England, &c.

Extracts from the Supplement to the Nova-Scotian.

PRICES IN LONDON, Nov. 3.—Coffee, Dominica, 35s to 37s, Jamaica 49s to 77s; Molasses 21s to 23s; Rum, Jamaica, 2s 7d to 3s, L. I. 1s 11d to 2s 1d, Demerara, 2s 4d to 3s; Sugar, Jamaica, 65s to 67s, St. Kitts, 60s to 66s, Antigua, 60s to 66s. Quebec Red Pine £4 15s, Yellow £3 10s to £3 12s; Miramichi Red, none; Yellow £3 15s to £4; Masts, Red Pine £6 to £9, Yellow £5 5s to £8; Deals £13; Whale Oil £28; Sperm £68.

THE KING.—His Majesty continues to enjoy the same excellent health and spirits with which he has been blessed for many months, takes his rides almost daily in the vicinity of the Royal Lodge, and generally drives his ponies himself. A series of splendid entertainments will be given at Windsor Castle during the approaching festival of Christmas.

Yesterday was the birth-day of the Princess Sophia, when her Royal Highness completed her 52d year.

The Bank of England intend to reduce the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Violent storms have been experienced all over the continent as well as in the British Isles.

The King of Spain, elated at the landing of his troops in Mexico, had granted an amnesty for sundry political offences:—it is to be hoped that when he hears the fate of the expedition he will not break his Royal word.

According to a calculation, recently made, there are 108 Canals in Great Britain, extending 2,682 miles, and made at an expense of £30,000,000.

The blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russian fleet is now raised, and the ships of all nations pass and repass without interruption.

The Directors of the East India Company have sent off Expresses, to countermand the orders formerly given for depriving the Bengal Army of their extra allowances, and the communication of which had given such general dissatisfaction.

The contention between the masters and journeymen linen weavers of Barnsley, which has so dreadfully agitated that town during the last nine or ten weeks, is now considered at an end. The masters and workmen equally disavow vindictive feelings in the late affair of reducing wages.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—One of the Engineers whose locomotive engine was tried on the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road, has staked his credit, that in a very short time, he will convey 150 individuals, at one trip, from the one place to the other (the distance being upwards of thirty miles), in an hour and a quarter, at an expense not exceeding one half-penny each.

It is said that government have purchased 21 acres of land near Blackburn, for the purpose of erecting spacious barracks for the accomodation of infantry, artillery, and dragoons. The estimates, it is added, for building the barracks, amounted to £30,000.

It is said to be the intention of Government to superannuate all lieutenants and commanders in the navy, whose commissions are dated in the last century, the lieutenants retiring on a pension with the rank of commander, and the commanders with that of captain.

By letters from Vienna of the 7th inst. we learn that prince Metternich, and all the other diplomatists, have very frequent conferences, and it is very generally inferred that, notwithstanding the arrival of the Treaty of Peace, as it is called, the affairs of the East are far from being finally settled.

There have been some reports of serious differences having occurred between Lord Cowley, our Minister at Vienna, and Prince Metternich, but they do not appear to be entitled to the least credit.

IRELAND.—The Special Commission at Cork, for the trial of the men charged with a conspiracy to murder three magistrates, terminated, after sitting eight days, by postponing any further trials until the next assizes, and the prisoners were set at liberty on their own recognizances. After the conviction of the four men charged with this horrible crime, Mr. O'Connell was retained for the defence, who succeeded in raising such doubts of the verity of the evidence as to induce the jury in one case to acquit a prisoner, and to remain sixteen hours in consultation as to the guilt or innocence of the others, when the court discharged them. In another case too prisoners were acquitted, upon which the Solicitor-General declined proceeding any further at present.

In the next session of Parliament a bill is to be introduced for the purpose of regulating the details of the contemplated consolidation of the English and Irish Post-office establishments. It is understood that the Bill is preparing under the superintendence of Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald. The salary of the English Secretary is to be reduced to £1000 per annum, and that of the Secretary residing in Dublin to £800. All orders relative to the details of management, and all appointments to offices, clerks, &c. are to issue from the London office. Of course a discretionary power over the Irish provincial offices will be vested in the Secretary at Dublin. The clerks are not, as heretofore, to be stationed permanently, but those in London are to be removed occasionally to Dublin, and *vice versa*.—*Dublin Paper.*

EAST INDIES.—Calcutta Papers to the 11th of June have been received. The disturbances on the North East frontier had subsided; detachments of the army had taken Nunclaw, the stockaded villages of Myrug and Lungburee. Tecret Sing had escaped, and all the principal places on the frontier had sent in their submission.—The East India Company were about establishing an iron foundry near Calcutta. It is stated that the army in India expect not only that all their former allowances will be given them, but that the India Directors will see the propriety of dividing a large proportion of the money received from Ava, as the soldiers claim it for the conquest of that country.

