ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 11.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.—The *Marquess of Lansdowne* held in his hand a Petition which had been for some time in his possession, but which various considerations had prevented him from before presenting. It related to the equalization of the duties on East and West India sugar. He should not on that occasion enter into all the considerations connected with the subject of India, or give any decided opinion on the question to which the Petition referred. He was aware, however, that the interest of a large body of persons, of the one hundred millions of inhabitants of India, was deeply involved in the prayer of the Petition; and that there was another interest, that of the West India proprietors, which had been at all times consulted, and perhaps at times too much consulted, when this subject was taken into consideration. There was also another interest—that of the consumer—deeply involved in granting the prayer of this Petition; for by equalizing the duties, a large additional supply would be brought to market. At present, the difference of duty levied on East India Sugar, and West India Sugar, was 10s. the hundred weight, the duty on West India Sugar being 27s.; and on East India Sugar 37s.; and notwithstanding this additional duty, some sugar was now imported from the East Indies. If the duty were equalized, there would be a great increase of importation, though to what extent it was not possible to say; nor could he say what effect it would have on the price of sugar, nor how far it would enable this country to export sugar to all parts of the world; but viewed in relation to the state of India, he must say, that it was necessary to encourage the cultivation and prosperity of that country, as the only secure basis of its connection with this. Facts of this kind could not be too often brought before their Lordships, in order to prepare them for the decision of the question as to renewing the East India Company's Charter, and providing for the ultimate government of the great empire we now possessed in India. As to the extent in which consumption would be increased by an enlarged supply, their Lordships might form some idea of the fact, that, in another country under the government of this country, in New Holland, the average consumption of each individual of tea and sugar was more than double the average consumption of each individual in this country. He did not mean to say that the consumption of our people could be doubled; but this fact showed that having an abundant supply called forth a great additional consumption. It was now also well known, particularly from the work of that excellent man and enlightened observer, who was now no more, Bishop Heber, that there was, though his had formerly been doubted, but never would be again, after his convincing statements, that there was in India, among the natives, of that vast country, a capacity to use our manufactures, by which they would be raised in the scale of civilization; but it would be impossible for them to obtain them if we did not allow their produce to come here, and that mutual consumption of each other's products would be lessened, which was the best bond of connection between independent countries and the surest means of preserving the connection between dependent countries. These considerations were all that he thought necessary to bring before their Lordships, on the calling their attention to a Petition signed by a great number of British residents at Calcutta, and he did it not so much with a view to any present measures as to future legislation. His Lordship concluded, by presenting a Petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta, praying for an equalization of the duties on East India and West India Sugar; and also Petitions from the town of Derby, and from two other places in Derbyshire, having the same prayer; and at the same time praying for the gradual Abolition of Slavery in our Colonies.

Lord Clifden supported the prayer of the Petition. There were two monopolies, he said—that of sugar and that of tea; the West India proprietors had the monopoly of sugars, and the East India Company the monopoly of tea. If these monopolies were at an end—if the sugar from the East Indies was admitted on payment of an equal duty with that from the West Indies, and of the trade to China, to all the people of this country, as he hoped it would be when the East India Company's Charter expired, he had no doubt that the comforts of the people would be considerably increased. He believed that they would consume so much more that the revenue would not suffer, though the duties should be reduced one half. Tea, he was told, could be purchased in America and on some parts of the Continent at half the price it sold for in this country. Mr. Pitt, by his commutation Tax, reduced the duties on tea, and the consequence was, that the consumption of tea increased greatly. If the trade were thrown open, and the duty reduced one half, he thought the revenue would not be diminished, and the comforts of the people be greatly increased. The smuggler indeed would suffer; for his trade would be put an end to. Ministers, however, would have to wrestle; and he hoped the Noble Duke would be the wrestler with two giants, the East India Company, and the proprietors of worn-out land in the West India Islands; and till they were overthrown, the comforts of the people would be diminished. He hoped the country would rouse itself, and that the Press would speak out, and not suffer those monopolies to be continued, which now applied to what had become the necessaries of life.

