

The right Hon. Mr. Fremantle is to be the new Treasurer of the Household, and Mr. William Yates Peet succeeds Mr. Fremantle at the India Board.

There has been a great bustle about the Custom-house, owing to the searchers stopping the shipment of large parcels of coarse linen cloth, under the plea that the exporters have put a false value upon the goods. The goods valued from 9d to 18d. per yard are entitled to a bounty of 1s each yard; the goods in question are by usage entitled to this bounty, but the men in authority state, that such is the depression of trade, that though nominally the goods are worth 8d per yard, yet in the present distress the goods may be purchased under 6d for money, and are entitled only to a smaller rate of bounty. The exporters, without going into the minute detail of what the goods cost, take their ground upon the usage of trade, and as the goods have always been exported with this rate of bounty being allowed, they contend the searchers are exceeding their authority, and putting difficulties in the way of trade, which under the present circumstances of the country are uncalled for, and unjust. According to the measures the Custom-house Officers thus adopt, they may choose in their wisdom to alter the rate of bounty with every trifling alteration of the markets. We are assured if the matter was fairly reported to the Board of Trade, that body would not allow, at this moment, any unnecessary impediments to be thrown in the way of the depressed commerce of the country. It is only the low prices here, and the country allowed, that can give the British manufacturer any chance of competing with the German linens in a foreign market.—London Globe.

**FOREIGN.**

**Greece.**—A letter dated Corfu, 2d May, says "The Seraskier is covalescing. He has sent for the governor of Prevesa to come to Missolonghi; the latter obeyed him instantly, and his departure has filled the Christians of Prevesa with consternation. They are afraid that the Turks, drunk with victory, may pass from mere insults to new acts of ferocity. There is a rumour at Zante of the recapture of Tripolizza, by the Greeks; but it is not believed. Hydra is a prey to civil war, which, Missiolis had returned from his fleet to terminate."

**Lepaic Fair.**—German Papers to the 7th May, give a lamentable account of the state of Commerce on the Continent. At the last Lepaic fair the number of visitors was only about a fourth of what it usually was. The passports and cards of residence, which generally amounted to 30,000, were this year only about 8000. Above 550 magazines remained closed, because those who formerly occupied them were absent, and the rent was in many places reduced to a tenth of what it used to be.

According to the latest accounts from the Palatinate, the English have purchased large quantities of the wine of the years 1811 and 1822. These purchases are stated to amount to 100 pipes at various prices, from 60 to 80 centimes. This circumstance, and the continued bad weather, which is likely to be injurious to the vines, may perhaps cause a general rise in the prices of wine.

**Tur. Gazette.**—Twenty two ladies of distinction in Nantes have solicited contributions for the Greeks, and obtained 1500 francs in a few days. Concerts have also been given at Tours, Disseldorf, Nancy, Bordeaux, and Amiens.

The King of Prussia has permitted a theatrical exhibition in Berlin in favour of the Greeks, and a subscription to be opened in the Grand Duchy of Sleswig. A committee has been formed at Coblenz.

The total amount of money received by the Greek committee of Paris, from May 16th to 20th, was 51,341 francs; from Jan. 1st to May 20th, 448,033 francs, (nearly 90,000 dollars).

It appears to be the intention of Ibrahim Pacha, to march up the gulf of Lepanto towards the isthmus of Corinth, whence he may expect to go to Napoli, and undertake the siege of that place, while the fleet may go round and blockade the port. The Seraskier, it is said, intends to besiege the citadel of Athens, and open a communication with the Negroport, when the Greeks have not made any important progress. The citadel of Napoli is considered impregnable, until by famine. It is said that the Bishop of Missolonghi blew himself up on a barrel of gunpowder, on the entrance of the Turks; and that the Swiss editor of the Greek Chronicle blew his own brains out.—The Turks intended to send 16,000 ears to Constantinople, in token of their victory; but not finding so many dead as they expected, Ibrahim sent troops into the country to complete the number, and determined that half the inhabitants of Arta should be included. Such are the enemies the Greeks have to contend with.

