

the national debt of America with its revenue, and then to cause before they ascribed our distress to such causes as those of which he had alluded. The cause of the suffering now felt in America was quite evident; there was no mystery in it; every one might see it; it was this—that, whilst Europe had been at war for twenty years out of the last 25 years, America had only been at war for two years. Hence she felt the effects of the war; but how did she feel them? Why she, became the principal neutral power during the greater part of that period; nay, at one time she was the only neutral power.

"She supplied this country with articles from the continent which it could procure nowhere else, and thus had increased in wealth, in agriculture, in navigation, in commerce, and in every other national resource, more than any other nation had ever done in the same period. She had made in those 20 years a progress that, under other circumstances, she could not have made in 60, no, nor in 80, years. Now, however, when the arts of peace had begun once more to flourish in Europe, America felt the effect, not of her former distress, but of her former prosperity.—She was now retrograding, and must retrace the immense strides which she had made in the last twenty years, until she stood in the situation which she then occupied."

[His lordship goes rather too far. We hope, and believe, that the United States are not destined to *decline*, as he predicts, although they may not again see the *very prosperous* times with which they have heretofore been blessed. —*Boston Patriot*.]

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

A cure for Hard Times.—One of the trials given at the late celebration of Independence in Faneuil-Hall, was the following:—“National Industry—Judge Ross’ charge to the Grand Jury.” That the sentiment may be thoroughly understood, we subjoin from Niles’ Register, the following extract from the charge of that magistrate to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen of the grand jury.— I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time. But, it is so general a topic of conversation, & has been so frequently handled in the newspapers, and in pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to introduce it in this place. The subject to which I allude, is, the *hard times*. You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of your country, and you have doubtless heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times. Our legislature have had the subject under consideration....they have talked of a loan office, of stop laws, of a law for great internal improvements, and a great variety of projects have been agitated by them; all to obviate those hard times. But their projects are all visionary; none of them calculated to do the smallest good to the community. Congress, too, have been engaged on this subject; they have thought that some important measure for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfectly idle. These projects don’t strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views, gentlemen, but, really I have thought so much on the subject, that I can’t avoid expressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements—I am by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then I think that, in order to cure the evil, we must *all* act individually. Let the work of reformation begin at home, and I confidently believe we shall soon get rid of the hard times, that are so much complained of. To be calling out for legislation aid, while we ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who when his wagon wheel was fast in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help

him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel. We must help ourselves, gentlemen, and if that will not answer, why then we may call for Hercules to assist us.

We are too fond of showing out in our families; and in this way our expenses far exceed our incomes. Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks, and crapes, instead of their linsey woolsey. Our young folks are two proud to be seen in a coarse dress, and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce your sons to prefer young women for their real worth, rather than for their show; when you can get them to choose a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and her laces, then, gentlemen, you may expect to see a change for the better. We must get back to the good old simplicity of former times, if we expect to see more prosperous days. The time was, even since my memory, when a simple note was good for any amount of money, but now bonds & mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the want of confidence.

And what has caused this want of confidence? why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living; by your families going in debt beyond your ability to pay. Examining this matter, gentlemen, and you will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride a hency which their father cannot pay for....Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or a carriage which their father is in debt for. Let them have this independent sort of pride, and I venture to say, that you soon perceive a reformation. But until the change commences in this way in our families; until we begin the work ourselves, it is in vain to expect better times.

Now, gentlemen, if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and that way is:—when you return to your homes have independence enough to put those principles in practice; and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

FROM FRANCE.

Private Correspondence—from the New York Columbian.

“In Paris three or four thousand students of the law and medicine assembled in the streets of *Petit-Carré* and *Montmartre*, to attend the funeral of a young gentleman of the name of *Lallemand* who had been killed the day before by one of the guard. The crowd, forming a procession, the largest ever seen in Paris, to attend the funeral of a private citizen, began to move at 10 o’clock in the morning, & silently proceeded to the cemetery of *Père-Lachaise*, where funeral discourses were pronounced over the grave of the unfortunate youth.—This immense body of students, dressed in deep black carrying canes and umbrellas, moved through the streets with military exactness. They all personally separated about 2 o’clock. It appears the police were greatly alarmed, as patrols were constantly traversing the streets where the procession assembled, and through which it moved. A monument is to be raised, by subscription, to the memory of the unfortunate Lallemand.”

