ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Foreign Trade and Commerce, from the Official Parliamentary Returns of Exports and Imports for the last year.

The customary annual report of the state of our Trade and Commerce, so far as it can be deduced from the official returns of exports and Imports, has been published by Parliament. It must be admitted that it gives the most flattering account of the commercial state of the country during the year ending January, 1829. Our imports appear to have amounted to forty-three millions and a half, whilst our exports have been upwards of sixty-one millions We believe that in no preceding year of our trade, if we except the unfortunate year 1825, when the markets were glutted with all sorts of foreign merchandise, have our imports reached to this enormous amount. Again, our exports, we believe, have never exceeded sixty millions in any one year; so that, taking our trade altogether, as composed of that double stream of wealth, which first flows out of the country in the exports, and then returns back to it again in imports, it must be confessed to have attained during the last year an unexampled degree of prosperity.

In running through the official account of the trade of the country, we are most struck with that which is carried on between the United States and Great Britain. The imports nearly balance the exports; the former amounting, within a fraction, to eight millions; and the latter exceeding eight millions and a half. What then has the American tariff done in the way of restricting the commerce of the two countries? Notwithstanding the tariff, there appears to be no decline in our trade with the United States. This prohibitory system has been in operation more than 14 months, and yet in the cotton, woollen, and hardware districts, which contribute principally to the supply of American Commerce, there has been no abatement of activity or speculation, notwithstanding the decline of wages. How is this, it will be demanded?—Must not our foreign export trade suffer in those articles of manufacture which America has so highly taxed? Can we be expected to sell as largely when our goods are taxed at 100 per cent. as when they were only rated at 30? Our answer is that high duties defeat themselves in two ways, and so act upon the country which imposes them. In the first place when laid upon necessaries, or on luxuries which have usurped the class of necessaries, it is not a high duty which will shut them out of consumption. And, secondly, if the duty be too high for lawful traffic, it is always evaded by illicit trade.—Therefore we are persuaded that in one of these ways will British manufactures continue to flow into America with the customary abundance. That a high duty is not always inconsistent with a large consumption we see in the articles of tea and sugar, both of which are taxed at 100 per cent. The American Government, moreover, is desirous of raising its whole revenue upon its Customs, and avoiding the necessity of imposing a Domestic Excise. It cannot, therefore, be the intention of the Government of the United States permanently to shut out British manufactures, which are the largest sources of its revenue. But whatever the ultimate effect may be, if we can credit the accounts published by Government, our commerce has hitherto sustained no injury. If the tariff has been meant as a jealous and vindictive measure, it is a spent thunderbolt; and if it were intended as a means of revenue, America has taxed herself as she had a right to do, and caused no injury to British commerce.

JULY 19.—Nothing can be a more alarming feature in the present times than the constant declension in the market of industry, and the reduction, almost hourly growing worse and worse, in the great staples of the country.

Iron, lead, copper, and tin; and all the produce of our numerous mines have fallen in price beyond example. The price of wheat, notwithstanding the scarcity of the late harvest, is far from remunerating to the grower, and enabling him to pay his rents; and our internal manufactures of all sorts, whether of necessity, elegance, or luxury, have become so fearfully reduced in value, that the astonishment is,—how the looms, machines, and wheels, by which those fabrics are made, are kept going by any means. From Manchester the accounts are truly appalling: there are, and have been 20,000 hands out of employ since the month of March; and although the capitalists have greatly reduced the basis of manufacturing, there is no improved demand for goods. Every where there is stagnation and embarrassment. It is the same in the clothing districts, in Leeds, and the West of Yorkshire; and the same in the hardware towns,—Birmingham and Sheffield.—There is the like monotonous aspect of declension and distress in colonial produce, whether imported from our own colonies or from foreign states. The produce of the East and West Indies is alike become a drug; and cotton, formerly worth tenpence or fourteen-pence per pound, cannot now command sixpence or sevenpence in the market.

