

Redchid-Aga, the Tergiman-Aga, Kuzji-Effendi, all taking flight, followed by about 1500 horsemen, and 500 infantry. The inhabitants of Damascus, long since tired of the tyranny of their Pachas, submitted at once to the General in Chief, begging him to take possession of the city, and appealing to his generosity for pardon, which was immediately granted them. At sunrise on the following morning, Emir Berchir, at the head of 5000 men, proceeded to head quarters, and after receiving his orders from the General in Chief, he continued his march towards the city, whilst Ibrahim Pacha advanced to the opposite side. The principal persons of the town soon made their appearance, by the ex-Judji, Bacht Mustapha Aga, offering their obedience and service. Before entering the town his Highness Ibrahim Pacha marched into the plain, called Gock Medani, where he caused his cavalry to encamp together with the division under the Emir Bechir. His nephew entered the town with the 8th regiment of horse and with the artillery, who took up their quarters there, and were joined by a regiment of foot and a battalion of the fifth regiment lodged in the citadel.

Extract of a private letter from Alexandria, dated June 24:—'Ibrahim Pacha, who set out on the 8th inst. from the camp of St. Jean d'Acre to march upon Damascus, entered the latter town on the 15th, after having easily dispersed the troops which defended it. From Damascus the Egyptian army will proceed to Aleppo, to occupy the passes through which the Ottomans must come if they make any efforts for reconquering Syria. They have at this moment no other forces in that province than about 10,000 irregular troops encamped at Hamah. This camp, fortified in great haste will offer but a feeble resistance, and it is probable that Ibrahim will be at Aleppo towards the end of the month. In that favourable position, master of Syria and all the passes leading to it, at the head of an army of fifty-six thousand men, possessing a numerous cavalry, and an excellent artillery, he will await Field Marshal Hussein Pacha, who has been ordered by the Porte to exterminate the rebels of Mehemed Ali. To attain this end, the Porte, it is true, could only send out with her general an army of 25,000 or 30,000 men, well supplied with Pachas, it is true, but without artillery, horses, war stores, of provisions, to traverse an immense extent of country destitute of resources, and without good roads. The Egyptian army at Damascus consists of 30,000 men, a divisor of 20,000 men having been detached to observe the camp at Hamah. Two new regiments left Cairo, to join Ibrahim Pacha, whose army will then amount to 60,000 men. As Ibrahim had been informed that the cholera was making great ravages in the camp and town of Hamah, he applied for new instructions to Mehemed Ali, prior to his marching on Aleppo. Orders were immediately transmitted to him to march forwards, as a General should not be arrested in the execution of his orders by the inclemency of the seasons, by diseases, or any other dangers.

BRITISH ITEMS.

The marriage of Viscount Howick with Miss Copley is the first alliance formed by a son of the Noble Premier. Lord Howick is in his thirtieth year, and, as Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, receives a salary of £2,000 per annum. An elegant residence in Charles-street, Berkeley square, has been taken by the noble pair, who will take possession of it on their return from Cashionbury. Mr Copley, only brother to Viscountess Howick, and his lady, arrived in town from Lisbon a few days ago, to be present at the ceremony, having taken a trip to Portugal in Lord Yarborough's yacht, the Falcon.

RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN.—The Dukes of Cumberland, Gordon, and Wellington, and the Earl of Rosslyn have entered upon the journals of the House of Lords a strong protest against the legality and tendency of the Russian Dutch Loan. On the second head, the dissentients say—"We cannot but regard the convention entered into by his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, on the 16th November, 1831, and the principles on which that convention is founded, as forming part of a new system, of policy, by which the relations of Great Britain with Holland and Belgium are hereafter to be regulated; and we think it premature and unfair to call upon the house for a vote which, by implication, may be construed to sanction the adoption of a new system not yet explained to us, and to ap-

prove the course of a negociation not yet terminated; more especially, as we are still ignorant in what degree the independence and essential interests of one of the most intimate and valued allies of this country may be affected by the result."

Speculations on the epidemic of the day continue to occupy portions of many papers, and to be the subject of many circulars and pamphlets. The cholera morbus is attributed to many sources as little appropriate, perhaps to such an inscriptious as the Aurora Borealis would be.

From the Aberdeen Observer, Aug. 24.

M. Dupin, it is said, has accepted at Compeigne what he refused at Paris—he is now keeper of the Seals. He will bring over a portion of the opposition. Louis Philippe is still Prime Minister. Barrot, and Barthelemy have seceded from the Republican party; they will rally, however, when the Chambers are assembled, and a vigorous push is to be made at the new regime.

A very menacing sort of dialogue is said to have occurred between the Spanish and French Governments, through their respective ministers, recently, in which reciprocal, but hypothetical threats passed between them on the subject of Don Miguel's or Donna Maria's Kingdom.

The confidence of the Belgians in the continuation of peace has been increased by the reception of a Belgic Ambassador at the absolute Court of Vienna.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the young king of Hungary, heir-apparent to the Austrian empire. It seems to have originated in insanity, and to have no connexion with politics.

By the Ariel, merchant vessel, arrived in the river, we have news from the city of Oporto nearly two days later than by last steam boat, but there was no new event. Don Pedro continued fortifying the place, and was very active in person attending everywhere. Reports speak of Oporto, as now very strong, and the troops in the highest spirits. No mention of the surrender of Almeida.

