

## Foreign.

*Late from England.*—London and Liverpool papers to the 16th May, have been received at New-York. The markets for our staple commodities continue dull and languid, without any material variation in prices. The following are the principal items of political intelligence.

A letter from Ancona states, that the United States having failed in their effort to obtain from the Porte, the cession of an island in the Mediterranean, they had opened a negotiation with the Greek government for the same object with every prospect of success.

The London Morning Journal, of the 16th May, says that the Duke of Wellington and the King quarrelled about Lord Anglesea, and that the Duke and Mr. Peel both soon go into retirement—this is denied by other papers.

The distress of the manufacturing districts in England has excited the people to riots of a serious and alarming description. There had been some rioting in Spitalfield among the silk weavers, many looms had been attacked and destroyed, and immense mobs continued to parade the streets until the 9th of May, when it was announced that the masters had agreed to restore the prices of 1824, according to the demand of the workmen. On the same day there were disturbances at Stockport; a large crowd assembled, resisting the attempts of the magistrates and police officers to disperse them, and finally yielded only to the military—the turn out among the workmen at Stockport has lasted 17 weeks nor is there yet any hope of adjustment. At Manchester from eight to ten thousand operatives had turned out, in consequence of an attempt to reduce their wages. A large mob collected before Lancaster castle, demanding the liberation of twenty-three individuals who had been engaged in a riot at Rochdale; the mob threw stones at the soldiers and wounded one of them, when the military fired on them, killed five and wounded twenty-five—the cause of the riot was a reduction in the wages of the weavers.

Meetings have been held in various places in England to petition for the abolition of the corn laws. Petitions from farmers and others complaining of the depressed price of wool occasioned by importations of that article and praying for an increase of duty on foreign wool, had been presented in the House of Commons, and on the 11th May some discussion took place on the question. It was said that wool which had formerly sold for 58s. was now selling for 23s.

*Reform in England.*—A general revision of public offices is going on in England conformably to the pledge of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that it was intended to institute a particular inquiry into the state of each and every public department." Local commissions have been formed, with instructions to institute a

rigid examination of the mode in which the business is transacted, the competency of the persons employed, &c. with a view to a reduction in their numbers which it is expected will be effected to a considerable extent between this and next session of Parliament.

*Reform in France.*—The members of the Lower Chamber of the French Legislature are acquiring boldness in the exposure of abuses and the demand for redress. A Committee of Deputies appointed to examine a certain branch of the public accounts has discovered that M. de Peyronnet, the late keeper of the Seals, had appropriated certain monies to the use of his office, or ordered certain expences of his *chancellerie* to be paid, without applying for a vote of credit from the Chamber. The Committee pronounce the act illegal and unconstitutional, and recommend a demand for restitution.

It appears that the high price of grain has occasioned some local tumults in France.

*Portugal.*...The London Globe says that the English Government in connexion with the Great European Powers, have intimated to Don Miguel, that he must not only resign his crown, but also quit Portugal.

*Spain.*—A letter from Madrid of the 23d April says, that the government have been much engaged in preparing an expedition against Mexico, which is destined to depart for the Havana about October next, and then attempt a descent on the coast of New Spain. The King and Don Carlos are said to patronise the measure; but granting them all the inclination in the world to do mischief, we question whether it is in the power of Spain to fit out an expedition likely to cause the least apprehension in Mexico.

*Russia and Turkey.*—Up to the latest dates, the Turks have the advantage over their invaders, and Constantinople is by no means in the state of starvation which has been represented. The Sultan has re-established free trade in corn, and the capital is now well supplied. Hussein Pacha has moved upon Varna, and the other divisions of the Turkish army hold the Russians at bay. A good deal of fighting on a small scale has taken place. The Russians have been defeated before Giurgevo, and they have done nothing before Silistria except looking at its walls.

Letters from Bucharest of the 13th April allege, that the Turkish troops recently arrived on the Danube, from Asia, brought with them the Plague, and that the Russians, alarmed at the intelligence, have partially retreated, and taken various salutary precautions.

Letters received from Holland state that a new and awful system of warfare is to be adopted by the Turks in the ensuing campaign. Orders have been given to the Turkish commanders, on the approach of the Russians to any town, to dig up the church yards, and bring the dead bodies into the houses. The inhabitants are instantly to leave the towns. This is to be done in the hope that,

should the Russians take possession of these places, a pestilence will immediately assail them.

