

such of them as had the consideration money marked on the memorials, but as there were 341 which had no indication of the amount of the consideration-money, the real aggregate total must be above the sum stated, and may, according to Mr. Mahony's calculation, be estimated at least a million. Besides mortgages, there were transactions of enormous magnitude in bonds and judgments. In the three Courts, of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, 17,336 original judgments were entered on cognovit (that is, upon bonds with warrant of attorney): 3,776 judgments were revived: and 1,465 judgments re-docketed, all of which represent a penal sum of £24,156,856 or the actual debt of £12,304,372, besides interest. Adding to this the amount of the mortgages, we have a total debt recorded, within the last three years, of £13,546,602 nine-tenths of which, as Mr. Mahony justly supposes, affect landed property alone. The average annual increase of debt, within the period specified, is £4,515,534, and the value of all the landed property of Ireland is not estimated by Mr. Griffith, the engineer, at more than £12,715,578.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

APPEAL TO KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—*Hanover, July 14.*—The resolutions of the German Diet at Frankfort, on the 28th ult. destroying the liberties of Germany, having been published, a strong protest was this day moved in the Second Chamber, and carried by a large majority. The following are the terms in which the motion was put:—"The undersigned proposes that the Chamber do immediately protest—most solemnly, most strongly, and most resolutely—against the resolution of the Diet, dated 28th June of the present year, as far as the same contain any violation of the constitution of the country, or of the rights of King, States, or people; and that his Majesty the King be humbly entreated to interfere in behalf of the rights of the dominions of his family, and of his faithful subjects, and in behalf of the constitution of the country, and accordingly to enter his protest against the proceedings of the Diet."

KING LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.—Leopold was to go on Friday last to Liege, to visit his brother, the Duke of Coburg, who is coming to visit Belgium, on the occasion of the King's Marriage. On the 2nd August he proceeds to France, to be married on the 7th, and to return with the Queen on the 9th.

NEW PLACE FOR TRANSPORTATION.—A man charged with attempting to murder his wife was lately banished, by the authorities of Jersey, to—England.

A meeting respecting the monument to the late Sir James Mackintosh was held on Monday, at which the Marquis of Lansdowne and Viscount Althorp attended.

From English Papers up to the 5th August.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

HUNGARIAN FRONTIERS, July 13.—During the last three weeks the military preparations in the Austrian army have been prosecuted with increased activity. We learn from good authority that it will now be placed entirely on the war establishment. Strong divisions of troops are already on their march from Bohemia, Galicia, Moravia, Hungary, and even the most remote parts of Transylvania, in order as we hear, to join what is called the western army, the centre of which is Tyrol, and the Italian army. Thirty-six batteries of artillery, and Congreve rockets are preparing, with the greatest expedition, for the same destination.

GREECE.—By accounts from Greece to the 12th ult. tranquillity and order are more confirmed. Almost all the deputies to the new National Assembly were already in Argos, and it was expected that the session would very soon be opened. The report that the regency of the new sovereign would shortly arrive in Greece excited every where great satisfaction. Letters from Berlin of the 17th instant say—"A marriage between the new Sovereign of Greece, Prince Otho, and the Grand Duchess Maria, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, born in 1810, is talked of."—The Augsburg Gazette states, on the authority of letters from Trieste, that a deputation is shortly expected there from Greece, which is to proceed to Munich, to offer the homage of the Greeks to the King of Bavaria and Prince Otho, and solicit the speedy departure of the latter for Greece, as his presence there would tend to tranquillize the public mind, and restore order. The

boundary question seems likely to be settled with Turkey in a manner satisfactory both to the Greeks and the allies.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.—We cannot say that we are absolutely without news from Portugal and Don Pedro, but it is of that vague nature upon which no reliance can be placed, and which gives no clue to the relative position to the contending parties, nor the probable result of the contest.

A victory has been claimed for Don Pedro, but under peculiar circumstances: for at the very time we are told he was in full march on Coimbra, we find him fighting a battle on the northern side of the Douro. He had been successful there, why is it that no authentic accounts have been sent to England, he having at his command, steam-boats and other quick sailing vessels for the purpose?

What renders the circumstance still more singular, is, that while the British Government have officially been made acquainted with the blockade of the Tagus, they have been furnished with no particulars of this alleged battle and assumed victory. On this ground we much fear that the invading and constitutional army is in an awkward position, either compelled to retreat, or shut up in Oporto. Certain it is, that Miguel has a superior force, and the peasantry are unfavourable to Pedro, otherwise nothing could have prevented his march on Lisbon. The priests are universally opposed to him, and the mind of the population is in the keeping of those holy fathers. Hence much of the difficulty and disappointment; but this should have been foreseen and provided against.

RETIREMENT OF THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker of the House of Commons has intimated his intention to retire at the end of the present session of parliament. He has filled that laborious situation for sixteen years, and during six successive parliaments. He has therefore fairly and honourably earned the honors that await him.