In the mean time, and during the downfall and precipitation of prices, the country abounds with wealth. Never was there more unemployed capital or greater abundance of riches in private hands. The stocks are rising weekly, and money, as appears, by our city report, is to be obtained on good bills at three per cent.

There has been no news of any consequence in the foreign papers during the week. The Russians still continue to besiege Silistria and Shumla, and make themselves confident, that in a few weeks, the mountains of the Balkan will be passed, and their flag displayed before Adrianople. In the mean time there are perpetual reports, particularly upon the Stock Exchange, in London, that peace is about to be restored to the East of Europe by the intercession of France and England. Of one thing we are quite satisfied, from the known policy of the Duke of Wellington, that whatever towns the Russians may be permitted to acquire on the east and west sides of the Danube, they will not be allowed to extend their ambitious encroachments beyond the Balkan; here they must stop, or encounter the other Powers of Europe. Indeed, we think, the siege of Shumla, like Varna, will afford the Russians sufficient occupation for the present campaign.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Paris papers by express announce the capture of Silistria in nearly as laconic a manner as the Prussian State Gazette. Ten thousand prisoners, including to Pachas with three tails, together with 250 pieces of cannon, and 204 standards, fell into the hands of the victorious Russians. The Turks did not display any thing approaching to the stern resolution with which they had defended Varna and Brailow.

The fall of Silistria was announced at Paris by a telegraphic despatch from Strasbourg, to which place it was brought by express. This event is so important that expresses conveying the news, were despatched to several quarters.

The Emperor Nicholas is said to have addressed notes of a very amicable character, to all the Cabinets of Europe, to satisfy them with respect to his intentions, and protesting that his whole wish is to conclude peace with Turkey.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has manifested a disposition to negociate since the important victory gained by Count Diebitsch over the Turks, and that a flag of truce has been sent into Schumla. We sincerely hope that this report may be confirmed. The late victory has re-established and increased the military reputation of the Russian armies, and the Emperor, by endeavouring to make victory conducive to peace instead of conquest, will prove at once his moderation and his magnanimity.

The Russian General, Count Diebitsch, is under 50 years of age, a German by birth, a soldier of fortune, and son-in-law of the famous Barclay de Tolly, who commanded the Russians in 1812 and 1813.

BERLIN.—Silistria surrendered by capitulation on the 18th (30th) June. The garrison, consisting of 8000 men, as well as 10,000 armed inhabitants, are prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely invested in Shumla by the corps of General Count Diebitsch.

LONDON, July 21.—An advertisement in our present columns offers a striking proof of the important and daily extending advantages of steam navigation. A Company has been established for the navigation of the Irish canals and rivers by steam vessels, and it offers to bring cattle from Limerick, Clare, and the very extremities of Ireland to Liverpool. We imagine that this new undertaking, if sufficiently supported, must confer great benefits on the central, southern, and western parts of Ireland, by stimulating the agriculture of those fertile Districts, and affording a ready market for their produce. It is highly probable that in a few months cattle will be conveyed by locomotive steam-engines from Liverpool to Manchester, and thus we shall see live cattle brought without any difficulty or loss, in the space of three or four days at the utmost, from the extremities of Ireland to the heart of England, by the sole energy of steam. This rapid intercourse betwixt the two countries will make in a few years the difference of a century in the improvement of the sister Island, and will confer on Watt and Bell the enviable glory of promoting the wealth, tranquillity, and true happiness of a country, which has defied the efforts of English Governors and Statesmen for many generations to ameliorate the condition of its society.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—While so much distress exists in various parts of the Kingdom, and while such loud complaints are every where making of the state of trade, it is remarkable that there should exist in this town some of the strongest symptoms of prosperity. We believe that there never was a time when so many large and handsome houses were building, or when the rates for the support of the poor were lower. New streets are springing up in every direction, both in this town and on the other side of the river. In a short time the villages of Everton and Edge Hill will be as completely united to, and incorporated with the town, as the once rural villages of Islington, Sommers' Town, and Pentonville have been with the Metropolis. On the Cheshire side of the Mersey, new houses are erecting all along the shore; and at Woodside a square, not inferior to the most beautiful squares in London, is building. In addition to these facts the poor-rates are, as we mentioned above, lower than they have ever been in the most prosperous years—a gratifying proof that the labouring classes in this town have in a great measure escaped the distress which has fallen so heavily on those classes in other places. The poor rate this year is reduced to 1s 6d in the pound. —*Liverpool paper.*

