

THE HARVEST.

The following extracts will show that the harvest has proved more favourable in England than had been anticipated, from the previous accounts:—

The weather during the last few days has been unfavourable, but not so much so as to suspend the harvest operations. The great bulk of the wheat crop in this country has been housed, and we are happy to learn that it is in pretty fair condition.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

Considerable progress has been made in the neighbourhood of Cockerham during the past week with the harvest. The grain has been cut in great quantities, but as yet nearly all unhoused. The wheat is much damaged—the barley a little so—but oats are a most abundant crop, and the least injured of the three. As a proof of the abundance of oats, Mr. K. Hodgson, of the Parks farm, in the neighbourhood of Cockerham, thrashed 26 stooks, the produce of a field yielding between 50 and 60 stooks per acre, from which he obtained 10 Carlisle bushels of good marketable corn.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

Our Fenrith correspondent says, that on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, the drooping hopes of the farmers in the neighbourhood were much revived, and a considerable quantity of grain of all sorts was gathered in, in tolerable condition. Early on Wednesday morning, however, it began to rain very heavily, without the least wind, and continued raining nearly all the day.—Wednesday night was bright and clear, and Thursday a sunny day with a drying wind, and should the weather continue fine for about another week the whole will be got in.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

Two or three fine days in the beginning of this week enabled the farmers to secure a portion of their corn, although not in the best condition; the greater part still remains out, and some to be cut. In Borrowdale and the adjacent valleys a great portion of their hay is still remaining out, and some grass uncut. We had heavy rain again yesterday morning; this morning (Thursday) is more promising. The visitors to the Lakes, which, in the latter part of the season, have been very numerous, have, as well as the farmers, been much disappointed in their expectations, and are now fast leaving the country at a time when the scenery is beginning to put on its beautiful autumnal colouring, and a probability of better season for enjoyment.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

The weather is again become variable; but fortunately the harvest is nearly completed in this quarter. On Tuesday a thick fog overspread the city, and about one o'clock on Wednesday morning the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by a strong gale. Early in the forenoon, however, the showers were succeeded by sunshine, which lasted during the day; and yesterday the sky was cloudy, but no rain fell. The weather during the week has been cold, and inclined to frost.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*, Oct.

Doncaster.—The few fine days and drying winds that we had at the commencement of this week, have quickened the completion of the harvest in this neighbourhood, and with the exception of a few oats and beans, the harvest may be said to be concluded. The rain set in again on Thursday night, and has continued with little intermission up to the time of our going to press.—*Doncaster Chronicle* of Saturday.

Barnsley.—The harvest is now nearly complete in this neighbourhood, and most of the corn has been secured in good condition. The damage done by the previous wet weather is not so serious as was expected, and it is believed that there will be a full average crop.—*Ibid*.

In several parts of the country, accounts have been received, to the effect, that the prices of grain are falling, more or less rapidly. Such a result will be, doubtless, damp the ardour of the anti-corn-law zealots, who will yet find that there is an abundance in the land. The highly seasonable weather, with which we have lately been favoured has changed the character of the harvest in the northern counties of England, and has gone far towards relieving the mischief of the preceding month. During the last fortnight an immense quantity of grain of different kinds has been secured in our immediate locality, the greater part of it in very fair condition, much without injury, but some, in unfavourable situations, a little tainted with sprout and mildew. The apprehensions of a ruined harvest, which existed up to the middle of September, have happily not been realised, and we are entitled to a considerable extent of praise. It may be expected that before Christmas, wheat will bear no more than a fair and reasonable price in this country, and that any further importation of foreign grain at the nominal duty of a shilling, is beyond the range of probability.—*Newcastle Journal*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Though the weather during the greater part of last month was extremely unfavourable for the gathering of the crops, we are happy to learn from competent judges, that the aggregate return of wheat will equal that of previous seasons, and exceed the quantity of last year. We are aware that a contrary opinion has extensively prevailed, and occasioned no little uneasiness. There has undoubtedly been sufficient cause for apprehension; but, in many quarters, matters have been made to seem worse than they really are, in order to further the design of the anti-corn law agitators.—*Cheltenham Chronicle* of Thursday.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue accounts have been made up to Thursday. On the year ending 10th October, 1839, as compared with the year ending 10th October, 1838, the increase is £1,713,971. On the quarter ending 10th October, 1839, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, the increase is £293,222. In the Customs there has been an increase both on the year and on the quarter. The increase on the year is £1,091,677, and on the quarter £308,735. In the Excise, the increase on the year has been £324,383, and on the quarter, £119,200. There has been a decrease in Stamps on the year of £127,681, and on the quarter, of £51,752.