Lord Calthorpe thought that equalizing the duty on East and West India sugar would promote the welfare of the inhabitants of India, and of the population of the West Indies.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.—The mission of Lord Heytesbury to the Eastward creates an increasing interest with regard to affairs in that direction—and if there arrive no positive news, it is supplied by rumours; that of to-day is, that the Russians have been defeated before Varna, with great loss. The only foreign mail is from Hamburgh, the letters by which contain nothing of the kind alluded to, and we therefore conclude that the story is unfounded.

The transactions in the Funds, up to the termination of business this afternoon, presented very little deserving remark. Some of the heavy Stocks show most clearly the difficulty of finding adequate employment for capital, even at the moment when it had been anticipated that the proceedings of the Legislature, with regard to one-pound notes, would give rise to a commercial panic. Every thing in the City, on the contrary, wears a tranquil aspect.—*Morning Chronicle.*

SEPTEMBER 10.

The health of the Duke of Clarence was considered yesterday to be in an improving state, and the answer to all inquiries at his Royal Highness's residence at Bushy-park was, "His Royal Highness is much better." Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald was among those who arrived at Bushy yesterday to learn the state of the Royal Duke.—*Court Circular.*

The illness of the Duke of Clarence is said to have been more serious than the public will have been led to suppose by the manner of stating it in the Court Circular. The spasmodic attack, in the first instance, was extremely severe, and until the arrival of Sir Henry Halford, who was sent for to a considerable distance, the attendants on the Duke were not without apprehensions of dangerous consequences. His Royal Highness was relieved from the attack shortly after the arrival of the physicians, though left in a state of much weakness from its effects.—*Times.*

The reports that were in circulation here, of the return of the Duke of Clarence to office, are beginning to lose credit, and it is now believed that the delay in appointing a First Lrod of the Admiralty to succeed him has arisen solely from the difficulty of fixing on a proper person. Ministers, in tendering it, have met with two or three refusals; and among the rest it is positively said that Lord Melbourne, to whom it was offered, has declined it.—*Ib.*

It is stated, that the amount of Gold now lying in the Bank of England, is estimated at £12,000,000—a sum sufficient for the supply of the Continent, without creating the least necessity on the part of the Bank Directors for drawing in the circulation of their paper.—*Ib.*

Parliament was on the 28th prorogued to the 30th October, when it is expected to be prorogued to some day between the 18th and 26th of November, then to meet for the "despatch of business." The feverish state of our continental relations, and the no less critical situation of Ireland, fully warrant this early meeting of Parliament.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of August 31.

OF THE MEANS OF RETALIATING THE PROHIBITORY COMMERCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Since by the late weather with which Providence has blessed the country in all parts, we may be said to have escaped the evils which lately menaced us—of a harvest deficient almost to famine; it becomes us now to turn our attention to the state of our trading districts, in which, by the expected operation of the American tariff, almost as much mischief was apprehended to our commerce and manufactures, as from the wet summer to our harvest: for wherever we turn our eye, every thing seems active and thriving, and the wheel of circulation turns with a velocity and steadiness which nothing seems to abate or tire.—How is this? Is, then, the American tariff, from which so much was apprehended, a spent thunderbolt? Is it hurled in vain against the proud and solid structure of English commerce and trade? Is it likely to recoil only upon those who fabricated the means of annoyance?

What its effect will be in America, we cannot yet tell; but assuredly, this tariff is not hitherto producing in England, any thing which ought to excite alarm.—Nothing, indeed, need be apprehended from America, provided we are resolved to adopt no rash measures of retaliation, but to take that course only which prudence suggests, and which may be made sufficiently penal and vindicatory towards the United States.

It manifests much ignorance in the people of this country to censure America for her tariff—there is nothing in it unexpected, or contrary to the law of nations—that it is conceived in the spirit of hostility, is true; but it is in the spirit of commercial hostility, which is natural in all communities, and of which this country has set so frequent example in all periods of its history.

The policy of all countries is to render themselves independent of other states in the prime articles of necessity—food and clothing; and when the former abounds, as it does in all agricultural countries, like America in their first civil condition, it is a maxim of political science to direct attention to manufactures.