**CARTHAGENA, May 14.**  
His Britannic Majesty's frigate Galathea, Capt. Sullivan, anchored in this port on the 14th inst. having arrived in 49 days from Plymouth, touching at Madeira, Teneriffe and Lagaira. She brings Sir Alexander Cochrane, British Minister for this country, who it is believed will go directly to the capital, with his secretary and suite. Mr. Dawkins, Commissioner for Panama, also came in her with his two Secretaries.

Extract of a private letter of the 18th inst. from Madrid.—The Duke de Infantado has again sent in his resignation, upon the pretext of visiting his estates in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands; but it is believed that it will not be accepted by the King. A hope was entertained that the decree of banishment, issued against a great number of the inhabitants of Madrid, would be revoked; contrary to which, however, when least expected orders have been given to the Commissioners of Police of the capital to expel from Madrid all the persons comprehended in the decree issued at

Port Santa Maria on the 1st of October, 1823, whose residence in the capital has not been authorized by the King. This measure has spread consternation among many families.

Extract of a private letter from Bucharest of the 9th inst.—Notwithstanding the signed submission of the Divan to the declaration of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, the Turks continue to victual the fortresses on the Danube, as if a war was on the eve of breaking out. The Russian forces in Bessarabia are also ready to enter upon a campaign.

Extract of a letter from Havre, June 1.  
Since the departure of the Lewis, our sales amount again to 2333 bales of Cotton, making altogether, since the 15th ult. 6210 bales—of which 5723 U. S. Cottons, viz. 3310 Georgias and Carolinas, at from 17 1/2 sous to 22 1/2, and 30 bales at 23 sous; 1615 Louisianans, at from 20 to 26 sous. We have received during the same period 20,287 bales from the U. S. and are of opinion prices would certainly decline were we not to receive a continuance of favourable advices from Liverpool.

By the annexed you will remark our imports from the U. S. up to this date are greater than for the whole of the last year. They amount up to 30th May, to 90,801 bags—against 46,359 imported at the same time last year.

A Paris paper of the 22d has the following paragraph:—A new misfortune seems to have fallen on the Greeks. Many letters assure us, that Canaris, who has enrolled his name with the nobles of antiquity, perished in the waves before Missolonghi, with the first ship he commanded. According to the accounts, of which we still wish to doubt, the last moments of this hero were about to be signalized by fresh success against the Turks, when a red-hot bullet caused his vessel to blow up.

**FROM AFRICA.**—The transport ship Baltic Merchant, Lieut. Lester, arrived in England on the 27th of May, from Africa.

This vessel had visited Sierra Leone, Acra, Cape Coast and Ascension, the latter 5th of April. The settlements at these places had been more healthy than usual. It had been determined to break up the settlement at Hannaraboo and Dix Cove. At the latter place the English and Dutch blacks had commenced a war upon each other. Accounts had reached Cape Coast, of the death of Capt. Pearce, R. N. and Dr. Morrison, the companion of that intrepid and hardy traveller, Capt. Clapperton, R. N. who has himself reached Sounden, 160 miles in the interior, nearly in lat. 8 North, and was then descending the North face of the Kong Mountain, on his way to Timbuctoo. The surveying ships Leyce (Capt. Owen) and Baracouta, proceeding on the survey of the Western Coast of Africa.—The Leven had recently completed the examination of the Isles de Los, six in number, about 70 miles to the Southward of Sierra Leone. These ships had tracked the whole coast from the Cape of Good Hope to the Gambia, but had found few anchoring places, not before known; indeed a harbour is hardly to be found on that coast. St. Paul's Declaonde is a capacious and safe harbour, and is the site of a Portuguese settlement; in it were found a Portuguese frigate; and 48 slave vessels, all loading in the most open manner, under the protection of a large Castle, a fort of 64 guns, and several smaller batteries. The situation is about 10 South. The Leven and Baracouta were fired at in going in, as it is the custom of the Fort that all vessels should anchor outside of the bar, until their force and business are wholly known.