We can announce, in the most positive manner, that new arrangements are in progress for the ministry—Earl Grey is anxious to retire and Lord Brougham is regarded as his probable successor. To this, however, there are great obstacles. His Lordship would not be the first Lord Chancellor who has been Premier, but the times are different and the union of the two offices would be far from popular. Personally, Lord Brougham is rather a favourite with the King, and the head of the Tory party would not even object to his appointment as Premier. In the other branches of the Ministry changes are certain.—*Court Journal.*

REPORT.—By the Lords' Committees appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the Laws and Usages of the several West India Colonies, in relation to the Slave Population, the actual Condition and Treatment of the Slaves, their Habits and Dispositions, the means which are adopted in the several Colonies for their progressive Improvement and Civilization, and the Degree of Improvement and Civilization which they have at present attained; and also to inquire into the distressed condition of those Colonies; and to whom were referred certain petitions and papers in relation to the matters before the Committee.

That the Committee have applied themselves to the matters referred to them, and, considering that there was no prospect of their being able to examine into the state of all the West India Colonies during the continuance of the present session, come to an early determination to confine their inquiry, in the first instance, to the Island of Jamaica; and though they have collected much evidence upon the condition of the slaves in that Island, some of which is of the most contradictory description, yet they have not found it possible to enter into a detailed examination of many of the other points referred to them, and upon none has their enquiry been so complete as to enable them to submit to the House any definitive opinion. They have, among others, called before them planters, managers, and proprietors of estates, attorneys, overseers, persons having connection with the Island, or who have visited it in public capacities, and missionaries of different persuasi-

ons; and the most material points brought under their notice have been—

1st. Any progressive improvement which may have taken place in the state of the slaves since the abolition of the slave trade in 1807.

2d. The actual state and condition of the slaves, the nature and duration of their labour, and also evidence as to instances of cruelty and gross abuse of authority and power.

3d. The increase or decrease of the slave population as it respects Africans and Creoles, and as affected or not by the state and system of slavery: and

4th. Plans for improving the condition of the slave or effecting his emancipation; and opinions as to the probable condition of the negro, and the effect upon society and property in the Island, which is likely to be produced by such emancipation. Beyond this the inquiry has unavoidably diverged into various collateral matters, from which the Committee could not abstain without omitting many important points, the consideration of which would be essential to a satisfactory conclusion.

Under these circumstances, adverting to the advanced period of the session, and to the probable arrival of persons of authority from Jamaica, whose evidence would be most desirable, they have determined to postpone the consideration of any detailed report, and simply to lay the evidence collected before the House, with such an index as may enable the House without difficulty to refer to the Information which has been obtained upon any of the objects of the inquiry.

FESTIVAL OF THE UNION.—Mr Hume presided on Thursday, at St. John's Wood, over an assembly of 1,500 members of the Grand Central National Political Union, who dined together in commemoration of the triumph of Reform. Hoping that the Reform Bill would lead to a better and more extensive measure, Mr. Hume proposed 'the sovereignty of the people.' Loud cheers followed the toast; but that of the King, which followed, was met by 'No, no,' and hisses. Very few drank the toast; and rule Britannia was played instead of God save the King. Mr Detrosser, after a long speech, proposed 'the Unions,' which was swallowed with tremendous applause. 'The greatest happiness to the greatest number.' 'The Liberty of the Press,' and 'Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World,' were well received. Mr. Murphy gave 'The Patriots of Ireland,' which was drunk with three times three. 'Lord Ebrington and the Patriotic Majority,' were gratefully remembered. 'Poland,' called forth cheers, and the 'Rising spirit of Liberty in Germany, Italy, and Portugal,' was hailed with animation. The charmar volunteered 'The French Nation and glorious days of July,' which the stewards had forgotten. Some applause followed. The chairman's health was the last toast, which was received with the honor's due to the King. The dinner party dispersed; the busy to their homes, and the gay to the ball which had been prepared for the wives, sisters, and sweet-hearts of the members.

Accounts from the frontiers of Poland, of July 20, state that no fewer than 20,000 Polish women will be very shortly expatriated. They will consist, 1st, of all women married to Russians—and Russian officers are encouraged to take Polish wives by grants of rewards; 2dly, of the wives of all Polish officers who have been taken prisoners, and who are ordered to join their husbands in Russia; 3dly, the wives of all Polish officers who were killed during the revolution; 4thly, the wives of all Polish soldiers who were killed; and, fifthly, all the public women.—*French paper.*

Miss Hardy, who is said to be about to bestow her fair hand on Lord John Russell, is the second daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, (who was captain of the Victory, the illustrious Nelson's flag-ship, in the ever-memorable and glorious battle of Trafalgar), by a daughter of the late Honourable Admiral Sir George Cranfield Berkeley and Lady Emily, sister to the late Duke of Richmond. Lord John Russell completed his fortieth year on Sunday. Miss Hardy is in her twenty-third year.

It appears from the report of the select committee on secondary punishments, that in the last two years no less than 172,159 persons, including those committed on summary convictions, but exclusive of debtors, have passed through the different goals in England and Wales.