

ENGLAND. LONDON.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 2. All necessarily respecting the new Ministerial arrangements was removed on Friday night by the publication of the following list. The only offices which remain to be filled up are those of President of the Board of Trade, and the Secretaryship for Ireland. The Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, it is understood, will be given to Lord Castlereagh, a young nobleman of the most promising abilities. It was confidently asserted, that the Presidency of the Council, though not vacant at this moment, would be conferred on Lord Eldon, as soon as some office worthy of Earl Bathurst should be open to receive him. But Lord Eldon had much better stay where he is. He is unpopular, and justly so.

Most of the following appointments will be found in the Gazette, and it will be seen also that writs were moved in the Commons for some of the new Ministers as have accepted office.

IN THE CABINET.—The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Earl Dudley.

Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. Huskisson.

NOT IN THE CABINET.—Viscount Lowther, the First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests and Land Revenue, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Chas. Arbuthnot.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War, in the room of Lord Palmerston.

Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Frankland Lewis. Mr. Courtenay will be sworn in a Privy Councillor.

Horace Twiss, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Lord F. L. Gower.

George Banks, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Control, in the room of Mr. Courtenay.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries. This was the first Cabinet Council held since the recent changes in the Ministry. The ministers assembled about half-past three o'clock, and remained in deliberation till nearly six o'clock.

From the Sun of May 24. The metropolis still continues engorged with the returned soldiers in the Ministry, and even the Derby and Oaks are almost forgotten. For our own parts, we are very little concerned about the final issue of the contest between liberal and illiberal principles, being satisfied how it must terminate; but, at the present crisis of foreign affairs, we should sincerely deplore a recurrence of that anarchy, of which we have surely had sufficient experience during the last twelve months.

We are decidedly attached to the liberal party; but we should be sorry indeed to see them separate from the Noble Duke at the head of the government, who by his splendid fame, his high honor, his conciliatory and manly character, is a tower of strength—of aid—with the intelligence and wisdom of the day.

From the Globe. The question whether Mr. Huskisson's resignation was or was not his own act, is one on which we do not feel any great disposition to dwell at much length, because it is only of importance for the purpose of settling a point which there will soon surer means of ascertaining—viz. whether the Duke of Wellington intends to make his ministry an independent and national one, or a mere instrument of the aristocracy or of the worst faction of it. As far as Mr. Huskisson is concerned—whatever reason he may have to complain, he can have little reason to interfere others in his favour. By remaining in office when Lord Goderich and Lord Lansdowne quitted it, he put himself in the power (as every one at the time perceived) of the Duke of Wellington. The great body we believe, of his public friends throughout the country believed he acted unwisely, and as far as they had an opportunity, expressed that belief. If he has been deceived he has deceived himself.

But as a matter of fact, on a review of the whole correspondence and explanations, two things we think are perfectly clear—one, that Mr. Huskisson wished to stay in, and showed that he did so—the other, that the Duke of Wellington wished him to go out, and as little concealed his wish. What the motives and the origin of his wish were, the course of his administration will soon show.

As to the materials with which the vacuum in the Administration is to be filled—the less that is said of them the better. We are told however by the adherents of the ministry that though there are many of them quite unknown, at least as statesmen, they are men of great ability, which they have only want of opportunity to show. Beyond their positive testimony they also favour us with reasoning, to prove the amount of this unknown capacity.

The chief of Wellington, the late commander-in-chief, is prime minister—being prime minister he is necessarily a great statesman. If a great commander-in-chief makes a great statesman, good Lieutenant and major generals must as we may conclude by analogy, make good ordinary sized statesmen, bearing the same proportion to statesman-like qualities to the present premier as their military capacity did to his.

As no one knows what the qualities are which make up a statesman (especially as it seems now settled, that to be able to explain public measures in Parliament is not a material one), this proof by rule-of-three would have done well if the Duke had put into office none but well known men: the illustrious obscure would have passed well by themselves until their merits came to light; but, unfortunately, the objection that some of the Ministers are not known is strengthened by the fact that some of them are.—The holder of the office which till lately was filled by Mr. Huskisson, and which has since been ably filled by Mr. Grant, is Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is to administer the financial concerns of the country. If he had been as little known as Sir G. Murray, we should have had nothing to object to him; but he has actually been long known in Parliament, not exactly as a great statesman. It may be alleged, indeed, that he has had nothing hitherto to do with questions of commerce; so that if he has made no figure in other departments, it may be that he has not yet had his proper place.

