ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Revenue for the Quarter just ended, exceeds by £117,556, that of the corresponding quarter of last year—a result the more satisfactory as the receipts of this quarter last year were swelled by the sum of £657,133, produced by the customs duty on foreign corn imported, whereas only £90,000 has been received under that head in the quarter just terminated. Last year's receipts were still further augmented by the payment of £170,000 on account of the Irish coinage, and of course this is to be taken into consideration in comparing the receipts of 1827 and 1828.

His present Most Gracious Majesty has completed his sixty-sixth year; and with reference to his predecessors of the line of Brunswick, it may be observed, that George I. lived to the age of 67. George II. to 77, and George the III. reached 82 years. Who does not sincerely wish that the life of our present beloved Sovereign may be protracted to the maximum period of longevity attained by his crowned predecessors of this illustrious house?

Arrival of the Earl of Dalhousie.—On Sunday morning his Majesty's frigate Challenger, Capt. Fitzclarence, arrived at Leith from Quebec in twenty-three days, with the Earl of Dalhousie, his Lady and suite on board. His Lordship, Lady and attendants, landed under a salute from the Challenger, and immediately stepped into their coaches and proceeded to Dalhousie Castle.

Increase of the Iron Trade.—The amazing increase of the manufacture of iron in this country within the last century is a decisive proof of the increase of its trade and prosperity. In 1740, only 17,000 tons of iron were made in a year; in 1827, 690,000 tons were made. By far the larger part is made in Staffordshire and South Wales.

At the breakfast given to Mr. Peel at Bolton, the toast was drunk of "Perpetuity and Prosperity to the House of Peel." The right Hon. gentleman, in returning thanks, said, that "so far as concerned the exertions of his family to ensure its perpetuity, he must say they had been tolerably successful. (A laugh.)—His father had had the happiness to see all his children, nine in number, married, and each the source of a large family."

GIBRALTAR.—We regret to state that accounts from Gibraltar this morning are of a serious character; the fever is extending in a rapid manner, and a great portion of the poor, who work for their daily bread, and are now destitute and encamped on the neutral ground, are expiring in want and disease; the total number of cases, up to the 21st ult. was 516, the deaths 87; and on the 22d a still further increase of deaths was reported, but the official report is not given. Meetings are holding and subscriptions raising for the relief of the sufferers.

Privileges of Soldiers and Sailors.—By the 56th of George III., cap. 57, all officers, mariners, soldiers, and marines, as have been in service since the 22d of June, 1802, and have not since deserted, and also their wives and children may set up and exercise trades in any part of the kingdom, except Cambridge and Oxford.

Cobbett and Hunt have announced their intention to attend the Kent County Meeting, on the 24th of October, called for "adopting measures best calculated to support the Protestant establishment in Church and State."

NEW DOCKS.—The docks at present in use in Liverpool, cover the space of forty-seven acres and there are now no less than five new docks in progress, four to the north of the present range, and one to the south, which will together comprise an extent of forty-three acres, nearly doubling the accomodation for shipping at this port. One of these docks to the north is intended for the exclusive accomodation of the steam vessels, and it is expected to be finished in a year and a half or two years. These four docks will not run parallel with the river, but at right angles with it, in the same direction as the Old Dock.

LONDON, OCT. 15—Evening.—There is no news of interest stirring this evening; but there is a report at the west end of the town that the Marquis of Anglesea wishes to resign the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, on account of his increased sufferings from *tic douloureux*. Should he resign, it is supposed that his successor will be Lord Amherst, who is favourable to Catholic Emancipation.

Nothing further has transpired as to the intentions of Ministers towards the Catholics.

The last despatches received by the Portuguese Ambassador from persons of rank in Lisbon, who are faithful to Don Pedro, confirm the account which had reached us of the alarm manifested by Don Miguel, who had already sent most of his valuables to Madrid.

There is a report of a counter-revolution at Oporto, but I cannot trace it to any good source. The news is said to have been received in Paris by telegraph from Bayonne.

Death of the Queen of Wirtemberg.—Despatches from Wirtemberg, announce the death of the Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg, the Princess Royal of England. Her Majesty's death took place at Ludwigsburg, on the 6th instant, from the effects of dropsy in the chest. Though her Majesty had been ill, her dissolution was not expected to be so sudden. She retained her faculties to the last. Her Majesty's death will be a severe shock to the King. Her Majesty completed her 62d year on Michaelmas day. She was married to the late King of Wirtemberg in May, 1797.

