

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the arrival of the ship, Corinthian, captain Bennett, we have received Liverpool papers of the 12th and 13th of May. They contain nothing decisive as to the fate of Poland. The slight intelligence which they afford of the Polish affairs, gives us room to hope better things; than we feared from the last account.

The elections were going on famously in favour of the Reform Bill. In England a number of unexpected changes had taken place on the side of the reformers. An increase has also taken place in Scotland, and a very considerable one in Ireland.

There is hardly a doubt of the return of two reformers from the hitherto Fort City of Dublin. For the Lord Mayor Sir J. M. Perrin 841 (Reformers)—For Mr. Vander 713—Mr. G. Moore 708 (Anti-reformers).

In Drogheda, Mr. Wallace was ahead of the Anti-reformer North. Lord George Bessford has been beaten in Waterford.

Mr. O'Connell stands for his native county, Kerry, and there is no doubt of his success.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde has beaten the Duke of Newcastle in his own borough.

LONDON, May 10.

It is rumoured to-day, with increased confidence, that Sir Robert Peel is no longer pertinaciously opposed to the "Bill," or at least to the essential parts of it: nor is the Hon. Baronet's speech at Tamworth, of a character to render people incredulous of this great change in his sentiments. He there displayed none of that inordinate zeal, that unflinching tenacity of purpose, which thro' thro' ebullitions of almost frantic rage on the last day of the Parliamentary Session, he did not con- jure up the horrors of revolutionary violence, the destruction of our hallowed institutions, the plunder of the church, and other fearful results to startle the timid, and confound the strong but in a mitigated tone, and with incon- clusive arguments, objected to some of the details of the measure.

It would not be a matter of surprise, that the opposers of Ministers should have begun to relax their rigid adherence to the nomination system, and to regard virtue, rather than actual representation; time must have softened the first effects of their surprise and disappointment, and dispassionate reflection may have shown them that it would be somewhat anomalous, if the most wealthy, intelligent and prudent people in Europe, should remain quiescent, while their dear- est interests were committed to the guardianship of a few exalted individuals, who are always irresponsible and often incompetent. Besides, a sense of justice and indignity may have induced men of the highest intellectual powers amongst the party to regard with respect, and some degree of compliance, the now almost unanimous voice of England.

An opinion was advanced at the Liv- erpool Dinner last evening, that independently of all contingencies on the coming elections, there will be a majority of 120 reforming members.

The news from Poland is so conflicting, that no details can be relied on as authentic; on one subject however all accounts concur, the accumulated horrors of an usually sanguinary struggle.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—The election for the University closed on Friday, in the return of Messrs. Goutbourn and Peel. Mr. Goutbourn and Lord Pemberton, the old members, having been rejected by a majority of nearly 200 votes.

Defeat of the Boroughsmen.—When an enemy acknowledges his defeat, we must needs believe that he has been soundly beaten. The following candid avowal is taken from the Age. "It is useless to attempt to conceal what all the world knows, and all the world must know—that the Tories have been beaten in almost every contest. At Carlisle, Colonel Lushington; in Newark, Sir Roger Gresley; in Colchester, Sanderson; the Bell-brokers, by Mahew; the rapiers; in Sandwich, Grove Price; in Maidstone, Alderman Winchester; in Liverpool, General Gascoyne; in Monmouth, the Marquis of Worcester; in Warwick, Geville; in Norwich, Wetherell. Every where, almost, the anti-reform men and anti-reform interests have been beaten. This, however, is not the worst. If two people fight, one must get a beating, but he has the satisfaction of showing that he thought well of his party—that he did not despair of the cause in which he had embarked. But what shall we say of flight and desertion of those who do not try—who yield without a blow? What shall we say of Sir Edward Knatchbull's yielding of Kent—of David's flight from Bristol—of William Duncombe from Yorkshire—of Patten Bell from Lancashire—of Sir John R. Reid from Dover—of Lord Villiers from Rochester—of Matthew Bell from Northumberland—of Heaticote and Fleming from Hampshire—of Ward from London—what shall we say of it, we repeat? Why, that rank cowardice has taken possession of one party, and that the reign of terror is triumphant."