THE REVENUE.—The revenue tables exhibit a trifling increase on the year and quarter just ended. This will not appear surprising, when it is remembered that our population is rapidly on the increase, and that by new inventions and new discoveries, fresh and fruitful doors are being opened to the employment of capital, enterprise, and industry, are almost daily being opened. Yet under Whig management our revenue is unequal to our expenditure, and the national debt, in a time of profound peace and tolerable prosperity, is increased every year to the tune of some millions. But how unequal is the trifling increase in the revenue to the certain loss which it will assuredly sustain by the adoption of the penny postage. Whoever may be destined to bring forward the next budget, and we have a shrewd presentiment it will not be Mr. Baring, must inevitably propose a new tax or a new loan. It is wrong, sheer folly to bring a question of such vast importance,—one of the most important that has ever presented itself to the public mind, before such a proposal.—*British Review*.

OFFICE OF PRIVATE COUNCIL FOR TRADE, OCTOBER 14.—The Turkish government has established quarantine regulations and charges at Constantinople.

Prince Albert of Coburg—the lucky youth to whom rumour awards the hand of Queen Victoria—was again in England with his elder brother. His re-appearance on the scene was taken as confirmation of the reports about her Majesty's marriage.

The Queen has paid off all the debts of her father, the late Duke of Kent, and the creditors have passed a vote of thanks to her Majesty.

Admiral Fleming has been appointed to the governorship of Greenwich Hospital, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Hardy.

MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—During the evening of Wednesday several panes of glass were broken from the window of the Queen's dressing room, in a mysterious manner. No clue has been discovered as to the mode in which this outrage terminated without any satisfactory result. The panes were of thick plate glass, and yet three fine stones of considerable size were found in the room. The outrage took place between the hours of one and seven o'clock in the morning. None of the sentinels on duty had heard any noise, which is the more extraordinary, as two of them were placed within twenty yards of the spot. The Sun of Tuesday says "a correspondent informs us that the man who was arrested last June, clothed as a workman, making his way into Buckingham Palace, and who exclaimed, when challenged by the sentinel, 'It's all right,' has been apprehended on suspicion of having broken the windows at Windsor. The particulars are at present shrouded in secrecy."

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY.—It was hoped that the favourable accounts given on Monday night of the state of her ladyship's health would have led to her recovery, but she has now the melancholy duty to announce the dissolution of her ladyship, which took place at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, after a painful illness of nearly nine months. It appears that at four o'clock on Tuesday morning a fatal change was manifested, and the noble marquis, with Lord Cranborne and the other youthful members of the family, were summoned to the chamber of death to take a last farewell of a devoted wife and affectionate mother. As we have before stated, at seven o'clock her ladyship ceased to exist, having to the last a deep sense of her approaching end, and displaying the resignation of a zealous Christian. It is regretted that the marquis is inconsolable at the irreparable loss of his wife and daughter. Her ladyship, who was the only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. B. Gascoigne, was married to the Marquis of Salisbury on the 2d of February, 1821, when she was left issue five children, the eldest of whom is Viscount Cranborne, born Oct. 29, 1821. We understand that the disease which Prince George fell a victim was dropsy.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—We understand that his Royal Highness will return to this country at the close of this Saturday in the ensuing month. Letters were received in town on His Royal Highness's return, which are in excellent health and spirits. His Majesty, a short time ago, was applied to by the Hon. Col. Cavendish and Mr. W. B. Harcourt, on behalf of a subscription

in aid of the funds for the erection of a school-room at St. Leonard's, near Windsor, which is to be licensed for the performance of Divine Worship for the use of the inhabitants of the hamlets of Deventry and Oakley-green, many of whom reside upwards of three miles from the parish churches. Her Majesty immediately responded to the application by a donation of £50.

LITERARY LABOURS OF THE HOME SECRETARY AT A DISCOUNT.—At a sale of books which took place on Monday evening, "The Contrast," a novel, by the Marquis of Normanby, in three volumes, perfectly new and uncut, was, mirabile dictu, knocked down for the sum of three shillings!

