

(From the London Times.)

We have repeatedly mentioned, in speaking of the blessings of the Reform Bill in relation to the different portions of the United Kingdom, that in England it would be an immense improvement on existing institutions, but in Scotland it would amount almost to a revolution. The whole electors in that part of the empire last year did not exceed 2,300. These 2,300 Scotch freeholders and burgesses—a great portion of whom voted on paper-qualifications, which had no more connexion with the land of Scotland than a bill of exchange drawn on a merchant in Lombard-street—returned the 45 members who represented in Parliament our brethren north of the Tweed. By the Reform Bill, a single county in Scotland, such as Perth, has now more freeholders than the whole of that ancient kingdom on the old system; and some of the towns have double or treble the number of electors. The system of representation must change along with that of election. The DUNDAS dynasty has been deposed, as well as that of the BOURBOINS,—the reign of the Tories is over,—and the people, seeing their rights, have resolved to elect representatives engaged to support their interests. Hence a scream of fear, horror, or indignation, has arisen from among the partisans of ancient abuses,—from among the adherents of the Dundas monopoly. Their roost is disturbed,—their jobs are endangered. Like “the moping owl,” they complain that their “ancient solitary reign” has been broken in upon by the rude intrusion of reform.

The places on the bench—the offices of supreme judges, which ought always to have been sacred from party influence—were in Scotland, under the sway of the Melvilles, the subject of the most disgraceful corruption, favouritism, and family jobbing. Some of the 15 judges of the Court of Session were raised to the bench because they were unfit for anything else; and it is well known that often their office was a mere pastime.—It would be difficult to speak of some of the surviving members of this ancient school of judges as they deserve, without the danger of committing a libel; but it is enough to say that they are the bitterest enemies of that reform which has exposed the system of promotion by which they have unworthily attained their present eminence.

From English Dates to the 26 Oct.

#### PORTUGAL.

No less than three steamers arrived from Lisbon on Friday the 11th Oct. Colonel EVANS, who returned in one of them, we understand, gives a favorable account of the military force of Don Pedro, which on the 6th inst., within the limits of Lisbon, amounted to 20,000 men, 9,000 of which were regular troops. His force at other places is stated as amounting to 2,500 (regulars) at Peniche; 4,500 at Oporto; and elsewhere about 1,800; making a total of 28,000, in addition to the civic guard of Oporto and some guerrillas.

The army of Miguel, on the other hand, is estimated at 14,000 before Lisbon, 7,500 in the vicinity of Oporto, and guerrillas in great numbers. It is stated, however, to be in a very bad condition; on which account, it is said to have been resolved that a general attack should be made on it on the 10th instant. General Macdonnell, a British subject, not long ago, according to report, released by subscription from confinement for debt in Boulogne, assumed the command on the retirement of Marshal Bourmont, who is said to have resigned subsequent to General Clouet. About eighty French officers departed with these two leaders. On the other hand, Macdonnell, who was a brigadier-general in the Spanish service, brought with him several Spanish officers. The resignation of Bourmont is attributed to the refusal of Miguel to comply with his demand for a change of ministry, and it is still presumed that he has gone to Spain. The *Confiance* brings accounts of the loss of the *City of Waterford* off the Burlings, crew and passengers saved, but all the baggage, amongst which was the plate of the Duchess of Braganza, was lost, and also the Queen's carriage. Some of the passengers had been taken prisoners by the Miguelites, but were subsequently released, and had arrived at Lisbon. The *Superb*, in which Lady Napier went out, had also narrowly escaped being wrecked, and after sustaining some injury, had arrived at Corunna.—*Globe*.

A letter from Villa Nova, a town in the Portuguese province of Algarve, of the 9th Sept. has been received, which states that every person of respectability in the place had been murdered, with the exception of the British Consul. It is greatly to be feared that this account, though mentioned in only one letter, is true; and that it will prove but one among many instances of the outrages committed in that part of Portugal by the guerrillas and other armed bodies professing to fight on the side of Miguel, but actuated by no other motives than those of plunder and devastation.

