

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 20.

By the French papers of Friday and Saturday, we learn that political excitement had in a great degree subsided in Paris; all was tranquil up to the moment when the last despatches came away. Switzerland, too, was peaceful, the federal troops having taken possession of Basle on the 11th inst. when the country people were disarmed. The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 12th inst. contained the basis of a treaty between Russia and Turkey, by which the latter throws itself unreservedly into the arms of the former power. Letters from Madrid mention that hundreds of Spanish soldiers, in the dress of deserters, were daily passing over to Portugal; that the Queen's adherent, the Duke of San Fernando, had been banished to Biscay.—Sun.

A resolution has been reported to the House of Commons:—That a bounty of £5 shall be paid out of the consolidated fund of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for every slave captured and condemned, in pursuance of the convention between his Majesty and the King of the French, for the more effectual suppression of the traffic in slaves, and of one moiety of the said bounty for any such slaves captured but not condemned; and that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be authorized to direct the payment, out of the consolidated fund, of costs, expenses, and damages attending seizures.

Mr. Crawford has been elected Member for the city of London, in opposition to Mr. Kemble, 4,061 to 1,938. Sir John Key has taken the Children Hundreds.

Parliament it was supposed would be prorogued on the 31st by His Majesty in person.

LONDON, August 23.—Egypt.—A Mediterranean Mail, with Malta Gazette, to the 24th of July, has arrived. They state that Mehemet Ali was making preparations for an expedition to Hadjaz, in consequence of some serious disturbances having broken out there, more particularly in the vicinity of Jeddah, which had been fermented by a Turkish Chief, who with some rebel hordes, supported by rapine and robbery, was exciting the people to revolt. Several caravans had been attacked and pillaged, and many "Hadjis" molested in their route to Mecca. It was supposed that the command would be given to a General in Ibrahim Pacha's army, who was expected by Mehemet Ali for that purpose.—Orders had been given by the Vice-Roy to send from Alexandria to Suez, officers and sailors sufficient to man five or six corvettes, which were getting ready to cruise in the Red Sea. It was said that depredations had been committed on the property and ships of some Egyptian merchants, and it was owing to that circumstance that the *Atilla* was being got ready at Suez.

LONDON, August 24.—From the commencement of the present month, the entries at the Custom-house for the exportation of specie, have amounted to not less than half a million ounces of gold and silver coin.

A Deputation from the Merchants at Dublin (sufferers by the recent fire at the Custom-house), accompanied by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M. P., had an interview yesterday with Viscount Althorp, Mr. Dean, Chairman of the Commissioners of Customs, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Spring Rice.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—The Bill for the Reform of the Municipal Government of the Scottish Burghs has passed both Houses. This measure is the beginning of good things in the way of Corporate Reform, and will be followed next Session by a Reform in the Corporations of England and Ireland. The Scottish burghs were certainly entitled to the first attention of Parliament, for with the evils of the English and Irish Corporations, they are perfection itself when compared with those of Scotland.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Another week and the first session of the Reformed Parliament will have drawn to a close. The early part of the sittings may have been spent in unprofitable talk; perhaps in questionable acts, but still it has perfected measures of vast utility, none of which could be hoped for from a borough-mongering Parliament. It has sent its sympathy to the East and to the West; it has emancipated the slaves in the Colonies, and it has opened to the vast population of China and Hindostan, a new and unexpected means of advancement in commerce and civilization. These two measures alone are abundantly sufficient to consecrate the Reformed House of Commons.

The African Expedition.—Letters have been received from Mr. Lander, dated Fernando Po, May 9. Our readers have been already informed of the expedition having entered the river Niger. It appears that the crew had caught the fever on the coast, and that they carried the infection with them. During the first month not less than twenty deaths occurred among the persons composing the expedition; in the second, five. Of the officers, only three remained alive, namely, Messrs. Lander and Lander and Lieut. Allen. Mr. Briggs, only son of Dr. Briggs of this town, is among the dead. As the survivors had become seasoned to the climate, it was hoped that few, if any, additional deaths would occur.