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

TROOPS IN IRELAND.—The troops at present quartered in Ireland are, 2 regiments of cavalry, 9 regiments of infantry, and 28 depots. The cavalry force usually consisted of six regiments, whose stations were—two in Dublin, one in Cahir, one at Dundalk, one at Longford, and one at Newbridge. So much for the present simulated tranquillity in Ireland. When the time arrives, when "those rascals, Wellington and Peel shall return to office (we quote the language of a Roman Catholic priest of considerable influence), we are to be treated to such an upset as we have never before seen in our lives," and we shall find (says Mr. Shiel) not only the whole of the force which has been the practice to station in Ireland necessary, but from 30,000 to 40,000 more troops!—Are not the authorities withdrawing the troops from Ireland in somewhat too wholesale a manner?—*United Service Gazette*.

Orders have been received at the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich, from the commissioners of the Lords of the Admiralty, to build a steam-ship of two hundred horse power, to be named the Lizard. She is to be constructed with all possible expedition.

PORTSMOUTH.—The only ship which is actively preparing for commission at this port is the magnificent three-decker, Queen, to mount 110 guns, said to be the largest ship in the navy. She will be commissioned about the end of November for the flag of the new Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The Rattlesnake troop-ship is ready for departure in the first place to the River, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and East Indies. It is expected that she will take out the depot of the 18th regiment. Report gives the command of the Sapphire to Mr. Robert Yule, Master of the flag-ship Britannia. The Jupiter troop-ship, Mr. Fulton, master, whose arrival in England was looked for this month, will, by the last letters, not reach England until the next month, her services being required to convey troops to the Persian Gulf, and also to the Burmese coast. Lieut. Courtney Hayes, 1835, late of the Inconstant, is advanced to the rank of Commander, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by his late father, Rear Admiral John Hayes, C.B., to that important science, naval architecture. It is understood that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford has required three large frigates to be attached to his fleet. The Revenge, 78, Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave, which was despatched to Cork, some time since, for men, has been very unsuccessful. Letters report that at one of her rendezvous at Limerick and Wexford, only 100 men have been induced to join her. She is ordered to return to Spithead.—*Brighton Gazette*.

Orders have been received at the Royal Dockyards at Chatham to build, without delay, two 80-gun line-of-battle ships, to be called the Majestic and the Mars.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Lieutenant General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

The following detachments have embarked from Gravesend for India, during the preceding month:—3d Sept., 3 officers, 109 ranks and file, 8 women and 9 children, in the *Exmouth*, for Calcutta; 11th Sept., 4 officers, 239 ranks and file, 6 women, and 5 children, in the *Thomas Grenville*, for Madras; 12th Sept., 3 officers, 223 ranks and file, and 1 woman, in the *Mountstuart* Elphinstone, for Bengal; 17th Sept., 1 officer, 69 ranks and file, and 3 women, in the *Marion*, for Madras; 26th Sept., 4 officers, 208 ranks and file, 2 women, and 1 child, in the *Magistrate*, of Bombay; 28th Sept., 3 officers, 86 ranks and file, 4 women, and 5 children, in the *Walmer Castle*, for Bengal.—*United Service Gazette*.

INDIAN NAVY.—The company, taking advantage of the increase of steam navigation on our own navy, and in that of other powers, have caused three vessels to be built which are now fitting out in the East India Dock, and will proceed to their stations about the latter end of the month. They are about 800 tons each. It is to be hoped they will fully answer the purpose for which they are intended, namely—the protection of our trade in the East, and the extirpation of piracy, for which the Indians seem so long been noted.

On the night of Sunday the ship *Indus*, which had sailed that morning from Leith for Australia, with 59 passengers, when off Montrose, ran on board the schooner *Hope* of Newcastle, then proceeding in ballast from Aberdeen to Newcastle. The *Indus* was going before the wind, and ran right on board the *Hope*, and literally swept her decks, carrying away the mainmast, and injuring the foremast so much, that it was afterwards obliged to be cut away; the cut-water, figure-head, and jibboom of the *Indus* being also carried away. Several of the crew of the *Hope* got on board the *Indus*; but the schooner, with the master on board and two boys, drifted away a mere wreck on the water. She was fallen in with by two sloops and taken in tow. The *Indus* put back, and is now in Lieth Roads, refitting.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

IRELAND.