LIVERPOOL.—Lord Palmerston, it is now said will be a candidate for Liverpool, in the room of Sir Denison, who having been returned for Nottinghamshire, as well as that town, is expected to make his election to sit for that county—morning paper.

We have not heard any thing further as to the intention of Mr. Denison, since our last. The following we copy from the Liverpool Mercury of the 13th May, the last date:

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We are sorry to say that the last accounts from the seat of war are far from being satisfactory, though the Poles have been almost invariably successful in the several skirmishes which have taken place. Their means of making good their losses inseparably even from victory bear no proportion to those of their gigantic oppressor; from the neglect of all agricultural operations, want is beginning to be felt; it is certain that the cholera has made its appearance at Warsaw and in the camp; and the country people are approaching Warsaw from all directions, a fact from which it would appear the barbarians are advancing fast upon the capital—Should they ever enter the city it will be over the dead bodies of the inhabitants, after atrocities and massacres worse than any of those which called for the intervention of the Powers of Europe in the struggle between the Turks and Greeks, but we can hardly believe that those Powers will again look quietly on the martyrdom of a people superior in every point of view to their oppressors, a people whose almost miraculous bravery and patriotic sacrifices prove them so well entitled to freedom.

General Skrzynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation, but says plainly that their only hope of ultimate success in the struggle for national existence depends on their continued perseverance. He enumerates the glorious results of the campaign, and comments with laudable pride on the fact that though Poland had but of its commencement an ill organized force of 30,000

oppose to the hordes of Russia, nearly 50,000 of the latter have been put hors d'combat, 16,000 remain prisoners in Warsaw, whilst the Poles have taken 11 flags, 15 or 16,000 stand of arms, and have thirty pieces of cannon, together with a great number of baggage and ammunition wagons &c. We cannot doubt that this appeal will be met in a corresponding spirit. On the other hand the Autocrat has ordered to be levied an army of reserve of 150,000 men to support the operations of General Diebitsch, and it is stated that the war is highly popular in Russia, notwithstanding the reverses sustained by the Russians. We sub- join a few extracts from late Warsaw papers:—The Warsaw Gazette of the 26th of April states in a postscript the following important news.—Yesterday we received the news that Gen. Dwernecki had obtained a victory over the corps of Gen. Rudiger at Duck, on the river Styr, at Volhynia. In this brilliant affair he took 12 pieces of cannon and a large number of prisoners, among whom it is said is the Russian commander. A whole pluk of Cossacks were drowned in the river, and the remainder of the Russian corps were cut to pieces or put to flight so that Rudiger's corps may be said to be annihilated. The details of this brilliant affair are hourly expected.—The journal assigns, as a reason for not having earlier arrived, the interruption of the Polish line communication on the right bank of the Vistula, owing to the defeat of the other division of the Polish corps of observation under Gen. Sierawski, near Wronow.

The same paper of the 28th contains an official report of the Commander-in-Chief, dated Jambow, 22d inst. in which he gives an account of the defeat of Sierawski, which, on the whole, agrees with the Russian account, only the loss of the Poles is stated at 2000 men; Gen. Sierawski is stated to have drawn this disaster on himself, by exceeding his instructions, and advancing towards Lublin, where the enemy had a very superior force. With respect to the operations of the main army after the affair at Iganice, the General in chief says:—"Siedlec might have been taken, but the crowded hospitals, and the contagious disorders prevailing in them deterred me; this care was also in vain: the disease had communicated itself to our troops on our meeting with the enemy on the 10th. We have some hundred cases of the cholera; the precautions instantly taken will prevent the disorder from spreading, and from assuming too dangerous a character."—"For some days past our troops have been making retrograde movements towards the Fiestula, but no action of importance has taken place; only some skirmishes here and there occurred. The wounded says that our troops took four pieces of cannon.—The whole population of the country between the Lovic and Fiestula is now repaired to this side of the river. Yesterday and to day, long files of women, old men, and children, have been passing through the streets of Warsaw with their few effects, as they will not expose themselves for the second time to the horrors of war.—For these three days past both our troops and the Russians have been in constant motion. There are daily actions. The day before yesterday, in particular, there was a severe action near Minsk. When our Generalissimo lately issued a proclamation to the army, calling upon it to persevere in case he should be obliged to execute retrograde movements, the Polish nation saw already from these expressions, he was preparing for new events and making new plans, which are at this moment being carried into effect. Nobody, therefore, will wonder that our troops approach within a few miles of the capital. The head quarters of the General in Chief were yesterday at Milsosa, but news has already been received that the Russians have again retreated beyond Minsk."