**SUMMARY.**

**Perth, May 18th.**—The joyful intelligence of the restoration of Sir Peter Murray Threpland, to his ancient title of a Baronet of Nova-Scotia, was no sooner known to the tenants on the estate of Fingask, than preparations for an illumination on the 10th current were spontaneously entered into; and, on the evening of that day, the effusions of gratitude to His Majesty, and attachment to the family who were the objects of Royal clemency, were most conspicuously by the brilliant illumination that appeared in the windows not only of the farm-houses and numerous cottages on the estate of Fingask, but also of the houses of a populous village in the neighbourhood.

The Mucomer Locks on the Caledonian Canal are now completed. It is officially announced that the navigation from sea to sea would be opened on the 8th inst.

**SHIP BUILDING IN PRUSSIA.**

(From the Communication of F. Hoene.)  
The cost of Ship-building in Prussia are from 240 to 280 florins (£12 to £13 sterling) the Prussian Last, which is equal to 1 2-5th ton British Register.

Contracts have been made this year, for building Ships at fl. 115, to fl. 150 (£5 12s. to £7 10s. sterling) per last without rigging.

The expenses of fitting out a Prussian three mast Ship of 414 last (580 Tons) on a voyage to England for three months, are as follows.

**I. Wages.**

1 Captain	£4 10s. per month	13 10 0
1 Mate	2 14s.	6 10 0
1 Carpenter	2 0s. 6d.	6 2 0
1 Boatswain	1 13s.	5 1 0
6 Sailors	1 7s. each	4 19 0
4 Ditto	1 0s. 3d.	24 6 0
5 do. (half men)	13 6d.	12 3 0
1 Cabin Boy	13s. 6d.	10 2 6
		81 4 6

**20 Men;** their amount of wages for 3 months.

Provisions	£. s. d.
1 Indemnification to the Captain, for tea, sugar, and sundry articles not belonging to the regular provisions, at £1 10s. month	4 10 0
2 Provisions for each head, as specified in the Muster Roll; viz.	

Brought forward £4 10s. 0 p. 4s. 6d.

One pound of beef, or half a pound of pork	a day
One pound of bread	do
One quart and a half of beer	do
One pound of butter	a week
Twenty-two pounds of peas	a month
Eleven pounds of groats	do
Amounting for 20 men, during three months as follows:	
792 pounds of beef, at 17 1-7ths shillings per hundred weight	6 15 9
528 do of Pork at 19 1-3	5 2 1
1,680 do Bread at 6s	5 0 10
252 do Butter at 4d. per pound	4 4 0
26 1-3 Bushels of Peas, at 3s 3d a bushel	1 14 0
13 do of Groats, at 2s. 11d.	1 18 3
14 Hbds. of beer, at 9s. a hoghead	6 5 0
1 Ton of Salt	2 5 0
1 Barrel of Brandy	0 12 0
Fuel	1 12 0
	39 19 11
Total amount	£121 4 5

**House of Commons.**—On the 9th of May, Mr. Buxton stated in the House of Commons that the slave trade, to the disgrace of the British Government, had been carried on in the Mauritius up to the year 1824. He moved for a committee of enquiry and strengthened his appeal by an affecting picture of the atrocities committed by the slave traders, and the sufferings of slaves in their voyage from Africa. Ministers insisted that the trade had been discontinued since 1814—but allowed the Committee to be appointed so that as Mr. Canning said "no countenance might be given to the calumnies of foreigners."

**UNITED STATES.**

**SCALDING HOT POLITICS.**  
The Ohio Advertiser concludes an article, headed "the next congressional election," in the following terms:

"Let Ohio in particular beware of the traitors who betrayed her cause in 1825—let them to a man reject the infamous seven, who voted for Adams, and against the amendment of the constitution. Let Bartley, Beecher, Sloane, Vance, Whiteley, Vinton, and Wright, that pander of corruption, be consigned to eternal oblivion, and let some honest men be elected in their room—men who will support Jackson for President, who will vote for the amendment of the constitution and who will rescue the congress of the United States from that obloquy and disgrace which the above deluded men were so instrumental in bringing on it."