GREECE.—The Greek National Congress are seriously occupied with the improvement of the people.

The President of Greece, Count Capo d'Istria, has just given a substantial proof of the love he bears the country over whose councils he presides by declining to accept, at present, any remuneration for his services, notwithstanding, he has, 'laid upon the altar of the country,' his private property, amounting to above a million of Turkish piastres. The sum assigned the President by the National Congress, for his household expenses, was 30,000 Spanish piastres per annum, but in his reply, he says—'so long as our private property shall suffice, we shall abstain from touching the public money for our wants. We have hitherto practised the strictest economy, and shall continue to do so, for we could not prevail on ourselves to procure even those comforts of life which support a state of prosperity while we stand amidst ruin, and are surrounded with whole classes of population languishing in the profoundest misery.' While the head of the government of Modern Greece shall act on such noble and disinterested principles as he here avows, we think there can be no doubt, of the complete regeneration of that country, whose ancient history is so pregnant with instances of all that is ennobling in human nature, or sublime in art and science.

In Colburn's United Service Journal for the present month there is an extremely interesting statement by Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, extracted from the second edition of his work on Naval Gunnery, claiming for his late father, Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, the merit of the original suggestion of the manœuvre, now so well known as "breaking the line," and which was practised with such decided success by the immortal Nelson.

It is of course, impossible for us, in the confined space of a weekly paper, to give any satisfactory portion of the statement of Sir Howard Douglas, which is extremely clear and perspicuous, and, to our judgment, fully satisfactory as to the justice of his claim; but we must be permitted to extract the opening of the 'claim,' because it exhibits the gallant officer in the amiable light of a son, anxious to establish the claim of a departed parent on a point of service calculated to add new lustre to his character in the page of history:

"I have now to bring before my readers a subject which, I have no doubt, will be felt, by naval officers, to be of some professional interest; and which the public will, perhaps, consider to be of some historical and literary importance.

"It was originally my intention to introduce this subject in the first edition of the Naval Gunnery; but I was afterwards induced, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain, to reserve it either for insertion in a fresh edition of this work, or to become the subject of a special memoir.

"Claims having been laid before the public, which tend to deprive my Father's memory of great part of an honour to which he was justly entitled, I have always felt it to be the duty of the sons of the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, to prove that he was the original suggester of the decisive manœuvre of *breaking the line*, practised in the battle of the 12th of April, 1782; and the gallant operation then for the first time adopted, was carried into effect entirely from a suggestion made by him to Sir George Rodney, at the time the unexpected and unlooked for opportunity, which gave rise to the idea, presented itself.

"The obligation to discharge this filial duty attached first to my elder brothers, who, being both in the naval service, were better qualified than I to execute such an undertaking, and who always intended to attempt it. But they have long since been removed from this world; and I am warned by time and the uncertainties of life, particularly to persons of my profession, that I ought no longer to delay the sacred duty—the filial obligation, which has now devolved upon me. There is, besides, a peculiar degree of fitness in my bringing the subject forward at this time. Though not belonging to the naval profession, I again venture to address its members on a professional subject. I assert and, I trust in a fair, liberal, and becoming manner a parent's right to a high professional honour, which, though claimed in part by others, has been awarded exclusively to him, by professional writers of the first distinction, upon the evidence of living witnesses; and I shall establish this by proof, such as no son, properly tenacious of his father's fame, could feel justified in withholding from the public in such a case as this."—*John Bull.*

His Majesty has directed the sum of £500 to be placed at the disposal of the committee for the relief of the distressed manufacturers of Dublin.

It is understood that the benevolent regulation which originated with the late Duke of York, is now about to be acted upon, which is to allow the widows of pensioners above sixty years of age, a moderate pension on the death of their husbands.