The Morning Chronicle of Wednesday says, Various gloomy reports were candidly circulated yesterday respecting Poland. It was, in particular, stated that a deputation from Warsaw had waited on Diebitsch with the offer of surrendering, in consequence of the disease and famine prevailing in that capital, but that the General had refused the terms.—On the other hand, we know that accounts from Warsaw down to the 25th inst. give a very different version of the state of affairs.—The Russians are not, it is said, near Warsaw, nor is there the least chance of their being near that city for a long time."

LATEST FROM EUROPE. From the Baltimore American of Friday. GLORIOUS HIDINGS FROM POLAND—ANOTHER RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS—TRIUMPH OF THE REFORMERS IN ENGLAND—HUMILIATION OF DON MIGUEL. The ship Capt. at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th May inclusive. The following important items are furnished by the Commercial Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM POLAND. "God prospers the right." The invaders of the gallant Poles have again advanced, and again been repulsed, and the "Baikan Passer" is at once passing back towards his own country. The following is a despatch from the Polish Commander, enclosed in a letter from Warsaw of May 2d:

Extract of a letter dated Warsaw, May 2d: We have had the Polish army at Milsosa again, two miles distant from Warsaw. The following is a despatch from General Skrzynecki:—"General Diebitsch had concentrated all his forces, and in person, at the head of his advanced guard, attacked on the 25th our rear guard near Kulew. Colonel Denbichin commanded the Polish troops in a battle of several hours, against the enemy's overwhelming force who had 18 pieces of cannon whilst the Poles had only 4 pieces. The Russian Field Marshal endeavoured to surround the Polish right wing with his main army. According to the plan formed by Skrzynecki in the commencement of the campaign, he did not intend giving battle to the overwhelming force of the Russians in that part of the country, which, it appears, is not advantageous; consequently he gave orders to the troops to retreat to Kos trzya, a retreat which was effected. Gen. Gielgud and part of Gen. Skrzynecki's corps formed a reserve guard at Minsk, which was attacked the following morning at 11 o'clock. The enemy presented a great mass of infantry and cavalry, as well as a numerous artillery, but all his attacks were repulsed, after a battle of several hours, which did all honor to Gen. Gielgud, who afterwards retired to his former position. I can assure the National Government that the enemy has not made one prisoner, unless it is the sick of the cholera which were left in the forests. Yesterday Gen. Uminski, in marching from Okuniew to Stauslawow, at the head of two squadrons of Lublin cavalry (quite new troops), met Gen. Nasakin's cavalry brigade; the squadrons attacked them bravely, and dispersed them. The enemy lost upwards of 30 men and 1 officer killed, and a captain with 72 men and horses were made prisoners. We had 3 officers and 5 soldiers wounded, but not one killed. The detachments sent into the forests continually bring in prisoners of the dispersed brigade. (Signed) "SKRZYNECKI."

Milsosa, April 23. "You may depend upon this information, as Skrzynecki never exaggerates, but keeps all his plans secret. It is said that he made a feigned retreat, and wished to bring the Russians to Warsaw again, being a good position for a battle; but Diebitsch thought it better to follow him, and has now retreated faster than he advanced. It is believed that he wishes to get over the Bug again; but if he does the Poles will attend him: They are now following him up."