DISCOVERY OF A RIBBON LODGE IN BELFAST.—SEIZURE OF BOOKS, PAPERS, &c. The *Belfast Chronicle* of Monday contains the following startling announcement:—"On Saturday afternoon a considerable degree of surprise and excitement prevailed in this town by the arrest of a man named Houston, who keeps a public-house in Mill-street, opposite the distillery, and where, it is alleged a Ribbon Lodge held its meetings."

"The magistrates having had private information on the subject, proceeded with a strong police force to Houston's, accompanied also by a military detachment. Mr. Molony, our active police magistrate, immediately went up stairs, and made a seizure of several locked-up boxes of papers, books, and other documents connected with this unlawful association, and, with the landlord, conveyed them all to the House of Correction without resistance."

"The examination of Houston, and the investigation of the papers, will probably develop the extent of this secret society. We regret to find that our town has been disgraced by the existence of a Ribbon association. We trust that the conspirators will be made an example of, and the country get rid of this dangerous body. We are confident that people of every denomination, and of all political opinions, would equally rejoice in the extirpation of such a revolutionary nest of mischievous men, seeking to disturb the peace of society."

The *Dublin Evening Post* quotes the above, and admits the fact of the arrest of Houston and the seizure of the papers, but treats the entire affair as "utterly contemptible" in a political point of view. That journal adds, that the government is in full possession of everything connected with the matter—that the clue is in their hands, and that "the vermin must be extirpated."

A Dublin publican, named Reilly, has been arrested on a charge connected with Ribbonism, and another publican, named Dardis, also implicated, has fled.

"CAVAN, Oct. 8.—On Saturday night last the town of Cavan was surprised by the arrival of a chaise at "red-hot speed," containing Mr. James Little, R. M., and a police officer from the castle. They went to the house of Mr. James Brady, publican, brother to Dr. Brady, M. D., and arrested him on a charge of illegal confederacy. On searching his papers undoubted proofs of Ribbonism were found, and documents connected with the Ribbon conspiracy of a most fearful and important character were sealed up and forwarded to the Castle. The delinquent was lodged in Cavan gaol, and the magistrate and police officer proceeded forthwith to Swadlinbar, and there arrested two publicans, McDonald and McManus, and having sealed up a quantity of papers found on the premises of these persons, sent them off at once to Dublin, and lodged McDonald and McManus in Cavan gaol. It is also conjectured, from every circumstance, that the information obtained is very important. The parties arrested have been long known as heads of the Ribbon conspiracy, and it is confidently asserted that information of this was sent to the Castle during the Mulgrave dynasty. The peaceable portion of the community, so little accustomed to protection of late days, feel deeply indebted to Lord Ebrington for the energetic way in which he has taken up this matter."

It will be observed that these three seizures,—viz., at Belfast, at Cavan, and at Swadlinbar, were simultaneously made, i. e., on Saturday, the 5th instant. Lord Ebrington did not leave Ireland until Sunday, the 9th, in the afternoon. It is therefore a fair inference that the orders for this movement emanated from himself, and that all the facts and documents will be submitted to his judgment. And when we consider that one of his first declarations on coming to Ireland was expressive of his fixed resolve to put down all secret and illegal associations, we feel confident that the course now adopted is in pursuance and fulfilment of that purpose; and that he will not suffer himself to be defeated by the manoeuvring of underlings.

Nay, more, we anticipate that, ere these proceedings close, the press, which now labors with a publican plot, will have to change its note, and admit a re-publican conspiracy.

We have since learned that several arrests have been made in the city and neighborhood of Dublin, and that much documentary evidence of the designs of the conspirators has fallen into the hands of government.

Just as we were going to press, a gentleman from Cavan has called at our office to inform us that similar arrests and seizures were effected on the same evening, (Saturday) in the towns of Ballyconnell, in the county of Cavan, and Ballynamore and Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

THE WEATHER.

A happy change has taken place in the weather here, for the last week or 10 days, which will, we trust, be attended with the most beneficial effects to the farmer. The nights and mornings are somewhat chilly, but the days are attended with transient glows of sunshine, perfectly illustrative of the month of August. Need we say that such was long wanting, and happy would be our prospects had we been blessed with the munificence of Providence something sooner. The crops through this country are tolerably fair considering the heavy rains with which we have been visited. Wheat, we are told, will not be an average crop, and the quality, we fear, will be much injured. Barley is pretty good, both in quantity and quality, and the crop of oats will, we understand, be an average one, together with its quality being good. Upon the whole, the many apprehensions for the safety of the crops in this country are in a good degree groundless.—*Galway Patriot*.

