

England, &c.

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

THE KING.—This week has been fertile in contradictory reports relative to the alleged partial loss of sight which His Majesty has lately suffered. We are happy to be able to contradict a report in a morning paper, that the sight of both His Majesty's eyes is affected. The truth, we believe, will be found to correspond pretty nearly with what we stated last week—namely, that His Majesty is, for the present, nearly without the sight of one eye; but that the other may be considered as in no immediate danger of attack, and great hopes are entertained that the ailment may be recovered if His Majesty should choose to undergo an operation. The character of the King's eye is, we are assured, of the kind referred to, which may be removed by a process, attended by pain or danger. It is probable, therefore, that this operation will take place, or perhaps by this time has taken place, though some of the medical advisers of the King have recommended him not to undergo it, as he has no powerful sight in one eye. It is quite true that at one time apprehensions were entertained that the King would lose the sight of both eyes. His Majesty's general health continues excellent, and he takes his usual rides in the vicinity of the Lodge. There is now little doubt of his being His Majesty's intention with Brighton at an distant period.—Court Journal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Despatches from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 25th, have been received at the Foreign Office. The news of the occupation of Adrianople and the advance of the Russian army has caused a great commotion in Constantinople, and a plot, to which the Janissaries and other enemies of the Sultan, and the new system which has been introduced were implicated, was discovered in time to prevent its execution. Its object was variously described: by some it was stated to be the deposition of the Sultan, and by others the massacre of the European inhabitants. Upwards of 200 of the conspirators were put to death, and the efforts of the Sultan and his government to maintain the peace and tranquillity of the city seem to have been successful. On the 28th of August the Russian troops were stationed about eight miles from Constantinople, the road being open to them, and there being no prospect of any efficient resistance. Count Dierbitch is said to have prevented the further advance of his troops, in consequence of the representations of several ministers in Constantinople that it would probably be the signal for an insurrection among the Christian inhabitants. Accounts from Adrianople to the 29th, have also been received at the Foreign Office. It is stated that a body of Russ troops had been sent to occupy Enez, in order to open a communication with the Russian fleet cruising near the Dardanelles. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries had arrived at Adrianople, and it was supposed that the treaty of peace would be signed by the 15th ult. All the points are said to have been settled, with the exception of that relating to the indemnity claimed by Russia, on which a reference to Constantinople was necessary. The demands of Russia are said to be very moderate, but probably the statements respecting their nature are nothing more than suppositions of the continental journalists.—Liv. Mercury, Oct. 2.

The accounts from the East are full of contradictions. The Globe of Tuesday contains the following article:— "The Turkey mail arrived this morning with dates from Constantinople to the 20th, and from Smyrna to the 20th ult. The principal merchants have, however, letters by express to the 25th ult. The latter are quite at variance with the official despatches. They state, indeed, that the Turkish plenipotentiaries sailed from Constantinople on the 25th, and that they arrived at the 26th of Aug. at Adrianople, the headquarters of the Russian army; but they add that the plenipotentiaries did not succeed in any part of their mission, either in negotiating terms of peace, or in concluding a convention with the Emperor of Russia. Dierbitch was decisive, that no terms could be granted but those of a full and unconditional surrender, with a pledge for the Sultan's safety, and that all matters of negotiation must be referred to St. Petersburg. The plenipotentiaries returned to Constantinople, the only persons left were the Prussian interpreter that had accompanied the mission. These letters say that the despatches from the English Admiral Malton to the British Consul at Adrianople had been intercepted. The Russian army was expected to advance, and the report was that Dierbitch would form a cordon of troops from Rodosto to Midija, for the purpose of preventing all communication, and also in order to shut all places of military communication between the forces at the capital and those of the north. In the mean time Constantinople was in the greatest agitation. A plot against the life of the Sultan had been discovered, and about 100 executions immediately followed. The conspirators were arrested, their numbers were taken, and the troops from Asia divided: a dreadful struggle, and frightful massacre, were anticipated. The British fleet had approached the Dardanelles to procure intelligence from the English Ambassador. The Pachas of Smyrna had marched on to the capital with the levy en masse.—15.