Mourning for the Queen of Wirtemberg.—The mourning will, no doubt, be general, for the amiable qualities of the Princess made her universally beloved, and her loss lamented, not only by her own family and the people of this country, but by the family into which she married, and the country where she resided and breathed her last. The accounts from Wirtemberg pay the warmest and truest tribute to her virtues.—*London Courier.*

From the Liverpool Mercury, October 17.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The war between these two barbarian powers has assumed a most formidable character: and our politicians are alike at a loss to predict the issue of the struggle, or its probable duration.

Owing to the talent of the Turkish Sultan, and the devotion of his officers and troops, the invaders have been completely checked, and will, probably, be ultimately repulsed. It is surmised that the campaign has, for the present, terminated; but as the pride of Nicholas will be too much piqued to allow him to abandon an enterprise, the success of which he so confidently anticipated, our plan and map may prove interesting when the season for the re-commencement of hostilities shall arrive.

The bulletins issued by the Russian army are obviously most faithless documents. While they are forced to admit that the Turks make a manly and unexpected stand against the Russian troops, they generally contrive, after hours of successive hard fighting, to slaughter an immense number of the enemy with insignificant loss on their own parts. These suspicious bulletins remind us of a letter we recollect once seeing from a certain nautical Bobadil, who informed his owners that he had beaten off a privateer of very superior force, after a most obstinate engagement, in which the enemy kept up a well directed and tremendous fire,—"yard arm and yard arm." The enemy sustained a dreadful carnage, whilst Bobadil came off with one man slightly wounded, and his rigging a little ruffled.

The Russians, notwithstanding the pompous bulletins to which we have adverted, exhibit, at this moment, pretty evident symptoms of having been seriously worsted. The Emperor is said to have ordered a levy of about a quarter of a million of men; and it is added that Wittgenstein has been superseded in the chief command of the army. Generals, like ministers, are seldom removed unless something goes wrong; and although the ancient barbarous practice of decapitating an unsuccessful commander is no longer the fashion, yet we may take it for granted that when a general officer is recalled, he has not fulfilled the expectations of his employers.

What a sore disappointment it will be to the Russians, and the predatory hordes of the Cossacks in their service, to find themselves, for the present at least, disappointed of the gratification they had promised themselves in sacking and plundering the people they have so rashly invaded. Independent of the female captives whom they had marked for their victims, and the males, whose infidel heads they had no doubt, in anticipation, severed from their bodies; independent of these fancied sources of brutal gratification, they have been disappointed of the treasures which they expected from sacking the palaces of the Pachas, and great men with three tails.

Deficiency in the Harvest.—It is now generally understood, that, owing to the unfavourable nature of the last season, the harvest has been one third to one fourth under an average one, and as, for several years past the home growth has nearly equalled the consumption, and, consequently, has been principally depended upon for a supply, it becomes of importance that the public should be made aware of the deficiency, and prudently and in time, take the measures necessary to ameliorate the evil anticipated. Had a wise system of policy been pursued, the public would have had no occasion to fear any deficiency of their own harvest, since they would have had a granary upon the Continent sufficient for the supply of all their wants; but, thanks to the grasping monopoly of our landlords, necessary to secure swollen rentals and exorbitant riches to the church, and the grinding taxation, which is a cause and consequence of both, that granary is now closed to us, and the continental agriculturist, finding that we refuse, in ordinary years, to take his corn in exchange for our manufactures, does not find it worth while to grow corn on the mere speculation of an unfavourable harvest in England. He has, consequently, ceased to grow more corn than is required for his own wants, and those of his neighbours. This consequence of our restrictive system is abundantly manifest in the report of Mr. Jacob, who was recently appointed to traverse the Continent, in order to inquire into the subject. Thus, in order to minister to the wealth and luxury of the great, and defray extravagant and profligate expences, have the public been at all times deprived of bread, and every thing else in proportion, as cheap as they might have had it; and when the seasons are inclement, or from some other cause the harvest at home is unproductive, they are exposed to the risk of all the horrors of scarcity and famine.