Mr. Lander left the steam boats on the 14th of April, about 400 miles up the Niger, opposite the mouth of Lake Tschad.

The object of his voyage to the coast was to procure necessaries, &c.

The country on the banks of the Niger was found to be highly fertile, and capable of being made to produce all kinds of tropical fruits, &c. The natives had received the expedition in the most friendly manner, and an amicable intercourse between them had taken place. One of the native kings or chiefs had visited the steamers and was surprised and delighted with what he saw. He returned the compliment by inviting the officers to an entertainment on shore. At this fête his majesty produced two men, whom he was about to offer as a sacrifice in honor of the visit of the white men. He was, however, entreated to spare the victims, and yielded to the entreaties of his new friends with a truly royal grace.

The letters speak, we understand very confidently of the ultimate success of the commercial objects of the expedition. Had it not been for the ravages caused by the fever, the most complete success would, ere now, have attended the enterprise.—*Liverpool paper*.

[The Athenæum states that Lander was expected in England in September or October.]

Prorogation of Parliament.—It was for some time confidently expected (and great exertions are made to realize the expectation) that Parliament might be prorogued on Friday or Saturday. It is now found, however, in consequence of the delay that has attended the passing of the Bank Charter Bill, and the supposed necessity of passing the beer bill, that another week must be added, and the House cannot rise before the 31st.—*Observer*.

Great Methodist Meeting.—A Methodist conference was held at Manchester, which terminated on the 12th of August. The number of preachers present was 430. It was stated that there had been an increase of members in Great Britain amounting to 27,239, exclusive of the returns from America, where the increase amounts to 40,000.

Bristol Riots.—The Bishop of Bristol has recovered £8,000 damages from the city, for injury done to his palace in the riot of 1831.

The Harvest.—For a great many years past, there has not been so promising and abundant a harvest, as at present.

Recognition of Donna Maria.—We hear that Lord William Russell is appointed our minister to the Queen's government at Lisbon. A discretionary power is, of course, given to the noble lord not to deliver his credentials in the event (unlooked for, and we trust impossible) of the usurper's being in possession of that city. We hear that affairs are going on very favourably to peace at Madrid; much, however, depends both in Portugal and Spain, on Don Pedro's confidence in the old and tried friends of freedom and of the Queen.—*Globe*.

The Duchess of Berri has fixed her residence in a chateau near Palermo, which had been the residence of King Louis Philippe during his exile.

Louis Philippe will leave Paris for Cherbourg on the 26th, and remain there until the 4th of next month. It is his intention to give a series of entertainments to all the French and English naval gentlemen, and generally to all visitors from the English side of the water. It is expected that the Admiral commanding at Portsmouth will be invited, as well as the yacht squadron. The King expects a great deal of company; above thirty cooks, and an immense establishment de cuisine, will be on the march in a few days. M. de Rigny will accompany the King.

Liverpool and New York.—A Liverpool newspaper lately received, states as evidence of the continued prosperity of that commercial city, that the sum of £100,000 sterling, was the week previous, remitted to the Treasury, from the Custom House, being the net proceeds of six days revenue. Last week the net receipts of the New York Custom House was \$603,900—being \$246,000 more than the sum boasted of in Liverpool.—*New York Gazette*.

The income of Lord Francis L. Gower, who has just succeeded to the property of the Duke of Sutherland, is £300,000—£430,000 a year!

The gas lamps of London consume no less than 38,000 chaldrons of coal, and the gas pipes extend in total length, over 1000 miles.