#### IRELAND.

We refer with great pleasure to the letter

of our Dublin correspondent as to the increasing existence of a calm and rational party in Ireland. We trust that it is from a higher feeling than satisfaction at the correctness of our own anticipations that we feel so much gratified with the intelligence.—The great capabilities of this portion of the Union, the admirable opportunity now afforded of putting down that senseless collision, which, however it may temporarily advance the sinister interests to-day of this side and to-morrow of the other, always in the sequel proves injurious to both, renders every thing likely to advance so considerable a consummation peculiarly welcome.—The government—the paternal and impartial government of the whole people, is what Lord Wellesley emphatically announces to be the intended spirit of his government, and we doubt not that he acts under auspices which will enable him to redeem his pledge.

The inquiry of the Commissioners into the state of the Dublin corporation has been met, in the commencement at least, with a correct and proper feeling. What a pity that Leicester is likely to stand alone, and that all the amiable endeavours to make it “a great example and a theme,” go for nothing at all! It is said that a practised eye can always discover the would-be gentleman, however finely attired. It is possibly the same with logical drapery; for somehow or other, like the whitened sepulchre, all the dialectic arrangement in the world is not much respected as a cover for rottenness and bones. In fact there is no responsive voice, “no gentle echo tells us where.” This is at least indicative, and party people may as well be aware of it.—*Ibid*.

BELFAST.—A project for a rail road between this town and Carrickfergus is entertained; as the ground is almost a perfect level, the expense will be comparatively moderate. An important and practicable part of the plan is the formation of such a harbour at Carrickfergus as will afford to shipping 16½ feet at low water, the accommodation necessary for vessels trading to the East Indies. A meeting of gentlemen favourable to the undertaking will take place at Carrickfergus on Wednesday to consider the propriety of applying to parliament in the ensuing session for an act authorising the making a pier at Carrickfergus and connecting that town and harbour by a railway with Belfast. Sir John Rennie has furnished a plan and estimate for the improvement of that port, amounting to £55,150 which will afford 16½ feet at low water. The making of a railway would have the effect of reclaiming much ground, now covered by the sea, along the line between Carrickfergus and Belfast.—*Belfast News Letter*.

PRUSSIAN FRONTIERS, Oct. 2.—Notwithstanding the little importance which several of the French journals affect to attach to the interviews of the Sovereigns, they appear to be rather embarrassed, and to be actuated by a presentiment which is generally experienced by one who, incessantly tormented by the presence of a certain object, wishes to look upon it in the best point of view, and loses himself in illusion. The best informed Paris journals, of which number the *Journal des Debats* is undoubtedly one, begin to change their tone, and treat the state of Europe with rather less nonchalance than they have hitherto done.

The article in the *Debats* on the question of disarming, clearly shows that the government is not on a bed of roses, and does not consider itself sufficiently secure either at home or abroad, to relieve the budget from a burden which France, of almost all states, is the least able to bear, or the least understands how to bear. We know not how far the apprehensions are well founded which the *Debats* appears to entertain respecting internal relations; we are not acquainted with the intentions of the Sovereigns, but we believe that the actual state of Europe which renders it necessary to keep up a great military establishment, has materially weighed at Toplitz, Schwedt, and Munchan Gratz, and was certainly found calculated to call for the consideration of means to remedy it, or at least to make it the duty of the Sovereigns to direct their attention to the future. This they certainly do, and therefore no blame can attach to them, if amidst the elements of destruction by which society is threatened, it should be found necessary to abandon a system which aimed at maintaining tranquillity by pacific means, and to proceed instead to extreme measures. Every well disposed mind is undoubtedly averse to the adoption of the latter, and the Sovereigns will certainly not adopt them except as the last resort, but they are most firmly resolved to employ them as soon as the decisive hour comes, and the only alternative is “To be, or not to be.” Every body feels that the mass of evils is daily increasing, and that unhappily the moment may come more quickly than is supposed, when the governments will no longer be permitted to confine themselves to mere demonstrations, and to await in inaction the last appeal to their power. In this point of view the conferences at Schwedt and Munchan Gratz were probably more important than the French press would persuade itself. The return of Count Nesselrode by way of

