

ammunition, and troops are daily expected. With respect to the extent of the advantages gained by the liberating army from this successful resistance, we cannot speak positively; but it is quite certain that they have again beaten off the Miguelites; and the result of the conflict cannot fail to inspire the army of the Queen of Portugal with fresh courage and increased confidence, and to produce a favourable effect on the inhabitants of Portugal.

London, March 25.—There is no further arrival from Oporto; but advices are hourly and anxiously expected. At the date of the last accounts the ammunition of the Constitutionalists was getting very low, and fresh provisions were at such an enormous price as to be purchasable by very few. In consequence of this scarcity of fresh provisions the health of the troops was suffering considerably, but the symptoms of disease were of a nature which promised speedy amendment, if recourse could be had to a more generous diet. A supply of provisions and ammunition would enable the Constitutionalists to hold out as long they pleased, and the arrival of the promised reinforcements would put Marshal Solignac in a situation to assume the offensive. It is right, however, to state, that the Miguelites had erected batteries at Monte Castro, immediately commanding the landing-place, near the lighthouse, so that reinforcements could not reach the town without a battle. Sir John Milley Doyle, and other British officers writing from Oporto, state that the city could not be taken with six times the present Miguelite force, if well supplied with provisions and military stores; and Colonel Hodges, who, considering the circumstances under which he left Oporto, is an impartial and powerful authority, concurs in the same opinion. Should the Constitutionalists be able to hold out for a few weeks, and Don Pedro, listening to the advice of the British and French Governments, recall the Marquis of Palmella, we have no doubt an effort will be made to assist him by Marshal Soult and Earl Grey; but they are at present so dissatisfied with his conduct that he has little to expect from them, surrounded as he is by persons to whose opinions and principles they are opposed.—*Sun.*

The accounts from Lisbon by the French mail received this morning are to the 7th instant. The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux states from Lisbon, that the packet-boat from Oporto had not arrived there; but it was known as certain that several combats had taken place, in which the Miguelites had not the advantage. It was reported that a supplement to the *Gazette* was to be published containing the success of the army, but it did not appear, and a general report prevailed that the Constitutionalists had defeated Don Miguel's army. The telegraph was at work, demanding from the Government fresh troops.

We have more news. It is said that Satorious will retire from the command of the Imperial fleet. The disasters reported last week are neither confirmed nor denied; they were not supported by any authority, and we therefore let them pass.

Santa Martha has resigned the command of the Miguelite armies, and is succeeded by the Conde de S. Lorenzo. Count Barbacena is the *ad interim* minister of war.

Turkey.

The *Courrier Francaise* has the following: "If the conditions concluded with the Porte be such as are given in the *Augsburg Gazette*, it is to be feared that the affairs of the East are not yet in a very forward state, notwithstanding what was at first reported. We find by article 5, that Mehemet Ali is not only to recognise the Sultan as Lord paramount, but to take the oath of allegiance, and obey him as princely. It is doubtful whether the Viceroy of Egypt, whose army is victorious, will accept these conditions.—Can it be reasonably expected that Mehemet Ali should be prevailed upon to put himself under the yoke of the Porte, who would thus acquire a right of deposing him at the first cause of dissatisfaction, and which, after his death, would be at liberty to appoint another as his successor, in the room of his son? Mehemet is growing old, and will not leave to the caprice of the Porte the power of destroying, in a short time, what cost him so much trouble to establish. His wish is to intrust Ibrahim with the task of continuing his labours. He owes his conquests to the activity of his son. Ibrahim is known and beloved by the army, and he is not likely to suffer the Pachalick of Egypt to depend upon the caprice or cupidity of the Porte. If the convention be such as is stated by the *Augsburg Gazette*, this alone may suffice to render the conclusion of peace between Egypt and Turkey impossible. The prolonged stay of the Russians under the walls of Constantinople; the continued march of 25,000 men who have entered Moldavia and Walachia, and whose halting has not yet been announced to the diplomatic body, also indicate that all obstacles are not yet removed."