That the "war of principle" predicted by that great statesman, Mr. Cunningham, will at last come, and that it will be a war of a desperate and appalling character,—we do not for a moment doubt. Every year the elements to be arrayed against each other are more distinctly developed, so that we can almost designate the nations which will be engaged on this side, and on that. But in proportion to the nearness and ferocity of the conflict, is the reluctance which the parties, one, and all feel, to enter upon its horrors. Had either the Liberal, or the Despotie nations, been ripe for the encounter, there have been occasions enough, within the last three and a half years, to serve as pretexts. One was, the Revolution in France, then the lead was given to the despot, but they demurred. Next the attempted Revolution in Poland; then the Liberals were half-restrained to strike for universal freedom,—but they hesitated, and at last declined. Next the siege of Antwerp by a French army, and the blockade of the ports of Holland by a combined English and French squadron; here again was a chance for the Despot to take up the gauntlet, had they been disposed. Next came the Three Egyptian question, which the Russians at Constantinople, dictating

a peace at the point of the Bayonet; here was an opportunity for the Liberals to let loose the dogs of war, and show to Russia that she was not the arbiter of the destinies of Europe,—but they demurred.—Lastly, the attention of the nations is turned towards Portugal. While the prospects were dark for Don Pedro, the Liberals would have gladly interfered, but for the danger of drawing the Despot after them; and now, when Miguel's cause had become all but hopeless, the Despot would gladly interfere, were it not for the Liberals. Thus the two great parties into which Europe is divided, stand in constant fear of each other,—counterbalance each other in their movements,—and like two great armies, are continually manoeuvring to secure more advantageous positions.—How soon the crisis will arrive which shall bring them into direct collision, and steep their plains in blood, is known only to Omnipotence. But that it will come,—that it is not very far distant,—the signs of the times clearly indicate. Thanks be to God that we are separated from the volcanic by a mighty ocean.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

Extraordinary Expedition.—A merchant of Manchester wanted 1,500 pieces of printed calico of a particular description, printed in three colours, to send off the next day to America; not finding them at any of the Warehouses, he went to Harpur Ley, to Mr. Lockett, who had nothing printed of the kind wanted; this was at five in the evening, and it was necessary to have the goods in Manchester the next day before one, to go by the rail road to Liverpool. Mr. Alsop, who is at the head of Mr. Lockett's establishment, said he was willing to undertake the order at his own risk, he did so; the pieces were printed in three colours, dried, glazed, packed, and sent off to Manchester by 12 o'clock; they reached Liverpool at 3, were put on board, and the vessel sailed at 5,—just 24 hours after the order was given.

Failures of the Luce Trade.—There have, during the last few days, been several stoppages in connexion with the lace trade in this town, which have caused considerable anxiety and excitement. In one case, where the party has incurred debt to the amount of several thousands, he had absconded, but we hear was arrested in London, on Wednesday. Numerous remarkable disclosures are expected to be made in more cases than one.—*Nottingham Review*.

The Bishop's Palace at Bristol.—At the Somerset Assizes, an action was brought by the Bishop of Bristol against the inhabitants of that city, to assess the damages done to his palace during the riots in October, 1831. The damages sought to be recovered were £7369, and witnesses were called to prove that the building could not be restored to its former state (or less). On the part of the defendants, however, an architect and other witnesses deposed that £4000 would be ample compensation for the damages. The jury, at half-past one on Thursday morning, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £6000.

Earl Grey and his family will leave town immediately after the prorogation of Parliament for Howick, Northumberland, where his Lordship is expected to remain a month or six weeks.

On a ballot of the East India Proprietors on Friday, the Company have accepted formally, and without exception, the terms of a renewed charter embodied in the bill now on its passage through the Lords. The numbers were, for 173, against 64.

The amount of Merchandise exported from Russia to foreign parts, in 1832, was 243,356,214 roubles.

We have heard that Don Pedro has appointed De Xavier Candido his Minister for Foreign Affairs, but we have not heard that either the Marquis Palmella or the Duke of Terceira (Villa Flor) has yet received any appointment in the Portuguese government.

News from Lander's African Expedition.

The following extract of a letter from Bristol was posted at Lloyd's dated Aug. 17.—The John Cabot, Crawford, arrived here this morning, left Acub on the 2d of June. She received from his Majesty's ship Favorite the following intelligence, a few days before leaving the coast. That Lander had returned from the interior to Fernando Po, in one of the steamboats, having purchased ten tons of ivory for a trifle. The other steamboat was left ashore in the Niger. Lander was very ill, and many of the white people of the expedition had died. Prince Frederick, of Salm Kirbourg, has recently espoused the widow of a shoemaker, of the name of Scholmester, who had bequeathed to her a fortune of £40,000.