“A debate, unprecedented for violence, both as respects feeling & expressions, took place on the 7th June, in the chamber of Deputies. The members dissising the subject of “the Law of Elections,” in which the soldiers were called *assassins*, and characters we have heretofore considered eminent, having held high and responsible stations, were traduced and vilified in a style tolerated in no other legislative body save the Chamber of Deputies.

“The discussion above mentioned occurred shortly after the great riots in Paris. Public feeling appears greatly excited—parties run very high on the Boulevards. The cry of *Vive l’Empereur*, and other seditious expressions were repeatedly heard, in which the women occasionally joined.

“The circumstance of women joining and overtly acting with any mob, or a detachment of a party in Paris, is an evil omen; women seldom join till parties are well organized for opposition. They then lead the mob and commence hostilities. The horrible and sanguinary course adopted by the *poissards* [fish women] in Paris will never be forgotten, whilst one incident in the

history of the revolution is remembered.”

Private letters describe France as being in the most horrible state—one very intelligent correspondent says, “The fire which blazed in America in ’76 will soon illuminate France and Germany.—The people are too well informed on the subject of the rights of man, longer to submit to be governed by weak, capricious, or superannuated monarchs.

“The very fact of persons in France daring to write letters containing these sentiments, is an evidence that the boasted *iron arm* of the police is weakened, and that government dare not enforce the arbitrary laws of France at this period, lest there should be a reaction, and the terrific *cry a la lamente* should be renewed in Paris.”

New York, July 29.

The elegant fast sailing ship *Julius Cæsar*, Captain Marshall, arrived late last night, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 22d ult. We have received by her London papers to the 17th, four days later than our former advices; the substance of which is,

That the secret committee in

the case of the Queen, stood over

in the house of commons,

for the evening of the 16th of June; when it was supposed, in

case of a favorable issue between her and ministers, a farther

postponement would take place.

Nothing certain, says the

Globe of the 15th, is known on

the subject of the negotiations,

except that the parties for and

against the Queen, are in cor-

respondence, and the negotia-

tion subsists.

On the 14th ult. the King of

England held his fourth levee.

Among the presentations we

find that “Mr. Rush, the A-

merican minister, delivered his

new credentials, which were

graciously received.”

During the above levee the

Queen was taking an airing in

the country.

The common council of the city of London was held on the 14th ult. for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address of condolence and gratulation to the Queen, for the death of the late King, and of congratulation on her Majesty’s accession to the throne and her return to England. The address was moved by Mr. Favell, and, after some discussion, was voted by the common council, by a very great majority.

The Queen was to receive the City Address on the 16th of June, agreeably to her own request.

Speaking of the Queen, the

Times of the 16th observes:

“It may be difficult to see very deeply into a subject purposefully involved in darkness and obscurity; but we apprehend there is little doubt of the negotiation terminating as all friends of the House of Brunswick and of the permanence of the Throne wish and expect.

The unredeemed debt of England, on the 5th of January last, amounted to \$36,246,923.1 and the total annual charge amounted to \$9,592,152.1 which has been since increased by the late loan.

The collection of assessed taxes had been postponed in the Waterford district in consequence of the distresses in that quarter, and a like indulgence was anticipated in other quarters.

Paris was tranquil as late as the 13th June; but the streets were occupied by troops, &c. The new election law passed the Chambers on the 13th, by a majority of 57 in favor of ministers. This news was received at Calais the same evening, by the telegraph.

Lord Nugent moved in the house of commons, on the 14th, a reduction of the army of 15,000 men—negatived, by a majority of 54, on account, it was argued, of the disturbed state of the country.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

New York, July 31.

Since our last we have been favored with a Liverpool paper of the 19th, and the London Courier of the evening of the 17th of June, received by the Julius Cæsar.

On the evening of the 16th the debate relating to the queen, as anticipated, was further postponed, in the house of commons, till the Monday following; and in the house of lords, the order for the meeting of the secret committee was deferred till Tuesday. Lord Castlereagh, however, stated that no further adjournment of the question would take place, but that on Monday a full communication would be made upon the subject.

