

Accounts from Madrid to the 29th of June state that tranquillity had not been disturbed for an instant in that capital since the events of the 1st. Every body passed freely through the streets, the shops were open, and the city had assumed its usual aspect. The authorities had taken measures for the maintenance of order, and the regiments, which had joined the Ayuntamiento performed duty in conjunction with the National Guard. The Ayuntamiento appeared to rely on the adhesion of a certain number of cities; it was even believed that Cadix and Saragossa had respectively effected revolutionary movements. General Aldama had taken a position with his artillery at Arganda, where he was waiting for orders. At Barcelona, on the same day, (the 3d,) dined with the municipality, and pledged himself, by the toasts he gave and drunk, to the most liberal opinions. The existence of a royal authority is not alluded to in these proclamations, nor do the Spanish papers name the royal infant, Isabella, or her mother. On the Paris Bourse, on Thursday, a report prevailed that the Queen Regent had escaped from Valencia, and sailed for Naples, with her two daughters; but the rumour was not credited.

Madrid papers to the 8th instant have been received, together with news of some importance from Barcelona and Valencia. The accounts from Barcelona are also to the 8th, being one day previous to the last telegraphic despatch which announced the determination of Espartero to oppose the party that surround the Queen, and to maintain the Constitution of 1837. as proper of course, but not of great

Account from Lisbon to the 7th instant, state that affairs there were still in a very unsatisfactory state. A report was current that the Queen, alarmed at the aspect of affairs, was disposed to yield to the wishes of the Liberal party, and had sent for the Viscount da Blandeira to form a new Ministry. All the extensive powers asked from the Cortes had been conceded, the insurrection had not extended, and measures were in progress to bring the insurrectionary movement to a speedy end. The whole kingdom is to be divided into three military districts, and the annoyance of the Separatist party, who regard the measures of the Government as a retrograde step, is to be met by a rapid stride towards absolutism. The Chamber of Deputies have voted 24,000 men for the army, and 2825 sailors for 1840-41. The insurrection at Fortaleza had been put down, and Lieutenant Galvao who was at the head of it, captured, with 17 soldiers. The only vessels of war in the Tagus were the Trinculo and Espoir brigs, British, and La Blodde, corvette, French.

The Paris papers of Thursday have forgotten the *émigrés* and the Bonapartists, and the Republicans, and every thing but the fact that the English, under Commodore Napier, have taken some vessels belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, and blockaded the coast of Syria in the name of the Emperor of the Turks. Every thing bespeaks a predetermination towards a hostile course.

The *Courier Français*, one of the Government organs, says:—By this plan Paris will be able to hold out for three months against an army of 300,000 men. 50,000 National Guards and 25,000 soldiers can easily defend the town and forts, while between the forts and the *enceinte* 200,000 men can bivouac under the shelter of the most formidable positions. But now no power will be so rash as to attack Paris, as a distinguished personage lately observed:—You know that I am a great partisan for peace, that is my reason for fortifying Paris. Now we are ready for war no power would dare to attack us. 100 millions are estimated as the probable cost; but what signify millions of coin where they will preserve millions of our fellow-creatures from destruction? Render Paris invulnerable, and a great city will be preserved. The Government which has adopted this measure deserves the applause of all free people, and for such Paris always has and always will be a point d'appui.

A correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, at Arzew, writes on the 22nd ult. that Ben Thamy, Abd-el-Kadir's lieutenant, has effected an important movement with a large body of cavalry towards the west of the province of Oran, preparatory to the opening of the campaign. Hostilities had not commenced, but every thing was ready on both sides. Abd-el-Kadir, with the main body of his forces, was in the 'sins of Kalah, with some posts on the Hammarshel Valley was expected at Oran.

The London papers contain copies of the treaty agreed upon between the Sultan on the one hand, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, together with other official documents connected with it. The following are the five articles constituting the first:

Article II.—If the Pacha of Egypt should refuse to adhere to the said arrangement, he shall be communicated to him, by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majesties, the latter engage to take, at the requisition of the Sultan, the measures concerted and agreed on between them, for the end of putting this arrangement into execution; in the meantime the Sultan having invited his allies to join him to assist, in interrupting the communication by sea, between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the expedition of troops, horses, arms, ammunition, and munitions of war of all kinds from one part of the provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engage to give immediately to this effect the necessary orders to the commanders of the naval forces in the Mediterranean; their said Majesties promising, moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons, according to the means which they can dispose, shall give in the name of the alliance all and every assistance in their power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

Article IV.—It is always distinctly understood, that the co-operation, mentioned in the preceding article, and destined to place, temporarily, the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and the Ottoman capital, under the safeguard of the high contracting parties, against all aggression of Mehemet Ali, shall not be considered but as a measure exceptional, adopted at the express desire of the Sultan, and solely for his defence. But it is agreed that this measure will derogate in nothing to the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it has been in all times prohibited to vessels of war, of foreign powers, to enter into the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and the Sultan, on this point, declares by the present act, that, with the exception of the eventuality above mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain, inviolable, the principle so invariably established as the ancient regulation of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessel of war into the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. On the other part, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia; and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to confirm the principle above declared.

Done at London, the 15th July, in the year
 grace, 1840.
 (Signed) PALMERSTON, [CROKER]
 NIEUWAS,
 BELOW,
 BRUNOW.