The Mint is actively engaged at present in the coinage of gold. A sum of £80,000 in bullion and foreign coin was conveyed thither last week for that purpose.

The practice of searching persons by the Custom-House Officers has been suppressed on the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Peel: by law, no officer has a right to touch any one, except under a warrant founded on an affidavit of a just cause of suspicion.

TRADE.—The tonnage duty of 2d. per ton, hitherto charged on all vessels arriving at Dublin from foreign voyages, has been discontinued by direction of the Lords of the Treasury.

At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Belfast, some curious information respecting the rapidly increasing trade and commerce of Belfast, was laid before the gentlemen present, showing, that between the year 1786 to 1828, the tonnage of vessels entering that port, had increased from 38,421 tons, to 241,590 tons.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Quarterly Meeting of Iron Masters.—The iron trade still continues even more depressed than any other branch of national industry, and seems destined to suffer still further depression. The supply has increased, while the demand has decreased, and the necessary consequence is a reduction of price, viz. 5s. per ton on pigs, and 10s. per ton on bar iron. The ruinous and absurd investment of an immense capital by the British Iron Company, seems the chief cause of the present state of the trade. The internal consumption of iron in England has decreased in the last year by at least one-half in agricultural districts.—*Birmingham Journal.*

The *Algemeine Zeitung* announces, on the authority of letters from Bucharest to the 1st inst. that the treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte received the formal ratification of the Sultan on the 20th ult. and that the Russian troops would commence their retreat on the 28th, on which day they were to evacuate Adrianople, the Porte having signified that the payment of the first commercial instalment would be ready in that time. Another proof of the readiness of the Sultan to execute his part of the treaty is mentioned, Turkish Commissioners having arrived in Servia, to concert measures with Prince Milosch for the immediate re-annexation of the five districts torn from that province, as well as to carry into effect other stipulations in its favor. It is further stated that the Turks had begun to evacuate Giurgevo, that fortress lying on the left or northern bank of the Danube, and being, consequently, comprised in the number of those strong places in which the Porte, with a nominal right of ownership, is to keep no troops. In the two principalities, Russia is to maintain 20,000 men, of whom 12,000, under the command of Count Pahlen, are to be stationed in Wallachia, and the remainder in Moldavia.—*(Morning Herald.) Oct. 23.*

INDIAN CORN.—The cultivation of Indian Corn has been carried on in this neighbourhood, by way of experiment, to a considerable extent. The finest we have had an opportunity of noticing is grown in the garden of Mr. Charles Hale Jessop; it ripens quicker than the corn introduced by Cobbett, and the plant is larger and more productive; and being planted by the side of a patch of Cobbett's corn, the difference is observable to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Jessop may lay claim to the merit of having cultivated the Indian corn before Cobbett, and notwithstanding the wetness of the season, there is every prospect of the grain which he recommends coming to perfection.—*Cheltenham (Eng.) Chronicle.*

TAXATION ON ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.—Of the whole net produce of the excise duties in England (about twenty millions), eighteen millions are produced by duties on malt, hops, beer, spirits, licenses, tea, leather, soap and candles, bricks and tiles, cottons and glass; and of the seventeen millions raised by the customs, twelve and a half at least are also extracted from articles falling directly within the consumption of the middle and lower classes. The remainder of the taxes, about thirteen millions, is made up of assessed taxes, stamp duties, and the post-office revenue (all which, though they do not fall on the very poorest, are borne at least in proportion to their revenue by the middle classes), and the remaining fragment of about £1,200,000 in the shape of land-tax.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The king has been pleased to become the patron of the philological school, Gloucester-place, and to present it with a donation of £60, and an annual subscription of £30. This school is destined for the education of the sons of half-pay officers of the army and navy, of retired clerks of public offices, and of merchants and tradesmen. It maintains seventy boys on the foundation, besides fifty-five others, who contribute a small sum towards the funds.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—It is a curious fact, though not generally known, that the greater portion of the Scotch Catholic priesthood is of Aberdeenshire extraction. This has probably arisen from the adherence of the Gordon family to the Catholic religion till lately. That, however, which was formerly an effect, now operates as a cause in fostering a Catholic ministry, as we understand the present bishops have erected a very handsome college at Blairs, in the vicinity of Aberdeen. The majority of the students are Aberdonians. We understand too, that a few Irish are in holy orders in Scotland, but it is intended, if possible, to limit the ministry to natives; and that, in point of fact, one Irish priest has been removed from the establishment.—*Scotsman.*

