

by many kind words, praising their activity and beauty—species of flattery which the animals seem perfectly to comprehend; but they seldom strike them. We have also seen not a few English waggons, and dray and cart men, who were very kind to their teams. At this moment, we have vividly presented to our mind's eye the noble large-boned animals, with their glossy skins, arched necks and switchy tails, going in fours and sixes, in their brass-mounted harness, dragging after them with seeming unconcern, the bulky wains along the streets and highways of the south. We see also, marching alongside, the proud driver of that luxurious stud, with his Saxon smock, his heavy well-shod quarter-boots, his slouching peaky hat, and his long, very long whip, with which he ever and anon gently touches and guides the sagacious animals. How nicely he knows how to quicken or retard their progress, to make them bend to the right or left, to make them go-up or go-down, all by the slight, hardly perceptible touch of the whip—their tranchion of office—applied with the lightness of a lady's finger to the neck of the foremost of the team. As for striking his "good horse," he would not commit such an outrage for the world. Love you, he has too much affection for them, to treat them ill. See how carefully he keeps their coats free from dust, how sleekly he has combed down their shaggy manes! Look, see there, he is now wiping the forehead of Fanny with his handkerchief, and calling her his pretty Miss. This kindness is habitual with him. He loves his horses, and they love him. He has always a good word for them, and would die rather than set out without a proper complement of well-filled mosebags, or "a bit of fresh" for them to munch when they come to a stop with their draught. And would not any thing else be the height of cruelty? Does not he himself love to "touch the pewter," and refresh himself "at an 'ot foggy manning" with a pull at Whitebread's entire; and while performing such an act of devotion to his internal ease, would he be so shabby as to neglect to give his darling team "a bit of snuffin'" to keep them comfortable and in good humour?

Messieurs the Worldly-wise-men may perhaps turn up their noses at "all this sort of thing," and with frowning brow set about calculating how much loss is incurred by these well-fed teams leading a happy life, and how much more work by a different course of treatment could be extorted out of them. We do not like folks who reason in this narrow-minded way. If the labourer be worthy of his hire, the horse is worthy of his meat, and of good usage into the bargain. We have no idea of knocking horses to pieces and half starving them, in order to realize a trifle additional from their exertions. It is enough to shock the feelings of any one to witness the cruel treatment of horses in some parts of the country. In and around the Scottish metropolis, the greater part of those of a humble class lead a life of incessant misery, the grand object seems to be to get work out of them at the lowest possible cost. In nine out of every ten cases, no reward whatever is paid to their strength; they may be lame, or old, or weakened by disease or famine, but they must get on—must never slacken in their duty. Toked snugly in carts loaded with from fifteen to twenty hundred weight of coal, you see them frequently staved on in the most savage manner. The lash is in constant requisition, and not the lash only but rack-sticks, staves, or any other weapons that come readily to hand, are lustily applied to all parts of the carcasses of the poor drudged animals. With heavy random blows over the head and ribs, are the wretched creatures urged on their way, while their lagging steps are most likely accelerated by the furious tugging of the halter, accompanied with oath and meaningless vociferations from their heartless master. Is it possible, we say, to look upon this habitual misusage of the horse with a feeling unconcern? Can we see the thin worn-down animals, with their bones almost protruding through the lank skin; their galled sides grazed to the red flesh by the friction of the clumsy yoke, their dirty unsored condition, their drooping head and sunken eyes, with their backs sinking to a deep curve under the weight of their burdensome draught—in such a condition, can we see them under the guidance of an unfeeling master, and in one of the most inclement seasons of the year, standing for a whole day, from morn till darkening night, on the street, or going from door to door, while their lead of fuel is hawked or offered for sale—can we see all this—knowing at the same time that their only food is gleaned from a truss of bare straw, or a bag of foinseless duff—and not pity, ay and more than pity, do something to mitigate, the sufferings of animals so useful to our kind, yet so cruelly, so barbarously treated?

May we hope—though it must be owned there is little reason to expect—that public feeling will not be long in concurring, both with law and common decency in rendering the condition of the animals we have been speaking of somewhat more accordant with the dictates of humanity and moral responsibility.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The letter of our Hamburg correspondent, which will be found in another column, affords information relative to the Prussian commercial league, which well deserves the attention of the country. We have been hitherto a great deal too indifferent to the progress of that union, which now includes nearly the whole of Germany. The States that have actually joined in it are, we believe, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and two or three other minor States, containing in the whole a population of about twenty-five millions of people. It is understood that Holland and Belgium, and even Hanover, as well as Mecklenburg and Brunswick, will be eventually obliged, for the safety of their own interests, also to give in their adhesion. A similar necessity will be imposed on Switzerland. In short, Austria being excluded on one side, and France on the other, it seems likely that the league will comprise, in a few years, the whole of the countries we have mentioned, together with the Hanseatic Towns. These are important facts, pregnant with results that must be contemplated as conducive to some grand design, political as well as commercial.—*Morning Chronicle.*

FALMOUTH, Oct. 10.