When a country supplies itself with its principal manufactures from abroad, it depends for payment upon the sale and exchange of its own raw produce—now this commerce is always to the disadvantage of the producing country; first, by invariably turning the balance of trade against it—inasmuch as raw produce goes but a little way (except in those immense quantities in which it is seldom required) in paying for manufactured articles; and secondly, because the revenue of a state, which buys its manufactures from abroad, must nearly be stationary. Revenue, in such a case, can come through one toll-gate only—its customs, which war must interrupt or entirely destroy; whilst it scarcely need be observed, that if manufactures are once well established in a country which has a large raw produce, articles are not only manufactured cheaply, but production and consumption, the sure sources of national wealth, keep pace together, and may be pushed to any extent. The secret of the American tariff is therefore this: America wishes to create, by means of local manufactures, that market *at home* for her produce, which depends upon the caprice of other countries *abroad*. She wishes to rest her wealth upon a more durable basis than her customs; she desires to raise her revenue as much as possible, within herself, and to produce from her own industry, skill, and machinery, those beautiful fabrics of elegance and art, by which England has enriched herself, and engrossed nearly the market of the whole world.

This is the reasonable defence of America. She has done no more than she had a right to do. Whether she has taken this step of prohibiting commerce too early is a matter purely to herself. The only concern of England is, how to stem this new policy, and what retaliatory resources to adopt. This system of a rival is not to be disregarded; but at the same time, a financial revenge, or a retort by high prohibitory duties on raw produce, except within certain bounds, would be absurd and insane.

When Mr. Huskisson talked of the liberality of *our* system, as opposed to that of America, in the warmth of his indignation he made too free with facts. The truth is, we tax already certain articles of American produce (even raw produce) as highly as America proposes to tax our own manufactures. American rice pays 100 per cent; timber 85 per cent; turpentine 100 per ct.; 50 per cent, at least, is levied on wheat and flour; and 1000 per cent on tobacco! With this example before their eyes, America cannot justly be blamed, if she lays a duty of 80 per cent on our woollens, cottons and hardware. But rice, tobacco, timber, and turpentine, are minor considerations. The great article of value which America exports to England, is cotton; the export of this alone occupies nine-tenths of her shipping to England, and upon cotton our principal manufacture depends. Now, no man, we think, will be absurd enough to propose that this article—the raw staple and element of our manufactures, should be taxed. In our opinion, it ought to be suffered to flow in upon us with as much freedom, and in as much abundance, as possible. But though we cannot, and might not, tax the article itself, we can tax the vehicle which brings it, and this we ought assuredly do.

The carrying trade of America, engrossed as it is, with her raw produce, is the nurse of her marine, and the cradle of her future maritime power. A foreign tonnage duty may, undoubtedly, and with undeniable justice, be imposed upon all American vessels which shall enter our ports, *whatever be their cargoes.* The consequence will be, that America will lose the carrying trade of this staple article, and it will be conveyed in British bottoms to British ports. How can America object to this foreign shipping tax? She lays a duty upon *our* articles, and we retaliate it by an impost on *hers.* Ships are as much the means of wealth to the builders in America, as cotton and woollen fabrics are to the manufacturers and spinners in Great Britain. The consequence of such a system would undoubtedly lead to new retaliation; but what then? In the result, the raw article would find its way to this country, and in our own bottoms. But America must not be humored to such a prodigious sacrifice, as to have the free and unrestricted supply of the raw commodity, and, also in her own shipping. It is easy to see where the commercial conflict between the two nations will settle. The ships of both countries will make their outward voyages in ballast; America will put a yet higher tax upon English manufactures when imported in English ships, with a diminished duty upon them when brought by her own ships. On the other hand, we shall do the same with American cotton, the present duty of 4 per cent in a British vessel, and 30 or 40 per cent when brought in American. But the result must inevitably be, that we shall thus greatly abridge the marine of the United States, and indemnify ourselves in these means for their commercial hostility.

THE ARMY.

