

wer, Great Britain stands predominant; as a military aggressor on the Continent she is comparatively powerless. And in this, to our minds, consist her great advantage. She has no business on the Continent; in involving herself in Continental disputes, she has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain.—Powerful in her means of naval offence, and invulnerable to attack. Great Britain has need neither to court nor to fear foreign alliances, nor foreign feuds. Should it be imperatively necessary for the national safety, or the national honor, that this country should engage in war, there is no nation in Europe that possesses more ample means of offence against her neighbours, and of defence to herself, than Great Britain. We deprecate war—we consider that if the conflicting claims of two petty States of Europe, for a citadel, should involve the continent in war, it would be a foul disgrace to the civilized age we live in. But, if come it must, Great Britain is still in a condition to maintain the proud pre-eminence to which she raised herself, when the whole of Europe, in slavish subservience to Napoleon, was leagued against her. But it is not by truckling, and by petty submission that she can escape it; a bold attitude, and an unequivocal display of determination, may preserve peace—show of vacillation, or of hesitating weakness, assuredly, would not be the means of avoiding war.—*London Courier.*

THE RUSSIAN GAME OF POLITICS.—A semi barbarous nation appears to foil and more than counteract the diplomacy and policy, of France and England combined. The ostensible and ultimate aim of Russia can no longer be disguised, can no longer be mistaken or misunderstood. Enveloped in schemes of low cunning, so congenial to a bargarous mind. Russia bared her arm to strike its victim at Navarino. In violation to plighted faith, the blow was followed up at the Balken Mountains, and lastly, under the mask of friendship, it is siduously preying on the vitals of its victim by introducing into the heart of the Ottoman empire, its fleets and its armies. An eminent writer, on the subject, makes the following observation:—

“The Ottoman government being suspicious ignorant, and barbarous, is naturally suspicious, timid, and easily deceived. The Ottoman Government perceiving that the conditions offered to the Viceroy of Egypt by Admiral Ronsia have been rejected, has no longer any confidence in the French Ambassador, or the Governor which he represents. The Ottoman government, being in a state of debt and ruin, perceives with horror the advance of Ibrahim in Caramania, the occupation of Smyrna by Egyptian troops—the anchoring of the Egyptian fleet in the Waters of Scio—and the refu-

sal of Ibrahim to listen to either the counsels or the threats of Admiral Rousin. And the Ottoman government, feeling that Musselmens are themselves wearied both of the Sultan and the Divan, and that an insurrection in the palace or in the streets may each hour arrive, dares not take any energetic measures of its own accord; but perceiving that a Russian fleet is there—and that no one else except helpless and isolated Ambassadors are really there to help it, has thrown itself into the arms of Russia, has pressed to its bosom its bitterest enemy—and, to escape from momentary danger, has secured the utter fall of the Turkish empire!”

The English and French Governments now perceive their mistake—now discover the perfidy and duplicity of Russia, and all is bustle and confusion; now they are arming—now they are preparing to dictate to the wily savage, who has, in the meantime, suugly ensconced himself within the citadels and fortresses of the Porte. The Journals of the day long since told Palmerston the consequences, that are now inevitable; while he, in the wisdom of official diplomacy, asserted that the affairs of the East were settled. It was also urged by the politicians of England and France, that Russia should be categorically and distinctly interrogated as to her views respecting Turkey. Neither Lord Palmerston nor the Duke de Brogie thought the case an urgent one. Thus Turkey left without protection from either England or France, is compelled, under existing circumstances, to throw herself into the arms of her bitterest foe for protection, and to place exclusive confidence in a Russian fleet, a Russian Admiral, a Russian Ambassador, and in a Russian Government and Emperor. And now at the eleventh hour, the enlightened statesmen of France and England would give their heads and hands to have both French and English fleets in the Bosphorus. The great arbitrators seems at fault. Nor, do we think the Grey administration, or the ministers of Louis Philippe, will act with sufficient promptitude to save Turkey from ruin. It may not yet be too late with a French Army and a British Navy: let the proud flag of the Autocrat be humbled.—Let his army be halted, and driven back within their own boundary, and while the allies are on the business of rectifying, let Greece be acknowledged; let the injuries of Egypt and Syria be recompensed for; let Poland, that land of the brave, be regenerated and her wrongs be redressed, let the autocrat be so humbled and confined within his legitimate boundary as never more to hope beyond it. Then shall England and France restore civil right and liberty to the whole continents of Europe and Asia, and their deeds shall emblazon a page in History, whose splendor shall eclipse the brightest on universal record.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The West Indian Question.—The meeting of the Committee of the West India body, which was to have taken place on Saturday, for the purpose of receiving the measures of the government respecting the negro emancipation, is postponed till Wednesday.

A courier who arrived at Vienna on the 27th of April from Constantinople, brought intelligence of the conclusion of peace between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan, by which the latter has ceded to Mehemet the pachalicks of Damascus and Aleppo.

O'Connell's Petition.—True bills of indictment were found by the term grand jury, on Thursday, against Richard Barrett, Esq. proprietor of the *Pilot*, at the instance of the Crown, for the publication of Mr. O'Connell's first letter to the people of Ireland, inserted in that Journal.—*Dublin Warder.*

MAY 7.

In the Lords, last night, the Bishop of Bristol presented a petition against the Irish Church Temporalities' Bill, and hoped the measure would not fail to experience the most mature consideration of Parliament.

The Duke of Sussex presented a petition from the city of London, for the adoption of poor laws in Ireland. His Royal Highness said that, as this important question had been mooted elsewhere, he would not, at present, make any observations that were calculated to provoke discussion. The Duke of Hamilton declared that some measure were requisite, as regarded the Irish poor in Scotland. The Earl of Wicklow admitted that there was cause of complaint; but still poor laws for Ireland would fail.

In the Commons, at the morning sitting, Mr. Alderman Wood gave notice (for Sir Samuel Whalley) of another motion for the 15th inst. for the repeal of the house and window duties; and, in the evening, Mr. Tennyson intimated that he would take an early opportunity of moving, as an amendment, the repeal of the house and window duties.

This being the day fixed for the Westminster election, little time has been lost by Sir John Hobhouse and his friends in reclaiming that seat which he so recently made a merit of sacrificing to a sense of duty. If he should be re-elected the worthy Baronet will return to Parliament with the conscious satisfaction of having, by an ingenious contrivance, avoided the disagreeable alternative of voting against Ministers on the question of the assessed taxes, while he disqualified himself (we must call it a pledge) to his constituents, who ought now to be well acquainted with the immense advantages which result from having a patriot placeman as a Representative.