SPAIN.—A Cotton manufactory, it is said, is about to be established in Spain, M. Henri Dolphuss, manufacturer of Malhausen. He had obtained permission to introduce into that kingdom 30,000 pieces of cotton goods, each of 35 Spanish ells, on paying a dollar and a half a piece; and will establish a manufactory of cotton, and printed goods, &c. at San Fernando, the king's country house, two miles distant from Madrid, under a privilege to last twenty years, which permits no other establishment of the kind within sixty miles of Madrid. He is allowed to import, duty free, his machinery, &c. and the raw material is to pay about ten per cent.

WILKIE THE PAINTER.

From the Oxford Literary Gazette.

The genius of Wilkie is at once original and national. The tranquil, and searching, and sarcastic spirit of the North is visible in all his compositions. He deals in no Academic and Act-of-Parliament graces; he grapples with action and with sentiment, rather than with form; and exhibits mental energies and human passions at work. He is less eminent for imagination than for stamping off graphic images of the daily and visible world. He seldom rises into the region of poetry; and has no vision of angels ascending and descending. His heart and hand are with domestic life; and in scenes of household happiness or sorrow he is unrivalled. He has a deep sense of the touching and the pathetic, and displays a knowledge of all the sources of quiet humour and graceful glee. To him all the varied aspects of homely society have been presented; and his mind seems a storehouse of pictures, ready to be called into existence. He has the excellence of the Dutch school, without its occasional grossness; and he has added a tenderness and pathos of his own, which lift his works into the region of perfect purity and elegance. His delicacy is, indeed, remarkable; not the delicacy alone which eludes what is offensive to modesty, but that nice perception of character, which avoids whatever is broad, staring, and *outre*. His genius seems akin to that of Allan Ramsay; and he has the same graphic taste, and the same skill in delineating ordinary life, which distinguished the author of the Gentle Shepherd; while the freedom of his touches, and the fascination of his grouping, remind us of Burns. On all his early compositions his native land is impressed very legibly; and we love him for it.

Since Wilkie painted his first pictures, he has travelled in France and Italy, in Germany and Spain; and the character of his later works bears evidence of foreign lands. He has painted Pilgrims at Rome, and Patriots in Spain; and, had he not done such wonders before, we would have welcomed his new productions and his change of style, as we wish to welcome all the works of our benefactors. But we think on the Blind Fiddler, on the Village Politicians, on the Rent Day, or on the Reading the Waterloo Gazette; and the Washing the Feet of Male or Female Pilgrims, the Hymn to our Lady, the Siege of Saragossa, and the Patriots' Council of War, fade away before them. Yet there is great beauty of grouping, and nice sense of character, and the most exquisite simplicity, and rich depth of colour, in these compositions, and we are not sure that they are not the best of his works. But our heart is so intensely national, that we cannot feel their beauty as we ought. We lament that such a spirit should squander its strength on Italians and Spaniards, and leave so many scenes of home-bred joy, and humour, and seriousness unembodied. Why should he seek abroad for what he can find in abundance at home? Every village abounds with character; every glen has its little coterie of peasants and politicians; the rustic at the plough, the shepherd on the hill, the weaver at his loom, and the blacksmith in his forge, are all characters, after their kind, modified by circumstances and education. To one acquainted with the fireside enjoyments, the amusing absurdities, and harmless follies, of the agricultural population of the island, a thousand pictures present themselves, emblazoned with the original spirit and feeling of Old England. Our national poetry, too, is full of images of grace and beauty; and the songs of Scotland alone contain more scenes of a domestic and chivalrous nature than the whole Royal Academy could embody in a century.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Abridged from the Belfast Northern Whig.