G. O. *Horse Guards, Sept. 2, 1828.*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B. deceased. By command of the Rt. Hon. General Lord Hill, G. C. B. Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Dep. Adj. General.

The Liverpool Albion of the 1st Sept. says—"It is now generally believed, that the Duke of Wellington is prepared to recommend to Parliament, when the Legislature shall re assemble for the despatch of business, the propriety as well as the expediency of legislating for the purpose of relieving our Roman Catholic fellow subjects from the civil disabilities under which they at present labour. The most violent anti-catholic journalists are impressed with this belief."

University of London.—Mr. Campbell, the distinguished author of "The pleasures of Hope," is to deliver a course of lectures in this University, next spring, "on the History of Classical Literature." It is a part of the plan of this institution, that in addition to the lectures of the regular Professors, the Council shall have the power of engaging individuals of celebrity in literature or science, to give occasional courses, and that, too, upon subjects to which a Professor has been appointed. *Morning Paper.*

PARLIAMENT is up, and town is empty—the Opera is shut—Almack's finished for the season—the gayest of the gay are winging their flight to the Continent, while some, less soaring, are dissipating at the Cowes Regatta or cockneyizing at Margate or Brighton. Fishing parties are forming on every hand, and Archery, in which the ladies have their bows completely at command, holds its triumphant sway in different parts of the kingdom.—*John Bull.*

From the Morning Post.

The present aspect of affairs in the East of Europe would be fearful to contemplate, if it were not that we have at the head of our Government an Illustrious Individual, whose caution is only equalled by his firmness and straightforwardness of purpose. We are loth to speculate on the demolition of the Ottoman Empire. Many causes unite in our anxiety for its fate, while at the same time we are far from being the admirers of its structure as a Government. But we consider its existence necessary to the proper balance of the Great States of Europe; and such was the view entertained by the Government of this country, till the genius of Mr. Canning hit upon the expedient of "letting loose the discontents of nations," as the safest course to secure the compliance of Governments to the whims and caprices of the Mobocracy. That he was a man of genius we never denied; and, even if we had, he has left a legacy to his successor in office unequal to any thing ever left so before. He gave Portugal a Treaty—he thrust a Constitution upon her; but, good and loyal souls! they would not have liberty—they trampled on the Charter, and by acclamation called a drivelling wretched despot to the Throne. In Spain the "discontents" are let loose; and in France, while there is much to admire, there is a vast deal more to apprehend. Rank and dignity are every day falling into disrespect, and the Monarch is all but publicly insulted. The Bourbons have ever been famed for liberality of sentiment, and love for the rights of the people; and if they were not so, a lesson is now being read to Charles X. which must call forth the painful recollection that he once had a brother. Greece is not yet liberated; and to whose lot she may yet fall it would be difficult to conjecture. We never could see the propriety—on the contrary, we always contended against the propriety—of appointing Capo d'Istria to be President of the Greek States. His habits—his mode of thinking—his experience in civil and military affairs, are all Russian; and he wants only the accident of having been born in the frozen regions of the great Northern Autocrat, to make him as very a Russ as ever lived. Beside all this being in favour of Russia, the similarity of religion would give her the most decided preponderance. If Russia have Greece virtually or actually—if she be allowed to rendezvous her FLEET in the Black Sea—if France, in sharing the spoil, should take a fancy to that land of so many curious associations, Egypt—if she still maintain a garrison in Cadiz, what will be the decided advantage of our Key to the Mediterranean? What in such circumstances will be the importance of Gibraltar? If Russia be permitted to dismember Turkey, Austria must also get a portion of the prize-money; and we shall have a transfer of the people of one State to another, without the slightest regard to their wants, their interests, or their feelings. This of itself would be a monstrous evil, though little as compared to what may be expected from the Autocrat, should he be able to spend his winters in Cyprus, and leave his Brother as Vice-roy at St. Petersburgh. In any view of the subject, Turkey must be severely crippled; and there can be little doubt of the occupation or her territory until the Russian indemnity be settled to the last farthing. However, any interference on our part should only be the result of an overruling necessity. We have had too much of meddling already: the Quixotic adventures of speculating Statesmen have too deeply involved us, without again risking our character or our funds in a desperate crusade. We have used every becoming effort to rescue Greece—we have performed our part faithfully to Portugal—we continue to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of friendship, and a wish to preserve the general peace of Europe—and, "come what may," our country is in the hands of practical and able Councillors; and England will continue to maintain her dignity and honour, and the station in which her arms, her arts, and industry have placed her.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The following account of the Harvest is from a very intelligent traveller well acquainted with agricultural operations; he proceeded from London to Liverpool, by the way of Birmingham, and returned by the Potteries through Uttoxeter, Burton upon-Trent, &c. and arrived in London on Saturday night the 23d inst. the journey occupying sixteen days. During that period he went over a distance or upwards of 500 miles in a zig-zag direction, through the counties of Hereford, Northamton, Warwick, Stafford, Lincaster, Derby, and Liecester. Along the most northern extremity of the line the wheat was all cut, and ready for carrying, without having received the slightest injury from the rains, which had not been so frequent of late as they have been been to the southward. There was a good deal of rain in the north division on Sunday the 17th inst. but it was followed by four exceeding'y fine days, which he presumes would enable the farmers completely to sweep the fields in that direction. On Wednesday, the 20th, he came from Ashly-de-la-Zouch to Liecester, a distance of 18 miles, through one of the finest wheat districts in England, the whole of which was secured in the farm-yards; and the farmers universally stated, in answer to his inquires, that on no former occasion, within their remembrance, were the crops got in in better condition. On the 21st and 22d he came from Leicester to Northamton, by the way of Welford, also a very fine grain district, and he had the satisfaction of witnessing along the whole line, the cheers of the rustics in carrying home the last load in anticipation of enjoying the festivities of harvest-home. The spring crops have been but slightly injured in low situations, and if the weather only keeps up for a short time they will amount to fully an average, and potatoes and all kind of succulent vegetables will greatly exceed it. Through the whole of the route the farmers expressed their astonishment at the reports circulated in the Newspapers, affirming that the crops had been so much injured by the wet weather, and the consequent advance of prices in the London market, as they were altogether without the slightest foundation.