The Russian troops have withdrawn from the Turkish dominions, but the Minister of Nicholas has succeeded in concluding an offensive and defensive alliance with the Porte, which, it is alleged, places that power to the mercy of the Russian Autocrat.

London August 25.—It is said that application has been made to Admiral Parker, to allow the Port on the Tagus to be occupied by the British Marines, and that the answer has been returned in the affirmative. In such a case the English Government, which has formally recognized, and certainly stands pledged to the Constitution and Donna Maria, would be in a condition to enforce that state of things in Portugal, from which alone, results either creditable to the Parties now in power at Lisbon, or beneficial to their country, can be relied on.

The Marriage of Donna Maria.—Reports say the projected marriage between the Duke de Nemours and Donna Maria will not take place; the young Queen has openly avowed her preference of the Duke Eugene de Leuch-

temburg has always been a competitor with the Duke de Nemours for the throne of Belgium.

On the 18th July, the English ship of the line, the *Malabar*, arrived in the harbour of Constantinople, and brought 20 brass cannon, sent as a present by the King of Great Britain to the Sultan. These cannon, the workmanship of which is admirable, are to be placed on the point of the Seraglio, near the old palace of the Sultan.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 10.

Last night, about half past 12 o'clock, the great bonded sugar and spirit stores of our Custom House were discovered to be on fire. About 3000 hhds. of sugar, and about 1000 puns. of spirits of various kinds were stored here, together with wine and oil to a considerable amount. All the fire engines in the city were speedily put in requisition, but without the least effect, for the fire raged with frightful violence, and all the goods that were not instantly withdrawn from its fury were totally consumed, notwithstanding all that the engines could do, though they had every facility of supplies of water from the docks and river that surrounded the store, which lay N. and S. in the shape of the Egyptian letter L, in the midst. This fine store which cost £2103,000 in 1824 to erect, is now a perfect ruin. Its length from N. to S. is 493 feet, its breadth at the northern extremity is 111 feet, and at the southern side (along the quay) 292 feet, the breadth at the eastern end is 70 feet. It was three stories high, each story the same iron roof rested, but on the floors giving way the roof gradually fell in also. All the sugar and tallow stored there are consumed, and there are not 500 hhds. more of the former in the city at present.

The principal part of the spirits are saved, one portion (the whiskey) being dragged out and thrown into the new (George's) dock; the other (brandy and rum) being safe beneath the sugar store in fire proof vaults. These stores had been rented by the Messrs. Schewell from the Exchequer Board, and they of course owned and stored the goods consumed; the Messrs. Schewell, "especially excepting casualty by fire," in their contract for affording safe storage for bonded goods. The damage is roughly estimated at £400,000. Few thoughts of insuring, in consequence of the general reputation for safety enjoyed by the King's stores.

Another account states that the property destroyed was of the value of 400,000 to £500,000, of which about £300,000 belonged to the merchants of Dublin. Among the articles destroyed were 5000 casks and hogsheads of sugar, 300 puncheons rum, and 300 casks of tallow.

The state of Ireland continues to present a happy contrast to its condition six months ago. That country is in fact so tranquil, that we understand the Lord Lieutenant has declared that in case of necessity, he should not be afraid to dispend with a considerable portion of the troops there, if, as was a short time since apprehended, there might be a necessity for a force for Portugal. The determination shown by the government on the one hand to maintain the authority of the law, and the other to afford relief to the people, has produced this result—it has taken away the food and the stimulus of agitation; it has tranquillized the mind, it is not interrupted by systematic agitation by disaffected men, but is interrupted by the prospect of the potato crop excellent. [Such are the representations; whether biased by political views or not, we are unable to say.]