Death of Mr. Hervey.—On Tuesday, the 9th of June last, Mr. Hervey received a slight wound in the cheek from a house dog, which he kept chained in the yard; but the hurt was so trifling that no notice was taken of it at the time. The following morning Mr. Hervey went forward to the dog to caress and fondle him, as frequently was his custom to do, when the animal immediately seized him by the fleshy part of the arm, inflicting a sad and painful wound; and it was with the greatest difficulty and exertion that Mr. Hervey could extricate himself from the dog, as the animal continued to hold fast by the first grip he had taken. Being now apprehensive that all was not right, Mr. Hervey lost no time in repairing to Belfast, and waiting on Dr. Purdon, who cut the wounded part out of the arm; but nothing was done with the cheek, until the next day, when it was cauterised. For some time he followed the advice and prescriptions of Dr. Purdon, until his arm healed up, and he apparently began to think that the danger was not so great as he at first apprehended. The dog had been killed immediately after biting him, so that it was not actually ascertained whether the animal was in a rabid state or not. Mr. Hervey at length began to relax in the regularity with which he had been wont to take the medicine prescribed.

Nothing particular occurred till the 1st of September, 12 weeks from the day he received his first wound. On that day feeling ill, he sent for Dr. O'Neil of Comber, who communicated to his friend Mr. Miller his decided opinion that Mr. Hervey had all the symptoms of confirmed hydrophobia. Mr. Miller then sat down by his bedside, and tried to soothe him as well as he could: but he shook his head and replied, "No, Miller, I am no child; I know my fate is sealed; but the will of God be done!" He could talk of water without the smallest concern; but he seemed totally at a loss to account for the appearance of it giving him so much uneasiness and horror.

Having put his hand to his chin and found his beard long, he asked Mr. Miller if he thought he could shave himself. Mr. Miller, fearing that his hand would not be steady enough, proposed that the operation should be done by another person. The application of the soap to the face of the patient made him shudder with involuntary dread; but after preparing himself, and shutting his eyes, he was at last able to allow the operation to proceed. Whenever the razor touched his face a slight shudder succeeded. Mr. M'Cullough and Mr. Miller remained with him during the night. He tried to take some milk, but when it was placed before him he felt a slight shock on touching it. He was at length able to take two or three sips; when suddenly raising himself up in bed, and speaking very rapidly, he said he was choking, and cried out for a door to be opened; but no sooner was this done than he exclaimed, "Oh! shut—shut—shut—the air, the cold air—I cannot bear it!"—He shortly afterwards took some morphine dropped on sugar. In a few minutes more, he called for one of his friends, and requested him to hold his head that he might try to sleep. Mr. Miller complied, but in about three minutes afterwards he was seized with a spasm, accompanied with horrid and terrific distortion of countenance. Mr. Miller rushed from the bed in an agony of horror, and had only strength sufficient to tell Mr. M'Cullough to take his place. Instantly Mr. Hervey jumped up in bed, crying to his horror-struck and almost paralysed friends, "I see you, boys—I see you, boys!" and then, as if were mastering his excruciating agony by a powerful effort, he continued, in a calm but scarcely less terrific tone, "It is all over—call the house—send for a doctor."—His friends gazed in speechless horror for a few seconds; and the silence was at last broken by the unfortunate sufferer, who, observing that they were making a movement as if to leave the room, called out, "Miller, Miller, do not leave me—be a man; 'tis over, and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I have promised to stay with you to the last; and, cost what it may, I will keep my word." His friends being now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them. When Mr. Miller left the room, Mr. Hervey said to Mr. M'Cullough that he would come out of the bed. This Mr. M'Cullough protested against; and the other immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; but oh! that dreadful torment is beyond the power of man to bear. If you leave me I cannot prevent myself from jumping out of the window." His friend assured him he would not leave him, and requested him to lie down. He replied with much vehemence, "Oh! do not ask me, do not ask me!" but instantly added, "sure you are not afraid of me? indeed you need not be afraid." And his friend protesting that he was not, he held out his hand with an affectionate look; "Shake hands with me," said he; and then, grasping Mr. M'Cullough's hand he blessed him. In a moment he became perfectly calm; his voice resuming its usual tone, and his countenance its wonted serenity. By this time Mr. Miller had returned from sending for the doctor, and awakening the inmates of the house. Calmly and collectedly the sufferer then addressed his friend, "I did not expect this," said he, "so soon. I thought I should have had a little more warning. I knew it was to come, but I did not expect it till to-morrow." His aunt and a young lady, also a relation, came into the room. He shook them both affectionately by the hand, and said, "I would be glad to kiss you; but dare not, for fear of consequences." During one of the intervals, hearing his watch tick on the table, he said, "Is not that my watch?" On being told that it was, he called one of his friends forward, to whom he expressed himself under many obligations. "Here, my dear friend," said he, "take this watch, and wear it as a memento of your friend, poor John Hervey; and when you have occasion to look how the time passes, sometimes think of me, and the circumstances under which I gave you this memorial of my friendship." He made several beautiful prayers, and then asked Mr. Reid, a young clergyman, who was present, and of whom he expressed a very high opinion, to pray with him. He spoke of a young friend who died about three years ago, to whom he was very much attached.