TURKEY.—Private letters from Vienna say, that news had been received direct from Constantinople, dated the 20th of August, according to which the Sultan had discovered a conspiracy in the capital, and was about to issue the death sentence on the conspirators. Five hundred persons who were considered by the Sultan as guilty had been obliged to expiate the iniquities with their lives. After the massacre, the last exploits of the energetic Mahomet, as he is called, his Hissnness, as they accuse, terrified by the progress of General Dierbitch, sent deputies to the Russian headquarters, with the assurance that the Sultan renounced all resistance, and left the conditions of peace entirely to the generosity of the Emperor Nicholas. Hostilities had in fact ceased. Such is said to have been the end of the energy of Mahmood. As peace was considered at Vienna to be infallible, the funds, it is added, rose considerably. We give these accounts as they have received them, and only remark that none of the letters which we have seen say whether General Dierbitch has accepted the surrender of the Turks at discretion, nor whether he has continued his march or halted. It appears to us, in fact, that the conqueror should have refrained from obtaining by the occupation of the Dardanelles and the forts on the Bosphorus, some security for the sincerity of the Sultan's repentance. Probably you will have received letters from Vienna with similar accounts. It may be said, however, that it is certain that no European war will take place to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, which is reduced to absolute impotency; and also that Russia has the right and the power to indicate peace. The only thing to be apprehended for the general interest of Europe is, that Russia, from excess of magnanimity, may neglect the opportunity of securing a commerce independent of England. It is a great consolation that the exalted mind and decisive character of the Emperor Nicholas will find means to combine moderation, with wise regard for the great interests of the Turks and despite the suggestions of an antiquated routine, all the calculations of which have been put to shame. The Emperor will not consent to a peace which would be only an armistice for the advantage of his enemies, and sacrifice the immortal glory of his reign by listening to a timid diplomacy. Europe hopes from Russia the cure of its wounds, which are jealousy kept open by England.—Algemeine Zeitung, Sept. 21.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The whole of the imports of Great Britain for the last three years, taken according to the valuation set on them at the custom-houses, amount to about forty-three millions sterling in value. The exports of G. Britain (taken at the same valuation in the case of the foreign and colonial articles which are re-exported, and in the case of British produce and manufactures at the value which the exporting merchants set upon them), amount to about forty-five millions. In the list of imports there is scarcely a million's worth of manufactured goods (and of this small sum the greater part is re-exported), while in the large mass of our exports, there is not a single article of consequence which is not manufactured, except a few products of our mines and fisheries.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.—We are friendly to a very comprehensive plan of reform, but we think it better to take a little, than by demanding a great deal lose every thing. The cause of reform never was at a lower ebb than at this moment, and it is more indebted to Cobden and Hunt, than any body else, for its fallen condition. These two men, acting in the purest spirit of intolerance, treat with contempt every scheme that differs in the slightest shade from their own, and rather than concede a little to the friends of the cause, give up everything to its enemies. The Irish Catholics had perhaps as much division of opinion among themselves as the reformers, but they had the sense, instead of splitting hairs about the kind and degree of emancipation, to make a united and vigorous effort to obtain it in some shape or other, and they succeeded. It is very well for the Reformers to have a Rent like the Catholics, but it is of far more importance to have their union of spirit, the fruit of zeal combined with mutual toleration.—Scotsman.

CONNETT & HUGHES AGAIN.—There was a most successful meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Reformers in the Lecture Room of the Mechanical Institute, on Monday evening last. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hunt, who congratulated the society on the accession of Mr. Cobden, and spoke at some length on the circumstances and misrepresentation of that individual. He stated that Mr. Cobden had really never been a member of the society, as he had always forgotten to pay the necessary subscription, though he had always remembered to demand payment for the advertisements of the society inserted in the Political Register. He also said that if any danger arose Mr. Cobden would be sure to leave them in the middle of it, and could never be trusted. If the reformers placed their faith on Mr. Cobden's sleeve now, they might some day hear of his being at Liverpool on his road to America.—Lancet Merc.

We understand that Mr. Cobden has purchased a large share in the Morning Journal, and that the Political Register will be merged in that popular paper.—Weekly Press.