FOURTH RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS. At length we have received authentic intelligence, from Poland, and, we rejoice to say, of the most cheering kind. The Russian commander-in-chief, who, some months ago, in the plenitude of presumption, pledged himself to his master, that by a certain day, he would display the Russian eagle in Warsaw, has again been foiled, his plans again deranged, and, with the bulk of his troops, he has been obliged to fall back, in disgrace and disrepute, before the army of the patriots. This is the fourth time that this doughty conqueror, whose high pretensions have now become laughing-stock even to his own thick-headed followers, has seen his claims to immortality vanish. Of the details of this last advance of the Russians upon Warsaw, and the retreat of the Poles before them, we have the accounts of both sides, and they differ but little from each other. As soon as the first movement from Siedlec, which was Diebitsch's head-quarters for some time, denoted an intention on the part of the enemy to advance, Skrzynecki despatched couriers to Warsaw to prepare them for a retreat of the army, and to desire that the place might be put in a condition to sustain a siege, in case the fortune of war should be against the cause in a general engagement. Nothing could express the enthusiasm with which the news was received. The citizens renewed their assurances of devotion to their country; and we are told that, in an incredibly short space of time, a new *fort de nuit* was constructed at Praga, and a second wall of protection was thrown up by 15,000 men, which was sufficient to shelter the whole of the patriot army. The most influential senators and citizens went out to join the camp, and every one had reconciled himself to the worst. The retreat, in the mean time, continued, the Poles every where carrying with them the inhabitants of the country, and every description of provisions which could serve as subsistence to the enemy. Upon the 27th, Skrzynecki had reached the capital, and fixed his head quarters there; the bulk of his army was at Milsosa, a dozen miles distant. In their retreat they appear to have been greatly harassed by the Russians, and at Minsk an action of some consequence took place in which the Russians say the Poles lost a considerable number of men; but this is denied by the accounts upon the other side. Arrived at Dembe-Wielki, the Russians found that they could not procure "even a little straw for their horses, and the Field Marshal had, therefore, no alternative, but again to sound a retreat, in which he has been pursued by the Poles; and the last account of him is from Mordy, which is beyond Siedlec, the point from which he set out. On the 29th April the whole Polish Army had again advanced, and resumed its former positions at Kostroya and beyond Siennica. On the 30th the Polish army advanced, and the vanguard was in the morning at Kaluszy. The effect of this retrograde movement must be highly favorable to the patriot cause, for, besides its influence upon the still gauding provinces of Russia, Poland, it proves that the subsistence of the Russian army is entirely dependent upon their supplies in the rear, and these may be intercepted by the insurgents.

The only drawback to this exhilarating news is the statement (of which the accuracy is no longer questionable) of cholera *morbus* prevailing amongst the Polish troops. It is said, however, to be abating of its virulence and mortality.

It was reported at Warsaw on the 1st of May, that the Russians had retreated from Siedlec, and left there 10,000 sick. The latest accounts say that Colonel Lawicki, who commands a separate detachment, has made himself master of Ouhelauka, and totally defeated the corps of General Sacken. Diebitsch is retreating with his whole army to the Bug, over which river he has thrown a bridge.

The Warsaw Courier says, "All the accounts received in Warsaw, agree that the Russian army is retreating at all points. Count Fiedor, one of our officers, is said to have fallen in action with the Cossacks.

The London Courier of the 14th states that authentic accounts of the retreat of the Russian army had been received. The motive assigned by Gen. Diebitsch is, the want of provisions, and the destitute state of the country which he had invaded; but we are enabled to state positively that the cholera *morbus* was making frightful ravages in the army, which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering little from disease."

From the Warsaw Gazette. BRODY, April 21.—The terror that prevails among the Russians is beyond description.—The accounts say that, besides carriages loaded with private effects of the civil officers, four hundred and fifty wagons laden with leather and wax, have arrived here. The Russian eagles on the frontiers have been every where taken down and broken to pieces, and the Polish eagles set up instead. Many Russians have concealed themselves in our forests, near Radzivilow; on the other hand detachments of our Hussars and infantry have been ordered thither. All Brody is in motion—the victory of the Poles has caused extraordinary joy.—The wounded Polish soldiers are kindly assisted here. In every house at Sokal there is an hospital for wounded Poles.

Postscript to the London Morning Herald of the 16th of May, announcing the retreat of the 14th, which is the latest authentic date it is stated that "the Russian Head Quarters on the 2d of May were at Taraviva, beyond Siedlec," and that "the reported defeat of Dwernecki in Volhynia, rather receives confirmation."