The fits now became more frequent and he requested Mr. M'Cullough and Mr. Miller to hold his hands. Every attack now continued longer, and appeared more severe. At about half-past one o'clock he said he felt a curious sensation—it was in his limbs, as if pricked with the finest needles—a pricking as if the finest silver-barbed arrows were darting through every portion of his body; he said it was altogether a most delightful sensation. His nerves became most sensitive. The least noise in the room—a change in the light of the candle—the moving of a shadow on the wall—a relaxation or compression of the hands of those who held him, gave him the most excruciating pain, and he would exclaim, with a heart rending voice, that it was cruel so to use him. Shortly after this, the saliva began to make a noise in his throat; he lost his voice; but he showed by significant gestures that he was perfectly aware of all that was passing round him. As the fits came on him, he appeared to place himself in that position as if he wished to rest on his head and heels, while his body moved quickly up and down, accompanying each motion with an agonizing groan. These fits at length ceased, and he lay from 10 to 15 minutes so still, that all, except those in the bed-room with him, supposed he was either dead or dying. Suddenly, with a voice loud and strong, as if in perfect health, he exclaimed, "Here boys, do your duty." The awful moment which he had dreaded, and vainly hoped to escape had come. He instantly became dreadfully convulsed, every muscle was distended to the utmost stretch, while the spasms, commencing at his stomach, seemed to roll up like a large mass to his throat, where the breath rattled hideously as if vainly seeking vent. Mr. M'Cullough and Mr. Miller immediately seized his wrists, while the Rev. Mr. Reid laid himself down across him. He struggled dreadfully, and appeared to wish to get himself out of bed. He screamed with the utmost appalling agony, called for Dr. O'Neil to cut his jugular vein. He besought his friends about him to put an end to his horrible torments if they had the smallest spark of pity remaining in them. Some of his labourers came in and assisted in holding him down. So intolerable was the dreadful agony of the sufferer, that he threatened to bite those who held him if they did not kill him or let him up.

Fearing that the courage of the men might fail, Mr. Miller called on them to remain firm, if they valued their existence.—Upon hearing this, the tortured sufferer exclaimed, "Miller you savage, I will never forgive you!" he continued beseeching those about him, alternately, to put an end to his pain; when, finding all ineffectual, he cried out, "If ever the soul be allowed to haunt those who have done them wrong, I will return and torment you all." He then ceased shouting, but three or four times he was heard to say in an under tone, "Severe, terrible!" in a manner that showed he was perfectly sensible, though the agony in the height of the paroxysm was too great for even man in his senses to bear. His voice began to change, as if suffocating; he could articulate nothing, but he frequently pressed the hands of his friends, as if intimating his gratitude for their having fulfilled the arduous task he assigned them. At 20 minutes to 4, squeezing the hand of one of his friends, and breathing his name, he expired.

COMMERCE OF THE EUXINE.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

A valuable paper on this subject we find in the London Sun of October 15th, written by the Russian Counsellor of Commerce, Sicard, residing at Odessa, and first published in the Journal of that city. The principal facts embraced in said documents, with some others, collected from different sources, are given below.

And first, as to the Euxine itself. Various writers, and among others the celebrated Clarke, have represented the sea to be extremely tempestuous, and to have derived its common appellation, the Black Sea, from its black and rocky shores, and the darkness which frequently hovers over it in winter. He tells of numerous shipwrecks which happened about the time of his visit there, and adds that it is filled with numerous shoals not laid down in any chart, which render its navigation extremely hazardous. There is good reason to believe that all this terror with which the Black Sea, has been invested, is rather imaginary than real. For a number of years past it has been traversed by the ships of various nations, and although disasters sometimes happens, there is no evidence that they are of more frequent occurrence than in other seas.