His Majesty's Packet Star arrived here today from Lisbon; she sailed on the 4th inst. and brings the somewhat unexpected information of the Portuguese Government having now resolved on sending the army in Trans-O-Montes, under the Duke of Terceira, immediately into Spain, to co-operate with the Queen's forces against the Carlists; the 3d regiment from Lisbon had also received orders to march for the same service.

The *Memorial Bordalois* of the 9th has the following: M. Mendizabal contemplates forming a joint stock company at London for rendering the river Guadalquivir navigable as far as Andajar. This would be a source of immense wealth to the four Provinces of Andalusia, by making an easy communication for them with Seville, San Lucar, and Cadiz. This gigantic undertaking was thought of when M. Aguado was banker to the court of Spain. M. Mendizabal also proposes to form at London another company, with a capital of £2,000,000, for purchasing parts of the national property about to be sold in Spain, in the same manner as has been done with regard to national property in Portugal. The chapter of the census of Seville have been taxed by the popular junta to the amount of £20,000 towards the expenses of arming the troops.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.

The minor German States have very few manufactures, their principal resources were derived from the importation of British and French manufactures and colonial produce, from which a duty was collected sufficient to meet the expenditure of the Government, and enabled them to trade with every part of the Continent upon an equal footing with the Prussian and Saxon-merchants. It is also well known that British cotton and woolen goods were preferred to the Prussian or Saxon, and therefore, unless Prussia could bring the whole of these States to conform to her system, her project would be useless, nay detrimental to her own commerce. By menace, in the first instance, she got Saxony and several of the small principalities to consent to the union; and then it was that the first intimation was given that a general coalition would be looked for. At first many States held back, expecting the interference of England, to break up a league which has for its object the ruin of the small independent states of Germany.—

But to the surprise of every one, England remained a silent spectator—not even an inquiry entered into to obtain the least information respecting a coalition which aimed at her very existence. Prussia, taking the advantage of this inactivity, directly ordained to punish the refractory States—that unless they joined the league within a given time, they would be forever excluded, and every description of merchandise, whether of German manufacture or not, even passing only in transitu, would have to undergo a strict examination at every custom house, upon the lines of the union they passed through—besides paying the exorbitant duty, and undergoing detentions of every sort—in a word, every difficulty would be raised, to disturb their intercourse with their neighbours, and thus isolating them from the rest of Germany. This had the desired effect, and they all hastened to enroll themselves under the banner of Prussia. The German States are now compelled to purchase Prussian and Saxon manufactures, no choice remains; British commodities being prohibited! The customs are under the control of Prussia, who yearly renders an account of its operations, together with any new regulations which she may think necessary to make. The British Government imagine that as long as Hanover and Brunswick are not parties to the league it will be powerless, and sink into insignificance; but this is perfectly erroneous. Brunswick has hitherto been deterred from joining on account of a treaty with England, and her alliance with Hanover, but she has already felt the blow given to her export trade, and the great detention and expense her import articles are subjected to. In the next meeting of the States, a motion will be brought forward and supported by three-fourths of the members, to request the Duke to join the union. England will relinquish her right of treaty as she has done with Frankfort—and then Hanover will be compelled to submit for her own safety.

Our continental trade is then ruined, and we shall have waited too long to see how it works, to obtain the least redress—not even opening our ports to Prussian timber and corn, will satisfy a Government whose sole views are the destruction of a country from whom she had derived so many benefits—and this all on account of her Northern Alliance and at the instigation of the Russian Emperor, whose personal feeling towards England is so well known.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Paris papers continue destitute of intelligence of importance. The projected expedition against Able Kader—the affair of Fieschi—the articles in the Journal des Debats, respecting the growing strength of Don Carlos, and the threatening nature of the communication from General Jackson, are the principal topics they refer to.—The intimation conveyed to the French Government from the American Executive on Wednesday, was precisely what had been foreseen. Further negotiation and manoeuvring will therefore be necessary, but we cannot see in the affair any thing very alarming. Neither Government would engage in a war on such a point.

The Portuguese troops have at last actually marched into Spain, in aid of the Queen—6,500 in number.

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French, had suddenly departed from Paris to Algiers, as some say, to take part in the war, and according to others, in consequence of a quarrel between himself and his father.

The Emperor of Russia had made an unexpected visit to Vienna, where he took every body, by surprise, no intimation of his approach, even of his intention, had been given.