Yesterday being the anniversary of the union of Scotland and England, was duly celebrated by the sons of Scotia resident in Liverpool. The different friendly societies mustered in considerable numbers, preceded by appropriate banners, &c. and walked in procession to the Kirk in Mount-pleasant, where they heard divine service, and afterwards participated in that social intercourse so appropriate to the day which they had assembled to honor.—*Liverpool Advertiser, July 23.*

STATE OF TRADE.—The present is always a very dull season of the year in the country trade, and accordingly much less is just now doing in that branch of business than was the case a few weeks ago. There continues to be a considerable demand for manufactured goods, for some of the foreign markets; whilst from others the accounts are by no means encouraging. Twist, for shipping, is still in brisk request. We regret to say, that confidence has been injured this week by the announcement of three or four failures; one of which (that of a house in the American trade) is understood to be for a heavy amount.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Letters from Constantinople to the 18th ult. mention that Sir Sydney Smith was expected there to take the command of the Turkish fleet, or at least to assist in their naval councils. The Ottoman forces are represented in these letters as amounting to 300,000 men, and they are daily organizing new regiments.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Ambassadors of France and England have been received with the greatest distinction.

BRUSSELS, JULY 17.—Intelligence has just been received here that the Grand Vizier is closely blockaded in Schumla, by the army of Count Diebitsch."

JASSY, June 17.—The news of the victories of the Russian troops have caused general joy, and our hopes of the speedy termination of the war are revived. For Shumla, which a few weeks ago was held to be impregnable, will, perhaps, not be able to resist long after the defeat of the Grand Vizier—that is, if General Diebitsch thinks of attacking it, as the garrison is said to amount to only 40,000 Arnouts, and the inhabitants able to bear arms to no more than 5,000. We are, therefore impatient for the farther operations of the Russian army, whose attacks on Silistria and Rudschuk are now exposed to fewer obstacles, and flatter ourselves that, after the fall of Shumla, which would produce a great effect in Constantinople, peace will soon be signed. The demands of Russia are said to be by no means exorbitant, and to relate less to an indemnification for the expenses of the war than the security of the Russian navigation of the Black Sea, on the basis of the treaty of Akerman. The Turkish fortresses and forts in Asia Minor will, probably, not be restored. The Principalities, we hope, would merely obtain a greater degree of independence. It is generally affirmed that the Emperor has declared that Russia requires no addition of territory in Europe, and that he wishes to avoid every thing that may tend to disputes.

THE REVENUE.—The official accounts of the revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 5, 1829, have just been published. The total revenue of the year just expired was £47,408,717, being a decrease of £92,228 compared with the revenue 1828. During the year, compared with 1828, there has been an increase in all the principal items of revenue, with the exception of the Customs and the miscellaneous taxes, in the first of which there has been a decrease of £1,011,374, and in the latter a decrease of 201,777. There has been an increase in the produce of the following items Excise, £1,010,810; Stamps, £78,186; Post office, 10,000; Taxes, £21,327. The total produce of the quarter just ended, was £11,920,412, which is an increase of £2,625,195 on the quarter ending April 5, 1829, and a decrease of £949,825 on the quarter ended Jan. 5, and of £1,039,557 on the quarter ended October 10, 1828 Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1828, there is a deficiency of £354,575.—*Liv. Mercury, July 10.*

Trade of Great Britain.—From a table of imports and exports, printed by an order of the house of Commons, last session, it appears that the total value of exports from Great-Britain, for the year ending 5th of January, 1829, was nearly 62,000,000 sterling, of which rather more than £52,000,000 consisted of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The remaining £10,000 exported were only in *transitu* through this country. The imports amounted (officially) to £43,500,000.

