number of his public addresses. A Dublin jury is said to be the twelve stringed harp on which he delights to play. In person he is tall and muscular indicating great personal strength. His features are strongly expressive of intelligence and feeling, and—when he inveighs against oppression—of indignation and varied passions: but though all must feel that he is a powerful speaker, many might dispute his claim to any very intimate acquaintance with the graces.—*Dublin paper.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

The packet ship Sylvanus, Jenkins at New York from Liverpool, brings advices to the 11th ult inclusive. From the proof slips forwarded by our correspondents of the New York morning papers and from the afternooon journals of Saturday, we make the following extracts.

The English Grain Markets were still on the rise; & we proceed, in the first place, to lay before our readers the fullest accounts on this subject which have been received.

A letter from Liverpool of the 11th October says in relation to the Grain Market:—"There has been a very extensive business going forward during the week, chiefly on speculation, and prices have advanced materially—very little bonded wheat is offered, purchasers being unwilling to submit to the high prices asked, and holders are in expectation of its being shortly released at a low duty—Indian Corn may be quoted 40 a 42s. per qr. and Flour in bond 23 a 38s. per bbl a fresh arrival of the latter would probably bring somewhat more."

Another letter from Liverpool, under date of 11th October says:

Grain and Flour.—The advance in the Corn Market is very great, thus proving [notwithstanding we are under the influence of a gold currency] that with a real, or even an exaggerated cause of alarm, the price of grain is susceptible of a great advance if public opinion be in its favor. Without questioning that there may be a serious deficiency, and consequently substantial causes for a rise in our markets, yet viewing it on public grounds, this great improvement in prices, thus early, is likely to be generally beneficial, inasmuch as it will cause an early check to consumption, and give additional encouragement to foreign imports, the duties on which are weekly lessening, & when brought on a par with the prices now actually paying, they will, *under the present Corn Bill* nearly cease. I have raised my quotations annexed to the rates paid at our market on Tuesday last, since which the transactions are not important; but owing to short supplies from all quarters, no general decline has yet been submitted to. A large lot of Indian Corn in bond, sold at 29s; another, duty paid, at 40 per 480 lbs. and for a parcel of American Flour, to arrive, warranted new, 35s per barrel, in bond, has been realized. Quotations—Wheat, English, old, 11 a 11s 6d; per 70 lb; new, 10s 6d and 11s 3d; Canada, duty paid, 11 a 11s 6d; Flour, American, sour, in bond, 32 a 34s for old, and 34 a 35s for new; Canada, sweet, duty paid, 34 a 35s.

Average price of Corn for the last week—Wheat 60s 1d; Barley, 32s 8d. Aggregate average for the six weeks which regulates the duty—Wheat 60s 11d; Barley, 32s 4d. Duty on Foreign Corn—Wheat, 26s 8d; Barley, 13s 10d; Oats, 12s 3d; Rye 22s 9d.

The following editorial paragraph from the Liverpool Chronicle of Oct. 11, may be considered highly important, as it respects the prospects of the English Corn Market:

Three weeks ago we inserted, in our paper, an article on the subject of the Corn Laws, in which we stated on what we know to be good authority the deficiency of the late harvest, the inadequate stock of old grain on hand, and the difficulty of procuring supplies from sources heretofore open to us. We then predicted a rise in the price of grain, and strongly animadverted on the negligence of government, who appeared to be insensible to the difficulties of the country. Our prediction has been amply and alarmingly fulfilled; since the date to which we have referred, the price of corn throughout the United Kingdom has risen with a rapidity which is perfectly appalling, for it confirms our worst fears, as to the extent of the deficiency of the crop. That deficiency is, we believe, very much more than a fourth. Whilst there was a pretence for entertaining a doubt on this subject, or even a shadow or reason for attributing the advance in price to a mere speculative demand, government might be excused for turning a deaf ear to the counsel which has been publicly and privately offered to it; but now when the danger is proved to demonstration, the apathy becomes cowardly and criminal:—cowardly, as it evinces an inward fear of the prejudices of the landholders, and criminal, as it endangers the health, and the lives of a great portion of the people. France has prepared herself against the evil, whilst England has not taken a single public step to possess herself of any of those means of obtaining even the small supplies which famine prices may still bring to her shores This conduct the ministry may live to lament in unavailing sackcloth, when the cry from a famishing people shall go forth against them, at a time when a final crisis and a foreign war may demand their undivided attention.