The weather since Thursday has been excellent, and a great deal of harvesting operations proceeded with. There is, however, much bread of oats to reap yet, which would require another week or 10 days to get saved in the haggard. To-day is fully as wet as this day sun-ought.—*Fermanagh Reporter*.

The weather since Saturday has been very fine, with but one or two showers, and must have enabled harvesters to make efficient progress with their unhoused crops. The reports during the same period through Ireland and England, are equally favourable.—*Cork Constitution*.

A great part of the oat crop is still in stook in the field in this country. The weather is very unfavourable; indeed, there has been only one dry day this week, and the remainder of the week almost incessantly wet. In the neighbouring counties, Roscommon and Mayo, and in the backward part of this county much of the corn is still uncut. The potatoe crop, we fear, will be seriously injured.—*Sligo Journal*.

PROGRESS OF CONSERVATISM.—THE REGISTRIES. (From the *Dublin Packet* of Saturday.)

We had another victory at Balbriggan, another of the strongholds of the enemy, in the county of Dublin, on Thursday. The Conservatives are manfully doing their duty, and the poor people, heretofore the dupes of the agitators, are also doing their duty to themselves, by refusing to subject their premises to high poor-rates, by swearing to a qualification. In fact, the impending valuation for the purposes of the poor-law is properly appreciated by the poor, who are aware of the consequences of magnifying their interests in their holdings; and there is, therefore, an end to the registration and re-registration of the feignitious votes. This is as it should be. At the close of the Balbriggan registry, the case stood thus:—

Conservatives brought up, 18; new registries, 2; re-registries, 15; rejected, 1.

Radical brought up, 10; new registries, 2; re-registries, 4; rejected, 4.

Total for Conservatives, at Swords and Balbriggan. New registries, 6; re-registries, 19.

Total for Radicals—New registries, 3; re-registries, 8. Majorities for Conservatives—New men, 3; old men and true, 11.

This is pretty good evidence that we shall have a wholesome registration, not only in the county and city of Dublin, but throughout Ireland, owing to the poor-laws, which will enable the landlords to regain their proper position in society, and will throw the tenantry back into that state of tranquillity from which they were drawn by the heartless and selfish delusion of the agitators, lay and clerical.

If the landlords of Ireland shall use the means which they have at hand—and that they will we feel confident—the country will be restored to a healthy condition, which will lead to the best possible results, tranquillity and progressive prosperity. Our Longford friends are up and stirring, and the Monaghan Conservatives calculate confidently upon returning another Conservative with their excellent representative, Mr. Lucas, at the next election. Westerns will go to the right about, with George Evans and that clever fellow, Lord Dabazon, the misrepresentatives of the metropolitan county. We feel perfectly satisfied that Monaghan and Longford will be released from the grip of the faction. If our friends in the last-named county shall not do their duty, we shall be sorely grieved, and will certainly scold the negligent. The accounts from Sligo and Cavan are extremely favourable.

CITY OF CORK REGISTRY.

The registry for the city of Cork closed on Wednesday evening, giving the Conservatives a glorious majority. There being registered for the

Conservatives ... .. 486

Radicals, Repealers, &c. ... .. 397

Majority ... .. —89

DISMISSAL OF A PRECURSOR BARRISTER.—A barrister connected with this neighbourhood, who had been acting as counsel for Crown prosecutions at Green-street and elsewhere, was dismissed by government for having joined the Precursor Society.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FRANCE.

It is very confidently alleged that a severance of policy has taken place between the cabinets of France and England, with regard to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt.

It was reported in Paris that passports had been given to Don Carlos, at his own request, for Styria, where he intended to establish his permanent residence. Also that a marriage was to be contracted between the Duke de Nemours and a sister of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, who married the daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

The French ships of war stationed on the coast of Spain had been ordered to return immediately to the port of Toulon.

The Duke of Orleans had arrived at Algiers, and was making a progress of inspection through the colony.

The negotiations for a Spanish loan in Paris made but little progress, the Rothschilds having refused to take any part in them without guarantee, which the Spanish Government did not seem inclined to give. Perhaps the rumor of a marriage between one of the French princes and Queen Isabel was got up to help these negotiations.