The Government have not yet made, and do not appear to contemplate making, any preparations to prevent or lessen the anticipated dearth. Perhaps the "sheet of blank paper" men are alarmed by the consequences of their own acts, and those of their predecessors, and do not well know how to extricate themselves from the dilemma in which they have involved themselves and the people. On this head, a London contemporary says:—"Parliament must, however, interfere; and the first step must be to suspend the new corn law till August or September next. Although the recent advance will, in a few weeks, raise the average above the highest price of the scale of duties, the existence of the law is a check upon importation. The dread of a decline at a future date, and, with it, a pressure of heavy duties, must deter speculators from procuring supplies from distant quarters. The Baltic will be speedily closed by the winter; the Black Sea is closed by political occurrences; it is to the United States, in the first instance, that a supply must be looked for, and to the Baltic for May or June next. Importations must be encouraged, if not by bounties, as in 1800, at least by the removal of all duties, and especially those duties which rise as the price falls, and add to the importer's loss."

In the meantime the public will best consider their own interest, by not giving way to any unnecessary panic or alarm. Another precaution is, the greatest possible economy in the use of flour. We are informed that some families make it a point of conscience to abstain from *pastry* of every description. Their example is highly worthy the imitation of men and Christians, in order to lessen the privations to which the lower classes may be exposed in the dreary season which is approaching. It will be for Parliament to decide whether distillation from grain shall be permitted, and whether it is not expedient that the duties on rice, and other provisions, should be removed. In the meantime it will be well that the inhabitants of every town and village of the kingdom should assemble for the purpose of remonstrating with the Government, respectfully, but firmly, on the present threatening aspect of affairs.

Dinner to Mr. O'Connell.—On the 2d instant, a dinner was given at Cahersiveen, by the gentlemen of Iveragh to the member for Clare. Lord Nugent, the Knight of Kerry, and M. Fitzgerald, Esq. were amongst the guests. In the course of the evening, Lord Nugent made the following remarks, alike honourable to his head and his heart:—"On the subject of civil and religious liberty, his opinions had been early formed, and these opinions were, that every British citizen, no matter what might be his religious faith, was entitled freely to enter the sanctuary of the constitution, and that every office of trust and honour in the state should be open to all, without making religious faith the absurd and ridiculous qualification for their attainment. He thought the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Dissenter were like the three leaves of their native shamrock; they had but one common stem, and '*quis separabit*' should be their motto."

Blockade of the Dardanelles.—According to the opinion of Lord Collingwood, (no bad authority) the blockade of the Dardanelles would be of little, indeed of no material injury to the Turks, the supply of Constantinople depending very little on the navigation of the Dardanelles, as the strong north east winds which prevail during the summer months, and the strong current which runs out, prevent vessels as effectually from entering as any blockade: The supplies to the Ottoman capital, it is clearly understood, go by caravans to Gallipoli, or other shipping places on the sea of Marmora, and it is the Greek Islanders, in consequence, who suffer most from the interruption of trade.

Atrocious Cruelty at Sea.—At the Thames Police, last week, Edward Armstrong, a young man, mate of the ship Kerswell, was charged with cruelty towards an apprentice, named John King Rowland, son of a shipowner, at Plymouth, by which the unfortunate boy was deprived of his reason. The boy was brought into the justiceroom, and presented a most afflicting appearance. He burst into loud fits of laughter, and shook his clenched fist at the prisoner, whom he appeared to regard with the utmost horror. The boy was wholly incapable of giving evidence. It appeared that the prisoner was in the constant practice of treating the poor boy, who had been a fine, sensible, and docile lad, with the greatest cruelty, and even, on one occasion, threw him overboard. After being thrown overboard the boy became insane. The monster was held to bail in £600.

Manchester Festival.—We learn from authority, that the receipts of our late festival are upwards of fifteen thousand pounds. What surplus may remain for the charities, after the expenses have been covered, it is impossible, at present, to ascertain; and to indulge in any conjectures as to the result, would be only attempting to mislead the public. It will be some days yet before all the various accounts can be arranged, and the balance declared. Amongst a list of donations from various noblemen and gentlemen, we find the name of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, for the munificent sum of two hundred pounds,—*Manchester Chronicle.*

The receipts at the grand musical festival at the minister in York, England, are calculated at £17,000. Each of the four hospitals, for whose benefit the festival was given, will receive, it is said £1000. The following are the sums paid to the principal singers: Madame Catalana, 600 guineas: Miss Paton, £200; Miss Stephens, £200; Madame Caradori, £200; Mrs. Knyvett, £100; Madame Stockhausen, £100; Mr. Braham, £250.

