

it in the south of Ireland. Mr O'Connell has promised to give to the expedition all the aid of his great influence with his fellow countrymen, and Mr Feargus O'Connor, who enjoys unbounded popularity in the county of Cork, will give his best services to the cause of the youthful Queen.—*Ibid.*

It will be seen from the Lisbon Correspondence of some of our morning contemporaries, that the young Queen, of Portugal, in her anxiety for the welfare of her people, has shaken off her own private griefs, and is determined on taking to her bosom a counsellor more closely identified with her and their interests than any ordinary Minister can be. She appears to have fixed her desires on the Duke de Nemours, and has dismissed her Ministers, because she feared that they would not facilitate the fulfilment of her wishes, and assist her to procure that partner of her choice upon whom her ardent affections were fixed.—Her Majesty has better hopes from the more considerate wisdom of the following statesmen, and has confided to them her impatience:—Saldanha is the chief of the new cabinet; and his colleagues are Palmella, Foreign Affairs; De Campos, Finances; Loulé, Marine; Magalhães, Home Affairs; Carvalho, Justice; the Duke of Terceira remaining Commander-in-Chief of the army.—*Ibid.*

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.—Measures for fitting out the expedition are proceeding with extraordinary activity. A contract was made on Friday with the owners of some large steam-vessels to convey troops from Ireland to the Spanish coast; and so ample are the means at disposal in this respect, that a vessel is hourly expected to leave the River on that service. Tenders for arms, ammunition, &c., warlike stores, on moderate terms, and any length of credit, it is reported, have been sent to the office of Mr Carbonell, to whom the commissariat department is confided, and assistance in money proffered on all sides. Among the officers who have volunteered for the expedition is said to be Admiral Napier and Colonel Robinson. It is also reported as not being unlikely that General Bacon, who distinguished himself in the command of the cavalry during the Portuguese campaign, will have a command. A contemporary states that yesterday morning Col. Evans in answer to a gentleman who waited upon him to know his intentions with respect to his seat in Parliament, said, "I shall not resign; it is not necessary that I should do so, for I shall not quit the country just yet, and before the next session I shall be back again. My constituents will sustain no injury during my absence." Volunteers for Spain are to apply to Colonel Evans, under whom the force is to serve.

The preparations which are now in progress for dispatching with all possible speed a body of troops to assist the constitutional cause in Spain excite considerable interest in the city. It has been stated to-day that His Majesty's government have it in contemplation to disband two or three regiments of the line, in order to allow the troops an opportunity of joining the volunteer corps which will be sent out in the service of the young Queen. Should such a determination be come to, the measure of the agents of the Spanish government in this country will be greatly facilitated, and a force formed which would carry with it a high character for military discipline, and could not fail to have great weight in the conflict, should any arise with the Carlists. It is fully expected that with the recruits raised in Ireland and Scotland, including also a French and Belgian force, which it is understood will be raised, the army of General Valdez, will be increased not less than 15,000 men. There is we understand, much competition to supply arms and stores for the troops, and a considerable sum has been raised by voluntary subscriptions to meet the expenses which will be incurred. Colonel Evans will be assisted in the command by Colonel Hodges and General Bacon. The Royal Tar steam boat, which is engaged in the service of the Constitutional Government, will take her departure from the River on Monday, with dispatches, and it is understood with sealed orders as to her destination, which are not to be opened until the vessel has passed the Nore.

The subject of exportation of flour from this country to America, in consequence of its high price in the United States and the low value it realizes here, has excited some interest. It appears by the advices of to-day that the flour and grain markets in New York had been in a state of great animation. The price of flour had risen rapidly to seven dollars per barrel; and a curious circumstance is noticed, that some of the eastern captains who had loaded their vessels while the price was much lower, unloaded their cargoes and resold them at the advance proceeding home in ballast.