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF DWERNICKI. The London Times of the 16th publishes a postscript dated at 4 o'clock in the morning announcing the receipt by an express from Paris, of the papers of the preceding day, viz: the 15th. These are the latest advices. The defeat of Dwernecki, and his retreat into Austria, and the surrender of his troops, is confirmed.

PORTUGUESE. Miguel has exhibited his utter folly and inability, as was necessarily expected. An English squadron appeared off the Tagus on the 26th. On the day preceding the English Consul General received despatches by a steamer upon which he acted immediately; demanding on behalf of his government, that the Judge

Conservator at Oporto, Caneiro and Sa should be dismissed, and the one elected by the resident British merchants recognised, and the recognition officially published in the Lisbon Gazette:—that the Captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St. Helena Packet off Terceira, should be dismissed; that several magistrates who have violated the rights of British subjects, should be dismissed, and others reprimanded;—that several soldiers should be punished and their officers dismissed for the same cause; and that compensation should be made for various exactions at the custom house, and also to a large amount in the nature of vindictive damages for unlawful arrests and detentions. The consul was instructed that the demands admitted of no modifications or negotiation. All these demands, humiliating as they must have been to the prerogative but helpless treaty, were speedily complied with; and announcements of the dismissal of the officers complained of appeared in his official gazette on the 14th of May. He had been allowed exactly ten days for consideration.

The Morning Herald says:—"At the first summons his dastard spirit sunk within him: all the efforts of Count Balthos, a Minister of his guilty pleasures, and the empty parade of a few additional guns upon the Castle of Lishon, could not reassure him, and before the expiration of the allotted time, Don Miguel surrendered at discretion. This is a great triumph for English interest in Portugal, but, unfortunately, nothing for the general cause of humanity and liberty. Had the miserable been more strongly advised to resist, his obstinacy and his usurpation might have met with a common punishment; but, as the matter now stands, there is too much reason to fear that his cowardly temporizing will screen him a little longer from a well merited retribution, and subject Portugal still to his domination. Something may, however, be expected from the American and French squadrons, which have still their accounts to settle with him, and which are hovering about the mouth of the Tagus. With respect to ourselves, this victory can excite no exultation, for there is no honor in triumphing over a coward; but it necessarily provokes feelings of surprise, indignation, and disgust, that an abominable ruff, which is shaken thus easily, should be suffered by the tortuous politics of any Administration to acquire such a consistence as that of Don Miguel has done.

It would also appear that Miguel had complied with the demands of the French Government. The Messenger des Chambres, of the 17th, says:—"The Finistère Journal of Brest, contains the following article:—"We learn from a source which may be deemed authentic, that Don Miguel has agreed to give France the satisfaction and indemnities she requires. This will sufficiently explain the suspension of the levy of maritimes ordered by the Minister of the Naval Department, and prove to that Government that France shall be respected and obeyed every time she assumes an attitude worthy of herself."

ENGLAND. The elections.—The Analytical table in the Courier of the 14th, giving the latest returns, makes the total difference in favor of reform 138, the total number of returns then being 558. Returns are given from most of the rotten boroughs, where, as a matter of course, the majorities are the greatest against reform. In those included in schedule A, 28 members were returned for, and 76 against ministers.

The Liverpool Times says:—"The English City Elections have now terminated in the return of upwards of seventy reformers, and of not more than five opponents of reform.—The counties of Buckingham, Huntingdon, and Westmorland have returned a vast majority to Parliament, and Shropshire possesses the undivided disgrace of having returned two. The result of the Northamptonshire and Dorset elections is not yet known, but the utmost effect which they can produce will be to give the anti-reformers seven County Members instead of five. We are certain, therefore, of a majority of upwards of ten to one, happen what may; and our expectation is, that the two elections which are still doubtful will in no way diminish the majority in favor of reform."

Sir Walter Scott.—We fear that the accounts we have had of the illness of this illustrious man are but too well founded.