**Lithographic Bank Notes.**  
We have been presented with specimens of designs for Bank Notes, elegantly executed on stone, by Mr. Henderson, of Jersey City, and printed on fine paper, in ink of different colours. As far as we are competent to judge of such a matter, they appear calculated to answer the design proposed, which is, to increase the difficulty of counterfeiting.

The process, of course, has not been communicated to us in its details. We are informed that the inventor is unacquainted with the Lithographic art, except so far as he has become acquainted with it by books, and his own experiments. The appearance of the print is elegant, and it contains specimens of various kinds of writing, from a fine running hand, with about twenty lines to an inch, to large texts and figures. There are also specimens of various lines, sketches of landscapes, &c. Ink of different colours may be used in printing the plates, and white spots, letters, &c. may be mingled at pleasure.

The difficulty of producing imitations of notes engraved in this manner, may be estimated from the following considerations; there are very few persons in this country acquainted with Lithography; the process is in some respects quite different from the common mode of printing from stone; the stone is to be prepared in haste, not allowing leisure for a studious copy; and it is impossible, in the last part of the process, to apply the acid exactly alike in two cases. The inventor declares himself quite incompetent to produce an imitation of his own work which would not be distinguishable by a hasty observer.

**CAPTAIN FRANKLIN.**

The following is contained in a letter to the editor of the Detroit Gazette, from a Gentleman at the Sault St. Marie, dated April 19.

"The ground is covered with more than two feet of snow, and the river fast held in the embrace of winter. During the winter the weather has been incredibly severe; though the extreme cold, as indicated by spirits of wine, was but 36 degrees below zero. From a correct register of the depth of snow, taken as it fell, we find an aggregate of seventeen and a half feet, and it is now snowing quite fast."

One of Capt. Franklin's party, who is the bearer of dispatches for the Admiralty Office; passed this post on the 2d April, from whom we learn, through the Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, that Capt. F. reached the shores of the Arctic Sea on the 14th August without encountering any of the Esquimaux in descending McKeuzie's River, they have retired to their glacial habitations still nearer the magnetic pole. After remaining two days on the coast the party returned to Bear Lake, where arrangements had been made with the Hudson Bay Company, at which place the bearer of the Dispatches left them on the 6th of September. Dr. Richards had, in the mean time, been in search of the copper mountains alluded to in the printed Journal.

It is to be hoped that the severity of the weather will not prevent an early movement of the party this spring.—We have reason to believe that the rigor of their winter has been increased in ratio corresponding to their latitude, from the number of Rein Deer that have been seen in this quarter, which would have taken place only in consequence of unusual difficulties in subsisting themselves in a region still more inhospitable than this.

Letters from La Guayra, dated yesterday via St. N. that affairs remained quiet—that nothing extraordinary had occurred there—he had received a tax of \$50,000 per month from the cities of Caracas and La Guayra.

Capt. Dickinson, of the ship Triton, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, informs that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the late Emperor Alexander, of Russia, died about the 10th of May, on her way from Taganrok to Moscow.—Boston Gas.

**NEW-YORK, July 5.**

The government of the Netherlands has refused its consent to the free navigation of the Rhine.—In its answer to the note of the emperor of Austria, in which it makes this refusal, it denied that it ever stipulated to allow such free navigation, and also asserts that the Dutch expelled the French from Holland by their own efforts, without any assistance from the allies. The London Courier joins with a German Editor in characterizing this assertion as "ludicrously absurd."

Letters from Danzig to the 10th May, received in London, on the 30th, stated that wheat had advanced about 5s. per quarter, in consequence of the expectation of orders from England, but the markets were then dull, those expectations not being realized.