Mr. Horace Twiss and Mr. George Banks, Mr. Arbuthnot and Lord Lowther, and Mr. Thomas Courtenay, are no doubt very respectable people: their only fault is, that their dimensions are rather too well known; and if we were to judge of the military limbs of the ministry by these well-known civil ones, we should

not take the whole to be of very Herculean proportions. In fact, take it as we will, and making a fair allowance for the probable talents of the unknown members of the Ministry, it is altogether "most tolerable," and scarcely to be endured. It may now well be called the Duke of Wellington's Administration, and if he make it work well, it cannot but redound highly to his credit.

LONDON, June 4. PORTUGAL.—On Monday important intelligence was received from Oporto, of the regular troops in that city having openly declared in favour of Don Pedro, and their determination to maintain the Constitutional Charter, in opposition to the project of raising Don Miguel to the throne. The following is an account of the proceedings:—

The senate, on the 30th April, had displayed from the window of their Camera, (House of Assembly) the municipal standard, and with shouts proclaimed Don Miguel First, Absolute King of Portugal. The great majority of the population, disapproving of this act, assembled in the Camp de St. Ovidio, to the number of upwards of six thousand, consisting chiefly of the most respectable citizens, expressing to each other their disapprobation of such an illegal proclamation, but conducting themselves with the greatest decorum and order. On the 5th May, the 6th regiment of infantry arrived, and their fidelity to Don Pedro was ascertained, as well as that of other regiments, at Braga, Valencia, and Panafiel. On the evening of the 16th, the enthusiasm of the soldiers could be no longer restrained, and the 6th and 18th regiments of infantry, and 4th of artillery, marched to the Camp de St. Ovidio, with their commanders and officers, and being formed in line, rent the air with shouts of "Don Pedro the Fourth; Donna Maria the Second; and the Constitutional Charter!" in which they were soon joined by the 11th Coadores and 12th Dragoons, who rushed to unite with their companions in arms, to testify their loyalty to their legitimate sovereign, and their adherence to the constitution.

The generals being informed of these proceedings, hastened to the spot with the cavalry police, and sent to summon the brave commander of the 6th regiment, who returned a reply that he should not quit the field or his brave companions, without restoring Don Pedro IV. to his rights; upon which the general thought it most prudent to retire precipitately with his police soldiers, and fled towards Valongo, deserting his command, in which he was quickly followed by Ayles Plato, Governor of Justice, S'n. Intendant of Police, Lebre, Judge of Crime, and some others.

The 7th was ordered to retire precipitately with his police soldiers, and fled towards Valongo, deserting his command, in which he was quickly followed by Ayles Plato, Governor of Justice, S'n. Intendant of Police, Lebre, Judge of Crime, and some others.

The two British brigades of war in the Douro fired a salute, and a military council was appointed, with Colonel Ferrer as president, to administer public affairs in the name of Don Pedro IV. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants. In the evening the city of Oporto was illuminated; the theatre was brilliantly attended by a crowded audience, and was heard throughout the city, in favour of their lawful sovereign, of his daughter, Donna Maria II., and of the constitutional charter.

Accounts from Havre de Grace, dated Tuesday last, state, that the French Government were enforcing the Conscription Law to the last degree.—Contrary to any precedent since the peace, two young men have been taken from one family to serve in the army; and artisans were peremptorily required to join the depot, if they happened to be drawn, they were not allowed to furnish a substitute. All the priest shops are filled with characteristic representations of Napoleon, his Marshals, and his family.

PORTUGAL.—Despatches from Lisbon reached the Foreign Office on Monday, stating that a Counter-revolution had broken out at Oporto, where the Troops and inhabitants had declared the Usurper Miguel, and proclaimed their adherence to Don Pedro and the Constitution.—It is stated, that the Usurper, alarmed by the intelligence, and having cause to dread the effect it was likely to produce on the troops and people, at Lisbon, had taken refuge on board an English ship of war. This latter fact, is however, doubted.—Orders have been issued for several vessels of war to be got ready with the utmost expedition in order to their proceeding to Oporto and Lisbon, with the least possible delay.

