

ENGLAND.

From the Eastern Herald, August 22.
France. — By the arrival at this part of the packet ship Liverpool, Capt. Howes, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th July.

The news is important. Silistia has fallen, and the Russian army appears to be advancing in every direction, while the Turkish army apparently less active in their resistance. Their strong hold Shumla is hard pushed, and the prospect is that the Russians may be able to capture the Balkan, having maintained and strengthened themselves in their advanced position at Szepliu.

At the last accounts but a small part of the Viceroy's army had reached Shumla, the reports to the contrary being contradicted. In the mean time the Russian force is daily strengthening. The reserve has been sent in motion, and every effort is made to maintain and improve the advantages that have been obtained.

The Turkish on the other hand seem to act with less energy than heretofore, in repairing their losses. There are reports that Nicholas in the midst of his successes, has offered to negotiate for peace; but should it be true, it is stated, there have been some who are not in favor of it. There are however reports that his Polish subjects are very uneasy, and the inference is drawn, that peace would be very acceptable to enable him to attend to his affairs at home.

We have news from Constantinople to June 26. The English and French Ambassadors had both arrived, but had had no conference with the Sultan. They had however had an understanding with him on the subject of their mission, and had thus learned that the Porte will not negotiate on the basis of the Protocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece to the Vardar in the East, so that they are already forestalling difficulties in the way of executing their mission. The Turkish fleet returned on the 10th from its last cruise, without meeting the enemy, and was at anchor at the mouth of the Bosphorus.

Foreign Trade and Commerce, from the Official Parliamentary Returns of Exports and Imports for the Last Year.
From the Weekly Messenger, of July 5.
The customary annual report of the state of our trade and commerce, so far as it can be deduced from the official returns of exports and imports, has been published by Parliament. It must be admitted that it gives the most detailed account of the commercial state of the country during the year ending January 1850.

In running through the official account of the trade of the country, we are not struck with that which is so generally noticed, — the increase of our exports to Prussia, and our imports from France. The exports nearly balance the imports; the former amounting within a fraction, to eight millions; and the latter exceeding eight millions and a half. What then has the American Tariff done in the way of restricting the commerce of the two countries? Notwithstanding the tariff, there appears to be no decline in our trade with the United States. This prohibitory system has been in operation more than 14 months, and yet in the cotton, woolen, and hardware districts, which constitute principally the supply of American commerce, there has been no abatement of activity or speculation, notwithstanding the decline of sales.

Now is this, that high duties defeat themselves in two ways, and re-act upon the country which imposes them? The point to which our attention is directed, therefore, we are persuaded that in one of these ways will British manufactures continue to flow into America with the customary abundance. That a high duty is not always inoperative with a large consumption we see in the fact, that the duties on iron, which are raised at 100 per cent. The American Government, moreover, is desirous of raising its whole revenue upon its duties, and avoiding the necessity of imposing a domestic excise.

The most pleasing prospect in this whole table of our trade and commerce, is that which details our exports to the East Indies and China. Our export trade to these countries amounts now to eight millions annually, and our imports are between six and seven millions. Now no man can deny that the vast and increasing commerce which has sprung out of the relation of the monopoly of the East India Company; and what may not be expected from this branch of commerce, when the trade to India and China shall become as free and unrestricted as the trade to America and the West Indies.

Of all acquisitions to national industry and wealth, beyond question the most important, whether we estimate by the effect already produced, or by the expectation of future results, is that which has been effected by the opening of the markets of the East Indies and China to the competition of British capital and commercial enterprise. Yet none has been more strenuously resisted, and none more warmly defended, than the opening of the markets of the East Indies and China to the competition of British capital and commercial enterprise.