Soft Metals raised in England by Steam-engines.—According to the tables of the produce of the soft metals raised in Great Britain, as given in a new work, entitled *Records of Mining*, the quantity raised in a year is as follows: copper, 12,635 tons; lead, 47,000 tons; and tin, 5316 tons.

The Derbyshire Mines.—The price of lead is very low at present, which occasions the miners to utter loud complaints. At one time it sold as high as from £35 to £40 per ton, and now it is down to £14 10s. or £15, which is little more than the cost of the workmen in getting it.

TOBACCO.—The amount of Tobacco last year imported into the United Kingdom was 33,000,000 lbs. of which 32,000,000 lbs. were from America, and almost exclusively in American shipping.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.—It appears from the New York Shipping List, that the total number of losses and accidents to American vessels, including foreign vessels, bound to and from America, the West Indies, or British Colonies in America, and not including the vessels missing, or wrecks not identified, has amounted in the year 1828, to 993. Lloyd's List for the same year presents a total number of losses and accidents to British vessels, including coasters, colliers, steam-boats, vessels, missing, &c., 951; difference in favour of Lloyd's List, 42.

It appears by a Parliamentary document that the number of persons enrolled in the commission of the Peace in England and Wales, amounts to 19,932.

There is visible improvement daily in the receipt of customs; yesterday the amount of duties exceeded 100,000*l.* Although this arose principally from duties paid on corn, still there appears an increase on the home consumption of various other articles. The present quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1828, shows this by the increase of duties received already, and promises fair, from every appearance, to have a surplus.—*Courier, July 16.*

The English Church.—The author of a pamphlet "On the Consumption of Wealth by the Clergy," makes the expenditure for the clergy of the Church of England and Ireland, £8,896,002 for 6,400,000 hearers; for 14,600,000 of all other denominations, £1,024,000; total for 21,000,000 of hearers, £9,920,000. Total for the expenditure on the clergy of all the rest of Christendom, amounting to nearly 220,000,000 of hearers, £18,762,000. Data are given for these estimates, but if only within half-way of the truth, they supply a strange illustration of the poverty of the Church of England and Ireland.—*Westminster Review.*

A Bill has been passed last session of Parliament, by which all servants setting houses on fire from negligence or carelessness, are to forfeit *fifty pounds*, and in default of payment, are liable to be committed to gaol, and kept at hard labour for *eighteen months.*

It gives us great satisfaction to hear that England has renewed her diplomatic connexion with the Porte; a power which, however unchristian and barbarous, it is still our duty to uphold and support. Turkey is an ally of Great Britain by her natural position; and it matters little what are her laws and her religion, inasmuch as, were she a rock, a sea mound, or a stone barrier, it would still be our duty and interest to sustain her.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—England possesses 30,000 miles of roads, nearly 4,000 miles of canals, and above 3000 miles of railways; whereas the territory of France, which is more than twice as extensive, does not afford above 45,000 miles of roads, 1,500 miles of canals, and 114 miles of railways, of which latter 78 are still in course of completion.

