

quance. In the present posture of affairs, which present Turkey humbled and trembling for her very existence, it is questionable whether the Greeks themselves would consent to that modified dependence which the treaty provides for them. By that arrangement, the sovereignty would still be in the Porte, and an annual, and not a light tribute be imposed upon them. At odd times, this would have been a boon which they would have received thankfully; at present, their hopes must rise higher, and Russia will not fail to prompt their resistance to an attempt to induce them to sacrifice themselves to meet the policy of the states of western Europe. The treaty of London also went upon the assumption, that the Turkish territory was to be maintained in its integrity; this, indeed, was the main point of its policy, it was the inducement held out to the Porte to consent to the pacification of Greece, and after its ravages, and with the enemy bearing down upon its capital, there can be no doubt that this part of the arrangement would be acceptable enough to the Sultan, but the other and the more important party is to be consulted, and little hope can be entertained, that Russia will renounce her claims without full compensation, and how that compensation can be made but by breaking in largely upon the Turkish territory, does not appear. If the ambassadors have gone out from England and France to offer to the Sultan their own guarantee for the preservation of his empire, on condition that he accede to the treaty of London, a more silly piece of diplomacy cannot well be conceived. Either in that case we must go to war with Russia, or make ourselves ridiculous without it, when we see that nothing but war will do. We ask the Turk to do that which costs him a thing, and we offer our men and our money to be expended for what is of no consequence to us. We trust that Ministers have not fettered themselves; but if they have given that pledge, the nation is in no heart to redeem it by plunging into foreign war. Surely the Ministry have enough to do at home. Our domestic pressures need their care; they have any care for them; and Ireland, which they have tumultuated, and which is in a worse case than ever, needs all their wisdom to tranquillize, if they have any large share of that quality to bestow on its case. For war, with no definite end, no assignable object, but the bugbear of an old prejudice, the country has neither spirit nor supplies.

We have received from a correspondent, at Dover, the important intelligence of the passage of the Dardanelles having been taken possession of by the British squadron.

ALLEGED PIRACY ON THE IRLAND.—The London Courier, of Thursday last, contains an account copied from a Jamaica paper, detailing the particulars of a dreadful piracy and murder, stated to have been perpetrated on the barque *Irlan*, Captain Campbell, of this port, bound to St. Vincent's. In this account the pirates are said to have wounded the captain, murdered his sister and four other persons, and after plundering the vessel, scuttled her; and it was with great difficulty, even with the assistance of the *Perseus* sloop-of-war, which the *Irlan* fortunately fell in with, that she was navigated to Barbadoes. Such is the statement in the Jamaica paper, and which will, no doubt, be copied into many other papers, both in London and the country. Fortunately, however, for the prevention of the unprovoked apprehensions which such a paragraph is well calculated to excite, the *Irlan* arrived safe at this port on the 2d inst. and we have much pleasure to be enabled to state, from the best authority, that the whole account of the piracy and murder is entirely void of truth. There is not the shadow of foundation for this unaccountable fiction.

The new French ambassador nominated to this court is the Duke of Laval Montmorency, who is at present the minister of France at Vienna. He is a nobleman of ancient family, of irreproachable personal conduct, and of respectable political capacity.

The British naval force at present stationed in the Mediterranean, consists of one ship of 84 guns, one of 80, two of 76, three of 74, five frigates, fifteen schooners, and three bombs; making a total force of about 950 guns.

The letters from Zante state that the Greek National Assembly had been opened by a long speech from Capo d'Istria on the 23d of July. It was not known whether Capo d'Istria would be appointed President of that Assembly.

