truce came in from the country, and stated that if the city was not surendered in three days, they would blow it up; which time expires to morrow."

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 5.

His Majesty the Emperor has aunounced to the Russian Army, that the late emperor intended giving Medals to all those who were in the campaign on the entrance of the troops into Paris; and his Majesty has taken the opportunity of the first anniversary or the 31st of March under his reign, to fulfil the intention of Alexander, by giving the Medals recomined.

(31st) of march, in which Paris was taken 12 years ago; and an ever memorable contest, in which the good cause indebted to you for such aplendid triumphs terminated; I have given orders that the Smolenkso Regiment of Infantry, formed by Peter the Great, and one of the most distinby Peter the Great, and one of the most distinguished of my army, which was formerly under your command in France, shall be henceforth called "The Duke of Wellington's Regiment;" as I wish thereby to give you a proof of my constant and sincere regard.

"Signed, NICHOLAS."

(From the Etoile dated Wednesday, May 3.) "I Letters from Constantinople of 7th April say that a courier from St. Petersburgh had arrived in the night of the 4th at the residence of M. Minziacky, and it was reported that he was the bearer of a categorical declaration from the Emperor Nicholas, in which that Monarch insists on the necessity of terminating the differences between Russia and the Porte. It is added, that in this note the Emperor complains, though in very temperate language, of the silence of the Porte on the preceding complaints of Russia, and demands the re-es-tablishment of the privileges of the two principalities, as well as the immediate sending of Turkish commissioners to settle, in concert with Russian negotiators, and in a place designated by the Porte, the difficulties which have so long subsisted be-tween that power and Russia. M. Minziaky, to whom the same courier has brought very precise instructions, delivered on the 5th of April the declaration of his sovereign. As the time of six weeks is fixed for the answer, the Porte may very likely profit by the delay, and not answer immediately. Up to to-day there has not been any Divay, and the report, according to which the Re-is Effendi after this declaration, which has pro-duced an extraordinary sensation at Pera, has made declarations respecting a renewel of the claim on the Asiatic fortresses, seems to want confirmation. - Gazette Universalle

"LAUSANNE, April 28. "The Lausanne Gazette gives the following news from Corfu, of 6th April:— The most recent letters from Zunte and Prevesa confirm the news that Ibrahim Pacha was mortally wounded in the last attack made on Missolonghi, 23d March, N. S.. An English vessel arrived yesin the last attack made on Missolo terday from Malta: the Captain has stated to the magistrates that he met near Cerigo, the Greek fleet, which having learnt that a large convoy of Turkish vessels was on the way from Egypt to the Morea, had sailed in quest of it, and captured almost the whole. This explains the de-lay of the Greek fleet in proceeding to Missolon-ghi; but it is hoped that nothing will now retard

"A letter of 9th April says, that Missolonghi still holds out, and even triumphs."

A French vessel (the Nancy) has arrived at Bordeaux from Calcutta, which she left on the 15th of January, but being placed under strict quarantine, no letters or papers have been delivered.—The accounts, therefore said to have been brought by the Mellish East Indiaman to St. Helena of a

PARIS, May 1 -- Accounts from Madrid of the 20th ult, state that the Independent cruisers keep the coast in a state of blockade, and even land to obtain provisions. The smugglers on the coast of Gailicla are at open war with the military: early in the month they made 30 prisoners, and shot six

UNITED STATES.

Mint of the United States .- Of the Gold coinage of the Mint during the last year, 17,000 dol-lars was from the product of the gold mines of North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Upwards of ninety merchant vessels, says the Quebec Gazette of Thursday, the 25th ult. have arrived in port since our Monday's paper.—They are chiefly in ballast, and have come to load with timber. The timber which already has come down from above is very great, and large rafts are daily arriving, It is, understood that more has been prepared during last winter in Upper Canada and on the Ottawa than there ever was before, and that about 1200 cargoes may be expected in the course of the season. Oak is selling at 1s. 6d. to 2s. and Pine 4d. per foot.

Georgia vs. The United States .- We perceive from the Milledgville (Georgia) Recorder of May the 16th, that the "fiery Duke" Government of the Union at defiance, and to threaten to proceed to carry into effect the Law of the Legislature of that state founded on what is called the old treaty, as soon as the time limited by that treaty shall have expired; thus denying the right and power of the President and Senate to frame the treaty which had been lately concluded at Washington. "This looks rebellion;" when he shall carry his threat into execution in direct violation of the promulgated law of the land, as de-clared by the constitution, it will be rebellion,

GEORGIA. - Affairs appear somewhat squally in this state. It would seem that the Governor and his partisans are determined to disregard the new treaty concluded with the Greeks, even at the hazard of property and life-truly alarming The Troup papers keep up a regular pop, pop pop at the national administration—mere boys play—it will avail them nothing—they had better assume a more republican and pacific aspect, for the treaty in question was adopted by an almost

standing, and may an elernal frost rest upon the lips of every American citizen who will not say

By Jesse C. Paulett—George M. Trong—Ho has ably and we hope successfully opposed the forrible combination of Adams, Gaines Audrews, Crowell and Clark—May he long hipy the reward of his labour.

By Thomas Preston,—John Q. Adams—We see him, we'll be pretty apt to remember him; cut him down; ent him down; why cumbereth him the Ground.

HE the Ground.

By Doct. A. N., Jones.—John Q. Adams—the many headed Hydra, his administration proves him a monster; may the herculean power of the people terminate his political existence, at the end

of four years.