Fortunate Steamer.—The City of Edinburgh steam-packet, Captain Dewar, belonging to the London and Edinburgh Steam-packet Company, has made her hundreth voyage betwixt London and Leith since she started, in 1821, during which period she has sailed 100,000 miles without any accident.

Miss Paton.—The marriage of this songstress with Lord William Lennox, cannot now be doubted, as his Lordship accompanied her to York, and they resided, by the invitation of the Archbishop, at his palace, at Bishopthorpe.

In the year 1565, Liverpool contained 138 houses and cottages, and had 223 tons of shipping, employed 75 men. As late as the year 1701, the "Old Church" was the only house of public worship in the town.

The quantity of iron made in England and Wales the last year, was 690 tons—value £6,297,000.—Forty years ago the quantity made was only 68 tons.

The Church.—From the accession of King George III. to the present time, being a period of 68 years, there have been 81 Bishops appointed to the Established Church of England and Wales. The following list shows to which of the 26 sees the new appointments have been made:—London, 1; Bangor, 1; Hereford, 1; Chichester, 2; Norwich, 3; Peterborough, 3; Lincoln, 3; Exeter, 5; Carlisle, 5; Rochester, 5; Oxford, 6; Llandaff, 8; Chester, 8; St. David's, 11; Bristol, 11;—Total, 81. By this it will be seen that Canterbury, York, Durham, Winchester, Worcester, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Ely, and Bath and Wells, have always during the time before mentioned, been filled by translations.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—In 1827 no fewer than 41,384 slaves were imported into RIO JANEIRO—*sixteen hundred and forty-three* died on their passage!

Grand White Fast of the Jews.—Yesterday being one of the strictest days in the Hebrew religious persuasion, called the White Fast, it was observed with great solemnity. The Hebrews from all parts of England and the British islands assemble in London, and repair at sunrise to their synagogues, where they remain until sun-set, and during the whole of this day they neither eat or drink. Those who are particularly strict in the observance of the Jewish rites wear the shroud in which they intend to be buried. Even those who live on the meats forbidden by their great law-giver Moses, abstain from them on this day, and they meet the congregation in order to acknowledge and atone for their sins. As soon as the stars appear or the evening closes in, the hymn of death is repeated three times over in a loud voice by the whole congregation, the high priest (Dr. Herschell) repeating it first. After the hymn they retire to break their fast by a sumptuous entertainment, consisting of various sorts of fish, tea, coffee, &c. An excellent supper then follows, consisting of all kinds of soups, fowls, wines, &c. On Monday evening next their grand tabernacle fete commences, which lasts eighty days; during the whole of which time the most extravagant and expensive entertainments are kept up.—*London*, Sept. 11.

The Jewish year 5585 was ushered in on Monday evening 13th with the preparative rites observed on such occasions by the Israelites. At sunset, the Jews resident at this metropolis all assembled at their synagogue, when the usual prayers, &c. were read, and the congregation remained until between eight and nine o'clock. On Tuesday, their newyear's day, they again assembled at half-past five in the morning, to celebrate the Feast of Trumpets, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up Isaac. At ten o'clock the trumpets were sounded, which announced the commencement of the year, and those who thought proper left the synagogue; but many of them remained until one o'clock. They met again at sunset; and also on Wednesday, at the same hour, when the observances terminated.

The most northern library in the world, says the Foreign Quarterly, is that of Reikiarik, the capital of Iceland, containing about 3,600 volumes. That of the Faro islands has been recently considerably augmented. Another is established at Eskefioreon, in the north of Iceland.

Royal Commissioners have pronounced the Thames water foul and disgusting, and recommended new and thorough filterers.

Paternoster-row.—Paternoster-row, instead of being the most *literary*, is, in fact, the most *military* street in London; it has numerous *magazines*, and many *reviews* every month.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 12

"By the last Mail we have received the answer of the Duke of Wellington, to the proposition of the Reis Effendi, of which the object was to restore the old union with England. An extraordinary Divan assembled, and immediately afterwards the Austrian Internuncio sent off couriers to the Courts of Vienna and London. It would appear as if these two Courts were fully agreed upon the question of the future frontiers of Greece, and as if England were endeavouring to fix them in such a manner as to procure the recognition of the Porte.