SCOTLAND.

From the Edinburgh Journal, May 27.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—On Thursday, the General Assembly of our National Church, commenced its sittings. His grace the Lord High Commissioner's first levee was held in the Merchant's Hall, and was more numerous attended than we recollect ever to have witnessed it. His grace, escorted by a party of dragoons, arrived at half past eleven; the presentations then commenced.—Among the distinguished persons present were—The Right Hon. Lord Nairne, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Lord Robert Kerr, Hon. Captain Cathcart; the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Baron Hume and Sir P. Murray; Sir James Ferguson, Sir John Forbes, Sir R. D. H. Elphinstone, Sir John Oswald, Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, Sir William Arbuthnot, Sir P. Walker, Sir H. Jardine, Sir John Hay, Sir D. Maxwell, Sir John Dalrymple; &c. &c.

At twelve o'clock his grace proceeded to the church with his cortege in procession. The streets were lined by detachments of the third dragoon guards and fourth foot; and the day being fine, every window and house top, where a glimpse of the pageant could be caught, was crowded with spectators.

After an eloquent sermon by Principal Haldane, Moderator of last Assembly, his grace proceeded to the New Kirk Aisle, and having taken his seat on the throne, and the members of Assembly also having taken their places, Principal Haldane proposed the Rev. Dr. Stevenson McGill, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, as candidate for the office of Moderator; which motion was carried unanimously, and Dr. McGill was called in and took the chair.

EDINBURGH, May 13.

The Roman Catholic Question was again brought before Parliament on Thursday, and the debate was continued on the following evening. On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, the discussion was postponed till Monday, (yesterday) the result of which has of course not reached us. The arguments on either side presented nothing of novelty—indeed how could they? But it is less for novelty of argument that men are now looking, than for the result of that sure though slow evolver of the public mind, which often moves on to unexpected changes, without any very striking assignable cause, and which, sooner or later, must carry the decisions of Parliament along with it. It was by no new arguments that the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts was brought about; and the repeal of the laws against the Catholics may be consummated

by means equally energetic and unostentatious.—"The general opinion is," says John Bull, "that the motion will be lost in the Commons by a majority of from TWELVE to TWENTY. We look anxiously for the division."

MAY 27. We are not surprised to find that new dimensions have broke out amongst the Ministry. They are represented as having sprung from the comparatively trivial circumstance, of two of them, Mr. Peel and Mr. Goulburn, having voted on one side, the majority, as to the transfer of the elective franchise of East Retford, and two with the minority on the same question, Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston. It seems probable, however, that this collision of votes was rather the effect of a difference previously existing, than the origin of one which it gave birth, independently of other causes.

We hardly know who it is that is likely to lament the downfall of a coalition Ministry. Such a Ministry never yet did long or usefully exist; and there are principles in the moral nature of man, as well as in his political relations, which render it altogether impossible that it should do so. It involves the necessity of perpetual mutual compromise, or, in other words, precludes all honesty and unity of purpose and effect. So far, therefore, were we, from lamenting that the present patched and piebald peice of journey-work has fallen, or is likely to fall, that we shall rejoice when we find the news confirmed. That which is evil in its original conformation can never be good in its practical results. And if we were asked, Tory as we boast to be, whether we should desire to see a junction of both parties, or a Whig cabinet at once, we should unhesitatingly vote for the latter. Such a cabinet would be best consistent and decided; and who will deny that consistency and decision are excellent things in a free country like ours? A mongrel Ministry can possess neither, nor indeed exhibit anything better than time-serving preparation, procrastination, and self-interest. The present, it is said, is an unlucky time for such jarrings; and so, no doubt, it is; but let us once see a United Ministry, and it will speedily acquire such a degree of public confidence, and with that of influence, authority, and strength, as will speedily do away all apprehensions, and restore to Britain that ascendancy which nothing can ever shake, but the paltry jealousies of her governors, creating the weakness which they indicate.