[A Liverpool letter of the 10th says, in relation to the above article. "The Corn Market has experienced another advance, and as Corn and Flour in bond are likely to come in at a low duty, the prices are at present quite nominal. We cannot help thinking that the advance is precipitated and exaggerated, and we fear a re-action before long."]

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1828.—The great advance in the price of grain in the London market, and, indeed, in almost every market in the kingdom has kept the trade here during the past week in a very active state and extensive operations have been continually going on, at daily improving prices. On Saturday, the report of the great advance in Wakefield, being 10s. to 12s. per quarter on wheat, caused a very brisk demand both in this market and at Manchester, and a great extent of business was done in both places, at a considerable advance in price. Yesterday this advance was fully supported and in some instances, exceeded particularly for oats, of which some heavy sales were made. The increase in price since Tuesday up to last night, we consider to be fully 1s. per bushel on wheat 6d. per bushel on oats; 4d. per bushel on barley 4s. per quarter on beans; 4s. per quarter on Indian corn; 5s. per sack on flour; and 4s per load on oatmeal. For grain and flour in bond there have been no sellers although a considerable advance would have been paid; we believe 8s per bushel might have been obtained for good Rostock wheat. A cargo of foreign malting barley, on which the duty has been paid, has been selling at about 6s per bushel.

There was a numerous attendance of both town and country dealers at this day's market which added to the report of an express from London, caused a very active demand for al most every article in the trade and a further advance on Oats, Oatmeal, and Flour, as obtained, and the business transacted on a very extensive scale. The advance realized since this day week was 1s. 6d. per bush. on Wheat; 7d per bush. on Oats; 5s. pr. qr. on Indian Corn; 6d per bush. on Barley; 3s pr qr. on Malt; 4s pr. quarter on Beans; 10s. per sack on Flour; and 8s. per load on Oatmeal. We have withdrawn our quotations for Bonded Grain, as it is impossible to give any thing like a correct state of prices.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Oct. 11.

We had again a large importation of Oats and Wheat from Ireland, for last Tuesday's market, and there was an extensive business done in all articles of the trade, at a very considerable advance in prices, viz:—Of wheat, new 1s 3d to 1s 6d, & old 1s to 1s 3d per 70 lb.—Of Oats, 6d per 45 lb.—Of Oatmeal, 5s per sack.—Of Barley, 4d to 5d per 60 lb—Of Beans and Peas, 3s to 4s per quarter—Of Malt and Indian Corn, per quarter, the former 1s, the latter 5s—& of Flour, 10s per sack, from the prices of Tuesday last.—The value of Bonded Wheat and Flour may be considered nominal, in consequence of the expected reduction of duty.

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 6.

The arrivals of nearly all descriptions of Grain reported last week were considerable; and there was a good quantity of Flour. The fresh supply of Wheat and Barley from Essex, Kent and Suffolk this morning, was moderate, and the condition improved of other kinds of Corn, the quantities were considerable. Fine Malting Barley is 2s per quarter higher, being very scarce, but other qualities being very plentiful, such do not participate in the advance. Beans, both old and new, are 4s per quarter dearer than this day sen'night.

Boiling Peas are 2s, and gray Peas 1s per quarter higher. There is a fair demand for Oats, and this article has advanced 1s per quarter on all parcels that are sweet, but the stale samples are still neglected.—The top price of Flour being established 80s per sack, but millers appear now disposed to make a pause in buying Wheat; and though the advance of 2s to 3s per quarter obtained on Friday has been supported to-day, yet the trade has become dull.

Corn exchange London, Wednesday 8th.

We had a great many buyers at market this morning, and as lately, their principal operations were for fine samples of Wheat, which kind was eagerly purchased at Monday's prices, and free sale at that day's improvement. Malting Barley was also in request, and sold at our last currency. Oats fully maintained Monday's advance. HULL MARKET, Oct 7.

There have been extensive sales of all grain, both for and in bond since our last, at considerably advanced prices, for which we refer to our quotations. The market has been well supplied with Wheat from the farmers; but the high prices demanded caused less briskness than had been previously experienced; however, we quote an advance of 10s to 12s per quarter, in the business transacted on the best runs of old Wheat, and 6s to 8s on new, for the prices of last week. Oats have also been in considerable request, and are dearer; 2s. to 3s. per quarter on free, and the same advance may be noted on those under lock. Good malting barley is in request at an advance of 2s per quarter, but very little offering: bonded barley has nearly all changed hands at 2 to 3s per quarter in advance, and is now held firmly. Rapeseed and linseed are both in improved demand at better prices.