As a proof of the general state of the weather to the northward during the last fortnight, the gentleman alluded to travelled in an open gig, and had only occasion to use his great coat once, for part of a day on the whole journey. Another observation which he made is worthy of notice, that is, that nine-tenths of the payments he formerly used to receive in country bank notes, were made him in gold; so that it would appear that the former would be nearly out of circulation before the period fixed by law for their discontinuance arrives, and that without any convulsion, as has been so dogmatically predicted.—*Sun.*

Increase of the Trade of Liverpool.—It is said that the dock dues received at Liverpool, in July last, exceeded the sum received in July 1827, by £2700. On Monday seven night, £80,000 were received for duties at the Liverpool Custom House, and during the week an entry was taken for the largest quantity of cotton wool ever contained in one warrant, either at this or perhaps any other Custom in the world. It is worthy being placed on record, and we therefore present the public with a copy:—

"Washington. Robinson, from New-Orleans, 4th Aug. 1828. B. and Co.

"2675 bales, containing one million pounds weight cotton wool, P. A. S. valued at 5¾ per lb.—23,958l. 6s. 8d

Duty at 6 per cent. - - -	£1437	10 3
Dock Dues, - - - - -	125	0 0
Town, - - - - -	22	5 10
Trade, - - - - -	4	0 4
	£1588	16 5

The above is only the prime entry, and there will be a post entry for the additional weight after the cotton is weighed.

It appears to be the intention of some of the proprietors of land in the Hundred of Wirrall to apply in the next session of Parliament for an act for the construction of a Ship Canal from the river Dee to Wallasey-pool, opposite to Liverpool, where it is in contemplation to erect wet docks. This design has been officially communicated to the Mayor.