In addition to the copious list of authorities and opinions upon this subject, which we have quoted in another part of the paper, we subjoin the latest we have received, that of the John Bull.—"There has been a general report during the week of a partial change in the Administration, and on Friday it was believed that Mr. Huskisson and Mr. C. Grant, and Lords Dudley and Palmerston, had actually resigned—Lord Goderich taking the Colonies, Mr. Goulburn the Foreign Office, and Mr. Herries the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; but since that period the differences which existed in the Cabinet have been at least patched up, and a re-conciliation has taken place.

Those who are best informed still believe that Mr. Huskisson will, under any circumstances, retire. If he should do so, the question as to which of his particular adherents follow him, does not, we think, very much signify—for if, as we know it is, the majority of the people of England, whose politics and principles are identified with those of the Duke of Wellington, is convinced that the political measures of Mr. Canning and his friends were decidedly injurious to the best interests of the country, we cannot but think the secession from the Cabinet of the most influential friend of Mr. Canning, and the most ardent supporter and seconder (if seconder he was) of those very measures, will be most acceptable. There may be—there must be, a strong difference of opinion upon all subjects, and the opinions of the Duke of Wellington and the opinions of Mr. Canning on political matters, must be as different as light from dark. Of this we are quite certain, that while the Administration of the country is headed by the Duke of Wellington, the continuance of any of Mr. Canning's political supporters in the Cabinet can only be prejudicial to the country, and injurious to the progress of public business."

The King's Thistle.—When his Majesty was in Edinburgh in 1822, it will be recollectcd that on the day of the procession from the Abbey to the Castle, a thistle of gigantic height was carried before him by the ancient society of Gardeners. This plant, measuring upwards of eight feet, was originally brought from the Castle of Dumbarton, and presented together a noble appearance. Shortly after the pageant was over, a man from Dumfermline procured a slip from this national emblem, and upon his return home, planted it in his little garden. The following year the plant grew amazingly, and at the anniversary of the King's visit, it had reached the height and size of the parent stock, and attracted the notice and admiration of every beholder. Seeds and slips were liberally distributed, so that it not only has found its way to Perth Dundee, and most of the several branches were transmitted to London, and universally obtained the name of the King's Thistle. A scion is at present growing in a gentleman's garden in Leith.—Scotianism.

FOREIGN.

THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

The Nuremberg Correspondent, of the 28th of May, contains the following Russian Bulletin, announcing a decided victory obtained over the Turks:—

Camp before Silistria, May 15. "In order to leave the enemy no time to collect his armies on the Danube, and to call into the field his fanatic Mussulman population in the countries beyond Mount Balkan, the General-in-Chief, Count Wittgenstein, resolved to send from Jassy two divisions of infantry, under Generals Yermoloff and Uwaroff, and several divisions of cavalry, under Lieut-General Count Pahlen, which were to proceed by forced marches, and by the shortest route, to and over the Danube. Those divisions were already assembled the day before yesterday at Tartak, between Silistria and Rudschuck, and it was resolved that they should cross the river during the night, while Lieut-General Dotorow, with the vessels at the mouth of the Argis, crossed that river in the night, where the Turks, about 3000 strong, were encamped behind the garden of this place towards Rudschuck, under the command of Bonna Mustapha, Pacha of two tails. The latter became aware of the passage of the vanguard, under General Uwaroff. On seeing this, he sent some galleys with cannon to hinder the remainder from crossing, but after some opposition from our troops, the vessels withdrew, and went further up the Danube, and the Pacha with his troops took flight near Rudschuck, and lost many men by the pursuit of the hours and coxswicks. He abandoned all his camp, and some prisoners, among whom was a Chasse-

dar, dangerously wounded. Major Jargentz had another affair with the enemy near the village of Czarnowodica, who had passed the Danube with above 1000 men, some leagues above Rudschuck. This affair lasted six hours. The enemy, who was then put to flight, left 300 dead on the field, carrying off his wounded; we lost 45 men killed. Wounded, Major Jargentz, Capt. Vilno, second Lieutenant Jarlew, Cornet Baron Palenberg, and 51 privates.