ENGLAND & RUSSIA.—The British government have acknowledged the Russian Blockade of the Dardanelles, which extends only to the exclusion of the contraband of war.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is now nearly certain that the Russians will be compelled to fall back from before Choumla, and take up their winter quarters. The Journal des Debats of the 7th Oct. contains another Russian Bulletin, under date of September 2d, which complains in sad terms of the want of forage before that fortress, and says, that it will compel the Russians to make a retrograde movement. "It then adds" says the Morning Herald, "that the head quarters of the second army will be again transferred to Jennibazar; that the hospitals and heavy artillery had already taken that route: and that the army itself would probably begin to move on the 12th or 13th. This important intelligence is conclusive as to the difficulties in which the Russians are entangled. It is also the clearest possible indication of the extraordinary activity displayed by the Turkish cavalry, who, as the last advices from Constantinople stated, constantly hovered round the Russian army, and extended their excursions as far as the Danube. It also shows that the army of the Grand Vizier had formed a junction with that of Hussien Pacha.

The Turkish Bulletin received at Boston via Smyrna, was received in Paris on the 7th October, together with still another, bearing date at Choumla, September 2d, three days later—it is as follows:—

On Sunday, the 31st of August, the Seraskier sent 7000 horse under Alisch Pacha, to harass the rear of the enemy's camp. This General proceeded towards Jennibazar, four leagues from Choumla, and having attacked with impetuosity the little Russian camp which was there, an action ensued, which continued four whole hours, the result of which, by the favor of the ALMIGHTY, was most glorious to the Ottoman arms. The Russians were defeated, and obliged to retreat into the surrounding woods. The enemy lost 200 killed and 20 prisoners in the affair. A pretty considerable number of cavalry horses, and above 200 oxen which fell into our hands, were distributed among the troops. We set fire to one hundred provision waggons.

The next day our troops attacked 120 Russian Hulans, on their retreat, half of whom were killed and the rest taken prisoners. Among the latter are three superior officers and a Commissary. They said they had been lately sent to the head quarters of the Field Marshal before Silistria, to carry their pay to the troops besieging that place, and were to go on their return to Jennibazar, when they fell into our hands.—We took from them 120 horses, and 250,000 silver piasters, all of which were distributed among the troops. The papers, letters and accounts, found upon the Commissary have been sent to the Porte by the Seraskier.

The enemy has abandoned the positions of Mararen, Velibey and Timurdski, to retreat a league beyond them. The Seraskier continues his arrangements to force the enemy to an absolute retreat.

A letter bearing date, Constantinople, Sept. 12th, says:—"The Turks are still in the intoxication of victory, but great alarm had been excited by the landing of the Russians near Bourgas. On receiving this news the Grand Vizier stopped at Adrianople. He appears to have entered into concert with Hussien Pacha to attempt to relieve Varna. The measures for the defence of the Capitol are actively prosecuted. On the 7th of September fifteen thousand Kurdish cavalry landed at the Dardanelles, and at the environs of Constantinople took the road to Choumla.

Other letters of the 14th September, from Constantinople, the contents of which are briefly as follows:—The capture of the small port of Bourgas on the Black Sea is confirmed; it was however, only two hours in possession of the Russian squadron, the inhabitants assembled from parts of the surrounding country, and having driven in the Russian out posts, the whole of the troops re-embarked. The Sultan remains at Constantinople; and it is now stated that the standard of Mahomet will not be unfurled, as the Tartars have brought intelligence from the frontiers, that the Russian soldiers are in such a miserable state, from the climate and disease, and the want of food, that they are unable to withstand the furious sorties from the Turkish garrison. A reinforcement of 10,000 men, with a supply of provisions, is ordered to Varna, and the report was, that the fleet would proceed to raise the blockade of Varna, and cut off the chance which the Russian armies have in passing into winter quarters by their transports to Odessa.

Letters from Frankfort state that the Grand Vizier has arrived at Choumla with a reinforcement of 40,000 men; and letters from Vienna, which appear entitled to credit, announce quite positively, that the siege of Choumla has been raised, and that the Russians are in full retreat from before that formidable position. They are further described as experiencing considerable embarrassment in the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, who amount to the distressing number of between 30,000 and 40,000 men.