But there were others of more enlarged and liberal views, even amongst the mercantile classes, who treated these alarming denunciations as groundless and delusive, and avowed their expectations of a far different result. "The wants of the natives of Hindoostan," it is said, are not few; and that beyond the supplies of the East India Company, which is plentiful and general, and is easily acquired, the mass of inhabitants will never labour for the possession of the luxuries, or even of the necessaries of life. The exports of the East India Company are not to be increased, and the wants of all men increase with their means; and every new enjoyment is the harvest of a new desire.

Imports and Exports. — The following statement of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, for the year ending January 5, 1850, is given in a paper laid before Parliament:
FRANCE. — Our exports to France were only £546,000, less by above £130,000 than were only

port to Prussia, and our imports from France exceeded £2,600,000, leaving a balance of £2,500,000 in favor of France. There is little reciprocity in this; and we have always thought that the commercial intercourse with a power with which we are on such friendly terms, stood in need of much alteration and revision.

Russia, &c. — From Russia, our imports amount to about £4,000,000, and our exports to about £2,500,000, but the balance of trade with that country has always been in her favor. With Germany and the Netherlands our intercourse is most beneficial. We do not import more than £3,000,000 from both, and we export to the amount of above £14,000,000. Our imports from Gibraltar are small, but our exports exceed £2,000,000. It is supposed that the making Cadiz a free port will injure our export trade to Gibraltar; but the deficiency may be made good in some other quarter.

America. — From the British North American Colonies, and the West Indies, we import about £3,700,000, exceeding by nearly one million, our imports from the East Indies and China; and we export about £2,300,000, about as much as we export to the East Indies and China. With America there is a difference of about £540,000 only between our imports and exports — the former being £2,800,000, and the latter £2,997,000. To the Brazils we export about £3,522,000, and import £1,382,000. To the South American Republics our exports exceed our imports by £81,957,000; imports, £43,396,000.

In the table of imports and exports printed by an order of the House of Commons last session, it appears that the total value of exports from Great Britain for the year ending 5th of January 1850, was nearly £62,000,000 sterling, of which rather more than £23,000,000 consisted of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The remaining £39,000,000 exported were only in transitu through this country; and of them about £1,000,000 was the produce of our Colonial possessions. The imports for home consumption amounted, officially, to £43,500,000. Among these there are more than £800,000 from British North American Colonies, and consisting in the greater proportion of timber; the whole of which is of infinitely inferior quality to the growing of Norway, from which country, under the existing system of taxation, England cannot afford consumption for more than between £60,000 and £70,000.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON — SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.
From the Morning Journal, July 17.
The present state of the succession to the throne is a subject, which has of late years, attracted the most anxious and constant attention. In the annals of the House of Brunswick, did the Monarchy of England ever present so many difficulties in the line of succession. Not that the line of descent is obscure, or the titles of the consecutive claimants doubtful, but because the health of one Noble Person, and the non-age of the next heir in line, are calculated to excite the most lively apprehensions as to what shall be the Regent, and the ultimate issue of the contest of the present year.

FRANCE. — Our exports to France were only £546,000, less by above £130,000 than were only

celess—proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled—a man having the army at his command, the navy at his nod—every situation under the crown at his disposal—every sinecure, every commissioner of taxes, every dignitary of the customs and excise, as his mercy—what could not such a man do to overturn the very throne itself, and prostrate to the earth the laws and liberties of England? We put this case quite hypothetically. We point to no individual. We have no desire to excite suspicion against this or that man. We only state a possible case, coming within the range of the changes of time, and suggesting itself by the line of succession, the degeneracy and corruption of the period, the feebleness of public spirit, and the temptation which a weak monarch, as a defenceless infant, would give to insatiable ambition and insupportable pride. The presumptive successor of the Duke of Clarence is the infant daughter of the Duke of Kent. Should this interesting child live but for a few years, she must, in the course of nature, and according to the law of descent, be Queen of England. And supposing she should inherit the Crown during her minority, who then ought to be her guardian? The nation with one voice will say—The Duke of Cumberland; but as Parliament is at present convened, and if it should happen that the Duke of Wellington is Premier, it is not likely that his Grace would aspire to be Regent? The title of "Regent Murray" stands the proudest among the historical honors of the British nation. Such a title in England would be a thousand times more worthy a man's ambition; and it might be considered the ne plus ultra of human grandeur to be styled "Regent of Wellington." And who would consider the Duke of Wellington aspiring to it?—It is a bold show and a brave boast, and it is tempting enough even to make one stake life, character, and friends upon the consequence. The Duke of Wellington could not be blamed for his ambition in such a case, and the more especially as he would not have even faltered in his duty, had he known that his aspirations were founded upon his patriotism, and his desire to benefit his country. These are important reflections, and we present them in this shape for the calm consideration of those of our countrymen who are not without political sagacity. We have only to add, that we do not put them forth advisedly.—These speculations are, we regret to say, more contrived in certain quarters than in generally known.