The shipping trade at the Broomfield, notwithstanding the depression which generally exists, is at present in a more flourishing condition than has been experienced during the last twelve months. Upwards of a dozen masted, with home produce and manufacture of every description, and a brig, with foreign produce, arrived within the last two tides. The improving aspect of the quay, gradually increasing during the last six weeks, has been materially augmented by these fresh arrivals, and presents a more animating and business-like appearance, by the general occupation of the quays, and numbers of people employed thereon, than has been witnessed for many months past. A similar improvement, we understand, has been experienced among the streamers, especially those of larger tonnage, and goods.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

We understand that our markets never before were in so gloomy a state as at present. The demand for all kinds of goods this week has been extremely limited; and sales have been effected with great difficulty, and a considerable sacrifice. For any description of manufactured goods, nothing like a demand has been experienced. The sale of yarn for exportation still continues to be tolerably fair.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

In Bolton, trade is gradually growing worse and worse, and numbers of able-bodied men are out of employment; and those who have it are not, through the scanty pittance, miserably wages, which they receive, able to purchase even the necessaries of life. We, of course, allude to the weavers.—Were the cotton trade as much protected as it was in the day-

of Pitt, we should be spared the agony of coming into contact with such objects of wretchedness as are daily presented to our view.—*Bolton paper.*

The glove trade of Worcester, generally, we are sorry to say, still continues in a very depressed state; and as far as we can learn, there is very little probability of any sort of improvement. Numerous workpeople, in the various branches, remain wholly or in part out of employ; and many who have been engaged in the trade, are seeking a livelihood by other means.—*Worcester paper.*

We are sorry to say that there appears no amendment in the state of the hosiery trade, though this is a time of the year when some activity is usually met with. Even worsted spinners, who have hitherto been well employed, now begin to feel the effects of the general depression.—*Leicester Chron.*

The commissioners of the navy board, last week, took contracts for fifty thousand gallons of West India rum, and one hundred tons of sugar, the whole to be delivered into Mr. Mest's stores at Deptford, on or before the first of October. The contract for rum was taken at 1s. 9d. per gallon, being a shade higher than the last contract for 100,000 gallons. The sugar was contracted for at £59 7s. 6d. per ton.

The East India Company's sale is expected to terminate this day. Boheas have brought about the same prices as at the last sale. Congress of ordinary quality have been cheaper, and the fine sorts rather dearer than at the last sale. Mysore rather dearer.

Venice is expected to be opened as a free port in October.

We hear from sure authority, and we state the fact with satisfaction, that in the government of Madras there have lately been discovered inexhaustible supplies of iron ore of the fine magnetic kind; from which the superior steel of the ancient and eastern nations was manufactured. When manufactured it is equal, if not superior, to the finest we obtain from Sweden, and which we can only obtain from that country, and through the hands of the Sikes monopoly. Mountains we recollect, in the government of Madras, are literally composed of the ore mentioned; and the country abounds with wood, which can form fuel to smelt it. The subject is immediately to be brought before the Board of Trade; and gentlemen of capital and abilities are about to undertake the manufacture of iron in that quarter for the supply of the British and other markets. We have seen articles of steel manufactured from the iron produced by this East-India ore, of a quality and beauty superior to anything of the kind that we ever witnessed.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The London Times, of the 2d ultimo observes—

Our commerce was on so immense a scale as to embrace the consumption of the whole world; but then it required a world's consumption for its aliment. That was a war condition—an unnatural condition. In peace other countries felt the desire, and they have been enabled to supply themselves by the transfer of British capital to their dominions. England, therefore, must sooner or later be content to let her neighbors share largely in that foreign commerce which once (and for years) was exclusively her own. She must contract her manufacturing theatre, and become less absolutely an instrument of mechanical production; the transition may be trying, but it must and will take place. The taxes, moreover, must and will force themselves, and that rudely, upon the minds of statesmen. England now, making allowance for the altered currency, raises more money by taxes than at the highest period of the war. Other revenue so created, a far larger proportion than at any period of the war goes to the mere payment of interest on the public securities; that is, say, a larger positive sum than when the loans were heavier, and expenses most enormous. Of the revenue so raised, and the burdens so endured, a much more formidable portion falls upon the middling and lower class now than when the war was raging. While the taxes have not in fact diminished, the price of labor, and the profit of capital have, beyond a question, been fearfully reduced, and the general ability has been retrograding, as compared with the general pressure."