We know that the office of commander-in-chief has been recently more than once passed upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge by the Premier; and we also know, that up to this time the Duke has steadily declined it. That His Majesty wishes to bestow it on a subject, we believe, the fact is, that Lord Hill is anxious to retire, is generally credited. But there are at present political considerations which, we think, will prove insurmountable barriers to such an arrangement, however desirous the army may be of such an appointment. The report, however, belongs to the House of Commons.—The Age.

The Gardiner Chronicle says, we have reason to believe, on that which we conceive to be good authority, that there will be a union of small Bank of England notes; and that a meeting of Parliament, before Christmas, is certainly under the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers.

It is affirmed that Sir R. Colvinton will publish his own case, together with his correspondence with the Admiralty, by which much light is expected to be thrown upon circumstances connected with this affair, hitherto involved in some degree of mystery.

Sir George Murray has been appointed Governor of Fort George, in the room of the late Sir David Baird.

ADDRESS AT COVENTRY AND NORWICH.—The address from the manufacturing districts are still unfavourable: riots, the natural consequence of the want of employment, have taken place at Coventry; and the letters which we have seen from Norwich state that, but for the great vigilance of the magistrates, disturbances of a very serious nature would have taken place during the week.

Although there is scarcely a manufacturing town in the kingdom where so little distress prevails as in the town of Leeds, it nevertheless appears, that there has been paid by the Workhouse Board, principally to the casual poor, the sum of two thousand two hundred pounds more during the first nine months of the present year, than was paid during the corresponding months of the year 1878. This fact has suggested the necessity of an endeavour, on the part of the Board, to find work for the able-bodied paupers.—Leeds Mercury.

We believe that arrangements are in progress for erecting a chapel for the Roman Catholics at Ripon, Yorkshire. Fifty years ago the number of papists in this country was estimated at 50,000, and it is now about 300,000.—Sheffield Courant.

The celebrated Washington Irving, the author of the "Sketch Book," &c. arrived at Southampton on Friday, in his new character of secretary to the American legation.

EMIGRATION.—On Sunday morning week the American ship Camillus, sailed from Greenock for New-York, having on board 104 passengers, the greater part of whom were artisans from Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire.

The Forty-second Highlanders.—The total number of men that belonged to this gallant regiment, from 1797 to 1816, was 13,127. In 1817, there were only three men living in the corps that fought against Bonaparte in Egypt. A timber, called "ocean wood," has been lately used by Tonkinson, in the manufacture of an improved grand piano forte. It is a species of mahogany, and its name is supposed to have been given from a fancied resemblance its grain presents to the undulation of the sea. It is quite a unique in the English market, and for a single log Tonkinson is said to have paid the enormous sum of 2300 guineas.—Liv. Mer.

Bank of England.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, last week, a dividend of four per cent. was agreed to. It was stated by the Governor, that the amount of the circulation was £18,873,740, but he declined naming the amount of deposits in the Bank. It is a curious coincidence that the letters which compose the name of "Harrington Lodge," at which place the Duke of Clarence dated his letter to Sir Edward Codrington, should, transported, make the phrase, "Go on Ned! all right!"

The Spaniards are just now occupied with two grand projects—the third marriage of their beloved and enlightened king Ferdinand—and the recovery of their ancient province of Mexico. We need not say which of these projects is most likely to become an historical event. It is said to be a fact, that neither the small pox, measles, whooping cough, or scarlet fever, have ever been known in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, or the Sandwich Islands. Sixty-six years ago, when Canada came under the British Government, the population was but 60,000. It is now 1,000,000. Yet this is nothing in comparison with Ohio, which, for twenty years after the time above mentioned, was a savage wilderness, and now contains a population nearly equal to Canada.—Liv. Courier.

OPENING OF THE RHINE.—From the Liverpool Times.—It appears that a direct intercourse with the Rhine, by means of British ships, has just been opened, after many years of negotiation. The right to establish such an intercourse was conceded at the time of the treaty of Paris, but the Dutch having possession of the mouths of the Rhine, have refused, until very lately, to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, and to allow foreign vessels to pass along any of their rivers. They have, however, been prevailed upon at last by the Russian Government, and the following is the account given of the arrival of the first English vessel at Cologne—It is dated Cologne, September 10.— "For the first time for two hundred and fifty years we to-day see the English flag flying in our port. The English schooner, commanded by Captain Sibbe, which sailed from London on the 19th of last month, by way of trial, having been detained, according to some, by contrary winds, or, as others say, by being delayed in the Bank arrived here yesterday evening, and orders were immediately given to land her cargo. A hour here she received, in day a letter, stating that she was to leave Liverpool in a few days with a cargo direct for our port."