To-day the Seraskier Assan Bey, Pacha of Rudschuck, made a sally from that fortress near Tartak. He attacked General Dotorow, with 15,000 cavalry and infantry, with great impetuosity, both by land and water. The General, however, defeated the enemy with great loss, and pursued him twenty wersts. The enemy had 2500 men killed; we took 159 prisoners, among whom is a Big Pacha, one cannon and three standards also fell into our hands. About the same time in the afternoon, as Generals Uwaroff and Yermoloff were marching with their divisions past the Castle of Hozledje, they had a sharp action with the enemy.

The enemy, whose cavalry alone was nearly 13,000 strong, was under the command of the Reis Effendi Abbu-Ruzack, who was Ambassador at the Congress at Akermann, and the infantry, nearly 40,000 men, under the command of the Colonel-General of the Nazam Gedid (new troops) stood pretty firm. The Turks, by their superiority of force, at first succeeded in throwing part of our cavalry into disorder, to which the nature of the ground, which is full of defiles, contributed, as it hindered them from acting in proper order. But the infantry and the horse artillery came to the support of the cavalry, and attacked the enemy with so much impetuosity that they were totally put to flight. All the enemy's corps were briskly pursued for several wersts on the road to Schuvala and Browdos.—Our troops got possession of the whole of the enemy's camp, all the tents, and a great quantity of ammunition, of all kinds, 43 new brass cannon, 13 very large and 10 smaller mortars, and 107 standards. The number of the enemy's killed amounts to between 9000 and 10,000 men, and that of the prisoners to 3500 of all arms. Our loss amounts to 1750 killed, and about 3000 wounded.—Among the first is Major-General Baron Rosen, Colonel Itatinsky, and several Officers; among the latter, General Baron Haydar, Colonel Uwaroff, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Siewsko, Prince Raiterew, Lieutenant Brand of the Moscow Chasseurs, Lieutenant Czernow, Ensign Charlamo, and several others, and 365 Subaltern Officers. In the fortresses of Giurgewo, Rudschuck, and Silistria, 35,000 Turks are now shut up, who will probably have no alternative, but soon to surrender to our victorious troops.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople, published in the Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 26th of last month, says:—There are two parties among the Turks—one for war, and the other for peace: the latter includes almost the whole of the Turkish Ministry, not excepting the Seraskier Pacha, the chief author of the destruction of the Janissaries, who was to have gone to the army on the Danube, but has remained here on various pretexts. It is thought that on the news of the entrance of the Russians into the Principalities, there will be a violent explosion between the parties, and that the stronger, which is inclined to peace, will obtain the upper hand without bloodshed, whereas it is also hoped that the Franks here will not run any danger.—The Turkish Ministers hold Councils both day and night, to which the European Ministers still remaining here, are sometimes invited.

Letters from Vienna, received this day, (Thursday), state that the greatest agitation prevails at Constantinople in making preparations for defensive operations, and Braila, one of the strongest fortresses on the road to Adrianople, is invested by the Russian army. Letters from Alexandria to the 17th April, state, that so far from the Pacha of Egypt being able to send any reinforcements to his nominal master in Constantinople or his worthy son in the Morea, that the most formidable measures of defence were carrying into effect with rapidity at that port. Three hundred pieces of cannon had been already mounted on the ramparts, and a train of batteries extended to El-Arish. Are these defensive measures against any threatened attack from the Alps, or are they merely precautionary measures previous to throwing off the yoke of Turkish domination? The only most show.

FRANCE.—(From the Constitutionnel.) Departure of the French Squadron from Toulon.—Paris, May 27.—On Monday the 18th the Scipion, the Breslaw, and the Syrene, frigates, left Toulon to reinforce Admiral Rigny. The Circe frigate left Toulon the evening before, for Alexandria. It is expected that the remaining vessels amounting to 26, will immediately sail. At Toulon it was believed that the intention was to blockade Alexandria and according to what we yesterday stated, the English squadron has already commenced the blockade. Our squadron, therefore will only insure its efficacy, while the other ships employed off Modon, Coron, and Nararino by strengthening the blockade of these ports, will compel the Egyptians to evacuate the More. It is also said that Greek vessels will be prohibited from entering Candia, Scio, and some other islands.