It appears by an official communication from Lord Melbourne, that the state of his Majesty's health was the sole cause of postponing his visit to the city of London and being present at the Corporation dinner. This letter to the Lord Mayor is dated on the 9th, and states that his Majesty was reluctantly compelled still to defer receiving the invitations, but was influenced in so doing by no other circumstances whatever, than the cause above assigned; that he was entirely satisfied with the explanations made by the Mayor as to the affair of the illuminations, and the conduct of the report as to the employment of the City Police on that occasion.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of May 15. The experimental messenger, as it is termed, which is about to depart from Portsmouth, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., is the first naval armament of similar magnitude which has left our shores since the occasion that preceded the gallant and successful attack made on Algiers by Lord Viscount Exmouth. The following is a list of the ships already commissioned, and from the names of the respective commanders, many of whom are proudly connected with the annals of our maritime glory, we may easily calculate what the result will be should they have any real work to do:—Caledonia, 120, Capt. Curzon; Prince Regent, 120, Rear-admiral Parker, Capt. Dwyer; Britannia, 120, expected daily from the Mediterranean; Asia, 84, Capt. Parker; Revenge, 74, Capt. Hellyar, Wellesley, 74, Capt. Rowley; Donegal, 74, Capt. Dick; Talavera, 74, Capt. Colby; Barham, 50, Capt. Pigot; Alfred, 50, Capt. Maunsell; Dublin, 50, Capt. Lord J. Townshend; Stag, 46, Capt. Sir T. Troubridge; Curacoa, 30, Capt. Dunn. With various smaller vessels not yet commissioned.

Colonel Fitzclarence.—A peerage with the rank of an Earl, is to be conferred on Colonel Fitzclarence. The relationship of this gentleman to the fountain of honor, united to his high attainments, moral worth, and professional reputation, entitled him to such a mark of paternal regard; and the public cannot but rejoice that it will be conferred.—[Times.]

The argument in the case of the King vs. O'Connell and others, was, on the 11th May, ordered by the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, to stand over until the first day of the next term.

IRELAND. In Ireland, the disorders seem to be far from being quelled. The Limerick Chronicle complains that its columns are burdened with a mass of outrages from the county of Clare. "Not content with the murder of civilians and the policemen, the insurgents have turned their arms against the King's forces. The host of conspirators now arraigned in Clare has set at defiance every obligation of law or religion."

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant declaring that the county of Clare and several baronies in Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary, are placed under the protection of the Peace Preservation Act.

Sir Holt Leigh's Brother killed by the Mob.—With feelings of mixed grief and indignation, (says the Preston Pilot,) we have this week to announce, that the savage excesses of the revolutionary mob at the Wigan election have terminated in the death of an unfortunate gentleman, the brother of Sir R. Holt Leigh.

FRANCE. The Morning Herald of the latest date contains advices from Paris of the day previous, (the 15th) at which time every thing was tranquil. There had been a slight disturbance previously, in the Place Vendome, arising from the dispute about the July decorations. Some of the papers intimate that the King had lost popularity with the actors in the revolution, by the course he had taken in distributing these honors as marks of distinction conferred by royalty. Negotiations, it was said, were rapidly carrying on in relation to the Poles, but of what nature it is not indicated.—The funds perhaps the fairest test of the confidence reposed in the Government, were high.

BELGIUM. The Brussels Papers state that the National Congress had been convened for the 18th of May, when the decision of the Prince of Coburg with respect to the offer of the crown was expected to be definitively announced. It appears now from the number of Frenchmen taken into custody during the late disturbances in Brussels, that the chief promoters of the opposition to Prince Leopold are of that nation. The impression that his royal highness will accede is very general throughout Belgium, and the wishes of the natives unconnected with French politics are universally in his favor. His adoption of their Sovereignty would certainly remove many of the difficulties in which the country is placed with respect to Holland, and perhaps prevent the effusion of much blood. In that point of view it is desirable, if it consists with his honour, that the Prince should accept the offer; it will undoubtedly tend to extend English influence amongst the Flemings.

From Italy the intelligence is of a pacific character. A letter from Rome, dated May 1st, announces the moderate counsels of diplomacy were at length completely successful with the Papal and Austrian Cabinets, as to the means of restoring tranquility in Italy; and the Pope was on the following Monday to have issued a general amnesty for all political offences. The same was to be done in Parma and Modena, and the Austrian garrison was forthwith to be withdrawn from Ancona.