By Elias Beall.—The Clay of Kentucky, well mixed with Yankee molasses, deeply Barbourized by a self sharpening Virginia cutter, produces by experience in great abundance, large well grown rascals, without much stamina but a plenty of stinking fruit, example, Crowell, Gaines, Andrews, &c.

Swindling,—The bank of Passamaquoddy, which has recently failed, was among those chartered prior to 1824, whereby corporate properly only is liable for corporate debts. How far those corporations are disposed to avail themselves of their legal immunities, to evade the just rights of an injured Community, may be partially accertained from their conduct towards Mr. G. W. Webster,—We street the facts relative to the manuscript.

ed from their conduct towards Mr. G. W. Webster. We give the facts relative to the manner in which Webster was treated by the officers of the Bank, in his own tanguage. He says—

"On the 8th April last, I was at Eastport, and on my way to Belfast by land. Having a considerable amount in specie, I was desirous, for convenience, of exchanging it for paper currency, and went to the Bank for that purpose. I there found went to the Bank for that purpose. I there found went to the says, Esq. who has since informed me that he was then there acting as Attorney for a that he was then there acting as Attorney for a bank creditor (Mr. Thatcher) and had at that time an officer with him for the purpose of securing a large demand against the Bank; and which demand not being satisfied was the immediate cause of its stopping payment. Ignorant of these facts, I applied to J. Woodman, the cashier, for exchange. He readily and unhositatingly received my specie, together with some St. Andrew's Bills, which were then equivalent to specie, and gave me in ex-la change the Bill of the Passamagnoddy Bank—an institution which he at that moment most have known was in a failing and bankrupt condition; and the paper of which he of course know to be the paper of which he of course know to be worse than worthless. This happened on Saturday; but the failure not being publicly known until the Monday following, I arrived at Belfast, before learning the fact. With the hope of saving at least a part from the wreck of my property. I immediately returned to Eastport, believing that a statement of the simple facts would be sufficient statement of the simple facts would be sufficient with honorable or honest men, to enforce my claim and obtain my right. I accordingly laid the circumstance before the said President and Cashier. But instead of refunding the specie they had fraudulently, unjustly, and without consideration it ken, they seemed not only to exult in the mannof acquiring it; but manifested a satisfaction thus being so unfortunate."

The fact of insolvency, if real, must have been known to the officers of this bank at the time M. Webster presented his specie for exchange. The

Webster presented his specie for exchange. The conduct therefore towards him admits no palliation mor yet the shadow of a justification. It was most flagrant violation of those principles of integrity which ought to regulate the conduct of all banking companies, and by a rigid adherence to which alone, the public can have confidence in those institutions. For the credit of this State, it is to be hoped, that no other similar institution, under the same circumstances, would be guilty of such perfidy. This single fact is sufficient to evince the wisdom of our Legislature in securing by all their recent Bank Charters, the private property of the Stockholders for their corporate debts.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, June 10.

The papers from England contain accounts of a continuance of a depressed state of tradeappears that a large portion of the manufacturing population are without employment. Serious riots had ensued and many lives are stated to have been lost. The depression of English funds still continues. In fact the appearance in both the British Islands is much worse than it had been for many years. In Parliament, ministers were losing many years. In Parliament, ministers were losing ground—their favorite measures being carried by but small minorities; which has been attributed to the approach of the General Election. However, a part of it may be fairly charged to the depression of trade. If ever ministers deserved to be popular as far as the internal administration of the contract of the contra affairs in Great Britain is of importance, the pre-sent cabinet should be so. Their measures have not been altogether so successful in all the colonies, and their extreme neutrality in European politics, has injured them in the eyes of the euthusiastic admirers of the Grecian and Spanish revolutions. Still the general impression throughout all parts of the King's dominions has been favourable to the existing ministry; and few, if any, can doubt that their public conduct, since their administration has their public conduct, since their administration has been in operation, will bear a strict scrutiny, and that they have acted from the best motives.—Such being the case, it is surprising that their popularity in the House of Commons should seem to be on the wane. We hope that this circumstance, as well as the commercial misfortunes which may have caused it, will shortly cease to throw a cloud over the fair prospects of our imperial parent isles. We cannot but feel for the distresses that affect fulfil the intention of Alexander, by giving the Medals promised.

His Majesty addressed the following Rescripts to the Duke of Wellington on the 31st ult.

The following among other toasts, of an equally reprehensible character, were recently drank at a public dinner, given to Mr. Crawford, in Georgia; wellington.

Wellington.

In order to testify my particular esteem for your great qualities, and for the distinguished services which you have rendered to all Europe, it will be highly agreeable to me, if one Regiment of my army bears Your Name. On this day 18th.

The following among other toasts, of an equally continue to use the same language and boast our origin from common ancestors. Still there is every reason to hope that the evils are only temporary. The resources the English nation at present possess, are greater than those of any country in the world. The Indian and American dependences are said in the mother country, while we continue to use the same language and boast our origin from common ancestors. Still there is every reason to hope that the evils are only temporary. The resources the English nation at present possess, are greater than those of any country in the world. The Indian and American dependences are said in the mother country, while we continue to use the same language and boast our origin from common ancestors. Still there is every reason to hope that the evils are only temporary. The resources the English nation at present possess, are greater than those of any country in the world. The Indian and American dependences are said in the inhabitants of the mother country, while we continue to use the same language and boast our origin from common ancestors. Still there is every reason to hope that the evils are only temporary.

The following among other toasts, of an equally repeated in Georgia; they will serve to Mr. Crawford, in Georgia; they will serve to show the state of feelings per valing from the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the mother continue to use the same language and boa