COMPENDIUM.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Irving, we learn, is delivering his prophetic orations to very crowded audiences. St. George's Church, where he began them, having been found quite under size, the orator has been induced to deliver them at the West Church, which, however, is said to be almost as unfit to contain the audience, as the first. All our readers of course know, that one of Mr. Irving's principal objects is to prepare his hearers for the advent of the Godhead upon earth, personally, about twenty years hence. En attendant, he is said to be looking after North Leith Church. St. Vincent's is also mentioned.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held its anniversary in London, in May, Lord Gambia presiding. The receipts of the year amounted to \$360,000.—The Bibles distributed were 137,162; and Testaments 199,138—being 42,964 over the distribution of the preceding year. An edition of the Bible in the Turkish language had been printed.—There were 916,989 scholars educated in the English and Irish Sunday Schools, last year. The London papers give accounts of similar encouragement offered to numerous other pious institutions.

It is a curious coincidence that the day (24 May) on which the House of Commons passed the Bill for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, after adopting the amendments of the Lords, was the anniversary of John Knox's landing in Scotland to complete the work of Reformation and the establishment of the Protestant Church.

Major Laing.—It is with pain we observe it stated in a sitting of the Geographical Society of Paris, that a letter from St. Louis, (Senegal), dated the 8th of last March, and addressed to Baron Roger, contains details corroborating the account of the death of Major Laing, near Timbuctoo. A moor who had arrived there related all the circumstances of this melancholy catastrophe. He possesses, it is said, papers which belonged to the brave but unfortunate traveller.—Literary Gazette.

The cochineal insect, and the plant on which it feeds, have been introduced by the British government into the island of Malta, from India, with decided success.

The total official value of the exports from Great Britain, in the year 1850, was £50,399,336, of which £40,332,854, were British and Irish produce and manufactures. In 1827, the whole amount was £61,082,095, of which the British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted to £31,376,448. The imports have increased in nearly the same proportion.

The Portsmouth Case.—In the Court of Arches, on Saturday, Sir J. Nicholl gave judgment in this long-protracted case, which was—That the marriage solemnized between the Earl of Portsmouth and Miss Mary Ann Hanson, calling herself Countess of Portsmouth, is not in law valid, he (the said Earl) not being, at the time it took place, of sound mind; and farther, that the said marriage is defective, by reason of fraud and concealment; and on this latter ground, it decrees the judgment pronounced against Mary Ann Hanson, to be with the costs of suit."

Mrs. Hannah More has, by the advice of some of her most intimate friends, removed from her beautiful residence, Bury Wood, to the house lately occupied by the Rev. Dr. Whally, on Windsor Terrace, Clifton. Mrs. More is now in the 84th year of her age, and is in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and in good health.

On Saturday, the new London dock, east of Graveland, was opened for the shipping in grand style. The boundary wall enclosing 103 acres; the basin occupies 7. An anti-slavery meeting was held on Saturday, at Freemason's Tavern, the Duke of Gloucester in the chair. Resolutions were unanimously carried to petition Parliament to afford relief to the slave population, in redemption of the pledge given five years since.

The celebrated Count de Seze, the advocate of the unfortunate Louis XVI. died lately in Paris. Eighteen European men of war are cruising off Navarino, and a French squadron of two ships of the line, two corvettes, and four brigs, is said to be arrived at Milo.—Prince Mavrocordato is appointed by the Greek Government to organize the Islands in the Aegean Sea.

The new General Post Office, about to be built, it is calculated will cost the Nation half a million sterling!—The steatolite has absorbed nearly £300,000. It appears, by a table recently published, that of the nineteen millions and a half of acres, which Ireland contains, there are at this moment 4,000,000 unutilized, and perfectly capable of improvement.

Letters have been received at Plymouth, from Lieut. Holman, R. N. the enterprising blind traveller, who sailed from that port in his Majesty's ship Eden, in July last. He was, at the date of the letters, at Fernando-Po, in good health, and much cared for by the chiefs. He intended shortly setting out on his journey to the interior of Africa.