Berlin seems to indicate something more than a mere compliment. But the approaching conferences of the German courts will most probably prove that the time is come when they intend to act, and no longer to be the sport of contingencies. The French journals may boast if they please that the most dangerous doctrines are proclaimed with impunity, and the triumph of republicanism is irrevocably established; we, however, believe that the time is at least near at hand when every one will exert all his strength to serve himself and his country, and that those take their ground on false supposition: who fancy that the Sovereigns have made much ado about nothing. Conferences have lately taken place at Berlin between Count Nesselrode and M. Ancillon, at which, as we hear, Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh was present. Every body knows the opinion of this prince and his influence. It is known that he is no friend to half measures, but is rather inclined to believe that too much has already been sacrificed to the circumstances of the times.—It is likely, therefore, that resolutions will be taken which will enable the continental powers to resist all further demands that may be made on them from any quarter whatever in consequence of the French revolution, and if not to effect a better regulated state of things, at least to maintain the *statu quo*.

We may therefore predict that any further attempt of France to interfere by arms in the affairs of Holland and Belgium will not be passed over, but will draw after it more serious consequences than heretofore.—*Globe*.

The Infanta Maria Isabella Louisa, who succeeds to the throne of Spain, under the name of Isabella II., is three years old; she was born the 10th of October, 1830. The Queen Mother, Maria Christina, is 27; her sister the Infanta Louisa Charlotte, who is a woman of extraordinary accomplishments and powers of mind, and is said to have great influence over her, is two years older. Ferdinand was 49 years old; his brother Don Carlos is 45; and Don Francisco de Paula, the third brother, and husband of the Princess Louisa Charlotte, is only 31. Don Carlos has a son aged 15.—*Messenger des Chambres*.

A company has been formed at Whitby, called the “Whitby Herring Company,” to cure herrings and other fish for home-sale and exportation. This branch has been hitherto confined to a small extent of coast, Yarmouth taking the lead.

The private letters by the Lisbon mail add little to the information from thence already made public. It seems to be established on the best authority that the resignation of Bourmont and his officers arose solely from the refusal of Miguel to follow his advice in withdrawing his troops from before Lisbon, and not from any views entertained at the time with respect to Spain. It is also certain that the arrangements for conveying Don Carlos out of Portugal into Italy were far advanced, and but for the event of his brother's death, would certainly have been carried into effect in a few days. As the matter now stands, although the Infante has gone into Spain, he does not appear to have manifested any of that activity and energy of character from which might be inferred an arduous struggle on his part for the Spanish crown. Miguel's force being now deprived of its main support in the talents of the French officers, no doubt was entertained of the success of the attack on him, for which preparations were making, and which is to take place on the 28th Oct., before which time the supplies and reinforcements from England will have reached Lisbon.—*Times*.

The cholera continues to afflict the towns of Seville and Badajoz. In the former the cases on the 24th September were 697; the deaths in the city, 205; in Triana, only 5.—In the latter the deaths on the 27th were only 16, having been on the 21st, 49. It is not yet extinguished in the lesser towns of Estremadura and Andalusia; and we now hear of its having broken out in another place in the former province, called Valverde. The Supreme Board of Health has divided itself into four sections or committees, one to take cognizance of strangers arriving in the capital; another to superintend the hospitals and charitable institutions; a third for the distribution of charities; and the fourth may be called a committee of ways and means.—*Globe*.

Commercial advices from Bombay to the 25th of May have arrived. The following is an extract:—“Our monsoon is now at hand, and little more than half the usual quantity of cotton has as yet reached this. The crop is found to be much short of the lowest estimate made, and as the greater part now here has been bought for China, there will be a great decrease in the exports to the united kingdom this year. Prices were nominally 143 to 147 rupees on board for Surat, and 127 for New Dollerah.”