SURRENDER OF SMYRNA TO IBRAHIM PACHA.—The following letter has been received at Lloyd's this morning, dated 20th February,

"On the evening of the 18th instant our town surrendered to Ibrahim Pacha, who merely sent an officer to ask our Governor to give up the town, which was immediately done. All the neighbouring towns are under the government of Ibrahim Pacha. Sundry inland duties have been taken off, and the people appear to be in favour of the new Government. It is said that in a few days we shall have an army of 1000 men here.—The town remains tranquil, and property perfectly safe. Not the least alarm exists; all payments due this post have been suspended by arrangement."

The letters from Ostend state that his Majesty of Belgium intends to put a high duty on English vessels trading with that country, particularly if they shall presume to enter the canals of that government. The merchant ship Oak, had remained ten days at Ostend, without receiving the necessary documents wherewith to pass up the canal to Ghent, and great doubts were entertained as to the success of the application for an English ship. A French vessel, they state, would have no difficulty.—*Guardian.*

An official statement of the ravages of the Cholera in Holland, has been published, from which it appears that the disease affected 232 cities, towns, &c., the population of which is 1,072,186 souls; that the total number of cases was, 13,880, the number of deaths was 6,614, recoveries 7,266.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Whatever may be the merits of the Irish Coercion Bill, one evil, at least, seems to attend it—the postponement of all other measures of relief on which the country so fondly calculated. Ireland occupies the legislature night after night, to the exclusion of all other business, and there is no reason to think that the eternal "talk" will cease for six weeks to come. The second reading was got through with tolerable expedition; but the opposition of the Irish members seems to have been reserved for the committee. Wednesday night, from five to one o'clock, was spent on the first clause, without any progress having been made; and, as abundance of personality mingled in the debate we may expect that between accusation and retort, statements and explanations, the time of the house will be fully occupied for, at least, a month to come.

In the course of the discussion enough has been elicited to develop the real purpose of the bill. The Whitefeet and their dark doings are not the precise objects of legislation; for though they are ostensibly the offenders, the measure contemplates the control of higher game; and, while it refers apparently to rustic combinations, it seeks to terminate the endless orations of the Dublin agitators. Already have ministers signified their intention to abandon the obnoxious parts of the bill. They no longer hesitate to prepare a more mature tribunal for the trial of predial offenders, and they consign the punishment of political criminals to the ordinary courts. Five captains instead of three ensigns, must be satisfied of Paddy's moonlight revels before they transport him, and the amorous policemen will not be permitted to inspect the inmates of a peasant's sleeping apartment, provided the tenants of the muddy domicile shew their affrighted faces at the window. While these important concessions were being made, they could not afford to relax any of the clauses which virtually prohibit public meetings and denounce the right of petition. They cannot tolerate any more Irish oratory; and we admire Mr. Stanley's taste; but then it offends sadly against principle and consistency, to hear the very men who patronised the political unions, who wrote to persons in Liverpool to get up public meetings, declaiming against agitation, and, in the act of legislation, pronouncing judgment against all who agitate the public for a public good. The whigs, as a party, have lost their character for ever; and though they have, at this moment, the public tacitly with them, they ought to recollect that no public men ever yet offended against their avowed principles, without experiencing ultimate contempt.

The predial outrages in Ireland arose, first from a want of confidence in the laws, and next from the competition for land and the absence of poor laws. We do not see how these things are to be remedied by coercive measures. Government cannot, by such a course, inspire affection; and the act of legislating against rustic combination, is certain to confirm cotters in the belief of its utility. The proceedings against the incendiaries in England did not deter our peasantry, for we now learn from the enquires of the poor law commissioners, that they have compelled the gentry and farmers to come to their terms. They now got all they conspired to obtain—high wages, or, in their absence, ample parish allowance. Their opponents are entirely at their mercy; and they dare not ask for an insurrection act; they wisely scumb, and saves their houses and stacks from the visits of the incendiary.