From the Banner of the Constitution. We had a conversation, the other day, with a very candid and honest manufacturer of woollens, near this City. He showed us a pattern of British cloth, called Merino Cassimere, composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, the width of which was three quarters of a yard, and the cost in England 12 pence sterling.—According to his calculation, the charges of importing this article, including exchange, would be 25 per centum, and, consequently, the price at which it could be sold here would be, if there was no duty upon it, 15 pence, or a fraction less than 28 cents. The duty on it, however, being prohibitory, viz: 22 cents per yard—that is, one hundred per centum on the cost—it can be imported for consumption. We asked him what was the price at which the American manufacturer could supply the same article? He replied, it could be afforded at 35 cents, being an advance of 25 per cent. upon the price of the foreign article, with expenses of importation. Having obtained these facts, we then proposed the following questions:

"Do you admit that the American consumer has to pay 35 cents for an article which, if there was no duty, he could purchase at 28 cents?"

"Most undoubtedly," was the reply.

"You admit, then, that seven cents per yard are taken from the pocket of the consumer, by the Tariff; now we should like to know if those seven cents all go into the pocket of the manufacturer?"

"They do not," was the reply; "The profits of the manufacturer do not exceed two cents."

"What then, become of the other five cents?" asked we.

"They are given to the operative," was the answer.

"That cannot be," remarked we, "if the wages paid to the operative for his labor are included in the 35 cents, the price which you say the American article costs."

Here the manufacturer was at a loss to get on with his argument, and he clearly showed that he did not know what became of the odd five cents, which were evidently demonstrated to be a loss to the consumer, and no gain to the manufacturer or the operative.

We helped him out of the difficulty, by telling him the story of the monkeys at Exeter Change. We showed him that these five cents were split in the scramble to get the contents of one another's pans, and that they were as much lost to the nation, as if they had been thrown into the sea, or as the food of the monkeys was lost in the scramble at Exeter Change.

Now, had the whole seven cents gone into the pockets of the manufacturer, or of the operative, the case would merely resemble a simple case of robbery. When a highwayman demands your purse on the road, or when a pickpocket steals your pocket-book, the community as a whole is no loser; the property has merely changed hands. The objection against such a system, is that it is unjust and immoral. But, should the robber or the thief, in his attempts at pillage, lose a fourth or the half of the treasure where nobody could ever again find it, or destroy it, as pirates often do by burning or sinking ships, any one may see that the community, as a whole, would be no gainer. Such a system would carry on it, not only the stamp of injustice and immorality, but that of absurdity besides, especially if advocated, as sound policy, by the losers. If the analogy, in this particular instance, between the American System and the Monkey System, be not complete, we should like to see the contrary pointed out, and for that purpose offer the use of our columns.

A friend of ours was informed, the other day, by an Eastern merchant, of an operation, by which he made between three and four hundred dollars, and which any other ship owner may imitate, with the same result. He had built a vessel, and wanted a chain cable for her; the price of a chain cable, in England, is four cents per pound, but there is a duty upon it, here, of three cents per pound, which is 75 per centum on the cost, and the charges of importation amount nearly to one eighth cent. An American blacksmith, at the present duty on iron, can make chain cables at seven cents per pound, but not for less; but, this being three cents more than the cost in England, the merchant in question purchased a second-hand hemp cable for his vessel, which he

sent to Liverpool, and, there selling the old cable as junk, for nearly as much as it cost, purchased new chain cables, weighing about 12,000 pounds, at three hundred and sixty dollars less than he would have had to pay for one made in the United States.

So common have these modes of economizing become, that it is a fact—which we all know is worth a thousand theories—that there are people who keep chain cables to hire for a trip to England. The process is this: A merchant builds a vessel, for which he hires a chain cable to put to his anchor, and which he pays fifty dollars. When he gets to Liverpool he buys a new chain, and brings back the old one in the hold of the ship, and on his proving, at the custom house, either that it was of American iron, or that it had once paid a duty, it is permitted to be landed without paying duty again. The ship-owner thus saves three or four hundred dollars, and sustains no inconvenience, except that he cannot land his new chain without paying a duty on it. Some ship-owners, who do not trade to Europe, get supplied with chain cables at Nova Scotia, and others in the West Indies, and we think it quite likely, that, as time matures the arrangements for extending these facilities, we shall have ships being off and on, on the coast, loaded with chain cables, to supply outward bound vessels, which they would meet by appointment at particular points.