The French squadron blockading the port of Buenos Ayres was to be reinforced, and vigorous measures were to be adopted for bringing that affair to a conclusion.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and England had been suspended.

CONFIRMATION OF THE FUEROS BY THE CORTES. MADRID, OCTOBER 7.—BAYONNE, OCTOBER 10.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"The question of the Fueros has just been unanimously decided by the Cortes, as follows:—

"Art. 1. The fueros of the Basque provinces and Navarre are confirmed.

"2. The government as soon as possible will present to the Cortes, after having heard the Basque provinces and Navarre, a project of law relative to the modification of the fueros and conciliating the interest of the provinces with that of the nation and with the constitution and the monarchy. The government is authorized to decide provisionally the difficulties which might arise with the charge of rendering an account to the Cortes."

From the *St. James's Chronicle*, Oct. 17.

The Paris press contains little news of interest from Spain. A battle between Cabrera and Espartero is daily looked for in Paris. The great disparity of numbers between the army of the former and that of Espartero, however, forbids the expectation that he can eventually keep the field—40,000 to 15,000 are odds for which no valour can compensate. The difficulties of the country, with which Cabrera is better acquainted than Espartero, may possibly give the former a chance, but it is a very remote one. Every effort too is making to destroy the confidence of the soldiers by the circulation of rumours that Don Carlos had directed him to lay down his arms, and that he had listened to overtures. But there appears to be no foundation for these reports, which have originated for the most part with the French newspapers. In the meantime Don Carlos is under strict surveillance in a miserable hotel at Bourges, having been treated, since his arrival in France, with a degree of indignity but little consonant with the English notion of the "protection and hospitality due to an unfortunate Prince who has taken refuge in the French territory." We are glad to find that other Spanish Generals whom Marito attempted to implicate in his treachery, have disclaimed all participation in his villainy in language becoming the occasion.

A letter from San Sebastian of Oct. 6, says—"The mountain battery of the Royal Artillery, and the field batteries of the Royal and the Royal Marine Artillery, have delivered over their horses to the Spanish government; so that, with the exception of the rocket division of Marine Artillery, under Lieutenant Clapperton, all the British guns are unhoused and stored in the Convent of St. Vincent, in this town. The Devon is hourly expected here, and will, it is thought, bring an order for the recall of a part, if not all of the troops doing duty on shore here."

A report had been circulated that Don Carlos had written to Cabrera, enjoining him to lay down his arms and submit; but this was contradicted by a letter from the Marquis of Labrador, who affirms also that Don Carlos will never abandon his claims to the throne.

The Spanish government had proclaimed a general amnesty to all who have submitted or shall submit to the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

(Private Correspondence of the Times.) LISBON, OCTOBER 7, 2 P.M.

The current report, to which much credit is being attached, that the King of the French has gratuitously offered his mediation between Portugal and England upon the pending question of the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, seems to give general satisfaction, combined with the hope that this apparent political schism will soon be brought to an amicable conclusion.

The eldest son of Prince Polignac, has entered the Bavarian army.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Nothing decisive had yet taken place in the affairs of these two powers; and the accounts are so vague and contradictory that it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to their actual position. A letter from Turkey, in one of the Paris papers, thus states the situation of the mediating powers:—"What do the Russians want?—To invade the Ottoman Empire. What do the English want?—To hinder the invasion and to overthrow the Egyptian power; the Austrians are of the same opinion; and what do the French want?—To maintain the Egyptian power to defend the Ottoman Empire, and to prevent any collision. Now Russia tends to invade the Ottoman Empire; but France, England, and Austria oppose this. Austria and England desire the destruction of the Egyptian power; but Russia and France oppose this plan. Hence there results such a great diversity of conflicting interests that a collision is impossible. What then is done? The parties make a show of force, and try each can outwit the other. In the end, after having surveyed each other from head to foot, the powers will retire. Such will be, in the nineteenth century, the termination of the grand affair of the Levant."

Perhaps this is about as near the truth as any thing we could offer.

The Russian consul at Alexandria is said to have declared that if the Paacha did not give up the Turkish fleet in one month, a Russian army would march against Ibrahim.

The Austrian admiral had apprised the French and English admirals of his intention to unite his force with theirs, and make common cause with them, agreeably to his latest instructions from his government.

