

of all these does not exceed 500,000 or 600,000 francs (24,000l.) Besides these, the Queen of the Belgians has brought as her dower the estates which her father had assigned to her in the division he made of his property between his children in 1830, before he ascended the throne. The income of these belongs to the King of the French until his death; he has not renounced it by this marriage contract. Louis Philippe has thus, in fact, married his daughter without untying his purse-strings. But it is said that he intends asking the Chambers next session for one million to portion his daughter with, intending her to be considered, as was done under the elder branch, as Daughter of France. I should consider myself the most cruel enemy of Louis Philippe if I had given him such advice, for there is no doubt this demand will again raise painful discussions, and the Opposition will certainly make use of it to render him unpopular.

The King of the Belgians has shown himself much more generous, and he has proved himself to have more judgment than his father in law. Whilst, in case of the predecease of the young Queen, nothing is stipulated in favour of Leopold, the latter has taken care that if his spouse survive him, she shall have an annuity of half a million of francs [20,000l.] a-year. The contract does not state who is to pay this dower, but the King has said, that if the Belgian Chambers did not vote that sum, his personal estate would provide it. Louis Philippe appears to have wished, in this circumstance, to give a solemn confirmation of the parsimonious—nay, avaricious,—reputation which his enemies have given him.

It was expected that Leopold, on the occasion of his marriage, would have nominated a number of knights of his own order. He has not done so, nor does he intend [as it is said] so to do. The reason given is this: the law which institutes the Leopold order requires that in every brevet there shall be enumerated the services for which it is to be granted, and the motives of the grant. When it relates to military services the thing is often easy to be done; civilly it becomes almost impracticable, or could only be conferred in very rare instances. The necessity of giving motives for the diploma has thus determined the King in not granting any as long as the law remains as it is, and he does not intend to propose another. The Chambers will then be obliged to change it of their own accord, if they would have a civil order in Belgium. If what I have just now told you be true, there may never be any knights of the order of Leopold, but I state this as a report merely, and I am very far from warranting its authenticity.

It is now averred that the Government will not go to war at any cost; at least, that it will not commence it. Neither will it make concessions to Holland, but insists, as it has done hitherto, on the execution of the treaty of the 15th of November. It will not deviate from this line, and hopes to arrive at a settlement by opposing to the acts of the Conference its *vis inertiae*. Ministers will not convoke the Chambers before the 15th of October. At that time it will be too late to go to war,—the deputies will be obliged to have petitioned until spring. The winter is long, negotiations will go on, and things will end as it pleases Providence. Neither M. de Meulenaere nor his colleagues appear to have any uneasiness about the matter. Provided poverty and universal misery do not reach their climax during the vigorous season, all will be well. But is it not to be feared that the nation may become weary of a longer continuance of such a state of things?

Seven o'clock p. m. This instant I learn, that all the officers of the army, absent on leave, have received orders to join their regiments without delay. I have not time to learn, before the leaving of the mail, what this measure signifies.

VESTUVIUS.—The eruption began on the 23rd of July with a discharge of liquid volcanic matter, and flames and stones were thrown up, the latter with great violence, to the 29th. On that day it raged still more fiercely; the stones were projected half a mile into the air, and fell back in showers over all the crater, which was by this time enlarged to 250 feet. In the evening the lava ran down in 13 small streams. On the 24th there was a dreadful storm and hurricane, which did great injury to the city of Foggea, and threw down several buildings.—*Literary Gaz.*

An English military officer who has lately visited Oporto is of opinion that if the troops do their duty,

the place is strong enough to bid defiance to the whole of Miguel's force. Don Pedro, he says, has the art of attaching to him personally the troops who serve under him in a very extraordinary degree.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Rio Janeiro, dated June 23:—"By the arrival of the *Adelaide* schooner, this morning, from Cape Frio, we learn that the operations for the recovery of the *Thetis's* treasure still go on successfully."

The number of Freeholders in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who have sent in their claims to be registered is remarkably small. In many of the parishes not above one-fourth of the electors have given the requisite notices.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

It is affirmed that very few more than one-third of the Electors of the Northern Division of the county of Wilts have registered their votes.—*Bath Chronicle.*

Letters from Madrid of the 21st inst., which have arrived by this express, state that all the efforts of the apostolical party to remove Ballasteros and the Count d'Alcudia from the ministry had, up to that time, proved quite abortive. Hence strong hopes were entertained that the interference with the affairs of Portugal, which those political fanatics were strongly bent on accomplishing, would not take place after all.

Letters from Cadiz state, that several arrests of persons of consequence, on political grounds, had taken place in that city, but none of the particulars have transpired.

Oporto, August 21.—Things are looking much brighter than they did. The town is strongly fortified, and the enemy puzzled. If they attack, they must be beaten. A retreat without attacking will be disastrous to them, and to remain idle will not be much better. A strong guerilla party are acting for us on the Coimbra side.

P. S. The news just now arrived is this—that the enemy are retreating, and our guerillas active and increasing between us and Coimbra. I believe it.

FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, Aug. 14.—A report is generally spread in Belgrade that the Seraskier, Hussein Pacha, had encountered the main army of the Egyptians near Aleppo, and had obtained a brilliant victory. There were great rejoicings in the palace of the Pacha of Belgrade, and an official confirmation of this news was every moment expected from Constantinople; but the latest commercial letters from that city, which are of the 5th of August do not speak of such a victory; on the contrary, they represent the situation of Hussein Pacha as very dangerous, and express also great apprehensions for the fate of the Turkish fleet, as that of the Egyptians was much stronger, and the crews more skilful; there is therefore reason to doubt the truth of the reports spread in Belgrade. Military of all kinds are brought with the greatest haste from the fortresses on the Danube to Constantinople and all the troops that can properly be spared are sent from these fortresses to the army in Syria. To judge of by the measures which the Turks in those parts have taken during the last week, affairs must be in a critical situation. The Porte is perhaps making the last struggle for its preservation: if it again succeeds this time in conquering the impending danger, it may in the sequel probably recover from the loss it has sustained, and resume, at least to a certain degree, its political rank in Europe. It undoubtedly possesses more internal resources than it is itself aware of: at present, however, there is every reason to doubt the long duration of the once formidable Ottoman empire. The Sultan, in spite of these gloomy prospects, appears to trouble himself but little about the future. He indulges in amusements, and takes great pleasure in entertainments in the European fashion. One might be tempted to think that, tormented by gloomy presentiments, he sought to drown his cares in continual diversions.

From English Papers received by the Packet, up to the 31st September.

The Cholera prevails at Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, and thirty other places in Belgium.

A terrific storm occurred on the 16th ult. in Silesia, by which 18 villages were nearly entirely destroyed. The hail, (some of which is said to have weighed one pound!) covered the ground to the height of half a yard, although the hurricane only lasted a quarter of an hour.

The accounts received at the Foreign Office from

Lord Durham, are said to be quite as satisfactory as Lord Palmerston expected them to be; and the amendment in the conduct of Nicholas towards the French ambassador is ascribed entirely to the bold tone which Lord Durham has assumed. It is said, also, that the Emperor has expressed himself more reasonably on the Belgian question; but we do not hear that he has given our Ambassador the slightest reason to believe that he will observe a more Christian-like course towards the Poles. On that point Nicholas seems to consider no interference as amounting almost to insult, and will listen to nothing in the shape of remonstrance or even advice.—*Morning Herald.*

There are 108 candidates for 53 seats in Parliament belonging to Scotland. All the counties are contested except Barff, Bute, Dumfries, Forfar, Kirkcudbright, Orkney, and Peebles, and all the burghs except Ayr, Dysart, &c.

Our memory furnishes no reminiscence when there was such a flatness in the market of politics, to speak in the language of the sons of commerce, as at the present moment. The only subject relating to foreign news that attracts public attention is the contest in Portugal, and even that is waning in interest from the inertness of the principal actors, who seem to be afraid of coming to close quarters. Don Miguel has contrived to shut up Don Pedro in Oporto, from which place, it appears, he cannot stir till he has an accession to his forces; and these he is in a fair way of receiving, his agents in France and England having already dispatched a considerable number of recruits and material of war. The people of Portugal, it is clear, give themselves little or no concern about the question in dispute.

The accounts from Berlin state that they are chiefly occupied there with the preparations for the grand camp of exercise which is to take place in a few days both at Berlin and Potsdam. A number of persons of distinction are expected to attend: It is computed that not less than 80,000 troops are to form the two camps.

A letter from Ostend says—Prince Talleyrand set out from Calais for Dover on Saturday. Prince Metternich, whose passage through Paris was announced some days ago, has caused his passage to be taken on board the Earl of Liverpool, steamer, for London, which leaves Ostend to-morrow [Tuesday]

It is stated in a French paper that the Spanish Government send to Lisbon 6,000,000 of reaux every month.

Charles X. and his companions in exile are about to quit Holyrood House and take up their residence at Gratz, in Germany. The Duchess of Berri it is said, will be required to remain quietly at home with her family.

CHOLERA.—The report this week exhibits, notwithstanding an increase in the number of places in which the disease prevails, a decrease in the number of cases and deaths, as compared with the preceding week. Cases during the week 4,590, deaths 1858. Total cases from the commencement, 46,812, deaths 17,310.

EXPEDITION OF DON PEDRO.—Several Respectable French merchants have been making large purchases of Horses, saddlery, &c. at Nantes, which will be immediately shipped off for the army of Don Pedro. There have been already 250 horses embarked, and as the country people were constantly flocking in with more by the end of last month a large supply of them would have reached their destination. From Bordeaux, also similar supplies, to a large extent, are being transmitted.

T. F. Kennedy, Esq. Clerk of the Ordnance has been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Lord Nugent.—Colonel Fox succeeds to the Clerkship of the Ordnance

LORD DURHAM'S MISSION. The following is reported to be the reply of the Emperor Nicholas to Lord Durham, when, in urging the Emperor to change his system in Poland, the English ambassador insisted, as the Duke De Mont Martre has done before, on the rights given by the treaty of 1815.

England and France alone (said the Autocrat) should never dare to allege those treaties. You have violated and trodden them under foot for the last two years. But for your for from honourable conduct in the Netherlands I might certainly have listened to your intercessions in