A diving-bell is daily worked at Kingstown, for the purpose of forming a foundation for the extension of the harbour. They begin at ten o'clock in the morning and terminate their labours at six. They stay under water a general average of four hours. They are using a particular description of red soil stone, which is brought from Raneem in Yorkshire. There are a number of men employed in shaping these huge rocks, while the men employed in the diving bell are placing them beneath the powerful element. They have already laid twelve of them, but have ten thousand to arrange previous to desisting from their arduous undertaking.—*Dublin Times*.

On Sunday night, two orderly dragons arrived express from Cork, with an order to the Barrack Master at Fermoy, to prepare quarters in the garrison, for the 61st regiment, which will arrive there about the 12th of next month, and also for the 70th, which will soon follow. It is reported in the military circles at Fermoy that the object of concentrating such a number of troops there, is to form an expedition which is intended for some part of the Continent—to what part has not been conjectured. The Revenge, the Romney, and the Dec steamer, and two transports, are under orders for Cove, where their arrival may be daily expected. They are to bring troops from Portsmouth, immediately on the debarcation of which they will take others on board from this garrison. Their destination we cannot name, but as with those in Fermoy, Lisbon is the port to which surmise has assigned them.—*Cork Constitution*.

FRANCE.

TOULON, Aug. 7.—Orders, it is said, have been received by the military and maritime authorities, to prepare to receive and embark a number of troops, which are to arrive here the beginning of next month. Some assert that this expedition is destined for Algiers, and that the government had resolved to occupy every point along the coast of the least importance, and then take possession of Constantinople. It is however generally believed that these troops are to be sent to Lisbon. One thing appears certain, viz. that an expedition is on foot, and that the ship *La Fortune*, which sails for the Levant, carries out orders calling home with the utmost dispatch, every ship which it is not absolutely necessary to leave in the Archipelago.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—We understand that it is decided that Queen Donna Maria is to embark at Havre, where Admiral Napier, in the *John VI*, will come to receive her. She is to leave Paris on Monday next, and orders have been already sent to Havre to prepare lodgings for forty persons, of whom her suite will consist. Her Majesty will be accompanied by the Duchess of Braganza and the Marquis of Loule. It is also said that a French Minister Plenipotentiary will go out with the Young Queen, who will be formally acknowledged by the French Government immediately upon her arrival at Lisbon. Rumours are abroad of the disgrace of the Marquis of Palmella, which, it is said, are confirmed by a courier from Spain.

The ship of war the *Marengo* arrived on the

9th inst. at Toulon, from Navarin, with 500 soldiers, forming a part of the French troops lately occupying the Morea.

The Paris National, after some observations on the importance of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey, in pursuance of which the latter Power would be compelled to close his ports against any nation with which the former may go to war, argues that the only remedy for the evil is for France to form an equally close alliance with Egypt, which it strongly advises being at once done, if, indeed, it be not already too late, and if the success which Mehemet Ali has obtained without the assistance of France, do not induce him to consider her friendship as now useless to him.

PORTUGAL.

The news from Portugal is rather of an important bearing, as it appears that there is every prospect that war between the brothers was on the eve of terminating, by the triumph of Don Pedro. In all parts of Portugal the people appear to join Don Pedro's squadron with enthusiasm.

The second in command of General Molelus, has joined the cause of Donna Maria, and the General himself, who is at Salvaterra, will speedily, it is supposed, follow his example.—The armed police have gone over to the Queen. There are no accounts of Miguel.

The defeat of Bourmont before Oporto, was much more disastrous than was at first supposed.

Spain shows no disposition to support Don Miguel. The London Courier says: no attack has been made at Oporto up to the 21st inst. But a firing was still kept on the boats as they landed stores for the supply of the Queen's forces. The official communication of Marshall Bourmont of the attack of the 26th on Oporto, and the report of Baron Clouet, the Commander in Chief on that occasion, contain nothing new; but they are interesting, as the official documents of military men.

