

was sent on his journey, under the protection of an escort; but the instant they passed the boundaries of the king's dominions, thinking the king's oath no longer binding, they fell on the Doctor and killed him."

Foreign Intelligence.

London, Aug. 12—19.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

JULY 23.—I take advantage of a courier, who brings the treaty of alliance between Russia and the Porte, which the latter is said to have taken great pains to bring about, and evidently needs the support of a foreign power, and Russia was the proreper for this purpose, as without its prompt aid the Ottoman Empire would have been overthrown. The Russian Government engages to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, and to aid the Porte against all enemies, foreign and domestic. On the other hand, the Porte engages to assist Russia in similar circumstances. It is in fact a real offensive and defensive alliance, and is already ratified by both parties. It is for eight years, at the end of which it expires, unless renewed. The Porte keeps it a great secret, probably lest France or England should protest against it. It is, however, wrong to deny the existence of the treaty, or to manifest any embarrassment at having entered into close engagements with a Court which has saved it from destruction without the assent of the two great naval Powers, since every state has a right to choose its allies.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 12.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is very desirous that Don Carlos should withdraw from Portugal, and that he should be conveyed in an English ship. The prince, however, has always some excuse ready for not sailing to Italy. The reason now assigned for the delay is that he fears the cholera from among sailors from England.—*Morning Herald*.

Since the project of sending an army into Portugal has been abandoned, desertions are daily taking place in the Spanish army. General Sarsfield has informed the Government that 300 men had, of late, gone to join the Miguelites.

Two Spanish Colonels left Madrid for Salamanca a few days ago. They are the bearers of letters of credit to a large amount. Those officers have publicly owned that they were going to recruit for Don Miguel. Their services, in that respect, might be dispensed with, for we are assured to-day that 1,500 of his soldiers had been compelled to take refuge in Spain, in the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo.—*Correspondent Morning Herald*.

Charles X., it is said, has addressed a letter to the Sovereigns assembled at Toepitz, expressing his surprise at not having been called to the Conference about to be held in that town. He declares that the differences which have occurred between him and his subjects have not made him lose his right of being a member of the Holy Alliance, in conjunction with the sovereigns, his former allies. The abdication which he signed with his son, in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, not having been accepted by France, ought to be considered as null and void. He consequently claims the full execution of the guarantees stipulated by the treaty of 1815.—*French Paper*.

Portugal.

By the William the Fourth (steamer), which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, we have intelligence from Lisbon to the 31st ult., and from Oporto to the 2d instant. No fresh attack had been made on Oporto up to the 2d inst.; but a firing was still kept up on the boats as they land stores for the supply of the Queen's forces. General Molellos, with about 3000 troops under his command, which had marched to Alentijo, to encounter the Queen's army, had abandoned the cause of Miguel, and joined the force under General Villa Flor, who was about to march with an army of 10,000 men to attack the rebel army before Oporto. Troops in considerable force from Lisbon had also been landed at Peniche, a fortified seaport between Lisbon and Oporto, with a view of compelling General Bourmont to raise the siege of the latter place.

Don Pedro arrived at Lisbon in the above steamer on Sunday, the 28th ult., and was immediately saluted by the British men of war, as well as by the ships of Admiral Napier's squadron, and all the forts and batteries. The most unbounded joy was manifested in the city, which was brilliantly illuminated every night before the steamer sailed. At Oporto the bombardment was continued as before, although all the Miguelite troops had been withdrawn to the southern bank of the river. Don Miguel is supposed to be with the army near Oporto. The George the Fourth, which was purchased in this country for his service, has been made a prize of by Admiral Napier, manned with a new crew, and is now added to the Queen's fleet. Nothing was known either at Lisbon or Oporto, of any intention of the Spanish Government to interfere in the contest, although Spanish troops had been marched to

the frontiers. Arrangements were making at Lisbon for the reception of the Queen, whose arrival was most eagerly desired by the people. A messenger, who came with despatches from Don Pedro for Lord Palmerston, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, proceeded direct to town. General Bourmont was wounded, it is said, in the action of the 25th ult. at Oporto.