An enterprising Company in the west of Scotland have resolved to erect a cotton factory in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a number of operative workmen have been engaged for that purpose. This will form a new era in the history of Hindostan, as the natives, who are strongly averse to any innovation upon their established customs, still follow the primitive mode of preparing their yarn with the spindle and distaff. At the introduction of the cotton weaving into this country, little more than half a century ago, the yarn was brought home in the bank by our East Indiamen, and was then considered of more value than the finest silk, and could only be purchased by persons of quality. What a change in the course of such a short period!—*Paisley Advertiser.*

CAPTAIN STEWART.—We understand that an order has been received to transmit this unfortunate individual to the Lunatic Asylum in Dublin, there to be confined for life. This unfortunate man was tried at the last Cork assizes, for the horrid killing of the greater part of his crew at sea, during a fit of insanity.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

FOREIGN.

From the London Times of September 10.

THE CONTINENT.—It is stated in the *Gazette de France*, that accounts had reached Vienna of Admiral GREIG having entered the port of Varna, and captured the vessels that were in it. This questionable rumour is the only thing in the shape of news pretended to be received from the theatre of the war between the Russians and the Turks.

(From the *Gazette de France*, dated Sept. 8.)

"PARIS, SEPT. 7.

"Letters from Vienna, dated 29th August, announce that news was received that Admiral Greig had entered the port of Varna, and had taken all the vessels that were in it. At the departure of the Courier the engagement was general.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

"A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of the *Emulation* at Toulon. This vessel, which sailed from Navarino on the 24th of August, met on the 26th the first division of the expedition to the Morea at the distance of 80 leagues to the west of the island of Sapienza; and on the 27th the convoy, escorted by the *Hussar* brig, off Cape Gassaro. Every thing gave reason to suppose that these convoys would reach their destination by the 30th.

"Prince Metternich left Vienna on the 25th for Moravia."

PARIS, SEPT. 1.—The expedition to the Morea is seen with pleasure by the French—it raises us from our political nullity—it has a noble object in view—but why is not the outrage done to the population of Paris repaired? Why is not the National Guard, so unhandsomely treated by M. de Villele, re-established? This measure would be as rational as sending troops to the Morea, and it would not require a loan of 80 millions, for which no compensation has yet been sought in additional privileges for French trade, in a new means of encouragement. Why is not the society for the encouragement of Industry, which M. de Corbiere stifled revived?

ORSOVA, AUGUST 12.—The last accounts we have received from Constantinople, state that order prevails there, notwithstanding the continual arrivals of the recruits from Asia Minor, the great preparations for defence upon the Bosphorus, and the daily enrolling of troops by virtue of the Hatti Schiref: all this does honor to the Sultan, whose firmness is not to be shaken, and who has a hundred times more activity than his predecessors.

Mr. M. who came post with a Tartar of the Legation, says that there are many foreign engineers and artillerymen in the service of the Porte, and that they are fortifying the principal passages of the Balkan, but he does not think that the Russians will pass it before the Winter, and till they have made themselves masters of Choumla, which contains a whole army; of Silistria, &c. &c.

They might, indeed, by taking possession of Varna, make their troops advance on that side, and march along the coast to arrive at Constantinople; but there are many natural obstacles, and those which may be added to them have not been forgotten. The roads are impassable in many places, and in many others a communication between the Russian army and the fleet would be impossible. There are, perhaps, as many dangers as by the ordinary road by way of Adrianople, and a great force would be required to secure the rear, the communications, and the convoys. Heaven grant that all this may end well, and that this affair of the Greeks may not cause more European blood to flow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 11.—Soon after the departure of the Grand Vizier to the army had been resolved upon, his Caimacan, or substitute in the capital, was appointed. The choice of the Sultan fell on Ahmed Pacha Chelnzzi Effendi, formerly Kiaja Bey, Minister of the Interior, who was on the 7th of this month invested with the sable pelisse in his new character. The Grand Vizier will now set out in a few days.—Some thousand men have already gone before him to the camp at Daud Pacha, and many more have taken the road to Adrianople; but it is difficult to state with precision the amount of the troops, because the number of volunteers and of the contingents daily arriving from Asia, among which there is a great portion of well-equipped and well-mounted cavalry, continually increases, so that the inscriptions in the muster-rolls at the palace of Chosrew Pacha have been stopped, after 80,000 men had been enrolled. The convoys of ammunition, artillery, &c. continue without interruption. With respect to the operations in Asia, though the fall of Anapa and Kars is known, the Porte observes the strictest silence respecting these events, and seems to direct its whole attention to the operations on the other side of Mount Balkan.