The congratulatory address of the city of London to the Queen, was presented on the 16th, by the lord mayor, in full state, attended by several aldermen, sheriffs, and about 90 members of the common council. In answer to the address, the Queen made the following reply:

“I return you my heartfelt thanks for this dutiful address, which is both loyal to the king, and affectionate to me. If any thing could lessen the grief which I must still feel for the loss of those dear relations, of whom I have been deprived since I left England, it would be the proofs I now receive, upon my return, that their memories are cherished as their virtues deserved. In the new trial to which I am exposed, my first duty is to vindicate myself, and my next wish is to see nothing attempted that may hurt the feelings of others. But, in all the troubles through which I have passed, the generous attachment of the English people has been my safe guard against the king’s enemies and my own; and be well assured that no time can weaken the grateful impressions of such obligations.”

The Courier says—“This reply of her majesty to the officious and ill timed address of the common council, is cautious & appropriate.”

In consequence of the pressing solicitations, the chancellor of the exchequer has proposed that a sum not exceeding 500,000 should be granted, and applied in such manner as may best tend to obviate the effects felt from the stoppage of the Irish banks.

LONDON. (Courier) June 17.

It is with much pleasure we announce the entire suppression of every unpleasant symptom connected with the refractory conduct of the battalion of the guards, which we spoke of yesterday. The misguided men are already deeply penitent, & have come forward to implore intercession in their behalf with the commander in chief, and promise, by their future conduct, to evince their loyalty to the king. The only overt-act was committed by one man, who refused to obey orders. He will be tried by a court martial. The other wing of the battalion were marched off for Portsmouth this morning, in perfect order. Attempts were made by the rabble to avail themselves of this occurrence, for their own base purposes. Last night, between 9 and 10, a mob collected round

the horse guards, shouting and huzzing “Long live the queen!” They tried every thing to excite the guards to mutiny, but with out effect.

Towards evening also, many persons assembled round the gates of the King’s Mews, which were closed. As it grew dark, the crowd increased very much, and became so noisy and riotous, that the police interfered, and several broken heads were given and received. Two of three of the mob were eventually secured, and sent off to Bow street, but this only increased the turbulence of the others, & about 11 o’clock it was thought necessary to call out a detachment of the life-guards. No serious disturbances, however, took place. Many idle rumors were current this morning, that other regiments of troops have manifested symptoms of disidence, but they are wholly without foundation.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have just arrived; their contents are of little interest. It is stated that all is tranquil throughout the capital, no further assemblages had taken place, and the service of the military is limited to a few patrols, as a measure of precaution.

The Spanish merchants in London have waited on the Duke de Fries, the new ambassador from Spain. In answer to their congratulation on the happy events in Spain, the duke said—“It gives me pleasure to assure you, that the king is a sincerely attached to the constitution as any man in the country. Spain, I trust, will now become the abode and asylum of rational liberty, where persons from all parts of the world may find protection.”

Norfolk, July 31.

Kingston, (Jamaica,) papers, to the 27th June, are received at Lyford’s Commercial reading and News-Room.

H. B. M. brig Sophie arrived at Port Royal on the 17th June, in 8 days from Porto Bello; previous to her sailing from whence, accounts had been received from Lima, via Panama, of the arrival at Valparaiso of Sir Thomas Hardy, in the Superb, and that the Vengeur and the remainder of the squadron were daily expected at Lima. Accounts had also reached Lima of Lord Cochrane’s frigate, the O’Higgins, having been wrecked on the coast. The Anglo-Patriot troops who were shipped off by Brion from Rio de la Hache, after the destruction of that town, were in great distress on their arrival at Kingston. The magistrates of that city, however, very humanely gave orders for supplying their immediate wants—rations of beef and bread, 1 lb. of each per man were supplied, and comfortable barracks provided for their accommodation, until they could be permanently disposed of. They, however, soon became mutinous, and insisted on being at liberty to go where they pleased. This was denied them, and they were moreover told what the consequences would be, if they continued refractory; whereupon they became more orderly. It was recommended to draft them into the different regiments at Kingston, but very few of them could be prevailed upon to enter, and the officers of those regiments seemed averse to having any thing to do with them. Finally, the Assembly took the matter in hand and agreed to offer a bounty of 10/- a head to owners or masters of merchant ves-