It is asserted that the Pacha of Widden still maintains the offensive, notwithstanding the reinforcements sent from Bucharest to the Russian General Geismar. The Pacha, possessing a numerous cavalry, causes all the flat country to be scoured to intercept the Russian convoys. He is said to have entered Crajova and to be waiting reinforcements in order to make a serious incursion into Great Wallachia.

The news from Varna is no later than before received. We are informed, however, that the garrison of that fortress consists of 20,000 men, who are full of animation, and will make a desperate defence. If that fortress falls it will probably cost the assailants as many lives as it has defenders. Victory, at this rate, will be dear to the Russians. Nor can we see what motive the Russians can have for incurring this expense, when they are compelled to fall back from all their positions along the Danube. There is but little prospect that they would be able to retain possession in such a case.

The editors of the American have been favored by an esteemed friend with a copy of the following letter, from the respectable house of Cropper, Benson & Co., dated

LIVERPOOL, 10th month 6th, 1828.

"We have to communicate that a further advance in grain has taken place within the last few days, in all the markets around us.—At the Manchester market of the 4th, great eagerness was evinced to buy, and all of every description was immediately taken at an advanced price. Purchases made here of wheat on the 4th have been re-sold here to day at an advance of 6d to 9d per bushel. We may now quote fine wheat at 12s a 12s 3d; inferior 10s 6d a 11s per 70lbs.; oats 4s a 4s 2d per 45 lbs. It is very difficult to give a correct quotation of Flour in bond; we would, ourselves, give to-day 35s a 36s per barrel for small orders we have on hand; but there is none to be got just now.

It will be seen that the advance which is now taking place in all the country markets, is scarcely yet in proportion with the rise which had previously taken place in London, and the re-action upon the latter will probably drive it up much higher. At the present moment there are very few markets of any importance in the whole kingdom where the lowest quotation is below 65s a 70s per imperial quarter. It must therefore be clearly seen that our averages must soon rise, so as to reduce the duties on foreign grain to a mere trifle.

10th month 8th.—At our Corn Exchange yesterday there was a great deal of business done in all descriptions of Grain, both on speculation, and by the trade, and all at advanced prices. We may now quote Wheat at 10s 6d. a 12s. 6d. Oats 4s a 4s 3d. Barley 5s a 5s 3d, and Irish Flour at 65s a 70s per 280 lbs. American Flour duty paid would now be worth 46s a 48s per barrel; even 50s is asked for Canada. The accounts this morning from London respecting the market there on the 6th, state that a good deal of business was done in free Grain at full prices, and that there was a demand on speculation for bonded Grain at an advance of 4s a 5s per quarter, so confident is public opinion that the duties will become trifling.

10th month 10th.—This conveyance being still detained here, we may now state that there has not been much doing in our Grain Markets during the past two days; but the prices both here and in London, are fully maintained; indeed in the latter market, bonded wheats are held at higher rates.

We have bought American Flour *to arrive*, at 35s per barrel, and we could still give as much for a further quantity.

10th month 11th.—This conveyance being still detained by bad weather, we are now enabled to give the average return received this morning from London, viz: wheat, 65s; barley 33s 5d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 38s—and the aggregate of the six weeks is wheat, 61s 3d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 23s 5d; rye, 31s 5d; beans, 37s 7d, peas, 41s 10d. We have no change to notice in our grain markets in any respect, and we have no doubt that next week's averages will be a great deal higher."

The annexed gloomy paragraphs appear under the editorial head, in the London Free Press of the 4th of last month:—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The state of Ireland is daily becoming more and more alarming; and the violence of the Orangemen seems now to exceed that of the Catholic leaders.—The state of our manufactures too, is generally bad. From Sheffield, Macclesfield, Taunton, and other towns, we have most disastrous tidings.

Bread is daily advancing, and the present prospect is that it will advance to a price far beyond the reach of the mass of the community

Money in the hands of a few is abundant; but amongst the traders generally, not only in town, but the country also, it is becoming excessively scarce.—There appears to be a general expectation of some dreadful panic.