The Gilmore, purchased by Mr. Thomas Peel, proceeded on Saturday down the Thames, on her voyage to the settlement at Swan River. Mr. Peel and his family, it is understood, will join the vessel at Plymouth. In this vessel other settlers are going out. The Houghley, another ship of 500 tons burthen, chartered by the same individual, is not yet quite ready for her voyage. Among other things sent out to the Swan River, are some fine race horses. Several gentlemen of fortune are on the point of leaving England for the new colony. One, a landed proprietor in Sussex, has already given instructions for the sale of his landed property, and will take with him some of the choicest breed of merinos in existence. He intends to take out goods, agricultural instruments, &c. and stock to breed, to the amount of 80,000*l.*

At Birmingham a nest of coiners to an incalculable amount have been discovered. A female utterer of forged Bank of England notes had also been found at Birmingham, whose profits from the traffic, had she received the purported value of the notes, are calculated at not less than 200,000*l.* In all these discoveries, the *original manufacturer* continues to evade detection.

INUNDATION.—On the evening of Saturday week, a destructive inundation took place at Leeds, in consequence of the bursting of a reservoir. This reservoir, which covered a surface of 25 acres, was situated at a place called Addle, on the banks of a stream which runs through the town of Leeds. On Saturday night the embankment gave way, in consequence of the heavy rains, when the whole of the water poured into the stream mentioned above, down which it rushed, sweeping away bridges, mill-dams and houses, and spreading over the country in every direction. The damage amounts to at least £5000.

THE BAR.—It has been proposed to subject all candidates for admission to the Bar to two preliminary examinations; one before admission to the inns, in classics—the other preliminary to the call, in classics and law. The plan was agreed to by the benchers of the Inner Temple, and submitted to the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn. By Lincoln's Inn, however, it was rejected at once; so that there is no chance of the plan's answering its intended purpose, of making the Bar a still closer monopoly.

An attempt to establish a theatre at Sydney, New South Wales, has been unsuccessful, in consequence of a positive order of council.

The Governor of Madras has issued an order for abolishing the use of the rattan as an instrument of punishment in that Presidency, and the cat-of-nine-tails is to be substituted; five strokes of the latter are to be considered as "an equivalent" to one with the rattan!

INDIAN CORN.—None of our correspondents have yet noticed the state of their Indian corn. In what has fallen under our own eyes, not above a third of the seed brairded; and at present the stalks, apparently hurt by frost, look like young leeks slightly withered. We never expected that in an ordinary year Indian corn would ripen in this climate; but we did not think it would fail in the leaf. But perhaps the experiment may have succeeded better with others.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*—[The experiments in this country have, we believe, generally turned out ill. In many parts of Surrey, where this grain has been cultivated, more than half the plants have failed, and the leaf of the remainder appears to be in an unhealthy state. The seed was probably put in too early, as the plants made their appearance in a time of drought. In this climate it would, we think, be better to sow the seed nearly a month later than is recommended by Mr. Cobbett. The crop this year will not, we imagine, yield more on an average than forty or fifty bushels per acre, which result will be attended with loss to the grower. In more favourable seasons eighty to one hundred bushels may be expected, and that return would give a large profit.—*Globe.*]

RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—Letters from Havre state the arrival of the two Russian ships, the *Moller* and *Seniavin*, from a voyage of discovery. They have been round the world. The collections of new plants, of natural curiosities, and of minerals, are stated to be greater than those made in any former expedition. The voyagers landed at St. Helena, visited the tomb of Napoleon, and have also selected a variety of relics from that island.

General Meeting of the Unemployed Silk Weavers.—On Wednesday evening a numerous meeting of the unemployed silk weavers was held in the school-room of the Rev. Mr. Isaac's chapel, for the purpose of hearing read the answer of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to a memorial from four thousand of the trade who had petitioned for means of emigrating to Swan River in New South Wales. The letter of his Grace was to the following effect:—"*London, July 9, 1829.*—Sir: I have had the honor of receiving your letter, and a memorial signed by a committee of the unemployed weavers in this city, the object of which is to require me to find money to pay the expense of emigration to New South Wales, of 4000 Silk Weavers. I don't know whether you, or the gentlemen of the committee, have estimated the expense of such emigration: but I can assure you that I have it not in my power to advance from the public funds any sum which could be considered at all adequate to such a purpose, even for a small proportion of the number, upon the most reduced estimate that has ever been formed.—I lament that the weavers continue to feel distress. I attribute that distress to causes over which the Government have no control, and which you so feelingly lament.—I have the honor to be, &c. &c. WELLINGTON.