The above is thus answered by the Courier.
The system of daring and unfounded assertions which received a temporary check from our late exposure of fiction for fact, and of sympathy, has of late years, and activity. This does not surprise us. When truth can inflict no injury on an individual or a Government, it is natural for the enemies of both to have recourse to falsehood, and when even falsehood can inflict no injury on either, it is natural for the enemies of both to have recourse to calumny. In such a case, it is not necessary to change its tactics and seek some vulnerable point. This has accordingly been done, and the individual attacked for his hostility will think it no small compliment to have his name mentioned in connection with the subject of misrepresentation. Health, indeed, is vulnerable enough. But we are happy to state, that in none of the instances so industriously brought forward, and so feelingly deplored, is there any shadow of truth. We shall not, therefore, undertake to refute the inferences drawn from the false insinuations supposed to have fallen suddenly upon the constitutions of public men. We shall not discuss the "Regency Question," or the "expected changes in the line of descent," or the "strength and excellence of life" announced that *Mour* will come to the Throne, and when health and energy of mind make it equally evident that no physical infirmity will impair the power, or shorten the existence of a mind admirably adapted to the duties of a monarch, and which has been renewed and strengthened by a more than ordinary exertion, we shall not discuss the renewed attempts of a defeated enemy—a (respectable contemporary had not called for its contradiction, "let it should injure the interests of the Country, and excite the passions of the people." This contradiction, it is said, is all—let it be said.

From the last London Quarterly Review.
The last point to which we shall here advert, is the tendency to which all the changes now going on in society have approximated the lower classes to the higher. There is an approximation here that has eyes to see and ears to hear, must admit. The only question is, to what extent it has proceeded. It is obvious in dress, manners, and acquirements, and has been equally evident in the strength and excellence of life. The renewed attempts of a defeated enemy—a (respectable contemporary had not called for its contradiction, "let it should injure the interests of the Country, and excite the passions of the people." This contradiction, it is said, is all—let it be said.

The King. — We have great pleasure in noticing that His Majesty honours large parties of the nobility by daily invitations to dinner at the Royal Lodge. The health of our popular and beloved monarch is excellent. There is little doubt of its being His Majesty's intention to visit Brighton in October, or the beginning of November next. — Windsor Herald.

The Earl of Dalhousie, with the Bishop of Calcutta, sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th of July, on board the Pallas, 42, Capt. Fitzclarence. The Pallas was to touch at Malacca, and await the arrival of the Seringapatam, to afford protection to the British interests, as stated in a Portsmouth paper.