"The belief at Pera already is, that England will represent the Porte at the conferences at Corfu. It even appears that with respect to the convention of the 6th of July, the Divan already follows the advice of England. The mission of Lord Heytesbury and other circumstances show that Great Britain seeks to apply the convention of the 6th of July in such a manner as to render the legal condition of the Greeks secure, and to give at the same time to the Porte the hope of extracting from Greece more than it ever did before the revolution.

"It now appears that the Divan has sufficient proofs of the favorable intentions of England to make it follow the advice of the English Ministry. A circumstance which attaches the Porte more strongly to the English Ministry, is the conduct of France and the expedition to the Morea, which the Sultan appears to treat with the greatest indifference. At present the Reis Effendi expresses himself, when speaking of France, with some small degree of bitterness and even with a tone of disdain; and the Porte believes that it has now reached the point which it has so long desired, — that is to say, that of casting the apple of discord amongst its enemies in such a manner as must ultimately prove beneficial to itself. As to the Turco Russian question, it no longer appears, under present circumstances, to be a subject of anxiety to England and Austria, which, far from wishing to interfere in any manner, cannot, on the contrary, much desire to see an end put to a contest which so much enfeebles Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 15.

"In the course of the last fortnight a great movement has been remarked among the foreign diplomatists, and even in the palace of the Porte. It is said that very serious affairs are under consideration. The Ministers of the Porte being informed of the motives which have compelled the Viceroy of Egypt to agree to the convention relative to the Morea, appear, if they do not give it their approbation, at least not to impute it as a crime to Mehemet Ali; but it appears that all possible measures are adopted to remedy the evil caused by these stipulations, and that it is intended to substitute, as speedily as posible, other Ottoman troops for the Egyptians, who are to be embarked.

"The Porte does not regard without deep regret the close alliance of her most ancient allies (France and England) with her constant enemy. She cannot agree to act in conformity with the views of the Cabinets of London and Paris, while she has to sustain a war of extermination on the Balkan, on which, she well knows depends not merely the Greek question, but her existence in Europe.

"The Reis Effendi has declared to the Ministers of neutral Powers, that, however well disposed the Porte might be as to the concessions which the European Powers wished her to make, she was compelled to refuse her assent, as every path of conciliation was closed by the recent violation of the very treaty of London, to which those Powers never ceased to appeal."

An article, dated Berlin, Oct. 6, says, that, on the 21st of Sept. a manifesto was issued at St. Petersburgh, ordering a levy of four men of every 511 of the population. This levy is to extend to the whole empire, with the exception of Bessarabia and Georgia. The preamble of this manifesto is in the following terms:—"Notwithstanding the success of our arms in the present war against the Ottoman Porte, and our sincere wish to put an end to hostilities, the enemy, by his refusal to listen to our proposals for peace, and by his obstinacy, obliges us to take new measures for prosecuting this war; and we consider it necessary to make our army complete." Estimating the population liable to the levy now ordered at thirty millions, the number of recruits will be 241,111.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.

The State Gazette contains the following article from a foreign journal. "According to letters from Constantinople, foreign engineers have been sent from that city to fortify the defiles of the Balkan, and place the towns on the route to Constantinople in a state of defence; among which are Adrianople, Philiopolis and Sophia. The christian peasants are forced to work upon these defences. Constantinople itself is to be strongly fortified; the shore of the Bosphorus bristles with batteries; the vessels are covered with men; and the old ships are transformed into *pontons*. In the vicinity of the seven towers a camp, flanked by fortifications is to be erected, in order to serve as a refuge in case the city should fall a prey to conflagration. The height of Peoa and Galata are fortified with entrenchments—and the Sultan appears to prefer imitating the example of Constantine Paleologus, rather than surrender. All this is very magnanimous; but it is still not the less true that the Balkans are the real ramparts of the Capital.

