

ENGLAND.

From the London Gazette.
WHITEHALL, Sept. 17, 1858.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom...

London, Sept. 24.—There has been no arrival of any importance from the westward this day. The intelligence of yesterday has, however, been confirmed that Messrs. Rothschild & Co. have taken an Austrian loan of ten millions sterling...

London, October 1. Despatches have been received from Ireland this morning at the Home Office, and a private communication was made to the Duke of Wellington...

Blockade of the Dardanelles.—The rumors respecting the blockade of the Dardanelles vary every hour. It is commonly stated that Smyrna is not to be blockaded, and that the blockade is to be confined merely to the mouth of the Dardanelles...

October 2. Russia and Turkey.—Official bulletins from the Russian army have, at length, been received by way of St. Petersburg. They refer to the operations before Schoumla from the 7th to the 29th of August...

According to these bulletins, Gen. Rudiger, commanding the advanced guard of the Russians before Schoumla, on the 7th August, cleared the road from Fate Simabou to the village of Kostege, where he drove a Turkish detachment. The Turks being reinforced, attacked the Russians, but were again obliged to retreat...

From this abstract of the bulletins, it will be seen that the Turks in and near Schoumla have been repulsed in all their attacks, with the exception of one, and yet the effect of all these failures on the Turks is represented to be the retreat of their enemies, and the introduction of reinforcements of men, provisions, and ammunition from Adrianople into Schoumla...

At Varna there has been incessant fighting. The Russians admitted that Prince Menzikoff, who had sent some cavalry with two pieces of cannon beyond the Liman, was forced to recross it. The fleet taking advantage of a favorable wind, sailed today to within 400 fathoms of its walls, and kept up an unintermitted fire, doing it in and out, and suffering little in return.

was wounded in the leg by a spent ball. On the evening of the 9th, the Russians took the counter approach of the Turks, and killed above one hundred in the trenches. On the night of the 10th the Turks made a sortie but were repulsed with loss by two companies of the Duke of Wellington's regiment...

The accounts from Constantinople to the 30th August state, that the utmost activity prevails in the capital; that the Sultan is zealously seconded by his subjects, amongst whom the greatest enthusiasm prevails; that far from being inclined to submit or listen to terms of capitulation or reconciliation, they are determined to fight to the last extremity.

Accounts from Bucharest of the 6th and 9th of September, state that the people of Moldavia and Wallachia have suffered beyond expression by the incursions of the Turks. The accounts from the Theatre of War are by no means satisfactory. The siege of Silistria is said to be so feebly carried on that its surrender cannot be expected for a long time.

The Russians then are fairly beaten in the campaign in the North of Turkey! It is in vain to deny, or to attempt to cover the unsplendour of the Russian operations by the jargon of diplomatic or strategic phraseology. Up to the 30th of August, so far from having taken Constantinople, and dictated laws to the subjected Mohammedans...

It is clear that the affair before Varna, on the 25th ult., was a regular defeat to the Russians. A loss acknowledged of 1000 men, including a general of the highest rank—in all probability a loss of double, or when we consider the provivial inaccuracy of Russian statements of numbers, who are the best authorities in their own country...

October 2. Suppose that these fortresses, which have made such a defence as to make the operations before them, even under the most favourable view of the case, that the Emperor will be master of both before the 10th of September—we are taking it very favourably indeed. Allow them but three days for resting the troops and concentrating the divisions; and compelling the journey from Choumla to Varna at but a two days' march, the Russian army will not arrive at the northern base of Mount Haimus till the 15th.

We consider the campaign concluded. If even these fortresses are taken, they will be nothing but a heap of rubble to remain, and the whole army, to contend with the pestilential climate, the unprovided winter, for the country scarcely affords a sufficient supply for its inhabitants and the ceaseless attacks of the ravine guerrillas, to which they will be necessarily exposed.

Another Cabinet Council assembled at the Foreign Office yesterday at three o'clock. Like that of Friday it was attended by nearly all the ministers. Previous to its meeting, indeed for nearly the entire morning, Lord Hill, the Commander of the Forces, was closeted with the Duke of Wellington.

at although other matters of great importance, such as the corn market, the exportation of gold from the country, our foreign relations, &c. unquestionably form topics for grave deliberation, the attention of Ministers is almost exclusively directed to the state of Ireland.

The alarming state of Ireland has excited considerable attention in the political circles, within a few days it is represented as upon the verge of an eruption, and requiring the prompt measures to stay the threatened evil.

The Dublin Evening Post states, that Government, in Cabinet Council, had agreed to the outlines of a plan for emancipating the Catholics. The Cabinet was attended by all the Ministers but Mr. Herbert. Despatches were sent to the Marquis of Anglessea, authorizing him to make the fact public.

The Duke of Sussex, on his way to Dublin, was recalled by an express which was sent after him. Cause unknown.

The Hon. W. Gordon, late British Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Don Pedro, has arrived in town from the Brazil. Mr. Gordon came in His Majesty's ship the *Urania*. The communications made by Mr. Gordon which have not as yet been suffered to transpire, are supposed to be important.

The young Queen of Portugal arrived at Falmouth on the 24th September. A salute was fired and she was received with much ceremony.