RUSSIAN EXACTION UPON BRITISH MERCHANTS.—The fines paid during the last twelve months to the Russian government, by shippers of goods at this port (Hull), in consequence of trivial errors in bills of lad-

ing, amounted to £1,000. One merchant had to pay £140 for a single error. The sum of £86 was exacted from a respectable house, owing to an erasure of the word “nett” in one of the 7 sets of bills; and on a subsequent occasion, a heavy fine was imposed for erasing the letters lbs. after the figures expressing the weight. The merchant was also compelled to pay several rubles for the stamp on the receipt which the Russian government gives on taking the money. Another respectable firm was fined £30 for putting, by mistake, some bone handled knives in a parcel of ivory handled knives. The consequence has been that the respectable shipping houses at this port have declined shipping any more goods to Petersburg; and a shipping agent, who has for years laid on vessels for Petersburg, has given up laying any more for Russia.—*Hull Advertiser*.

Colonel Evans, the Member for Westminster, has, it is said, either set off, or is on the point of leaving town for Lisbon, where his advice cannot fail to be of great use to Don Pedro.

A private letter from Bilboa of the 5th Oct. written by an English gentleman resident there, states that Carlos V. had been proclaimed there, and that the town was in the possession of that party. It was however in a state of siege, and none of the other towns in the same province (Biscay) had followed the example. The English residents, by the advice of the Consul, took the precaution of wearing the national cockade, under the respect paid to which they were enabled to walk the streets in perfect security, but the inhabitants were all compelled to be in their houses at dusk, and few ventured out at all. The partisans of the Queen had either taken flight, or had been thrown into prison.—*Times*.

CHOLERA.—Several cases of spasmodic cholera have occurred in this city within these few weeks past. In the month of August, what is called British cholera was very prevalent both here and in Leith, but few deaths resulted and the complaint did not create much alarm. Latterly, however, the severe type of cholera has carried off a good many victims, although it has not prevailed to such an extent as to attract anxious observation. It has also appeared at Dunblane, Thornhill, and some other towns in Scotland, but apparently not with the mortal sweep of its previous visit. This observation applies to all the towns in the three kingdoms where cholera has re-appeared, and we are glad to observe that no interruption to business or domestic intercourse has taken place, or is likely to do so, from the partial return of this disease.—*Scotsman*.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Letters received yesterday from Leeds mention that there remain still more than 15,000 operatives out of employment, the masters having determined to persist in not employing any men belonging to the Unions, and the inconvenience to both parties is severely felt, this being the time when the manufacturing of goods for the winter market commences. The masters are endeavouring to procure men from Norwich and elsewhere, and some uneasiness exists at Leeds and Manchester that disturbances will ensue in consequence, if ample arrangements be not made to preserve the public peace. An application had been made by the authorities to government for a protecting military force, but the letters do not mention the result of the application.—*Morning Paper*.

Since writing what appears elsewhere, we have been instructed that the insurrection in Biscay is deemed exceedingly partial, and, indeed, almost entirely confined to Bilboa, to which place troops were marching from St. Sebastian and other garrisons with great celerity. Nothing like a spirit of general revolt or dissatisfaction was observed by the British messenger, who passed through the vicinity without any hindrance or molestation whatever.—*Globe*.

Vidocq has just obtained a patent for the manufacture of a paper from which no writing or print, once impressed, can be effaced or altered. The Directors of the Stamp Office long ago offered a premium for the discovery of this paper.

Rear Admiral de Mackau, who was on the point of sailing from Brest for the Antilles, in the frigate *Atalante*, has received orders to proceed to Carthage to institute an inquiry into the treatment to which M. Barrot, the French Consul General, has been subjected, but upon which the Government has not yet received any official report, and to demand such satisfaction as the circumstances may require.

The *Messenger des Chambres* has the following:—“Letters from Bordeaux of the 8th Oct., state that, after the barbarous murder at Bilboa of M. Arechago, who was a man of great respectability, and who sacrificed himself rather than disclose the retreat of his brother-in-law, M. Vahgon, the infuriated party continued their search for the most noted liberals, felling every peaceable inhabitant who refused to submit to their system of inquisition. Having at last discovered M. Vahgon, they murdered him in the most atrocious manner. Their thirst for