The point of interest now, is the composition of the Regency. Should the new Government present an appearance agreeable to the Portuguese, it seems likely that the possession of Lisbon may put an end to the contest. But if on the contrary, it should be one, in which the nation could not repose confidence, its moral influence would be lost, and the struggle would still remain to be decided by the representatives.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Official letters received from Lisbon, dated the 8th ult. are of the most cheering description. The Regiment of commerce, and other civic guards, who had been disbanded by Don Miguel, have taken arms spontaneously in favour of Donna Maria, and the population generally had shown the greatest enthusiasm for the constitutional cause. The patriarch of Lisbon had refused to accompany the Duke de Cadaval; and on the arrival of the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira sent to compliment them. He also performed mass before several members of the new government, and offered up prayers for Donna Maria, and the Duke Regent. When the accounts left, he was preparing a pastoral letter to the clergy, calling upon them to support the legitimate sovereign.

They state that the Miguelites, on the attack of the 25th, had an immense number of superior officers killed and wounded. Among the former were General Cordova, and one of the sons of Bourmont; among the latter General Bourmont, Clanet, and Lamos, and another son of Bourmont. Lemos had stated that in the affair of the 15th the Miguelites had 5000 men put hors de combat.

From the Times.

Most of the evening papers of yesterday came out with news from Portugal, that on the 12th inst. Marshall Bourmont was at Santarém, some fifty-two miles from Lisbon, with not less than 30,000 men; according to some accounts 35,000 men! In the name of the multiplication table, where could Bourmont have manufactured 35,000 men? He had not more than 15,000 or 16,000 effective troops to bring away with him from Oporto, after the last engagement, and the last accounts from his army spoke of desertion on rather a large scale. Again, we adjure the celebrated owner, of the seven-leagued boots to tell us how in five days, from the 8th to the 12th inclusive, Bourmont could march a disorganized, dispirited, and ill-provided army from Oporto to Santarém, above 160 miles, and through some of the very worst roads in Europe?—One of our correspondents at Oporto whose letter of the 9th inst. was in the *Times* of the 21st, stated that the last of the Miguelite columns was only then in motion. But the marvellousness of this news is apparent, from the single circumstance, that a mail from Lisbon arrived last night, bringing intelligence, public and private, from that to the 12th inst. inclusive, (the very day assumed as that of Bourmont's arrival at Santarém) without the slightest allusion to a fact so immensely important as the advance of the Miguelite army even in the direction of Lisbon, much less to its approach so near. On the contrary, Don Pedro was engaged in issuing proclamations for the civil government of the country, and for purging the service of a long list of public functionaries in the diplomatic and consular departments, who had followed Miguel's example by breaking their oaths of allegiance to the Queen, his Imperial Majesty, betraying no more consciousness of the "extreme risk" or rather "certainty" of Bourmont's assaulting Lisbon with 30,000 men than if the ill-starred renegade Marshall had been at Vigo instead of Santarém.

From the same, August 24.

We were right, as appears by last night's intelligence, in the opinion we expressed yesterday concerning Bourmont, and in our view of the exaggeration practised by the London Miguelites, when they talked of his arrival on the 12th inst. at Santarém, and of his army of 30,000 men. The French General had on that day reached not Santarém but Coimbra, and not with 30,000 soldiers but with 12,000! He had thus advanced about 76 miles instead of 164,—was 156 miles from Lisbon instead of 52,—and instead of an average march of three days, had before him one of nine. As then the arrival of Bourmont at Coimbra appears to have been known at Lisbon on the 12th, the better portion of the Garrison of Oporto might have been sent for and brought away in steamers, so as to reach the capital by the 16th at latest, or four days in advance of Bourmont, he even to move forward at the rapid pace for a disorganized army at almost 20 miles per diem. If then the game of the constitutionists be not badly played,—if abundant resources be not misapplied, and a noble and thriving cause ruined by gross mismanagement, we have no fear for the result of Bourmont's projected coup de main upon Lisbon.

ABANDONMENT OF THE ARMS OF OPORTO BY THE MIGUELITES.

His Majesty's courier Sparrow, Lieutenant Riley, has arrived at Falmouth, having left