THE TOBACCO PLANT.—The following calculation under the head, "Living by loss" appears in the Liverpool Mercury, of this week, and is we believe applicable to other places, as well as to Liverpool:— Average price of unmanufactured Tobacco, 0 4 Duty, 0 3 1 Cost of manufacture, rent, &c. 0 0 0 Sold by respectable manufacturers at per lb 0 3 4 Loss to live by per lb 0 0 3

PRICE OF CALICO 53 YEARS AGO.—The following memorandum was written in a Bible, now in the possession of a family at Rishon, near Blackburn, for the purpose, no doubt, of recording the period when the manufacture of calico was first introduced into this country.— "15 September, 1776. Thomas Danbury, of Rishon, near Blackburn, sold to Messrs. Peels, Yates, and Co. Church Bank, two common-fine calico pieces for £5. 9s. 8d. These were the first calico pieces ever manufactured in this kingdom." Pieces of the same description are now sold for about 5s. 9d. or 6s. each.

CHURCH OF OHIO.—It gives us pleasure to announce, that Robert Bates, Esq. of Ridley house, Northumberland, who, with Christian philanthropy for which he has been so long and so eminently distinguished, presented the sum of £100 to the Rev. G. M. West, for the promotion of the episcopal establishment at Ohio, accompanied by a promise of a subscription to the same amount for five succeeding years.—Leeds Intelligencer.

The Rev. G. M. West, chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, has consented, in consequence of the state of his health, to the partial prolongation of his visit to England, and has entered upon the duties of assistant minister of Bradford parish church.—Liv. Courier.

The despairing lover of a fair sempstress at Cheltenham has been cured of love, despair and taste for suicide, by a potent dose of cream of tartar, which the prudent apprentice of Mr. Aldrich, the chemist, had sold to him under the name of arsenic.

It is said that in future the candidates for the Methodist ministry are to undergo examination by the principal preachers, in theology, the classics, and the mathematics; and if, after a probation of two years, they are found deficient in these respects, they are to give up all ideas of officiating in the pulpit.—Morning paper.— [We hope this statement is true. Much discredit has been cast upon the really respectable body of Methodists by the gross ignorance of some of their preachers—an ignorance, indeed, which seems to have been kept up with much pride, from the silly notion that the least enlightened by education are the most subject to divine inspiration.]—Globe.

An agricultural model school is about to be erected in the province of Munster, for which the London Irish Relief Committee has appropriated a grant of £3,000.

Of all things in Turkey, human life is of the least value; of all the roads to honour and ambition, murder is the most secure. I sat beside a Cantioe Turk at dinner, who boasted of having killed eleven men in cold blood; and the society of this assassin was courted by the consin of the Reis Effendi, at whose house I met him, because "he was a man of courage."—Madden's Turkey.

TAG-JEWISH NEW YEAR.—On Sunday evening last, the year 5380 was ushered in with the usual rites observed on such occasions by the Israelites. At sunset the people, now called Jews, resident in this metropolis, all assembled at their synagogues, when the whole of the Moses laws, and the usual prayers, &c. were read over, and the congregation remained until between eight and nine o'clock. On Monday, their New Year's day for the present year, they again assembled at sunset to celebrate the Feast of Trumpets, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up his son. At two o'clock the Paris papers of Sept. 25, contain the announcement of the year; and those who thought proper left the synagogue, but many of them remained in a late hour. They met again at sunset the same day, and also yesterday at the same hour, when the observance of these rites terminated. No food is allowed to be taken until the sounding of the trumpets on either day.—Times.