The principal towns on the Euxine are Odessa, Otchaker, Cherson, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, Akerman and Theodosis, on the North; and Sinobe and Trebisond, on the South. The latitudes and longitudes are as follows:—

	latitude.	longitude.	population.
Odessa,	46, 28,	30, 38,	35,500
Otchaker,	46, 37,	31, 26,	
Akerman,	46, 12,	30, 44,	8 000
Cherson,	46, 40,	32, 54,	about 10,000
Theodosia or Ceffa,	45, 16,	33, 04,	
Eupatoria,	45, 40,	33, 14,	about 5000
Sebastopol,	44, 41,	33, 16,	3000
Sinobe,	41, 06,	24, 41,	
Trebisond,	41, 03,	39, 28,	say 25,000

With the exception of the two last, these towns all belong to Russia. Odessa, which was fixed upon by Catharine II. in 1792, for a future commercial emporium, now decidedly maintains that character, in comparison with the other towns. The port, which is artificial, is capable of containing 300 vessels. The number which entered in 1816, was 846; of which about half were Russian, and nearly a third British. The principal exports, at present, are grain—and in small quantities, tallow, hides, flax, &c. The surrounding country is entirely destitute of wood.

By the Convention of Kainardshi in 1774, the navigation of the Black Sea was opened to the Russians, who since conquered the whole of its northern coast. In 1784, a similar privilege was granted to Austria, and has since been extended to Great Britain, and most other European nations. But the tenor on which this privilege was held, subject to the caprice and supervision of the Sultan, rendered it far less valuable than it will be in future. As for American vessels, although they have occasionally made their appearance at Constantinople, and sometimes entered the Black Sea, it has always been done by means of a special firman, and under circumstances which rendered the whole object of the voyage liable to be defeated. Under the new arrangement we share equally in the privilege with Great Britain, Austria, or any other nation except the Russians. The vexations and exactions hitherto practised by the Sultan, are thus described by Counsellor Sicard:

At any moment he can paralyze all the speculations, depending on maritime conveyance, of every part of Europe for the Black Sea, and completely frustrate the most extensive and judiciously formed combinations. In vain do the South of Russia, all Europe, and a part of Asia, study to create reciprocal advantages, and establish durable connections, which would confer the greatest benefits on the Turks themselves. As soon as the awful *non plus ultra* resounds from the walls of the Seraglio, the flags of Europe must with all humility be hauled down. A thousand ships may be collected—their voyage is interrupted, ended. All engagements are broken, and the funds transmitted to Constantinople are driven out of circulation and lost. The Porte takes at pleasure any part of the cargoes, fixes arbitrarily the prices to be allowed for merchandize, which is often not one half its real value, and even never pay that.

Trade thus checked and harrassed in its ventures and speculations, sustains serious losses which propagate and spread in every direction, from the counting house of the merchant to the workshop of the artisan, and the hut of the laborer. The treaties, according to their letter, stipulates freedom to trade and navigation, and protection against the arbitrary domination, of the Turks in both straits, the restoration of property, and indemnification for what may have been spoliated. But in vain are all these securities provided. The Sultan is lord of both Straits, can do whatever he pleases in them, and even completely close them in the face of the most formal compacts to the contrary. I will not dwell on this discouraging and degrading part of the picture; commercial Europe well knows it, and can bear witness to its truth. With pain has commerce submitted, during the last several years, to this mischievous oppression; for the Porte has, at different times within these seven years, repeated the same odious acts of caprice, and having committed those aggressions unpunished, will again repeat them more frequently in future, if not prevented by force.

These remarks were written before the termination of war. During its continuance, if we may credit Mr. Sicard, more than 500 sail have at different times, been detained at Constantinople on their voyage to the Black Sea. More than 100 vessels completely loaded, have submitted to extraordinary duties and other peconiary exactions, in the hope of obtaining permission to proceed on their voyage—a hope in which they have, with a few exceptions, been deceived, even after paying the sums arbitrarily extorted from them.

The extent to which the commerce of the Black Sea is capable of being carried, may be inferred from the extent to which it has actually been carried, notwithstanding the embarrassments with which it has had to contend. "The portion of European trade," says Counsellor Sicard, "which enjoys by favour a free passage, employs at present in the Black Sea, all the year round, from 1200 to 1500 sail of shipping, the annual