Now, the beauty of all this is, that the god-natured people of the United States have been cheated into the belief that the high duty on raw iron, which drives our ship-owners to employ British chain-makers, is all for the protection of American Industry.—Banner Constitution.

Mr. McLane.—As we anticipated and predicted, the writers of the opposition have been unable to wait until the new members of the cabinet had entered upon the duties of their offices, and had performed something upon which to ground their censures, but out of mere hostility to the President have done anything either good or bad, as members of the cabinet to call for either praise or censure, and even before it is known that they will accept of the offer made to them.

In a late number of the United States Gazette a writer has commenced an assault upon Mr. McLane, who is at present absent from the country, in which he has with a little truth, but without an abundance of falsehood, which is designed to mislead the public mind; but which, when properly explained, may serve to show the malice, ingratitude and baseness by which the writer and his party are influenced.

The subject upon which he has seized for the accomplishment of his bad purpose, is the proposition which was made by Mr. Rush, near the commencement of the administration of Mr. Adams, to exchange the six per cent. stock for one bearing five per cent. and the report made by Mr. McLane; as the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, adverse to the adoption of the measure. This writer attributes to a disposition on the part of Mr. McLane to oppose that administration in its measures for the promotion of the national benevolence, and to interest patriots, in sacrificing the interests of the country, by causing the expenditure of a large sum of public money in the payment of interest at six per cent. when it might have been reduced to five, or to an ignorance in financial affairs.

The fact is well known to every individual all conversant with political matters at the time referred to, that the administration was more indebted to Mr. McLane for the success of their measures, in carrying the appropriation bills through the House of Representatives than to any other individual in that body. He supported them while met by a most determined and fierce opposition, and carried them all without, we believe, a single alteration; and members of the then administration, and among whom were Gales and Seaton, were not backward in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. McLane for the support he had given to them.

On the subject of the exchange of stocks the writer referred to has stated a part of the truth, but has withheld the most material change in the six per cent. stock which was redeemable in a short time, for one to bear but five, and long after the redemption would be in funds to pay it, which could not be applied to the redemption of any other stock with equal advantage; and Mr. McLane opposed the proposition because it would occasion the payment of a much larger amount of money in interest at five per cent. while the money for the payment of the principal would be lying dormant in the treasury, than would be required for the payment of the additional one per cent. until the treasury would be in a condition to admit of redemption of the stock as it then stood.

This fact was proved by calculations into which he entered at large, and which rendered the matter perfectly clear, and received the decided approbation of a large majority of Congress, and drew forth from Gales and Seaton a high eulogium at that time.

Mr. Russ had but recently entered into the Treasury Department, and may be supposed to have had but a very imperfect understanding of the subject; as he had not previously been in a situation to make himself acquainted with it. And the measure proposed by him was a mere imitation of one which had been adopted a short time before under very different circumstances. A similar exchange of stocks had been before made; but it was because it was clearly seen that the treasury would not be in a condition to redeem it at the time when, according to the terms upon which it had been taken, it might have been exchanged for a stock bearing a lower rate of interest at a more distant period, but as soon as the revenue to arise would provide the means for its redemption.

These are the plain facts of the case, and the public may judge with what propriety and decency this ungenerous attack has been made upon one who is not in a situation to enable him to retaliate.

We are authorized to state, says the Princeton Courier of Saturday, that the Hon. George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, has accepted the recent invitation of the Pliosophic Society, to deliver the annual oration before the two Literary Societies connected with the college of New Jersey, on the day preceding the annual commencement.

Freight is now carried from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia for one dollar per ewt. The price six years ago, we are told, was eight dollars per ewt.

The late Duchess of Devonshire was describing, one Day at Spa, to the Prince of Seuss, the terrors of a bad passage she had experienced in crossing at Calais. "Ah Miledi," exclaimed his Highness, who had a mania for talking English, "if see you are too frightful ever to go back to England."