The most conflicting accounts are published respecting the mission of Baron Brawow to London. One paper says that he has succeeded in convincing Lord Palmerston of the necessity of occupying Constantinople with a Russian army; and another, that his mission has failed, and that his proposals to the British government have been rejected.

The Paacha had been seriously ill, but had recovered. One letter, however, says that his illness was pretended, and that the object of the ruse was to evade giving an answer to some message from the mediating diplomatists.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

Some of the merchants connected with the China trade have had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the situation of affairs at Canton, respecting which the following has been made known:—

"LONDON, EAST INDIA, AND CHINA ASSOCIATION. Cowper's Court, Cornhill, Oct. 11.

"At an interview between Messrs. Larpent, Crawford, and Smith, and Lord Palmerston, on Thursday, the 10th of October, his lordship made the following communication:—

"By dispatches received from Admiral Maitland, dated July last, in the Bay of Bengal, it appeared that in consequence of the accounts received from China, of the transactions there, the admiral had sent the *Volage* frigate, of 28 guns, to Macao, for the protection of British interests, but that he had thought it better not to go more in the *Wellesley*, 74, until he should know what course the government in England intended to pursue; at the same time stating, he should hold himself in readiness to go, if subsequent accounts should lead him to think that his presence in the China seas was necessary for the protection of British subjects. As far as is known, the Governor General in India thought the question of too great magnitude to be dealt with by his own authority, and therefore, it was probable he would wait to receive a communication from the government at home.

"It thus appears that British shipments, in the regular trade arriving in Canton river after the superintendent had left Canton, will receive the protection of the fleet in India.

"With regard to the future trade, the deputation were assured that the question was under the serious consideration of government, but his lordship did not, of course, give any information as to what was intended to be done, only repeating his caution, that the merchants in China, and those connected with it, should act with prudence in taking care of themselves and their properties.—The deputation, however, heard nothing to induce them to believe that the state of things either at Macao or Canton would be altered from what it was in May last, by any measures on the part of the superintendent."

UNITED STATES.

FLORIDA.

From the *St. Augustine News*, Oct. 25.

INDIAN NEWS.—A detachment of dragoons, of Post No. 17, were fired on while crossing the Oscilla river, by a party of Indians—killing 7 and wounding others.

Messrs. Barney and Beard of Michasoukie, were attacked by Indians near the Oeille—both severely wounded.

The house of Mr. Jerningham, near Ulmer's, was attacked by the enemy, who were beaten off.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet Columbia, we have received our files of Galveston and Houston papers—the first to the 18th October, and the second to the 17th, both inclusive. The Houston Intelligencer of the 17th states, that the yellow fever was in that city as well as in Galveston. Several fatal cases of decided black vomit had occurred in the former place. Some of the oldest and most respectable citizens had fallen victims of the epidemic.—Among others, Hon. Henry Humphreys, chief justice of the County of Harrisburg; Hon. Robert Barr, post master general, and Dr. Edmond R. Anderson.—*New Orleans Bee*.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received, from a friend, the Sandwich Island Gazette, of the 6th of April. It is dressed in mourning for the death, on the 4th, of the Princess Kinau, Governess of Oahu, in the 32d year of her age. She was the sister of the King, and daughter of the late King Tamahamaha, and was married in 1827 to Ke-

kunoo. She succeeded to the authority of the late Queen Regent, Kashumner, on her death in 1832. She was three weeks previous to her death seized with the prevailing epidemic, the mumps, which terminated in a fever, which proved fatal. She has left a husband, three sons and a daughter, the latter only five months old. She was a woman of talents and spirit, and appears to have taken an important part in the administration of the Government of the Islands, besides having entire control of that of the Islands of Oahu.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO GRANDE.

The brig *Orlando*, Doty, 14 days from Rio Grande, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the capital of the province, Porto Alegre, is still besieged by the rebels, who have had several skirmishes with the government troops. The latter suffered considerably in an encounter, in which 1500 rebels attacked the Government troops, and obliged them to take refuge in the city, being almost cut to pieces.

On the 7th October, the ship *Mademoiselle*, and soon after was boarded by H.B.M. brig *Emilius*, Hunter, who reported that the province of Maranhao was in a state of revolution, and that business was quite at a stand.—*N. Y. Express*.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.