"*Robert Brutton, Esq.*"

The following resolutions were afterwards unanimously passed:—"That we lament to find that it is not in the power of his Grace of Wellington to accede to the prayer of our petition.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that an appeal to a benevolent public be made as speedily as possible."

RADICAL REFORM.—On Monday evening, the 13th inst. a meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, by "the friends of Radical Reform," Henry Hunt, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Gill moved the following resolution:—"That it is the object of this Association to attain, by all legal and constitutional means, a radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament, which would secure the people universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments." Mr. Cobbett seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, reviewing the history of Parliamentary Reform, and urging the necessity of such an one as that referred to in the resolution. The following resolution was also adopted:—"That the only strength of a nation consists in the happiness (not the glory) of the people; and that such happiness can only be secured by giving the labouring classes their undoubted right, the ample reward of labour: therefore, this Society invites a general union of the people, it being their firm determination to omit no effort to restore the comforts of the poor."—These reformers had prepared a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Blandford, for joining their cause; but his lordship having got some idea of the honor intended for him, published a letter in a morning paper, disclaiming all connection with the parties, and the intended vote was withdrawn. Each person paid a penny on entering the room.

Sir James Scarlett, the new Attorney-General owed his first elevation to this office to Mr. Canning, whom Peel deserted, and whom the Duke of Wellington opposed with a bitterness seldom seen in public life. But poor Canning is in his grave, his enemies who persecuted him alive, now profess his opinions, adopt the views of him they injured, and take a lesson from his principles now that his blood is cold—therefore Sir James Scarlett is reinstated as a sort of peace offering to Canning's murdered and insulted spirit. Mr. Frederick Pollock is to be Solicitor-General, and Mr. Brougham is to be pacified by the offer of the first vacancy in the Rolls. Whiggery is therefore in the ascendant, and the days of Mr. Peel, as a Minister of the crown, are numbered. The loom is stopped—the shuttle rusts on its wheels—the furnace is blown out—the bucket is suspended in the well—and consequently cannot much longer be of any use.—We fear he is the victim of his own *Candor!*—*Morning Journal.*

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.—The discouragement of colonization is certainly not the feeling of the great majority of the people of England, and it is equally certain that it is not the policy of this empire. Whatever may be the fate of the several British Colonies at some future and distant period, it is something at least to have spread our laws and language, and moral character, over the most distant parts of the globe. The colonies that speak the language of Old England, that preserve her manners and her habits, will always be her best customers; and their surplus capital will always centre in the mother county. It was not the opinion of our ancestors, that colonies were an incumbrance; they, good, stupid souls, imagined that colonies enlarged the sphere of commerce, that commerce required ships, that ships created seamen for manning the royal navy, and that the whole contributed to individual wealth, to the national revenue, and the national strength; and such we believe still to be the opinion of men of sound practical knowledge, whose minds are unwarped by abstract systems and preconceived theories, to which every thing must be made to bend. Such, too, was the feeling of that extraordinary man, who, with the solitary exception of England, exacted homage from every crowned head of Europe. This man in the plenitude of his power, felt that something was still wanting to enable him to grapple with one little island, invulnerable by its maritime strength, the sinews of which he knew to be derived from its colonies: he felt that, deprived as he was of "ships, colonies, and commerce," England was able to stand alone among nations, and to bid defiance to his overwhelming power. That cuning fox, too, by whose councils he was occasionally guided, knew too well the degree of strength that England derived from her colonies, which he described to be her very vitals, and which could only be reached by a powerful navy. He designated them as the sheet anchor of Great Britain, the prop that supported her maritime superiority, the strong holds of her power, "Deprive her of her colonies," said Talleyrand, "and you break down her last wall; you fill up her last ditch."—*Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*—*Quarterly Review.*