DEVONPORT, Sept. 26.—The Britannia, 120, Capt. Burdett, sailed on Wednesday, with a fair wind, for the Mediterranean. She has not obtained her full complement of men, and has departed with 800 hands only. Our fleet on the Mediterranean station, when joined by the Britannia and Melville, will consist of one sail of the line, six frigates, thirteen sloops and brigs, and three bombs, making a fleet of thirty-one sail, carrying nearly twelve hundred guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The following is the speech which the English Ambassador delivered on his first audience of the Sultan:—"Most Noble and Mighty Prince: Commissioned as I am to transact important affairs at the Sublime Porte, there is none more agreeable to me than that which has to-day summoned me to enjoy the honour of your Imperial presence.

I have received express orders from the King, my master, to assure your sublimity that it is his constant wish to maintain and extend that friendship which has subsisted for centuries between the two crowns. I should be happy if my poor abilities should be the instrument of confirming the prosperity of the

two empires on the basis of internal tranquillity and the general peace of Europe.

The difficulties which have been surmounted, and the wise administration, which together so remarkably characterize the period of the reign of your Imperial Majesty, inspire me with confidence in the attainment of the twofold object.

I am proud of the honor which I at this moment enjoy of personally expressing to your Sublimity the cordial wishes my Sovereign cherishes for the long duration of your health and prosperity."

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING IN CORK. A meeting has been held at Cork, at the head of which the Earl of Mountcashel presided, which is likely to cause a strong sensation in England as well as Ireland. The individuals composing the meeting were all churchmen and Tories; the object of the meeting, as will appear by the following Resolutions, was an extensive reform of the abuses in the Church establishment of the United Kingdom.

1. That we consider the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, as by Law established, to be the greatest national blessing which it has pleased the Almighty to bestow on these kingdoms; it has, through the Divine favor, preserved among us the pure doctrine of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, by its catholic and tolerant spirit, the liberties of the nation have been mainly upheld.

2. That whilst we firmly believe that the confederate power of the Clergy can never prevail against the desires of our Church, built on the foundation of Apostles and Prophets—Jesus himself being the chief Corner-stone;—we must yet take heed lest its establishment be endangered, in consequence of the influence of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and the manifold blessings we derive from it, by the abuses which have crept into the administration of its temporal affairs.

3. That many of our most zealous, useful, and pious Ministers, who labour with indefatigable exertion to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of immortal souls, receive only a wretched pittance, utterly inadequate to their support; whilst others of the clergy, who are engaged in the service of the world, and perform none of the sacred duties of their office, possess revenues far exceeding what a respectable and independent maintenance would require.

4. That whilst we readily admit that our excellent and Scriptural Episcopate of the Church Government requires a diversity of orders among the Clergy, and a consequent diversity of incomes, we are nevertheless convinced, that the enlightened sentiments of the nation, and the principles of Christianity, and the most devoted attachment to the Established Church, unite in requiring that none of the active and blameless members of the sacred profession should, by an invidious and unjust distinction, be subjected to any pecuniary disadvantage or poverty.

5. It is our firm conviction, that until the great distinguishing doctrines of Christianity, which our reformers received from the holy word of God, be faithfully preached to the people, until our Clergy, universally, according to the solemn vows of ordination that are upon them, give themselves diligently to their sacred office, and forsaking as much as they may all worldly cares and studies, apply to their duties wholly to the service of God, and to the benefit and advancement of the Lord's family; and until Church preferment be applied as the reward of Christian attainments and learning, and not for the purposes of political influence, and the gratification of avarice, the adequate remuneration of every class of our Clergy engaged in the actual discharge of their duties.

6. We are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, that the revenues thereof are not to be coveted, or national blessings preserved, it must be done by a return to purity, both in principle and in conduct, that we must put away every aim as the evil of his ways, and of his doings, and be diligent to bear a public testimony against the abuses existing in the administration of our Ecclesiastical affairs, and to petition our revered Monarchs, and both Houses of Parliament, in the spirit of these resolutions, praying for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the adequate remuneration of every class of our Clergy engaged in the actual discharge of their duties.