By an additional act, concluded the same day, the Sultan agrees to grant to Mehemet Ali and his descendants the Pachaïes of Egypt and Acre, and the administration of the southern part of Syria, within certain defined limits, provided the offer be accepted within ten days, and Mehemet Ali evacuates other parts of the Ottoman empire. If the offer be not accepted within ten days it is to be limited to the Pachaïic of Egypt, with ten additional years grace. The Pacha to pay an annual tribute, — to return the Turkish fleet. All the treaties and laws of the Ottoman empire to be applicable to Egypt and Syria, and the land and sea forces of the Pacha to be considered part of the forces of the Ottoman empire.

By a protocol signed the same day, the rights of the Sultan are reserved as follows:—

"That in stating, in the fourth article of

By a secret protocol of the same date, the Plenipotentiaries of the Four Powers agree that the treaty shall be acted upon without waiting for the exchange of ratifications.

Population of Liverpool.—The annual report of the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths in England has just been published. It appears from the return, that the total number of births in the year ending the 30th of June, 1830, in the district of which Liverpool is the centre, and which, in 1831 contained a population of 218,233 souls, was 9683, the total number of marriages 3425 and the total number of deaths 8407.

"I LOVE ME LOVE MY DOG."—On Tuesday one of the market-lookers found a dog strolling about the market, contrary to the by-laws for the regulations of the same. Not seeing any one with it, the looker plied his stick somewhat smartly to the back of the dog, as a hint that his presence there was not acceptable. Upon his doing this a lady, the owner of the dog, made her appearance, and used her parasol in the manner the looker used his stick, only substituting the back of the man for the back of the dog. A summons was taken out for Mr. Greensays, the husband of the lady, and he made his appearance at the Police Court on Wednesday, to answer for the display of her combative powers.

"H. M. S. *Hazard*, Smyrna, 21st Aug 1850.
 "We ran up here yesterday from Mytilene, where the *Princess Charlotte*, with Sir Robert Stopford's flag was lying with the *Implacable*, 74. *Daphne*, 18, *Wasp*, 16, the *Phoenix* and *Confiance* steamers waiting, as is supposed, for despatches from Constantinople. Commodore Napier, with nine ships of the line, frigates, brigs, and steamers, is now on the coast of Syria, "operating."—In the Gulf of Smyrna, opposite to a castle called by the

the fleet, shall refuse to assist a known friend in distress, or withhold from aiding to the utmost of his power, upon any pretence whatsoever, he shall suffer death, or any other punishment a court-martial, upon consideration of circumstances, shall think fit to impose. — On the 27th of last June, *La Surpris*, a French 40 gun brig, ran on the loose rocks at the end of Barcelona mole. The *Hazard* and *Scorpion* were at anchor outside the mole in grand-keel, waiting to pay honors to the Queen of Spain, expected hourly to arrive in Barcelona. We were senior officer, and ordered *Scorpion*, by signal, to weigh, and anchor a-head of the *Surpris*, veering our cable out to the clutch, at the same time; and as fast as quick as I can tell the story, bosted kedge, and stream anchors, cables, luffs, runners, tackles, burs, hawsers, &c. &c. were sent off, and by our assistance, promptitude, &c., as a Yankee might well boast of, the *Surpris* was saved to the Grande Nation, fully-acknowledged, without any French politeness, by her Captain. Now contrast our conduct to the *Surpris*, and Admiral La Souffle's conduct to the poor little *Iris*. I'll say no more — a few hours after the *Iris* floated off, we saw three French line-of-battle ships occupy her birth, in a manner by no means creditable, and after three hours heavy-battering they got off again. How we were amused you may well guess. — Their fleet is in

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A case of much interest was occupying the public attention in Paris, at last dates. Madame Laffrage was arraigned for the murder of her husband, by means of poison. He was the owner of certain property. The trial shows some curious

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From the Quebec Gazette, Oct. 2.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a alarm of fire was given by the ringing of the "Tow-er-bell." The flames were issued out of the garret of the stores on the Quay wharf, occupied by the Messrs. Joseph. It is said to have been communicated by the rigging-up of the steamer *Lady Aylmer*, then on the north side of the wharf, and have penetrated under the tin roof. One of the Messrs. Joseph, who was sleeping in a lower floor, was, with difficulty, awakened. Some men employed to watch flour on the wharf; but no assistance could be had to quench the fire, and the persons present were chiefly occupied in saving the goods, in which they were very materially aided by the crew of the steamer *Hort*, then at the wharf.

The fires communicated to the store Messrs. Strang & Langevin, which was ruined, after a great part of the goods had been saved. The fire then communicated to the roof of the back part of the Victoria House, the St. Lawrence Hotel; the house of Mr. Langevin's, Poncy, opposite Messrs. Strang & Langevin's store, and to the houses on the north side of St. Louis-Fort Street, the house on the same street adjoining the Victoria House; all of which were consumed.

The roofs of several houses in the *Cul de Sac* and in *Champlain Street*, and *Sous-le-Fort*, and *St. Charles* were on fire in different places, and the sparks were carried by a breeze north-easterly wind, over the *Castle of St. Louis*, (which was on fire several times,) to the Upper-Town. The threatening a general conflagration. The watchfulness of the proprietors, however, succeeded in extinguishing the incipient flames which occasionally appeared on the roofs, and saved a great portion of the city.

The fire was finally arrested at about eight o'clock in the morning, by the *coupe feu* of one of Mr. Harty's houses, near the *Cul-de-Sac*, and the *coupe feu* of Mr. Hardy's house, back of the Lower Town Church and Mr. Brocklesby's in St. Peter Street.

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