verments exist, all subjects connected with the good of the community are discussed with a degree of intelligence and freedom, unknown at any antecedent period. It being now the general practice to print and circulate all papers and documents relating to the affairs of foreign or domestic policy, official men are deprived of the exclusive means of information to which they were accustomed to attach so much importance, and all classes feel themselves more competent to think and speak upon them. Votes and resolutions of legislative bodies are therefore regarded with diminished reverence; and whenever public opinion has been strongly expressed, it is much more likely to press legislative assemblies in it than to be driven back by them. Many curious speculations and valuable facts concerning the progressive influence of public opinion may be found in the work named first at the head of this paper, and which is generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. Mackintosh, an illustrious member of the late House of Commons. The increased influence of this opinion is, in part, no doubt, owing to increasing kindness and consideration shown by those who are in authority, but we are bound to confess that we ascribe it principally to the additional attention which the mass of the people insist on being paid to their interests and views. No fact in history is more striking than the indifference with which even the lives of common men were formerly regarded; but now they, and all other classes and bodies of men have become so interested in their own power and consequence, and are daily bringing forward fresh pretensions. How long this approximation of the lower classes to the higher may continue or increase, or what it may eventually produce, are questions upon which we presume to offer no opinion. The present state of society in Europe is altogether unexampled.

LIBELS ON THE LORD CHANCELLOR. — The Lord Chancellor, and his legal advisers, have determined to proceed against the proprietors of the Morning Journal and Atlas, by *ex-officio* informations, instead of by the less objectionable mode of prosecuting them, as first determined on. The Attorney-General, Sir James Scarlett, on being the *ex-officio* information, observed, that "he felt himself bound to declare publicly, that neither at the time when he had moved for leave to file the criminal information, nor after the issue had been applied to, had he been consulted, nor had he any intention, nor did he ever contemplate, filing an *ex-officio* information; but since the rule had been made absolute, circumstances had come to his knowledge which made him feel it his duty to do so. He had, however, no intention to proceed with the criminal information; and he begged to state to their Lordships, that notwithstanding the rule had been made absolute, there had not been any criminal information filed, nor was it, he repeated, intended to file any."

WEAVERS' WAGES. — There lately appeared in some of the papers some remarks on the weaver's earnings in Colne and its vicinity. We have just received a more detailed account of an actual survey of the earnings of the last of March, of the chapelry of Colne, the correctness of which was attested by the several clerical and parochial authorities. From this survey it appears that there are 4189 individuals, whose average annual income, including parochial relief, amounted to £1,524 per week; 3756, averaging £1, 9d. per week; and 1530, who averaged 2s. 3d.; making a total of 9495 persons at an average of 1s. 7d. each per week. Since this survey was taken, there has been a considerable reduction of wages of from 12 to 15 per cent. At the census of 1821 gave the population of this chapelry at 17,201, the persons who are there at present surviving under means so miserably inadequate to their maintenance, must now nearly amount to, if they do not actually exceed, one half of the whole population. — Blackburn Mail.

A fortnight ago we stated that a partial truce had taken place amongst the workmen in the fire trade. — Since then, it has become more general, and is now extending about 4000 men out. During the past week, they have walked in procession through the town, soliciting the aid of the public to enable them to resist the reduction. Although the majority of the manufacturers are our countrymen, they are generally not so well situated as still continue the former rate of prices, the masters having given notes under their hands, affirming that neither the time, the state of the trade, nor the scale of wages at present given, warrant any reduction. — Sheffield Iris.

THE KING. — We have great pleasure in noticing that His Majesty honours large parties of the nobility by daily invitations to dinner at the Royal Lodge. The health of our popular and beloved monarch is excellent. There is little doubt of its being His Majesty's intention to visit Brighton in October, or the beginning of November next. — Windsor Herald.

German papers anticipate the fall of Ruzsich, as well as Silistia, and look upon these events as likely to lead to peace. A Congress of the great powers, was already spoken of, to settle the affairs of the belligerents and provide for the peace of Europe. The exigencies of Russia are said not to be exorbitant. It is supposed that the basis of the arrangements to be formed on the treaty of Ackerman, and the freedom of Russian commerce in the Black Sea. The fortresses of Asia to remain in her hands; and the principalities to be made independent. The Emperor, it is said, has expressed the formal intention not to attempt the extension of the Russian territory.