The designs of Russia.—Colonel Evans, in his work on the 'Designs of Russia,' predicts the following consequences as likely to result, should the Russians obtain possession of Constantinople:—"Russia, having at length accomplished the establishing herself on the Mediterranean, will descend into the arena as a maritime power. The port of Constantinople cannot now fail, from its resources and locality, to become, in a very short time, the most formidable arsenal in the world. But very few and unimportant marine stores will any longer be necessary to be sent from the north, by the Borysthenes. The forests of Asia Minor, (the timber of which is considered superior to the English oak) the iron of Caucasus, the copper of Calcadon, the hemp of Synope and Trebisond, celebrated for its long staple and strength, all will flow to the provisioning of the depots of the Bosphorus. A more extended application of steam will also probably be essayed. No great number of years is likely to elapse before the Czar will have a hundred sail of the line in construction, or exercising in the Marmora and Euxine, manned by the expert Greek and docile Russian, and possibly under the severe and skilful direction of North American officers. If Napoleon had had such unassailable lakes on which to make sailors, the invasion of this country might not have been impracticable—the war might, perhaps, have taken another turn.

New Work of M. De Pradt.—The Abbe De Pradt is about to issue a new work, entitled "The *Permanent System of Europe*, with regard to the affairs of *Russia* and the *East*." He speculates on a defensive system of all the other Powers against Russia, and on the part which each Power should take. To defend themselves in the mass, or to perish by detail, constitutes, according to M. De Pradt, the whole diplomatic science of the European governments. He considers the downfall of the Ottoman Empire as inevitable.

FRENCH COMMERCE.—A report has been drawn up and presented to the King, by M. de St. Crisp, Director-General of the French Customs, on the subject of the commercial relations of France with other nations, or rather on that system of laws which is at present in force for the protection of her domestic agriculture and manufactures. The report advises a Committee of the Chamber to take the subject into consideration, and determine "to what extent a tariff affording general protection is indispensable," and at the same time how "to widen as much as possible the basis of their foreign and maritime commerce."

UNITED STATES.

PARTY POLITICS.—Every friend to our country,—to its happiness at home or its reputation abroad,—must rejoice that the political conflict which has so long been raging among us, is about to terminate. The bitterness, the rancor, the misrepresentation and abuse which have characterized it, are a disgrace to humanity. Possibly those who have made it their business to fan its flames, have found or may find the reward of their labors; but our country! our country is the sufferer. Let a person on the other side of the Atlantic examine our political papers, and what would he think of the Chief Magistrate of this Nation? What would he think of General Jackson? Must he not, if he believes what he reads, regard them both as unworthy, not merely of the highest station in the gift of a free, enlightened, and powerful people, but even of the common air and light?

Nor is the influence of such papers (we mean those which live on party excitement, and promote it for its own sake,) less deplorable at home than abroad. They array one half the nation against the other, fill the country with bickerings and animosities, weaken the energies of the national government, and lay the foundation for anarchy and that final awful catastrophe which Republics have so much to fear.—*New-York Observer.*

LENOX, October 16.

Power of Gunpowder.—On Wednesday last, the Messrs. Boyntons of West Stockbridge, while engaged in uncovering a body of marble, discovered a hole in the rock, which upon examination proved to be about 15 feet deep, penetrating in nearly a perpendicular direction. Its diameter at top was about 18 inches, narrowing towards the bottom to about 4 inches. This hole they determined to charge with gunpowder, in order to raise up the strata of marble. They accordingly poured into the hole 204 lbs. of powder, and secured it in the manner usually practised in blasting. Upon firing it, the effect produced was truly astonishing. The earth trembled as though shaken by an earthquake. The trees in the immediate vicinity of the powder seemed to raise several feet in the air, bowing gracefully from side to side, as if tossed upon a billow. The mass of marble which was raised, is about 50 or 60 feet square on the surface, and 8 feet thick, weighing by measurement upwards of 2000 tons.

From the United States Gazette.

TO FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.—After an experience of nearly half a century, it has been found that the *Pocock*, alias Knickerbocker pickle for beef and pork, is the best that has ever been used in any country in preparing winter provisions—hundreds of housekeepers can attest to its excellence. Some butchers last year prepared their pork according to the Pocock receipt, and readily sold their pork in market, at an advance of one cent per pound, though in fact the difference in expense in preparing the Pocock ought not to raise the price of the pork one quarter of a cent on the pound. If the farmers in this state would adopt this pickle, and indicate by a brand mark "how put up," their produce would command a preference in our markets—and abroad, would give a decided and favorable character to the New-York beef and pork.