The same paper, in treating of the agricultural and commercial news of the week, makes the following further ill-foreboding observations:—

It is lamentable that the difficulties under which the productive classes are likely to labour in consequence of the short harvest are so little attended to by the government. Corn rises week after week in our markets, and the French are buying it up at every market on the Continent, and still ministers, with a supineness quite unaccountable, seem inclined to leave the people to their fate as to the chance of procuring the first necessary of life. —If ministers can be easy as to the feeling of the nation for the next twelve months we confess that we are at a loss to know from whence they can derive their information, for that which we have received from all quarters of the empire leads to anticipate with dismay the state of the industrious portion of the community in a few months.

The quartern loaf is now getting beyond the price at which operatives can procure it without the greatest exertions, and without privations as to their other humble comforts. When the price of bread narrows these comforts, it is lamentable; but when that price is on the increase as in the present instance, it is appalling. We do trust that the government will speedily turn their attention to the difficulties under which the operatives are labouring; and by the speedy assembling of Parliament or some other measure, endeavor to avert the evils of scarcity that press upon us by opening the ports at a moderate duty.

In London trade is very dull. The middling classes have but little money to spare, and that little they are prudently husbanding in the event of distress, which we apprehend is likely to occur. In manufactures the residue of the season's orders has caused steadiness if not briskness of business.

COBBETT'S CORN.—Cobbett who is determined to be *Premier* in something, has taken it into his head at last, that it is easier to make himself *Premier* in growing corn in England than in his Majesty's Councils. Accordingly this summer he has made the experiment and has succeeded to his expectations.

The corn has ripened, the bread is made, and specimens are sent to all the editors who copied his letter: an extract from which we give below for the entertainment of our subscribers in the country. It is really amusing to see the joy it gives Cobbett, that he is the first who has succeeded in growing this crop. He has given out that on a certain day he will distribute the seed and not till then, because it is his son's birth day. He seems to expect that all England will be planted with it next summer, and that his name will grow on every leaf of it.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

My field of corn is in a state for taking off the tops and several workmen are now engaged in that business. The public will have no difficulty to perceive that great inconvenience, if not injury to me, must now arise from the indiscriminate admission of visiters. Hitherto there has been little inconvenience; but the confusion would now be very great and very embarrassing. I have given a whole month, or thereabouts, for the purpose of viewing this crop. I have shut out nobody on any day or hour of the week; and with two exceptions, my people have met with no disposition in any one to do what was wrong. It has required two or three men to be almost constantly in attendance to show the field, to hold horses in the field, &c. but, now that we are entering upon the harvest interruptions of this sort would be very detrimental, besides being attended with possible disagreements that I am desirous to avoid.—The corn is ripe; the experiment has completely succeeded; many thousands of persons have been eye witnesses of it. I shall, in due time, publish a minute account of the result; but, in the mean while, I hereby notify to the public, that it will be inconvenient for me to admit any visiters after the 27th of this month; that is to say next Saturday, and I mean that day to be inclusive.

I have before pointed out that there is no road to the field except through the farm-yard; and the road to that yard from the south end of the Suspension Bridge, at Hammersmith, is along the turnpike road, until you come to a white gate on your left hand; that white gate opens into a lane that leads you down to another white gate; and from that white gate, at a hundred yards distance on your left, is the gate of the farm-yard. People have trespassed by going across the meadows from the Surrey end of the Suspension Bridge. They have first trespassed on my neighbor's land, and then on mine, to get at the farm-yard. They will find this very difficult to do again as far as relates to my land; but they will oblige me by refraining from tresspassing on that of my neighbor. I wish very much to make an exception with regard to farmers who live at a great distance from London, and especially those in the west, and those who live in the hop countries, who are bound to their houses and their affairs at precisely this season of the year. Therefore I will extend to them the liberty of visiting until the seventh of October inclusive provided they come to the farm yard before eight o'clock in the morning. They will find some one always ready to show them every thing relating to the matter. They will be so good as to come by the lane that I have pointed out, and to ring at the farm yard gate.