The Official Report from before Choumla, dated August the 7th says:—

"According to the accounts of prisoners and deserters, the action of the 1st cost the Turks nearly 500 men, in killed and wounded.

"During the night from the 1st to 2d, we constructed redoubts on the key of the position which we had carried during the day.

"In the morning of the 2d, both our wings approached the entrenchment of Choumla, without the least opposition.

"We continued the same movement on every point during the 4th, 5th, and 6th, and even this day. Every night we construct fresh redoubts, which approach the Turkish entrenchments closer and closer, and are raised within reach of their guns. Yet no sortie has been made against us, and we have not even been disturbed.

"When we compare this torpor with the vivacity and perseverance with which the Ottomans disputed every inch of ground in the neighborhood of Choumla, in preceding campaigns, we no longer recognize their former character, nor their method of fighting."

JASSY, AUG. 4.—It seems that hitherto a grand mistake has been made in the estimation of the mutual forces of the two belligerent powers, and that the Sultan has much greater force in the field than what it was hitherto supposed he had, according to the intelligence received previously from Constantinople. This explains why the operations of the Russian army, which was calculated upon a much less vigourous resistance, experience now such great impediments. The Turkish infantry, which according to the first statement, was said to amount scarcely to 60,000 men is now said to exceed 200,000 men. The cavalry which had been computed at 10,000 horse, proves to be 30,000 strong. The artillery, which had been rated in proportion to the so generally despised Turkish infantry, has suddenly surpased every expectation, on account of the number of its cannon; for according to the assurance of the friends of the Turks, there are in the camp of Choumla alone 500 great guns, in the most perfect state of efficiency for service. No one ought to be astonished, therefore, at the war being protracted to such a great length as at present, if the Russian army commences to experience a real and effective resistance. It should procure reinforcements, before it proceeds to any serious enterprise.

Moreover the Turkish forces, which are now *superior* to those of their enemies, are seconded by local advantages, and the ardour of national pride, which calls to arms all the inhabitants capable of taking the field, near Varna, where the Russians have made a fresh *unsuccessful* attempt to carry that place. It appears that it was principally owing to the inhabitants that the attack was repelled, they have occasioned the repulse of the landing of the squadron by the well-sustained fire of their land batteries. Unfortunately most of the Christians inhabitants of that town have fallen the victims of popular fury; and it is to be supposed that by degrees all the Christians residing amongst the Turks will experience the same fate, because they are every where considered to be in league with the enemy. For this last fortnight the Russians are every where in commotion throughout the interior of the country, and if reports may be credited, the Polish troops are likewise assembling. Finally, every thing announces that the greatest efforts are about to be made.

CHARACTER OF THE TURKS.—The Turks possess still the same character which the historians of the 15th century describe. They are indolent in time of peace, but when war vexes them they become infuriated. They rob and oppress the Rayas, but are friendly and obliging towards strangers; they devastate villages, but found and endow hospitals; they keep their oaths, but trample on every principle of public law; they are susceptible of feelings of honour, but compassion is a stranger to their breasts; they dethrone and strangle their Sultans, but are great advocates for monarchy. Although unrefined and sensual in their ideas of pleasure, they are moderate in its enjoyments, and, starting from the lap of luxuriousness, they submit to the severest privations without grumbling. They are good relatives and husbands, and polygamy is far from being in general use amongst them. A harem is, to most of them, only an object of luxury and ostentation. Inhuman in their vindictiveness, they frequently carry their exalted friendship to a point of heroism. Their courage manifests itself sometimes in a chivalrous daringness, and, on other occasions, in a stoic indifference. Here they are seen courageously precipitating themselves on the enemy's ranks, without regard to numbers; and elsewhere they suffer themselves to be strangled with a pipe in their mouth. They change exile for a palace with the utmost *sang froid*, and consider themselves on every occasion as the slaves or agents of an unalterable immutable fate.—*Nuremberg Correspondent.*