Tranquillity will, in the same way, be restored in Ireland, by a compromise; the landlords and farmers will be more consider-

ate and less oppressive; and the concession will cause the whiteboys to relax in their vigour. This is, in some measure, the state of things at present, and the bill of "pains and penalties" will obtain the credit of having restored the dominion of order. Beyond this it will effect nothing creditable to government. The contumely it casts upon Ireland, and the arbitrary spirit in which it originates, will leave behind an impression of national anger; and while it silences the agitators collectively, it will lend at all other times a new power to their oratory, while it affords a popular theme for declamation. They had lived twelve months on the tithe question, but that subject had grown tiresome; henceforth, however, the repealers will never want a subject. Public meetings are forbidden, but we are greatly mistaken if public dinners, or social meetings do not afford all the opportunity desired. The orators, we know, had tired the people of Ireland; and the bill if followed by remedial measures, may, after all, do no great harm beyond that of ruining the reputation of ministers, and damning the characters of the whigs. Ireland wants repose; and the bill is supported by many from a persuasion that it will be followed by a cessation of disturbances, predial and oratorical. We hope they will not be disappointed.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The reports of ministerial disagreement have partially subsided, and it is to be hoped that the cabinet will hold together until those promised measures, on which the country so fondly calculates, are carried. We take for a symptom of permanency the recent exhibition of tory enmity in the House of Commons; and some people may rejoice that the administration have failed to secure the support of the conservatives, though they have, in some measure, lost the confidence of a certain portion of the liberals. The tories are quite eager to vote with them on the question of coercing Ireland; but they, all at once, demur when a small amount of Irish relief is intended. They need no delay when the constitution is to be outraged; but they demand time when the church is going to be corrected. Such sensibility is but too characteristic; but they miscalculate in its exhibition, for its imprudent manifestation tends only to strengthen the people in the dislike of the principles of this impudent faction.

The country will rejoice that ministers do not hesitate to displease the tories, and the present position of parties, and the want of leading men, are well calculated to strengthen the desire, so generally felt, to keep the present administration in power. They are not the most consistent of men, and they lack the necessary qualifications of efficient ministers; but, if honest, they are the best we can, just now, find; and, on this ground, a crowd of members justify their vote on the Irish bill. On a consideration of this kind, even radicals voted with them; and, though no man ought to violate principle on a show of expediency, the people of England will willingly admit a palliation which coincides with their wishes and their prejudices.

Though there is no prospect of a repeal of taxes, or a reduction of the national expenditure, measures of equal or greater value are in preparation. Corporation monopoly is in a fair way of being removed; and there is every reason to believe that the trade to China and the East Indies will be speedily thrown open to the enterprise and capital of our merchants. The bank charter will also be modified, and the tithe system will undergo an alteration. These are measures of great utility, and, if carried into effect, will, we admit, redeem the errors of the administration.—*Ibid.*

The French ministry, like our own, do not appear to be quite permanent in their places. The monetary causes of their original popularity having ceased to exist, a more rational test was applied to their policy, and the result being contrary to popular expectation, the deputies ceased to be too confident. The glory of the late campaign being already stale, the people grumble at the expense, and their discontent has been heightened by the abrupt dismissal of two ministerial dependants for having given independent votes. A dissolution of the Chambers is talked of; and now that the duchess of Berri has destroyed her own character, and the hopes of her party, the nation has leisure to attend to more pressing affairs. The condition of the Duchess has recalled scandal to the claims of her son; and the old dowagers of Paris now discover that he was born ten months after the assassination of his father; but, perhaps there were, even then, a marriage and an Italian prince in the way.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Cobbett lately gave notice in the House of Commons, that he would, on the 28th March, move an humble address to his Majesty, to remove the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel from being a member of the Privy Council,—(a burst of laughter followed the honourable member's announcement, which was kept up for some minutes)—on account of the proceedings of the right hon. baronet relative to the currency bills of 1819 and 1820.—(Renewed laughter.)