The Royal Assent was given on Friday to the Bill for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, by commission. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bexley, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

HAMMERING.—Dr. McCormack, a physician of Belfast, announces an essay on the causes and cure of stammering, and the impediments of speech. Dr. McCormack claims the merit of discovering for himself the system conceived by those who have practised it for some time in London, Paris, and America, and which was purchased by the King of the Netherlands. His book, it is stated, will contain a full detail of this discovery, which is asserted to be so extremely simple, as to put it in the power of the most confirmed stammerer to effect his own cure in a few days, and often in a few hours.

There are at present eight gentlemen engaged in forming a new catalogue of the Books and MSS. in the British Museum. The last catalogue was published ten years ago, and is now very defective, on account of the progressive accumulation of books having at least quadrupled that for any like number of years during the last fifty. This accumulation, together with the splendid bequests of his late Majesty, and of Sir Joseph Banks, has rendered the compilation of a new catalogue absolutely necessary.

In the beginning of the last century, the annual produce of Teas did not exceed 50,000 lbs. weight. Towards the end of the century, it rose to 20,000,000 of pounds, being an increase of four hundred fold, or less than one hundred years, and giving a rate of more than one pound weight each, in the course of the year, for the individuals of all ranks, sexes and ages, throughout the British dominions in Europe and America.

Upwards of 200 agricultural labourers and their families, from Kent and Essex, embarked last week at Portsmouth for New-York. Five hundred more from the inland counties are ready to sail for the same destination.—Sun, May 20.

His Majesty's ship Regent, of 100 guns, is to be forthwith fitted up for the conveyance of the Lord High Admiral in his proposed tour of inspection. It is expected that his Royal Highness will proceed to Ireland in the first instance.

The donation of £1000, for the purpose of educating the younger sons of Highland gentlemen for the Royal Navy, placed under the directions of the Highland Society, by its original President, the late Duke of Argyll, has now, with the accumulated interest since 1806, been brought into operation, and a series of useful regulations laid down for fulfilling the intentions of the noble donor.

An immense fragment of Holyhead mountain, near a part called Gogart, fell a few days ago, and nearly reached the sea. By its measurement, it is supposed to weigh some thousands of tons.—Salopian Journal.

The French papers state that the Chamber of Deputies, on the 22d May, passed, by an immense majority, the law for the loan of 60,000,000 francs.

Natural Phenomenon.—A whale has recently been taken in Oyster Bay, exhibiting a most singular phenomenon. On cutting it up, the blubber appeared of a blood red, and after boiling, the oil, which is of a very good quality, assumed the same colour. The fish exhibited no extraordinary appearance, externally, but turned out seven tubs of oil, specimens of which have been sent to the faculty for analysis.—Van Diemen's Land paper.

STEEL.—A discovery has, it is stated, been made in the arts in Paris, which promises to be of the highest importance. An English gentleman has succeeded in making the best sheer steel from Mr. Crawshaw's common No. 2 iron. He asserts that by his process, he is able to convert the very worst iron of any country into sheer steel. If this result be obtained from iron of inferior quality, it may be expected that from the best iron a still superior quality of steel may be obtained, so as shortly to supersede the necessity of applying to Sweden for iron. A knife of this steel is described as of a temper to cut iron like wood, and a file to be superior to all preceding manufactures. It appears that by the new process the steel acquires a greater degree of hardness than by the former methods, while it is also much tougher, therefore highly valuable for mining operations.

The Sun.—Those who are curious in astronomical phenomena, will be highly gratified at present in viewing the face of the sun, on which there are visible 9 spots—one of them immensely large.—Inverness Courier.

UNITED STATES.

From Africa.—Capt. Delano, who arrived at New Bedford on Friday last, was from the Island of Ascension the 12th of March. Col. Nichols, the commandant, formed Capt. D. that the British Colony at Sierra I. one was to be abandoned, and the colonists removed to Ascension. A settlement was made in January 14, on the Island of Fernando Po, in the Right of Benin tract of land purchased of the natives, and built and fortified. The island proved to be healthy, one half of the colonists who arrived there from Sierra Leone had died, and it had been determined to remove the colony, together with that at St. Coast Castle, to Ascension, which will hereafter be principal, and probably the only British station on the African coast. Cattle and horses have been introduced from St. Helena, and a reservoir for water ducted from the top of a mountain, was building on the shore. Vessels can almost procure a supply of fresh meat, vegetables and water, at this island. It