7. That injustice to our feelings of attachment and veneration for our Church, we do not distinctly declare the revenues thereof being. We desire only such a distribution of them for the future as will encourage faithful, learned, and zealous exertions, give security and respectability to the office of the clergyman, and promote the health, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and his dominions; being well aware, that any attempt to disturb the rights of Church property, or to alienate its income, must be productive of disastrous consequences, and that the petition to the King be transmitted to the Right Hon. Mr. Peel for presentation to His Majesty, that to the House of Peers to be introduced to the Right Honourable the Earl of Mountcashel, and that to the House of Commons to the Honourable Mr. King, with a request to our other county and city members to support the same.

The Heads of the Clergy have received an intimation that it is the intention of the Duke of Wellington to interfere with the Church temporalities; but they console themselves with the belief that the present incumbencies will be held sacred, and that the reform will only apply as deaths take place. This is one of the great measures which the Duke proposes, in order to meet the deficiency of the revenue, as compared with what it would be if the burdens and receipts of the population were more equally divided.—Liverpool Mercury.

An alteration in the ecclesiastical law of this country, it is stated, is contemplated, and, in order to promote it, a royal commission of inquiry will issue to the venerable Lord Swell, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.—Liverpool Courier.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, October 28. LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the ship Unity, arrived at New-York from Havre, dates from that port to the 30th of Sept. and from Paris to the 29th, are received. The Paris papers of Sept. 25, contain the account of the conclusion of peace in the East, as given in the London Atlas of the 27th, received at New-York by the Mary Lord. There was also a rumor on the same day, of the renewal of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks. This report was somewhat strengthened on the 29th, by the following extract of a commercial letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 15:— "At the opening of the Exchange to-day, Bank actions were at 110, but they fell suddenly to 110. This fall is attributed to the capture of negotiations, serious commotion at Constantinople, and the definitive march of the Russian force, on the Turkish capital."

With reference to the relations of Russia and Turkey the Paris Journal de Commerce of the latest date (Sept. 20) says:— "This is the amount of the various news from the East, as published in the Gazette of Augsburg: 1. Negotiations were opened on the 1st of Sept. at the headquarters of the Russian General, (then at Adrianople), with the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and those of the Ottoman Porte. 2. On the 31 of Sept. these negotiations were suspended, but not broken off.—the Turkish Plenipotentiaries having obtained a delay for the purpose of consulting their Government on one point of the treaty. 3. The delay granted by the Russian General expired on the 14th Sept. the day on which the treaty must be ratified by the Porte. 4. Notwithstanding all this, the march of the Russian army had not been suspended, and according to accounts from Constantinople of Sept. 29, their advanced posts were within 10 or 15 French miles of that capital.

The negotiations have not, then, been broken off, but suspended; hostilities have not been recommenced, for the march of the army has never been suspended.

The point in question by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries was believed to be the indemnity demanded by Nicholas, which is fixed at 20 millions of silver roubles, about £4,000,000. Whilst waiting for the definitive signature on the 14th, Gen. Dierbitch continued his operations, and the army held itself in readiness to march, if, on the day in question, the Sultan had not come to a decision. Immense magazines had been established at Adrianople for the Russian troops. On the other side, the Augsburg Gazette of Sept. 5 says that, "by intelligence direct from Constantinople, it appears that the Sultan does not quit his camp at Barmineh. The Plenipotentiaries are enjoined not to assist their arms. This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karaburnu, on the Black Sea, and at Carli, indicate, but too clearly that Gen. Dierbitch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace."

Letters in the German papers from the Levant say that "notwithstanding the happy prospect of peace, the activity of the forces on the left bank of the Danube is not relaxed. It seems to be fully intended to attack Rutchok and Chomul, as these fortresses still contain good troops, and the Russian general thinks of taking up their winter quarters until they have fallen into their hands."

Sieur Bazez, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and first President of the Royal Court of Besancon, has been named a Peer of France. It is said that before the formation of the present ministry, the seals were offered to him, and that he refused them. Admiral de Rigby sailed from Toulon on the 17th September, in his flag ship the Conqueror, having on board the crews of the Conqueror, the Earl of Albion, and the Earl of Albion, intended for the siege of Algiers. The Admiral's destination was unknown; but was currently said to be Constantinople, visiting on his way the coast of Algiers, Tripoli, Sicily, and the Levant. Other vessels were getting ready to follow.