Allow me to trespass a little further, (trespass here being not so dangerous as trespass in the case above mentioned,) to congratulate your readers, and the people in this country in general, on the complete success of this novel and most important undertaking. If this corn had been in general cultivation, every farm of one hundred acres would naturally have had from 10 to 20 acres of it, and if that had been the case, we might have laughed at the short or damaged crop of wheat. My bread is made of one-fourth of corn flour and three-fourths of wheat flour. In America they use one-third of corn flour and two thirds of wheat; and, in many cases among the country people, they use one half of the one and one half of the other.—There are many thousands of persons who never taste wheaten bread at all, and are yet persons of good property and good living. But suppose the thing were not at all applicable as bread (I state the supposition for argument sake the fact being notoriously the reverse,) all the hogs and pigs, all the sheep and oxen that are fatted on dry food, all the poultry, in America, are fatted upon this corn. Turkeys, so difficult to be made fat in England, crammed by the hand, become fat as they can walk being fed with whole Indian corn, and running about the yard at the same time. It is the same with all poultry without exception. The hogs are fatted by tossing down to them the ears of corn in the stye, or upon the grass of an orchard or some such place, or indeed upon the ground of the yard. The fodder alone is nearly equal in value to an average crop of barley; the crop is a fallow crop, and excellent preparation for wheat, rye, barley or oats, by one of which it is always followed in America. Every body has said, "If it will but ripen it is a blessing indeed." That fact is now ascertained; some thousands of acres will be planted with corn in England next year, for I shall sell the seed of course; and, as far as I can calculate at present, about six quarts of seed to an acre is the quantity required. As I have before stated, I intend as soon as my crop is housed, and, I have ascertained the quantity of the produce, as well as that of the straw or stalks. I will publish a minute account of the whole together with instructions relative to the cultivation of the plant, and the application of the produce.

The Young Napoleon.—An article from Vienna mentions the arrival of 24 battalions and 28 troops of horse, amounting in all to 30,000 men with 80 pieces of artillery, in the camp near Drey Kirsehen, whither the Emperor had proceeded from Baden, and adds:—

"As they defiled before his Majesty, the young Duke of Reichstadt (the son of Napoleon.) who appeared for the first time in uniform, attracted great and universal attention. Joy beamed in his countenance. Her Majesty the Duchess of Parma, and her Imperial Highness the Arch Duchess Harriet and her family, followed the Emperor in their carriages on his return to Baden."

This young Duke of Reichstadt must now be about eighteen years of age. How rapid the flight, and how numerous the changes of time! It seems but as a reminiscence of recent labor, when we recorded the repudiation by the great Napoleon of his favorite Josephine—the gorgeous celebration of his marriage with the Austrian Princess, now Duchess of Parma—the birth of the long wished for son—and his cradle-coronation as King of Rome! and what revolutions have happened since! How do events of deep and highest moment crowd upon the mind in awful and splendid array, like the thick coming fancies of a dream, bringing the multifarious acts and incidents of a long series of years into the narrow space of an hour's fitful slumber! The glorious scenes at Dresden, where Kings and Emperors were rivals in doing the child of fortune homage—the splendid campaign of Moscow—the rout and overthrow!—the great contest at Leipzig against Europe in arms—the disastrous result—the turning of the weapon back upon the haughty foe—the siege and fall of Paris—Elba—the return, and the triumphant march to the famous seat of his glory—the Champ de Mars, where the Emperor once more found himself surrounded by France in arms—the field of Waterloo, and the awful catastrophe which at a blow hurried him from the giddy height of fortune—and the inglorious flight—the Bourbon re-ascends—the mighty family of Napoleon is dispersed—St. Helena, & a thousand other scenes and incidents of subsequent occurrence—all—all crowd upon the imagination, like the rapidly changing vicissitudes of the drama.—And where are Napoleon, and Josephine, Alexander & the Bourbon—Morat and Ney—and many others of the princes and nobles who bore conspicuous and splendid parts in the great twenty years' tragedies and grand melo-dramas of Europe? Alas! "*Echo answers Where?*" But the blood of the conquerer flows in the veins of the young Duke of Riechstadt—and though mingled with that of the house of Hapsburgh—yet there is the blood of Maria Theresa also. And who can tell that the boy now "first in uniform,"—sprung from such parentage—may not yet perform some splendid part in a world which less than fifteen years ago trembled beneath his father's tread!—[N. Y. Commercial.