**MISSISSIPPIAN.**

The city of Kano, the great emporium of the kingdom of Housa, in Africa, is celebrated for the art of dyeing cotton cloth, which is afterwards beaten with wooden mallets, until it acquires a japan gloss. The women dye their hair with indigo, and also their hands, feet, legs, and eye-brows. Their legs and arms, thus painted, look as if covered with dark blue gloves and boots. Both men and women colour their teeth a blood red, which is esteemed a great ornament. Both sexes are allowed to smoke tobacco.

**Fluency of Speech.**—The common fluency of speech, says Dean Swift, in many men and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter and scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking, to hesitate in the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth.

A young fellow was extolling a lady's beauty very highly, and one of his companions allowed she had beauty, except that she had a bad set of teeth.—"Very true," said the first, "but she is a fine woman, in spite of her teeth."

Prayers and proverbs never hinder any man's journey.

**TUSCANY.**—If the comfort of a people is a sign of a Government well administered, one would conclude favourably of this one. Instead of eating oats as the Scotch, or potatoes as the Irish, or rice and potatoes mixed, as the Dutch, the common people here eat a delicious wheaten bread, which is a small fraction more than three shillings a pound; the dearest meat, veal, is five times that price; and wine that I like to drink, is not more than three pence a bottle at a tavern. A family which cultivates a farm enjoys by usage half the produce, and cannot be removed without leave of the Government. To be merry is the character of the people, and with a little industry, they may seem happier than we are to be content with the nature of their institutions.—Co-operative Mag. No. 3.

**THE DUKE OF WELLSBOROUGH** is a tall, elegant looking man, with a sun-burnt complexion, and a large Roman nose. His name creates no more sensation in London, than if he had gained his rank by any of the common place stations of wealth, or influential connexions. He has so far lost his sense of principle and shame, as to forsake his wife, to associate with an opera dancer. All the spoils of his continental campaigns have been lost at the gaming table, and he has sunk the hero in the sordid character of a pensioner, and syphilitic at court. His compass in arms, the Marquis d'Anglessea whist a leg at winterton, is a most interesting looking personage.—His handsome face, and commanding figure, all seemed and gilded by the casualties of war, present to the observer a living representative of Plutarch's heroes.

**NOTICE.**

**THE Proprietors of Pews in Saint Andrew's Church,** who have neglected to pay their arrears of Rent up to the 1st May last, are hereby Notified that, if the said arrears be not paid to Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, King Street, previous to the 10th of August next, their Pews shall forthwith be disposed of at Auction, in terms of the original Sale.

By order of the Session,  
**JOHN M'MILLAN, S. C.**  
25th July, 1826.

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** the Estate and Effects of **THOMAS BATES, Butcher,** of this City, having been assigned to the Subscriber in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, those Persons having claims are requested to render their Accounts at the office of H. N. H. LUGNAN, Esq. and all Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment at the same place.

R. W. CROOKSHANK, Sen.  
July 26, 1826.

**FRESH TEAS.**

Just arrived from HALIFAX, in the Schooner BETTER HOPE.  
**400 C** CHESTNUT, CONGO, HYSON, GREEN, and GUN-POWDER TEAS.—In half, quarter, and whole Chests, now landing at South Market Wharf, at the Store of I. & J. G. WOODMAN; the above being purchased for Cash at the Sale of the Cargo of the Honorable East India Company's Ship the Countess of Harcourt, and will be sold very low for Cash only.  
July 10.  
**S. MITCHELL.**

**Bank of Pennsylvania**  
DIRECTOR for the Year...  
Bill of Rates for Discount...  
St. John Marine Insurance...  
A DIVIDEND of 25 per cent...  
Office Hours...

**MARSH INSURANCE**  
Committee of Directors...  
Nephtulid Merr...  
Office Hours...  
The Scotch proceeded to...  
The Duke of Wellington...  
After the Service, the...  
His Lordship...

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His Lordship replied...  
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I have the honor to be...  
Believe me, my Lord, to be...  
Very respectfully,  
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