The opposition in the ministry, and rumors of their resignation, &c. continued, but the ministry, continued likewise as before.

The New York Journal of Commerce reports an expected change in the British Ministry, on the authority of the London Courier, and that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel will no longer constitute a part of the cabinet.—but the Commercial finds that this article from the Courier is the Journal of Havre, was written by a writer upon these papers which are in the habit of circulating rumors without sufficient foundation.

From the same. CAPITULATION OF THE SPANISH AT TAMPIO.—By an arrival at New Orleans on the 20th inst. from the coast of Tampico, whence she sailed Sept. 22, intelligence is brought of the Capitulation of Gen. Herrera, the Mexican under Santa Anna, on the 12th of September. The conditions are such, that the Spaniards are to retain their standards and arms, and receive a safe conduct to Havana. Five sessions took place before the capitulation. The sick and wounded, to the number of 1500, to be at the expense of the Mexican Government, and after their recovery conveyed to Havana. The articles of capitulation provide for the protection of all vessels, either foreign or Spanish, having brought provisions to Tampico before the capitulation.

It is a little remarkable that this news had not been received at Havana on the 12th of October. The ship, however, arrived at Baltimore on Friday last, having left Havana 11 days previous. No intelligence had then been received from Tampico, and the second expedition for Mexico, with 1500 men, was to sail between the 15th and 20th of October.

An American Man-of-War.—A Philadelphia paper says that the ship Pennsylvania, now in progress at the navy-yard in that city, has three decks, independent of the spar deck, and is pierced for 160 guns, but will carry 200. With her complement of men, which will not be less than 13 or 1400, her gigantic dimensions, rounding stern, and an able commander, she may literally sweep the seas, and woe to the enemy who attempts to cope with her single-handed. The best hower anchor of the Pennsylvania weighs 10,171 pounds!

The laborers on the road from the Madawaska settlement to Teniscovata, lately found under a decayed tree, seven French gun barrels, supposed to have been concealed there by a party watching the British, expected from Halifax in 1756.

In Harrisburg, (Penn.) a meeting of Bachelors, who are 25 and upwards, is called, to ascertain how they shall make themselves comfortable the ensuing winter.

A Virginia paper contains an advertisement, with the following heading:—"Negroes, Cattle, Hogs, Mules, and a good assortment of Farming Implements, for sale."

A JAIL TO LET.—An Ohio paper published at Xenia, gives an account of a Jail in Gaen county, that is completely empty. It is a very commodious stone building, with windows and shutters, besides a prospect of a fine country. The Jailor and the Sheriff of the county are both starting.

Incidents of STEAM NAVIGATION.—In America, the facilities which have recently been afforded to travelling in steam-boats, in the way of reduced expense, and greater speed and convenience, have increased to an unaccountable extent, the intercourse between the various sections of our country. To Albany, the fare being reduced to one dollar, the number of passengers is about trebled. The lines between this city and Philadelphia set daily immense crowds of travellers in each city, at an early hour every afternoon. The same augmentation of the number of travellers is met with among the steam boats which traverse the East River and the sound. Formerly when only two trips per week were made to Providence, the steam-boats were crowded with passengers, and the number of fifty passengers. Of late, with the new boats, this number has been trebled.—New York Gazette.

PRESSURE OF WIND.—It is ascertained by an accurate estimate, that the pressure of the wind upon thirty sails when set, comprising the suit of the North Carolina, 74, is equal to the weight of 20,795 pounds avoirdupois, nearly ten and a half tons. The number of square yards of canvas, upon which this pressure operates, is 26,022.—Providence Daily Adv.

THE BOUNDARY LINE. (From McClurg's Three Years in Canada.) The complex treaty in which the territories of Canada, and the United States of America, are not only too commonly involved to be easily understood, but such as may yet lead to serious disputes between the parties concerned. They are evidently drawn without sufficient information on one side, with knowledge and craft on the other: let us examine their nature. Article II. of the convention between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London, October 20, 1818:—"It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northern point of the Lake of the Woods along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude; and from the point of such intersection, due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of His Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, and the said line shall form the southern boundary of the said territories of His Britannic Majesty, and the northern boundary of the territories of the United States, from the Lake of the Woods, to the Stony Mountains."