Immense damage has been done by inundation in the environs of Loo, Rheninghe, Woumen, and Furnes.—*Brussels Papers.*

Despatches dated Aug. 17th, have also been received at the Foreign Office, from the Honourable Mr. Gordon.

We are enabled to state that instructions had been sent to the Grand Vizier, to enter into negotiation of peace with General Diebitsch, and that confidential hopes were entertained of the speedy conclusion of peace.

The peaceful occupation of Adrianople by General Diebitsch is now placed beyond doubt, by the arrival of despatches to the French Ministry announcing that event. His cavalry appeared before that city on the 19th August when the terms of capitulation were settled, and early next morning the Russian entered, the Turkish population putting itself, like

the Christian inhabitants, under his protection. This was said to have been facilitated by the bad conduct of a band of Asiatics, who pillaged instead of defending the place, and whom General Diebitsch dispersed.

The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday, has the following passage on the subject of our relations with France and England, which have now assumed a highly interesting aspect:—*Boston Statesman Oct. 17.*

"In relation to France, instructions have been given to our Minister to leave no effort unemployed by which redress may be obtained for the spoliation in commerce. In relation to England, the President is earnestly desirous, and sincerely undertaking to arrange the difficulties between that government and ours, as may be mutually agreeable and advantageous, and lay the foundation of lasting concord between them."

FREDERICTON, October 20.

An inquest was held on the 10th instant, at the month of the Tobique, in the parish of Kent, by William Keane Esq. on view of the body of Michael Karberry, found dead. We are informed that on Tuesday the 9th instant, a person named Walter Price, went out to the fields with the intention of shooting pigeons. After having shot several of these, he returned through a field with his piece loaded, where there were three men digging potatoes, viz:—James Graves, James Watson, and Michael Karberry. Graves took the gun from Price, and after examining her a short time, handed her back to him. Watson then took her, and while Price was looking in another direction from him, he heard the gun cock. Before he (Price) had time to warn Watson of her being loaded, she went off, and the contents lodged in the body of Karberry, who was about a rod distant, and who soon after expired. Verdict—Homicide per Infortunium.

Royal Gazette.

An inquest was held on the 14th instant, at the Nashwaak, by William Taylor, Esq. on view of the body of Sarah Petterson, a child of about two years of age. It appears that on Sunday, one of her brothers got a fowling-piece from the place where it was usually deposited, in order to show it to the others. Not being aware of its being charged, he pulled the trigger, and, melancholy to relate, the contents lodged in the body of his sister. This instance, among many others, ought to guard parents, who make use of such weapons, either to discharge their contents, or to place them out of the reach of children. Verdict—Accidental death.—*Id.*

FREDERICTON, Oct. 27.—On Thursday, the 22d inst. John Patterson, otherwise called John Squires, a person of colour, convicted of Burglary and Grand Larceny, at the last term of the Supreme Court, was brought up to the bar to receive sentence. His Honor Judge Bliss, on whom the painful duty devolved, unadverted upon the nature and enormity of the crimes he had committed, and was evidently much moved by the consideration that one so young should have been brought by his offences into so woful a situation. The unnatural and stupid indifference manifested by the criminal was astonishing. The learned Judge urged, in a very impressive manner, upon the prisoner, the necessity of awakening to the awful consideration, that a few short days would bring him to the presence of his Maker, where alone he could hope for mercy, that no hopes of mercy on earth could be held out to him; and concluded by urging in the warmest manner that the prisoner would reflect on his dreadful condition, and seek the aid of some holy man, for the short time that remained to him on earth, to pray with, and for him, and to direct him in the way to obtain that mercy and pardon for his crimes, at the tribunal of his God, which it was in vain to expect at the hands of men. His Honor then pronounced the awful sentence of the law, as follows:—That you, John Patterson, otherwise called John Squires, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and that you be carried from thence to the place of Execution, in this town, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul. His Execution is fixed for Saturday the 31st inst.—*Ibid.*