Some of our contemporaries have swallowed a story, which comes from Alexandria *via* Semlin (something like news from Hammersmith *via* Calcutta) stating that the Pasha of Egypt had shaved his subjects so closely that he had not left them beards to swear by. The proper date of the paragraph was Sheffield: it must have been invented to raise the price of razors.—*Globe.*

SPAIN.—*Extract of a Letter from Perpignan.*—On the 20th of June, there were shot at Olet twenty-nine inferior conspirators. During the same week, other executions took place at Barcelona, but the uneasiness caused by this movement, very different from 1827, is far from being dissipated by a severity which does not reach high enough to be decisive. The Spanish Constitutionalists in France do not conceal their hopes. They say aloud that the plan is general, and that union will triumph. In fact, the executions have only affected the inferiors, while those of 1827 cut off almost all the chiefs of the Army of the Faith, and probable have assured the triumph of the revolutionary faction.

The French papers inform us that Algiers is to be bombarded without delay.

SCOTLAND.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.—Mr. Buckingham's lecture in the Waterloo great room at Edinburgh, on Saturday, was attended by a very numerous and fashionable assemblage; and the best proof that could be given of the interest it excited is to be found in the fact, that although the lecture lasted upwards of three hours, it so rivetted the attention of the auditory, that not six individuals had left the room before its conclusion.

PAISLEY.—A good many webs have this week been given out, and the number of the unemployed has consequently somewhat diminished. Lord Belburne has, during this week, had upwards of a hundred of our unemployed engaged in field labor at Hawshead, and the relief Committee have also had a considerable number employed in deepening the Channel and repairing the embankments of the River.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

The Duke of Athol is said to have upwards of sixty miles of gravelled walks on his Perthshire estates, and more than half that number of miles of carriage roads; many of which are formed out of the solid rock, and lead, through the most picturesque scenery, to the tops of various lower ranges of the Grampians.—But all these yie'd to that which the Earl of Fife has been for some years forming to the top of one of the highest Bens in Scotland (Macdui, in Brae Mar, which is upwards of four thousand feet above the level of the sea,) by which materials are carried for the erection of a family tomb upon the highest pinnacle of the mountain. The length of the ascent is nearly seven miles from the foot.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

IRELAND.

From the Liverpool Times, July 21.

The accounts which have been received from the North of Ireland are of a very unsatisfactory and even alarming nature. Within the last fortnight there have been several riots attended with loss of life, and the letters from the disturbed districts state that unless the government should interpose promptly and energetically, the county of Fermanagh, the head quarters of the Orangemen, is likely to be the scene of an actual civil war. These anticipations, which are evidently formed under the influence of fear, are probably stronger than the circumstances of the case justify; but the fact that several skirmishes have taken place, in one of which four of the Orangemen were killed and several wounded, is itself sufficient to prove that the country is in a very alarming state.

The riots in the North of Ireland appear to have originated in the party celebrations of the Orangemen. The 12th of July was the anniversary of the Battle of Augbrim, one of the battles in which the Catholic adherents of James were defeated by the arms of William the Third. This anniversary, like that of the battle of the Boyne, and the closing of the gates of Derry, has for many years been the occasion of violent riots, in which the Protestant Orangemen, who are invariably better armed than their Catholic antagonists, have usually come off victorious. On the anniversary of the present year, however, the Catholics appear to have had greatly the advantage, although the Orangemen were as usual supplied with fire-arms, while their opponents had nothing but scythes fastened to the end of poles, and other weapons of a similar kind.

We have received two accounts of a battle which took place yesterday week in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen, one of them addressed to the editor of the Dublin Evening Post, a liberal paper, and the other contained in the Fermanagh Reporter, which is an Orange journal. As might be supposed, the colouring which they give to the facts is as different as it well can be, the one imputing the blame of this transaction to the Orangemen, the other to the Catholics.