The London Courier says, "Her Majesty will take up her residence at a country seat some distance from London, where her health and education will best be promoted, and where she will imbibe those principles which may enable her, when she ascends the throne, to govern her subjects in such a manner as to insure their happiness and freedom, and thus give herself the best right to their alliance and affection."

A considerable sensation had been produced in London, by the rumor that the Russian naval force in the Mediterranean, had received orders to blockade the Dardanelles.

Despatches were brought to Prince Lieven, the Russian ambassador on Saturday, from Paris, by a gentleman attached to the Russian Legation. His excellency came to town, and had a long conference yesterday, in conjunction with the French ambassador, with the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

STATE OF TRADE.—There has been a regular business done this week, both in goods and yarn, without any material change either as to prices or demand. We are happy to learn, that the commercial accounts from the United States, by the late packet, were favourable.

STEWARDS.—We have much pleasure in stating, upon undoubted authority, that a gigantic steamer is about to be taken in perfecting this noble machine, whereby a saving of about three-quarters of the fuel at present required will be effected.

The Commodore on the Cape of Good Hope station has written to be superseded. The appointment was first offered to Captain S. Pym, who declined it.

The Son of Wednesday says:—"A report prevailed on the Continent that the Great Capitalist of this country—Rothschild—was going to furnish the Emperor Nicholas with a loan of five millions sterling."

Commerce.—The following announcement, or admission, is the more gratifying, as it comes from a paper which has always strenuously opposed the doctrine of free trade, and has anticipated nothing but ruinous effects from its being reduced into practice.

A belief is expressed in the Paris Monitor that the French troops will remain stationary for some time in the Morea, and will not undertake any hostile operations, because the French Government, in concert with the British and the Austrian, wish to try the effect of another remonstrance upon the Sultan, and to ascertain whether the treaty concluded with Ibrahim Pacha, for the evacuation of the Morea, may not have rendered the Porte more disposed to accede to the Treaty of London.

The subscribers to Mr. Canning's monument at Liverpool came to the resolution, at a meeting on Monday last, of erecting a statue of bronze in the centre of St. George's Crescent of that town.

The movements of Sir William Knight seem at length, notwithstanding the mystery with which they have been attended, to have attracted public notice. This last journey to the Continent is about the twentieth within a space of less than two years that he has made, sometimes alone, and sometimes, says a Calais Correspondent, with a Captain—a Cabinet Messenger, in whose suite Sir William is included.

or ours? Is another nation master of New South Wales? Does the British flag float no longer on the Rock of Gibraltar? It is true that our national debt is immense; but it is little because a defender or subject of the Bourbon throne to make the subject of censure or sneer—worthy of our character to suffer those who have bled and have been mutilated in our service, to pique in poverty and neglect.

Dr. Halloran, transported to New South Wales some years ago for forging a frank, is now delivering a series of Lectures on Rational Christianity, in Sydney, and is much respected.

The great Hong merchant of Canton had failed for 1,200,000 dollars, in consequence of the Chinese Government suddenly claiming a long arrears of import and export duties.

The comet which appeared in the time of the Emperor Nero, was, as Seneca relates, not inferior in magnitude to the sun himself. So the comet which, in the year 1652, Revelius observed, did not seem less than the moon, though it had not so bright a splendour.

The Comet of 1832.—According to some of the Parisian astronomers, the comet of 1832 will approach so near the earth (within 13,250 leagues) as to raise, by its attraction, the tides of the ocean above the highest mountains in Europe.

The Rate of Interest.—The rate of interest in the year 1255, the fortieth year of Henry the Third, was fifty per cent per annum, which was the highest rate ever known in England.

Dangerous Shoals in the Southern Pacific Ocean.—The Blossom has been absent from England three years and four months, during which time she has sailed over 72,000 miles. During her absence she had visited Pitcairn, Society, Sandwich, and Loo Choo islands, and discovered several islands in the North and South Pacific.

The Writ for the election of a member to represent this borough in place of Colonel Coxe, has not yet been received. A mistaken report has been circulated through the Dublin papers, that the 26th instant had been fixed for the day of election.

In answer to some grave speculations on the decline of England's supremacy, in which the French papers have indulged, the Courier has the following eloquent article:—"The decline of a country cannot be a mere matter of conjecture—it must be visible, palpable, it must be easily seen in its public establishments—it must be seen in its natural spirit, in the diminution of its naval means and naval talents, in the decline of its military glory, in the falling off of its national credit, in the difficulty of finding means adequate to any emergency."

Let them look at the list of the navy, which was never more numerous, better conditioned, or able to be brought more speedily into activity.—That it could be officered with equal speed, and with talent, which cannot be surpassed by any other nation, may be seen by the navy list, including 183 admirals—830 captains, 868 commanders, 3,710 lieutenants, and 543 masters. Shew the country a necessity for exertion and action, and we have no doubt that the glories of the Nile and Trafalgar would be renewed.

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INDIAN CORN. Mr. Cobble's Farm at Barns, near Barns, Surrey.—The following is an extract from Mr. Cobble's own description of his field of Indian Corn:—"I should think that these eight acres had bestowed upon them about 80 large cart loads of tolerably good maize, taking one part with the other, and no more."

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