"LISBON, AUGUST 23.—A courier extraordinary from Spain arrived on the evening of yesterday in this capital from Madrid, in 33 hours—an occurrence extremely rare: he was the bearer of an order to M. de Campazano, Envoy Extraordinary, and to M. Zea Bermudez, ex-Charge d'Affairs of Spain in Portugal, to quit Lisbon in 14 hours; they both of them in fact set out last night with all speed for Madrid. This abrupt departure has increased the inquietude of the traitors, who already flattered themselves in the highest degree that their rebellion was on the eve of being sanctioned by the Court of Spain.

The Queen-Mother has quitted Romaillao, and has established herself in the Palace of Ajuda. Her son still continues encamped in his peaceable, safe, and commodious head-quarters *das Necessidades.*

The political character which Don Miguel is playing does not leave him without uneasiness, for we are assured, in a positive manner, that it was resolved yesterday in the Council that he should shortly issue a proclamation in which he should invite all his faithful subjects from the age of 15 to 50 to take up arms."

The rumours afloat relative to the young Duke de Reichstadt are extremely contradictory. We announced a few days since, after letters from Vienna, that he would enter the army next year. It is now said that the Emperor, his grandfather, has given him a Captaincy in his own regiment, and that he will accompany the Archduke Charles to the camp of exercises.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The coming session of Congress will be one of uncommon interest to the people of the United States, and if the measures which will be brought up for consideration are treated with that singleness of purpose which the interests of the Union require, and party feeling is excluded from the leading questions that will be agitated, it will be a session pregnant with beneficial results to the stability of the confederacy, and the perpetuation of the happiness and wealth of the great agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing classes. The progress that has been made in the settlement of our claims for spoilations of various kinds, has been to much marked by the usual tardy paces of our diplomacy. If we are correct in memory, Mr. Wheaton has made some progress, and Mr. Appleton, our Charge at Leghorn, has also put matters in train in Italy. But how stands the account with France? We complained of the conduct of Napoleon, and felt degraded that Mr. Barlow should have followed him to the confines of Russia; but we have had no better success with the Bourbons, who have preferred paying Great-Britain. France is now rich and prosperous, and our demand against her is immense, for spoliations of the most outrageous nature, committed against us as neutrals, in defiance of the laws of nations, and upon the same system that she has not ceased to reprobate in Great Britain. At the prorogation of the British Parliament, without any proceedings in reference to our Tariff except the passage of their new Customs Bill, it was distinctly stated that during the recess the attention of the Ministry would be given to that subject, and we may therefore look for an indication of their intended course by the next packet, unless the arrival of Mr. Barbour, who we are gratified to find set off for London immediately after landing at Liverpool, shall prevent any hasty Parliamentary measures. We look with great anxiety to Mr. Barbour's movements, for on them much of the future prosperity of our country will depend. The season of his presence in London is auspicious, because he will have an opportunity, while Parliament is in session, to learn with more fulness and accuracy the real views of the Parliament, at the same time that he enters upon his negociation with the Cabinet. If there be any sincerity in the professions of Mr. Peel, and we think their is, there can be little doubt that an arrangement will be brought about upon more liberal principles than have yet governed either country, and that mutual concessions will establish an intercourse on a firmer basis. In reference to the Corn Laws, of which so much complaint is made, we doubt whether the aggregate of our bread stuffs that would find their way into Great-Britain and her dependencies, would be greater, on the modification of those laws to meet our laws respecting imports of grain, than under existing circumstances. It is well known that Gibraltar is a great market for our provisions, and it will be greater, now that the Mediterranean is the place of rendezvous for all the European squadrons.

We have not before us any statement of the quantities of our bread stuffs shipped to the West Indies, much of which are introduced into the British colonies; nor do we know the extent of the export to Canada, except that the quantity in both cases is said to be great. That