The Plymouth Herald says, it is confidently reported, that the government of Great Britain, joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia, that they will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey become a conquered country. If Russia persevere, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war, lit in the east, may spread its flames throughout Europe.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 20th April, in relation to the late assassination of the Russian Minister and his officers at Teheran, says that there is every reason to believe the Persian government had no part in it, and that it eagerly offers the most complete satisfaction that the case will admit of.



## Carborough,

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1829.

☞ The Rev. Joshua Lawrence is expected to preach at the Old Church in this place, on the third Sunday in July next.—*Communicated.*

*The Mails.*—We noticed in our last paper, the increased speed of the mails on the main northern and southern route. From a note addressed by the Postmaster General to the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, we learn that on the western route, a saving of six days has been effected in the intercourse between Washington City and Huntsville, in Alabama—three days sooner in, and three days out.

*Raleigh, June 19.*—A letter from Charles A. Hill, Esq. to the freemen of the 5th Congressional District, appears in to-day's Register, from which it will be seen, that he has withdrawn himself as a candidate for Congress, in consequence of the exclusive attention which his private affairs demand from him.—*Reg.*

*From Washington.*—A correspondent of the N. Y. Enquirer, under date Washington June 9th, writes as follows:

"Previous to my arrival here, I heard it frequently said that the President was in the habit of visiting daily the different offices and examining into the manner that the auditors and clerks perform their duties. I supposed it quite possible that he had done so in some few cases, but certainly was not prepared to find that it was a daily, constant and habitual practice. Such however is the case, and not a day passes without his devoting some time to this important and necessary duty. The consequence is, that the idle clerks—and there were many of them—instead of spending their time at billiard tables, or lounging about the offices, are now busily occupied in attending to those duties for which they receive from the government a liberal support. Accounts which formerly required months to settle, and large do-

cents to clerks for labor out of office hours, are now disposed of in a few days, without those do-cents, and the loss of time and expenditure of money which has heretofore been the necessary consequence of having unsettled accounts with the government.

The necessity of reform is now generally admitted, & the change which has been made in the manner of attending to and despatching business, has already been experienced by hundreds of our fellow citizens, from Georgia to Maine. Although the attention which is now paid to business will render the services of almost fifty of the clerks unnecessary, yet the saving of fifty or sixty thousand dollars is considered absolutely insignificant, when compared to the enormous expenditure, both in time and money, which will hereafter be rendered unnecessary on the part of thousands who are daily transacting business with the Departments.

The present Cabinet is emphatically one of business, and from six o'clock in the morning until ten at night, the President and Secretaries are busily engaged in the discharge of their all important duties. This incessant and untiring application is now however, drawing to a close, and they anticipate some little relief in the course of a few weeks. Abuses and defalcations have been discovered where least anticipated, and when Congress convenes, a committee of that body, will lay such a statement before the public as will astonish even those who have for years been urging the necessity of reform.

The rumors which have at different times been published, of "troubles at Washington," are absolutely false, and without the shadow of foundation. The most perfect harmony prevails among the Secretaries, and each one appears to be devoting all the energies of his mind to the correction of those abuses which had increased in a tenfold ratio under the late bargaining President and his travelling Cabinet.

Dr. Cutbush, of the Navy, handed in his resignation yesterday, because he was ordered to duty, after a quiet and undisturbed residence of nineteen years in this city! A hard case indeed."

*Dr. Watkins.*—The second demurrer in the case of Doctor Watkins has been sustained by Judge Cranch, whose opinion of four columns, few will take the trouble of reading. There is a short cut which common people take to reach this subject, viz: Is Doctor Watkins a defaulter, and has he used the public money for private purposes? Undoubtedly he has—no one denies this. Of what consequence then, can a demurrer be to him, or the legal discrepancies and bewildering technicalities of his friend Judge Cranch? He has applied to private objects, the money belonging to the people, and entrusted to his safe keeping.

This attempt of the Adams party to sustain defaulters, is the most barefaced outrage ever offered to common honesty. They were equally abusive as to Mr. Nourse, when he himself admit-