

and applied to so many useful and important purposes. The art of bleaching linen is no longer an operation requiring many months and favourable circumstances to accomplish. It is now performed in a few hours by the agency of this substance.—We no longer feel the scarcity or suffer by the high price of that most important article, paper for writing or printing: the white rags, at one time so indispensable for its manufacture are no longer so. The many coloured fragments are rendered equally adapted for the purpose in a few hours, by the application of this extraordinary agent.—*London paper.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Falmouth Packet, April 16.

We perceive, with much satisfaction, that our government have come to the determination to resist the Carlists in any attempts they may make to render themselves masters of any of the towns or fortresses on the sea coast. Lord John Hay, who commands the *Castor*, has received orders to place himself in full cooperation with General Cordova for this purpose; and reinforcements of ships and troops have been sent out to our squadron, which will now be prepared to render very material assistance to the army of the Queen.—We hail this intervention of the British as a most auspicious event, and should have been satisfied had it gone much farther; for it is time this sanguinary contest, which disgraces civilization, should be at an end. The interests of humanity and the security of freedom loudly demand that the Peninsula should be restored to a condition of peace, that it will enable it to cultivate its resources and form an effective portion of the great western confederacy for sustaining the sacred cause of liberty throughout Europe. Spain and Portugal from their political and ecclesiastical policies, have languished for centuries in a degraded condition: it is to be hoped they will now rise regenerated by the active and enlivening spirit of progressive civilization. Ruled by imbecile monarchs, and impressed by prejudiced bigots, those two kingdoms, rich in productions, replete with resources of wealth and power, have sunk to a degree of ignorance and misery that furnishes a melancholy evidence of the effects of bad laws and weak governments.

The Queen's speech to the Chambers breathes a warm, animating spirit of Reform; it denounces the absurdity of monkish influence, and the mischief of irresponsible power. The Spanish people have had sufficient experience of the distractions and calamities that must ever result from letting loose the blind force of bigotry, and the unrestrained power of puny princes. It is now high time to raise up barriers to them; to reduce them to inertness, by institutions more powerful than the will of men, more lofty than their pretensions, more orderly than their desires, & stronger than their passions. This is the secret for giving a fixed and regular movement to these bodies politic, driven and repelled by contrary waves; at one moment carried away by royal force, at another harassed by religious persecution, and in turn torn by popular fury; ever on an abyss, ever at the point of peril. The *Family Compact*, and the *Inquisition*, were the disgrace and the destruction of the Spanish nation.

The French Government, in conformity with the terms of the Quadruple Alliance, has also given directions to its authorities on the Spanish frontier to afford every succour to the Queen's army, but to prevent the transmit of ammunition and stores to the troops of Don Carlos. These measures have given new life to the cause of Isabella and the kingdom, and indicate the certainty of her eventual triumph.

A strong feeling of sympathy in the cause of Spain now pervades the public mind in this country. Fallen nations readily awaken a great public interest in their favour, more especially when they have made a movement towards their lost glory. Spain, Poland, and Ireland, at this moment excite the best, and most enthusiastic feelings in their misfortunes. The voice of truth, and the call of justice, now demand their resuscitation. Spain and Ireland enjoy a prospect of speedy regeneration; but the happier condition of Poland awaits the catastrophe of a tyrant!

The *Morning Post*, in the superabundance of its wisdom tells us that the Lords will not read the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, a third time, and that they will adopt the proposal of Lord Francis Egerton, in spite of the remonstrances of Lord Melbourne. We shall not be surprised at any step the hereditary sages may take; but we feel a very full conviction of the feelings towards them, which will be called up in the public mind on both sides of the St. George's Channel. The bitterest enemies of the "order" take their seats daily on the Tory benches, certain men of which party are labouring with more successful energy to bring about a reform in the "august assembly" than all the O'Connellites in the three kingdoms. It is a waste of time to warn these men of their danger. Like all privileged classes, they derive no benefit from experience: shut up in the recesses of their mansions, they know little and care little about the opinions of mankind. But the period is arrived when the utility of their institution must be submitted to the touch-stone of public sentiment, and the question will soon be raised, not, "what will the Lords do?" but what will the people of England and Ireland do? They will calculate the advantages derivable from a privileged order; they will estimate with nicety the benefit to mankind, and the quantity of additional happiness conferred by the heaven born exclusives. They will investigate how far Aristocracy has answered the anticipation of its founders, whether in seeking to lift their heads as nobles, they have not often been deprived of the hearts of men. Born in a region above the level of their fellow-creatures, they are strangers to their wants, their feelings, and their true interests. Finding themselves early clothed with nobility, they disdain the virtues by which it should be acquired, and often revel with impunity in vice, under the sanction of an elevation which not ennobles but debases them.