BLOCKADE OF THE TAGUS.—Dispatches have just been received at the Foreign-office, announcing the effectual blockade of the Tagus by the fleet of Donna Maria, under the command of Admiral Sartorius. How effectual the blockade may be, we do not presume to conjecture; but that it must prove exceedingly injurious to trade is but too plain.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The attention of the speculators in consuls has been drawn to the reports in circulation, touching the proceedings of the Conference, which, it is said, are likely to terminate favourably, and that King Leopold, before his marriage with the French Princess, will sign a treaty of peace with the Dutch.

The reappearance of the Cholera at Berlin has been officially stated.

THE FORGERY BILL.—The forgery bill is passed, the gallows has been deprived of its prey, the sanguinary spectacle is no longer to be tolerated, as far as this offence is concerned, upon which we earnestly congratulate all the friends of humanity.

It will now be seen whether the secondary mode of punishment is more or less efficient than the capital one.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers up to yesterday's date represent that capital perfectly tranquil. The number of troops assembled in, and its vicinity amounts to 45,300 men.

IRELAND.—Irish affairs, as usual, are the prominent objects of attention in Parliament. The title Bill has undergone many discussions during the week. There was difference of opinion, though no very long speeches, and several divisions took place, all terminating in favor of the measure.

It is said the Duchess of Berry has gone to Switzerland.

TRADE.—The stagnation of commerce was never so excessive as at the present time; one day early in the week only one ship was entered in the London Custom House, a circumstance unprecedented, except when the navigation had been interrupted by frost. The whole commerce of the country is gradually going to decay and ruin, yet ministers are closing the session without one effort to stop the total destruction of navigation.

MISSION TO RUSSIA.—Recent letters from St. Petersburg announce Lord Durham's arrival in that city, which took place on the 20th ult. They also mention that soon after his lordship had reached St. Pe-

tersburgh he obtained an audience of the Emperor Nicholas, at which he presented his credentials. It was understood that the affairs of Poland formed a principal object with the noble lord.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Unless something very unexpected should occur to prevent it, it is we believe at present definitively fixed that parliament will be prorogued on Friday next.

THE FRENCH FLEET.—Contracts have been made at Cherbourg, to provision ten sail of the line and ten sixty-gun frigates, besides smaller craft, and the vessels were to assemble before the middle of the present month.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.—The Duke of Reichstadt died on 2nd ult. at the palace of Schoenbrunn, Vienna. His funeral obsequies were celebrated on the Tuesday following, with all the forms and honors awarded to an Archduke of the imperial family.

APPOINTMENT OF SPEAKER.—The salary of the Speaker of the House of Commons is £7000 per annum, with an official residence in St. Stephen's court. It is rumoured that Mr Littleton, the member for Staffordshire will be proposed by ministers for the office.

NEW PREMIER.—It is not improbable that Lord Brougham will soon be at the head of the state.

PARLIAMENT.—The parliament will meet again in November. There will be no dissolution this year.

Vice-Admiral Sir G. Cockburn will succeed to the Halifax and West India command, on the expiration of Sir E. Colpoys's period of service, and hoist his flag on board the *Eagle*, razee.

PORTUGAL.—The invaders having established a newspaper at Oporto, and nothing having yet occurred to prevent the regular publication of the Gazette at Lisbon, we have at length the means of comparing notes between these worthy brothers, whose ambition is likely to steep their native country in blood.

The Conde Villa Flor, in a despatch dated headquarters, Oporto, July 20, incloses a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges of the English auxiliary legion. In this despatch, as in all the others, the Duke of Braganza is styled His Imperial Majesty; and it is quite evident that poor Maria is only a puppet, and that if Pedro should succeed Pedro will be not Regent, but King, until the Portuguese serve him as did the Brazilians. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges says, "I marched at one o'clock in the morning of the 17th on Vallongo, with the 1st battalion of Infantry, No. 18, part of the battalion under my immediate command, and a detachment of Cavalry. Being there informed of the passage of the Douro, by some of the enemy's troops on the heights of Carvoeiro, I advanced to reconnoitre that movement, returned to Vallongo, for reinforcements, and again advanced to Baltan, the enemy having crossed the Douro, concentrated itself at Penafiel, and assumed a menacing attitude. We passed along a deep valley, watched occasionally by armed men from the heights. On a curtain of hills in the front of Penafiel, and within a mile of the town on this side, we perceived a line of videttes which covered the enemy. Some cavalry being sent forward against these videttes, they fell back, and discovered the enemy's force in the position in which he was prepared to receive me.

"I immediately called up my artillery to the front, and having destined the volunteer corps for dislodging the enemy's line, I ordered the battalion of the 18th, under the command of Captain Jose Athanasio de Miranda, to occupy the town and the marine battalion, under the command of Captain Shaw, to proceed to the right of the town, to cut off the enemy's retreat. The artillery opened its fire, and without losing time in a useless fusillade, the columns advanced rapidly and vigorously on the enemy, who, after repeated discharges and a great loss, abandoned his first position upon which the volunteers instantly occupied the convent on which the enemy's right was supported.

"The enemy marched rapidly from the town, and proceeded to fortify himself on a hill to the right, in his rear. But they had scarcely taken up this position, when the volunteers advancing again upon them, once more dislodged them; while the marine battalion invested and took the convent of Rostello.

"The enemy however, did not yet entirely yield the ground, but held in occupation the rugged rocks to the rear and right of the city. There he formed for the