A gentleman, who came over in the steamer, has favoured us with the following account of Don Pedro's arrival and landing at Lisbon:—After a delightful passage down the coast, at noon, on the 28th ult., the steamer, in which his Imperial Majesty and suit had embarked, passed Cascaes. After passing Fort St. Julian, the steamer was decorated with constitutional flags, and a royal salute was fired. Saluting then became general from all the forts and batteries, and his Britannic Majesty's schooner *Pike*, which was leaving for Falmouth, also fired a salute, manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers. The day was unusually fine, and a gentle sea-breeze was blowing right into the Tagus. Before the steamer had reached Belem Castle, she was surrounded by an innumerable fleet of boats, of all descriptions, crowded with passengers, who shouted with one heart and one voice—"Viva Don Pedro!—Viva Donna Maria Secunda!" Admiral Parker, accompanied by several British naval officers, and the British Consul, came on board of the steamer to pay their respects to the Emperor. At this moment the appearance of the British ships, with colours flying, yards manned, and guns firing, was grand beyond description. A French corvette, lying close to our ships, followed their example.

The Duke of Palmella and Terceira came off in the state barges. Admiral Napier also came, accompanied by his son. The Emperor instantly left the quarter-deck to assist the Admiral over the side, and the moment he was on deck, the Emperor clasped him in his arms, and with great emotion expressed his gratitude for the bravery and skill which he had evinced on a late memorable occasion, and which had given so happy a turn to the current of events. The Admiral then introduced his son; the Emperor shook him by the hand, congratulated him on his speedy recovery from the effects of the wound he received in the action, and thanked him for his gallant conduct.

The steamer having now nearly approached Admiral Napier's squadron, the Emperor and suite entered the state barge, rowed by thirty men, splendidly dressed, and went on board the *Don John*, where he was received with hearty cheers, the rigging being filled with the crew. After inspecting the vessel he went on shore, where the state carriages were waiting to convey the party to the royal palace. As the procession passed along the streets, every window and other place from which a view could be had, was crowded with people, shouting "Viva Donna Maria." At night the city was most brilliantly illuminated, and there were grand displays of fireworks, which scene was repeated every night until the steamer sailed.—*Bristol Paper*.

We have some intelligence of more or less importance from Portugal to-day. We learn through Madrid, that Viscount Molellos remains at Alemtejo, and that his army is every day increasing. The inhabitants are flying in all directions from the districts occupied by the Pedroites, especially since a system of applying fifty coups de baton, had been put in force. The Miguelites are increasing in the mountains, and a guerilla war is in full activity. The Duke of Cadaval occupies the famous lines of Torres Vedras with 7,000 men. Lisbon is in a lamentable condition, in the hands of the emancipated tenants of its gaoles. The *Renovateur* contains an account of the attack on Oporto, on the 25th ult., and claims great advantages for Marshal Bourmont. A report was spread that he was in possession of the place, and on his march to join the Duke of Cadaval. Whether this report be true or not, it is certain that the civil war in Portugal is any thing but ended.—*Tory Paper*.

The *Madrid Gazette* of this day contains the following intelligence from Portugal:—"MATOZINHOS, July 29.—The intelligence of the arrival of Don Pedro's troops in Lisbon has reached the army; it caused a great sensation but no discouragement. As we have a larger force here than we want, it is intended to send a reinforcement of 4,000 men to the Duke of Cadaval, who, it is reported, has been instructed to act on the offensive, and effect a junction with the Viscount Molellos. The latter was to have ascended along the left bank of the Tagus, crossed the river, and marched on Santarem to join the Duke of Cadaval."

The Portuguese (the Queen's) Consul at Havre has intimated that all vessels and merchandise will be admitted to Portugal on the same terms as before Miguel's usurpation.