Mr. Shiel has been retained as Counsel, by Lord George Beresford, at the ensuing election for the county of Waterford.

The election for the county of Clare is to take place on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

The Viscountcy of Clermont, just extinct, makes *thirty-five* Irish peerages extinct since the Union.

CORK.—The Cork election has terminated in the return of Mr. Gerrard Callaghan.

BELFAST.—*Emigration Sermon.*—On Sunday a sermon was preached in the Meeting-House of the Second Presbyterian Congregation, by the Rev. Henry Montgomery; and a collection was made for the purpose of assisting a number of persons, calling themselves the Third Belfast Emigration Society, to emigrate to Canada. The text was taken from 1st John, 3d chapter and 18th verse—"*My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth.*" The destitute condition of the persons in whose behalf the appeal was made, was depicted in a manner at once simple and affecting; while the injunctions of religion, the dictates of reason, and the best feelings of human nature were called upon to enforce the duty of assisting a number of distressed families to seek in another land those means of subsistence, which, owing to the depressed state of trade, they were unable to find at home. The collectors were Lord Donegall, John Holmes Houston, William S. Crawford, James Coddard, Hugh Montgomery, and John Thompson, Esquires. The collection amounted to £70 7s., and would have been still greater had the arrangements been made which are usual when a sermon is preached in aid of any of the established charitable institutions. An emigration Society has been formed in Waterford; Sidney, Van Dieman's Land, and Swan River, are the points to which the Society means to direct their attention.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN IRELAND.—A Wexford paper says, "the rage for tobacco planting in this county almost exceeds belief. We have known some acres of potatoes in a very forward state dug up and destroyed for the purpose of substituting this new comer. This is not, however, so much to be wondered at, if, as we are assured, the latter produces from £100 to £150 per acre; but there is considerable trouble and expense as well as risk attending the cultivation. The number of growers in this county is much greater than it was last year, and there is no doubt it would have been considerably increased if the process of saving the tobacco had been more generally understood. Before the young plant has taken root, various methods are resorted to in order to protect it from the sun. Some use paper, others oyster shells, but principally about Ennisscorthy small flower pots are used, which are purchased at one pound a thousand. There are about 2250 plants to an acre. They are selling at from 1s. to 2s. per hundred. It is necessary to watch the plants to prevent theft.

The Marquis of Abercorn has left London for Ireland, for the purpose of visiting, for the first time, his Lordship's estates in that country. The Marquis, who is now in the twentieth year of his age, will, on arriving at his majority, come into possession of upwards of 90,000*l.* per annum, in addition to an immense capital which had been accumulating during his Lordship's minority.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1829.

BY the Brig *Perseverance*, from Liverpool, we are put in possession of papers of that place down to the 23d ult. which contain very important intelligence from the seat of European war. THE FALL OF SILISTRIA, now adds to the triumphs of the Russian arms! We know little more than the simple fact, and therefore cannot determine as to the truth of the statement that the Turks did not evince their accustomed resolution and valour. Indeed, we never considered the *predestined* Mussulman, with all his hardihood and intrepidity, as a match for the well disciplined forces of Russia, and for many reasons, the slow but gradual and sure progress of the Emperor is no matter of surprise to us. We trust, however, the period is now come for an amicable adjustment, and it will soon be seen whether or not NICHOLAS has only been waiting for an opportunity of withdrawing gloriously from the field of conflict. If now when victory rests on the banners of his nation, he sends forth the olive-branch, he will prove himself magnanimous indeed. One thing is certain, that the commerce of the Levant and the balance of power cannot be much more formidably threatened, without awakening the slumbering energies of other Powers who have hitherto manifested a surprising degree of listlessness and apathy.

IT is with deep regret that we refer our readers to a preceding column, for accounts of very flagrant and appalling excesses in the North of Ireland. When the measure of Catholic Emancipation received its last solemn seal and sanc-