Thomas Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, was on Wednesday last refused admission as a member of the Literary Union Club, in Waterloo-place, by a majority of 87 black balls over 42 white. Nine white balls must appear to one black on any successful ballot, so that this result marks in a peculiar manner the feelings entertained by the gentlemen of the Union on the late political vagaries of the English agitator.—*Observer.*

The total cost of London-bridge, was £1,458,311 8s. 11½d. The purchase of freeholds, leaseholds, &c., for the purposes of the act amount to £692,555 16s. 6d. Mess. Jolliffe and Banks, the contractors, had £425,081 9s. 2d. The removal of bodies from St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, cost £2,793 6s. 11d.; the parliamentary expenses were £13,177 15s. 10d.

Bradford market, on Thursday was not quite so brisk as last week's. The merchants hold out against the advance demanded by the manufacturers. Trade generally is on the improvement, and many erections of mills and warehouses are contemplated.

Sir Francis Burdett, it is now finally settled, will shortly be elevated to the dignity of a Peerage.—*Court Journal.*

The *Gazette* of Friday night announces, that Lord Durham has been raised to the dignity of an Earldom, by the title of Viscount Lambton and Earl of Durham.

The Earl of Carlisle who, it is understood, will supply the place of the Earl of Durham, filled the office of Lord Privy Seal for six months, from July 1827, to January 1828, in the Administration of the present Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

LORD EXMOUTH'S WILL.—The will of the late Lord Exmouth has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oath of the Right Honourable Susan Viscountess Exmouth, the widow of the deceased Nobleman, and the executrix of the will during life or widowhood. The personal estate has been sworn to be under the value of £80,000 in addition to which there appears to be considerable landed property.

The House of Lords has hitherto enjoyed the Session as comparatively tranquil and unemployable, for its sittings of the Lower House have been lengthened and boisterous.

It has been calculated that the Speaker has had occasion to address the present House oftener during the short period of its sitting than has occurred during the whole previous period of holding his high office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is an astounding and heart-rending fact, and is ascertained upon competent authority, that at Sierra-Leone, a colony established and kept on foot avowedly for the sole purpose of protecting and sheltering captured and released slaves, there are persons deeply engaged in the horrid traffic—in proof of which, a schoolmaster has lately been tried for selling some of his scholars!

The following melancholy division of labour is said to be taken from the order-book of a slave-master at that grave of Europeans, Fernando Po.—"Gang No. 1, to be employed in digging graves as usual—gang No. 2, making coffins till further orders."

RIOT IN SPANISH TOWN.—Various rumours were afloat yesterday as to the cause of a riot which took place at Spanish Town. The following is a version of the affair: Lord and Lady Mulgrave were walking along one of the streets, when a gentleman hissed his Lordship as he passed his door. The gentleman's house was attacked by some of Lord Mulgrave's constituency, who destroyed the doors and windows of the house.—The magistrates interfered, and an end was put to this disgraceful scene.—*Sun.*

Major-Generals Sir J. Lyon and Sir J. Carmichael Smyth are recalled from the governments of Barbadoes and the Bahamas, in consequence of ministers having resolved that the number of Commanders-in-Chief in the West Indies should be reduced. Mr. Townley Balfour proceeds to the Bahamas, as Lieutenant-Governor.

The only arrival this morning is a Jamaica mail, which sailed on the 5th February, and from Carthagena on the 28th January. A report was current in town yesterday that Commodore Farquhar was to proceed in a few days to the north side with a detachment of a regiment, to afford protection to the Baptist preachers. We are assured that the Earl of Mulgrave's departure from this island will take place next month, but we do not vouch for the fact. Middleton, one of the finest coffee plantations, which yields an annual crop of 35,000lb of coffee, was sold at public auction for £7000; and, yesterday, Temple-hall estate was sold for £10,350. In former times Middleton could not be purchased for £20,000, and Temple-hall would have been termed cheap at £50,000. In the paper of January 28, there is a proclamation stating, it has been represented that divers of our subjects, residents in the island of Jamaica, have entered into voluntary societies, under the name of "Colonial Church Union," and that public meetings have been holden in different parts of the