If they should be so insane as to throw out this bill, there must be meetings and petitions throughout the empire, to administer a wholesome reform to that assembly, and impart a measure of responsibility to all its proceedings. The People will not again lose their hold of this great question till it is profitably disposed of. The first step in the purification of the Lords will be to release the Bishops from their temporal duties in parliament and send them to do the work of their diocesses. If the "saints in lawn" can spend so large a portion of their time apart from their churches, and engaged in party intrigues at Westminster, their overgrown emoluments may very reasonably be reduced.

The Tithe Bill of Lord John Russell continues, in its course, to encounter increasing difficulties; both landowners and occupiers seem equally opposed to it. A meeting of agriculturists was held on Monday last at Truro, and a petition was agreed upon to be sent to both houses against the bill. The question is one of considerable difficulty. The conflicting interests and the jarring prejudices of the parties create an intricacy that is not

easily overcome. We believe the most simple mode of adjusting it, in the present fluctuating and complicated state of agricultural movement, is, to incorporate it with the rent. Tithe is a charge on the produce of the land, and is as much a property recognised by the law as the rent itself; and, indeed, it seems to possess so much affinity, such a strong analogy to rent, that to consider it part and parcel of the same, to annex it to it, and to let it pursue its chance, and stand or fall with the rent, is the scheme attended with most simplicity, and which appears to divest it of all the abstruseness that now involves the question in mystery and doubt. From the obstacles presenting on all sides we perceive little probability that his lordship will carry his measure through during the present session, or in any thing like its present form. In the meantime, however, the agricultural interest is rapidly advancing from the temporary depression under which it has been lately languishing. There is a general rise in the price of all articles of produce; and the most candid and intelligent farmers instruct us that their interests at the present moment happily partake of that glowing prosperity and flourishing success which now pervade every department of industry throughout this great empire. There was a period in the history of this country when its commerce and manufactures, in every branch, were in such a condition of successful activity; and its agrarian prospects are now equally cheering with the other great sources of wealth; and all combine to render England the most wealthy country in Europe; and, by pursuing our present system of reducing public burdens, reforming abuses, and removing the anomalies and obstacles that interrupt the harmony of nature, she will shortly become not only the most wealthy, but also the most happy and distinguished for freedom, of all the nations in the world. The salutary measures of the last five years have removed the hindrances to our success, and placed us high in the scale of national power and felicity, so that we may emphatically say with Addison,

"We envy not the clime that lies  
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies;  
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,  
Tho' o'er our heads the frozen Pleiades shine."

We flatter ourselves that the current of opinion will now set against the Tory croakers, who have lately been so industrious in their endeavours to persuade the multitude that the system of the Reformers was replete with every mode of destruction to all the institutions and all the best interests of the country. Ruin and confusion, according to these puny prophets, were to be the inevitable consequences of Reform. This species of fanaticism was most cherished among the agricultural districts;—agrarian orators, at fairs and markets, held forth their absurd lessons of ignorance, to mislead the less intelligent classes of farmers, and persuade them that the low prices were the result of the Reform Bill, and were sure indications of ruin to the entire landed interest. These conceited babblers will in future hide their diminished heads, and cease their prating. The plain observation and sober judgment of the great body of the People will easily see that this nation, under a government guided by Reason and Truth, and carrying into effect those principles dictated by Justice, will progress to a condition of prosperity and happiness that it will render it the envy of surrounding kingdoms and a model for their example.

LONDON, April 14th.

Most of the continental journals received today are full of nothing but projects for rail roads. One is mentioned between Venice and Milan; another between Cologne and the Belgian frontier is said to be finally determined