Receipt for pickling 122 lbs. of Pork, Hams, Beef, &c. Take 6 gallons of water, 9 lbs. salt, ½ coarse, ½ fine, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 3 ounces of salt petre, 1 ounce potash—boil and skim them well, and when cold, pour it on your beef, rub your beef with fine salt. Put the above ingredients into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it comes to the surface. When the scum ceases to rise, take the liquor off and let it stand until it is cold—then having put the meat you want to preserve into the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour the liquor over it and let it stand.

Mrs. Montgomery, widow of General Montgomery, died Nov. 6th, in the 86th year of her age, at her residence on the North river, near Redhook, Dutchess County.

The following languages are spoken in America. 11,647,000 persons speak English; 10, 584,000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Portuguese; 1,242,000 French; 216,000 Dutch, Danish and Swedish.

COMMUNICATION.

REVIEWERS REVIEWED.

To the Editors of the Weekly Observer.

SIRS—An opinion very generally prevails that the Editor of the COURIER was sadly in want of a subject last Saturday, when he penned what he terms a *Review of the New Work on British North America.* However it has had one good effect. It has led me to *re-peruse* your critique which has had for its result a *re-approval* of the same. Surely it would have been much more generous and liberal on the part of the Editor in question, had he imitated the disinterested conduct of another Editor of *no less celebrity*, I mean the Editor of the NOVA-SCOTIAN, and marked with approbation any "good sentiment" that your remarks might be found to contain. But "the green-eyed monster" is all alive and kicking. Was it not "a sense of duty to the public," that impelled you to give the first notice of the work, though in so doing you happened to get the start of the offended critic of Saturday? Let me tell that Gentleman that I have as much personal knowledge of the author of the work in question as *he* has, and I happen to know that *neither* of you Gentlemen ever cast your eyes upon him, and therefore I am led to conclude that your remarks, too flattering as some may think, were purely disinterested. But what is it that is objected to? Is it that Mr. M'Gregor is not a man of *letters?* No, for he has been charged with an *excess* in that particular, inasmuch as he has put an unfortunate *s* to the name of our good City. But he has done it only in *one* instance, and in about *half a dozen* immediately succeeding cases he has given the legitimate designation. Are we not, therefore, bound in charity to infer either that the *s solitarium* crept in by one of those *press* accidents over which an author has sometimes no controul, or that the author had soon come to a sense of his error, and, as Robert Burns says, *took a thocht and mended?* But this is not the whole "head and front of his offending." For he actually (I shall not say by what instigation moved) calls this *Town* which happens to a *City*, a *Town!!* Proh pudor! I cannot exculpate him from the charge of thus "speaking evil of dignities." Whatever there may be of *honour* in the *name*, certainly there is no *profit* in the *thing*, according to the opinion of the good people of Halifax, otherwise they would long ago have had a *City* constructed out of their *Town*, which they have uniformly opposed. Perhaps Mr. M'Gregor thought he was doing us more justice in not telling the *whole* truth. At all events his veracity cannot be called in question, as every *City* is a *Town*. In his geographical statement, which is represented as erroneous, I, for my part, do not think he is far wrong, nor have I the least apprehension that any of our nautical men will be led under his guidance to mistake our foggy city of Seven Hills, when they have once got the right scent to it.—Such are the errors with which the author has been charged, and in regard to which the faithful Editor of the Courier "felt a sense of duty to the public" impelling him to sound an alarm. Perhaps I know as much of Mr. M'Gregors motions as *he* does, but I would just put it to the good sense of the public, whether they can suppose it at all probable that a man of ordinary understanding would first go home from this side of the Atlantic, and send through the English press his full and complete account of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, &c. and then come out for the purpose of getting information respecting these Provinces? Would not this be putting the cart before the horse? And yet such is the line of conduct pursued by Mr. M'Gregor, if the Editor of the Courier is to be believed.—But wherein have *you* gone astray, in the opinion of the same Editor? Why, you have just done the very thing that he says you *should* have done. You have not pronounced the work immaculate, for you say expressly, that it "is not entirely free from inaccuracies," and while you state that "the specimen furnished has given you a favourable impression of the work," you also explicitly declare that "you cannot pronounce on the work as a *whole*," and speak only in "*as far as you have yet had an opportunity of judging of it.*" Surely a critic must be fastidious and hypercritical beyond endurance who will carp in the face of all this, and raise the cry, The world is in danger! for no other reason that I can perceive except