INTEMPERANCE.—Near the close of the Christian Almanac, for 1829, is an article, entitled, "The Cost of Intemperance," prepared by Mr. Sidney E. Morse. After discussing the subject at some length, the writer sums up the result of his investigation in the following bill of charge:

The People of the United States To Intemperance,	Dr.
To 56,000,000 gallons of spirits at 50 cts. per gall.	28,000,000
To 1,344,000,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at four cts. per hour,	53,760,000
To the support of 150,000 paupers, made so by intemperance,	7,500,000
To loss by depravity of 45,000 criminals, do.	*unknown, but immense.*
To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons (relatives of drunkards,)	*incalculable.*
To the ruin of at least 30,000 and probably 48,000 soul's annually,	*infinite! unspeakable!*
To the loss by premature death of 30,000 persons in the prime of life,	30,000,000
To losses from the carelessness and the mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c. &c.	*unknown, but very great.*
Certain pecuniary loss (in round numbers,)	$120,000,000
Losses which cannot be estimated,	*infinite! eternal!*

Thus it appears that, independently of items which cannot be estimated, our country pays or loses, at the rate of 120,000,000 per annum by Intemperance!! This sum is five times as large as the revenue of the United States' government—it would pay off our national debt in six months—it would build twelve such canals as the Grand Erie and Hudson Canal, every year—it would support a navy four times as large as that of Great Britain—it is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of all the principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America—it would supply every family on earth with a Bible in eight months—it would support a missionary or a teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe!—How prosperous this country might be—what blessings might it confer upon the world, if it were only relieved from the curse of Intemperance!"

Entertainment Extraordinary.—At Atleys's Theatre in London, which is a kind of circus where equestrian feats are displayed, animals exhibited, and pantomimes and melo dramas performed, an entertainment was lately given by one of the performers which had not been promised in the bills. An elephant who had been employed in conveying *Blue Beard* over the mountains, and had behaved with great propriety and strict adherence to the part assigned him, was brought into the circle to perform certain feats of dexterity and sagacity, with which all the audience were much delighted. The animal however had contracted the bad habit too common among comic actors, who "say more than is set down for them," and sometimes interlard with their own buffooneries even the sacred scenes of Shakspeare. After the example of these worthies the elephant undertook to interpolate a joke of his own. All at once in the midst of his tricks, he made towards the audience, and with a spring, throwing his fore legs over the railing planted them in the pit. The audience did not wait for the rest of the animal, but made with all haste for the doors, and as it was a crowded night a curious scene of confusion ensued among them, recoiling upon each other and scrambling over each other's heads. In the meantime the elephant who had preserved in his trunk a few gallons of porter with which he had been rewarded by his master for his good behaviour in the pass of the mountains, raised his trunk to a proper elevation, and swinging it over the heads of the recoiling multitude liberally distributed the generous liquid among them—deluging the bonnets and beavers, mottling the white gowns caps and tuckers, and making the artificial roses to droop under the brown showers with which they were drenched. The rush for the door was redoubled with great squeezing and screaming among the crowd, who imagined the gigantic animal treading upon their heels.—At length, however, the elephant who had had his joke was prevailed upon by his attendants to carry it no further and to retire. The audience again came back to their seats, wiped their faces, and now that the fright was over were highly amused at the adventure.

N. Y. Post.

NEWSPAPERS.—A late writer in the Scotsman, remarks—It is almost superfluous to speak of the value of newspapers as mediums of commercial information. They are, in the most strict and proper sense, instruments of trade. Every man, from the highest to the lowest, has occasion either to buy or sell, and will see something in the advertisements, the notices of markets, or the general information about all sorts of things which it is his interest to attend to setting apart every thing connected with news or literature, it may be truly said, that to all classes a newspapers is useful, and to many it is indispensable.

It is not enough in any country that human industry produces or imports every commodity which the moral and physical wants of man call for. An apparatus is required to make it universally known where, and on what terms such commodities are to be found, to bring those who have and those who want, the buyers and the sellers, together—and this apparatus is the advertising press. What a large show-window is to a single retail shop, the advertising press is to a whole city or a whole country; it exhibits the contents of its stores and warehouses of the fireside of every private citizen. It supplies him with a thousand facts which he could not retain in his memory; it informs him of new inventions, new arrangements, new articles, of a thousand accommodations—in short, to increase his happiness or aid him in his business, of which he might otherwise never hear at all, or hear when it was too late and at the expense of much trouble.

A sailor on board one of his Britannic Majesty's ships, who had been for several years on a foreign station, and had hardly ever been on shore, asking leave to have a trip by land, and accordingly proceeded to Alverstoke, where, for the first time in his life, he witnessed a funeral. He was evidently very much surprised at the ceremonial, and when he returned on board at night could talk of nothing but what he had seen in the church-yard. "Why what d'ye think they does with the dead corpses ashore?" said he to a shipmate—"How should I know," said the other. "Why then Bill, may I never stir," replied Jack, "but they puts 'em up in boxes and directs 'em."

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