FRANCE.

Accounts from Paris, by the French mail of Tuesday, state as follows:—"We can assert that the Court of Spain does not demand any other conditions to acknowledge Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal, than that England and France will not recognize any other successor to the throne of Spain

than the princess called by the Anti-Salicy law of 1830. A note has been communicated to the above two courts.

THE CHOLERA.—A letter received from Calais announces the reappearance of the cholera in France. At Paris 150 cases had occurred within a few days.

The Paris Papers of Saturday have been received, but they contain little intelligence. The cause of the Chambers not being dissolved, as had been expected, forms a fruitful subject for speculation, and it is asserted that the state of feeling in the provinces against the present Government had rendered it unsafe to appeal to the Electoral Colleges during the excitement that prevails relative to the fortification of Paris. The King of the French, it is announced, will leave Paris on the 26th inst. for Cherbourg, accompanied by Marshal Soult and Admiral Rigny.

MEXICO.

A mail by the *Skylark* confirms the accounts that this country is on the point of another revolution. Private letters of the 14th June, from Vera Cruz, state that Santa Anna was still in confinement, accused of wanting to proclaim himself dictator. All the houses and shops were closed and barricaded at Mexico, and the greatest alarm prevailed; but to add to this a greater calamity prevailed,—the cholera and black vomit were making great ravages, on account of which we understand that the *Skylark* had no communication with the shore.

United Kingdom.

London, Aug. 12—19.

It is rumored that Ministers do not mean to prorogue Parliament at all, but that, having despatched the more pressing business now before them, the two Houses will adjourn to the end of October, then to proceed with the various matters which still call for their attention. We do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of this report. All we know is, that it is talked of in quarters which entitle us to repeat it as not improbable. Whether, however, Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, the country has a right to expect that the recess will be a short one, and that both Houses will speedily re-assemble, to make up by acts for the time which has been consumed in a mere war of words.—*Herald*.

The Bishop of London has peremptorily ordered the discontinuance of the concerts of sacred music, on Sunday evenings at the Apollonion Rooms.

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 dispense with a considerable number of the troops there—if, as was a short time since apprehended, there might be a necessity for a force in Portugal. If the tranquillity of Ireland is not interrupted by systematic agitation, it is not likely this year to be interrupted by distress. The crops of grain are very good, and the prospect of the potato crop excellent.

We observe, by an article in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, that Lord Althorpe's brother has been elected to one of the vacant Popish Bishoprics.

CHOLERA.—Government were at first inclined to allow the cholera to take its course without any interference on the part of the authorities, as it was naturally supposed that strict public measures of precaution had a tendency to increase the apprehension of the timid. The spread of the disease during the last fortnight had, however, appeared to render it necessary that some measures should be adopted for enforcing the regulations respecting cleanliness and method of treatment, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, therefore, on Friday, laid on the table of the House of Lords a Bill to renew the Act of last Session for the prevention of Cholera. This Bill was read a first time, and the standing order suspended to allow of its being forwarded another stage yesterday (Saturday). No mention of it was, however, made in the course of the proceedings, and we learn that the intention of passing it has been abandoned. We are not in possession of the reasons for this change, but it is probable they were founded on renewed representations of the unpopularity and inutility of legislative interference.—*Observer*.

It is an error to suppose that in the possible event of the demise of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, as senior Member of the Royal family, must succeed to the guardianship of the Royal minor, upon the accession of the Princess Victoria to the throne of England. Hanover, like every other fief of the German empire, being subject to the Salique law, his Royal Highness will succeed to the Hanoverian throne, as King Ernest the First, and will, consequently, be removed from all participation in the business of the English state.

Before the conclusion of the present Session some honorable Member will do well to put another question to Lord Althorpe on the subject of his Belgian Majesty's English

pension. If Leopold has not yet had the grace to abandon his 50,000*l.* a year, no feeling of delicacy ought to prevent the House of Commons from reminding him that he is expected to do so.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, to the surprise of all her friends, is making preparations for a continental tour.

Cholera, in the same form as that which excited so much attention about this time last year, is now prevalent in London to a very great extent. Influenced probably by the little apparent benefit which formerly resulted from their exertions, the Government had evidently determined to turn a deaf ear on the rumours which have been, for some time, afloat on the subject; but their intention seems likely to be defeated by the steps taken by some foreign of the foreign authorities. Sweden, finding the cholera was said to prevail in some of our seaports, but without any official admission of the fact being made, has adopted the summary course of placing all vessels from any part of England under quarantine; and France has ordered, that ships from London be visited by a health officer, before any person is allowed to land. The latter Government, we know, has employed an agent in London, to obtain and transmit to them the requisite information on the subject. It is probable that these are the considerations which have within the last few days led to the adoption of measures at home, by which the Government shall be enabled to procure statistical returns indicative of the state of the disease in the metropolis. These, we are informed, are to consist in the appointment of medical men in different districts, to report daily the number of cases which occur in their respective departments.—*Medical Gazette*.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE REDEMPTION OF SLAVES.—The country are now waiting in anxious expectation to know how 20,000,000*l.* of money, as compensation to the West India proprietors, is to be raised. Is not this, therefore, a good time for our Buxtons, our Allens, our Croppers, to give a lasting proof of their philanthropy, by raising a voluntary fund as an assistance towards liquidating the claims of the West Indians.—*Times*.

It is a curious fact, that two or three of the principal members of the noble premier's family are politically opposed to him on two questions—the Bishop of Hereford on church reform, and Lord Howick, his son, on Mr. Stanley's emancipation plan. Lord Durham, his son-in-law, quitted office as much from political dissatisfaction as from illness; and Mr. Ellice, the Secretary of War, Lord Grey's brother-in-law, although never in avowed opposition, is known to entertain sentiments of a more liberal character than the premier is able to act upon.

It is positively stated that the Marquis of Anglesey is forthwith to be recalled from the Viceroyalty of this country. We understand that preparations for his departure have actually commenced. No person has as yet been named—at least the nomination has not transpired—as his Lordship's successor. *Dublin Evening Mail*.

The accounts of the harvest from all parts of the country, including Scotland and Ireland, continue of the most gratifying description.

DREADFUL RIOT.—*Three Lives Lost*.—Tuesday, at the fair of Borriscleigh, a desperate riot took place between two factions; a magistrate found it necessary to read the Riot Act, but this not dispersing the rioters, the military were obliged to fire, by which three lives were lost, and several men wounded; the police were obliged to seek refuge in their barracks, into which they were beaten. The military had to fire twelve or fourteen shots: thirty of those concerned in the riot were apprehended.—*Clonmel Herald*.

FIRE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—During the entire of yesterday the fire-engines were still engaged in pouring water upon the burning ruins of the custom-house stores. From the inquiries which we have been making upon this subject, we can, we believe, state with some certainty, that the loss occasioned by the fire will not be so great as was at first apprehended, and that it will fall principally upon those, the solidity and solvency of whose establishments render them most capable of meeting it. A considerable degree of confidence has been restored to the great body of merchants, by the discovery that the wines stored in the vaults have, for the most part, escaped without injury. The architect by whom the buildings were erected, and the architect of the Board of Works, have given it as their opinion that the vaults might be opened, they were visited by some of the merchants, who found the wine and spirit casks cool, although surrounded by an atmosphere that appeared in some degree heated. The discovery of this fact has checked in a great degree the panic that first seized the mercantile classes of this city. Although notices are still served on the church-wardens, as if the calamity was occasioned by malice, the notion is universally scouted that the fire was caused by an incendiary. We have been informed that during the examination of the vaults by the merchants deputed for that purpose, it was discovered