LISBON, MAY 28.—I hear from pretty good authority that the Camarilha, with the Marchioness de Ficalho, the *Camareira Mor* (not Mayor,) at its head, persuaded the Queen that the Freire Ministry was destroying religion, expelling the nuns, and by employing Freemasons and Republicans, threat-

ened Royalty itself. Thus alarmed, the young Queen (who being determined to marry the Duke of Nemours, and expecting much opposition on the part of her Ministers) sent for M. Freire, and showed him a paper containing her resolution in this respect, saying—"This is my choice," and fully anticipating a warm remonstrance.—However, Freire calmly answered, "Well and good, it is your Majesty that is to be married, and not your Ministers, but now we must treat the question as a State affair, consider it in the Council, and negotiate so as to spare your Majesty the possible mortification of a refusal." This wary proceeding deprived the Queen of the opportunity of dismissing her Ministers who for the benefit of Portugal, wanted to cultivate the friendship and connexions of England, with whom the country had the most advantageous relations, and to save it from the overpowering and crushing influence of a great State like France, not trading with it, but likely to make a tool of Portugal to serve her own political ends. The Ministers were accused of allowing the national property to be subjugated by British gold. A new pretence for breaking with them was sought and found,—the Queen asserting she did no longer reign, but that her Ministers ruled everything under the pretext of improvements and ameliorations. She therefore sent on Sunday or Monday for Freire, and told him he had deceived her, by making her sign the promotion of General Luiz de Revo Baretto to the rank of a Viscount, though he was a Miguelite as she could prove by a letter of his. Freire answered that her august father who knew him well, promoted the General to a Councillor of War, a much more substantial honour than the empty title of a Viscount; and that so far from being a Miguelite, he had been confined in one of Miguel's dungeons, from whence he wrote to Count Queluz, requesting that he might be tried and punished or liberated:—"But she said "He called my uncle 'King.'"  
—As he was his prisoner seeking liberation, he could do no otherwise, but never signed the request to Don Miguel to assume the crown. "Finally," said M. Freire, "if your Majesty has such a letter, why not object to the decree presented in Prince Augustus's lifetime, before signing it."

The merchants regret the dismissal of M. Carvalho. One of the wealthiest in Lisbon a large creditor of the Government, expressed to me his fears that M. Campos, the Finance Minister, might cause to pay the dividends on the Foreign (i. e. the English) loans, and decline to renew the treaty with England, according to the doctrines of the late opposition papers.—*Correspondent of the Herald.*

Lord Gosford is nominated governor and first commissioner to Canada, and he is to be accompanied by Sir Charles Grey. They start immediately.

The Earl of Gosford is to be raised to the British Peerage, with the title of Lord Worthingham, of Worthingham in the county of Suffolk.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, JUNE 1.—The division of General Orsa yesterday experienced a check which will disable it from continuing the campaign. It had for several days been threatened with an attack on Elisordo, but it seems the General preferred retreating to Pampeluna. He left Esteban the day before yesterday, with his column, not knowing that Segastibiza was closely watching his motions; but he had scarcely proceeded two leagues when the Carlist battalion fell on him, and obliged 560 privates, 1 colonel, 2 majors, and 37 officers to lay down their arms. The remainder of the column dispersed, and may perhaps have reached Pampeluna, abandoning 2000 muskets, and leaving the whole Bastan at the mercy of the enemy for the weak garrison of Elisordo cannot hold out long.

BAYONNE, JUNE 2.—Despatches have been received, dated Pampeluna, the 27th ultimo, on which day General Valdez entered that place at the head of a strong column from Puente la Reyna, which he had caused to be fortified and garrisoned. As also Lerin and Viana on the Ebro, and which line General Valdez intends apparently to occupy on the defensive, lying on his oars for an armed intervention.—He was expected however, to march early on the following morning, the 28th, for the Borunda, and probably might endeavour to relieve Villa Frauca, which was besieged by Zumalacarragay, but who it was reported, had been repulsed by the garrison.

A telegraphic despatch, addressed to the Director of the Customs, reached Bayonne yesterday ordering the several custom house and police stations between Bayonne and the extreme frontiers to be withdrawn, allowing goods of every description, arms, horses, equipments, &c., freely to circulate without search within the limits of the French territory, as it is presumed that the attention of the custom house officers and Police being entirely to the passes on the extreme frontier would render the exportation of arms more difficult; it remains, therefore, to be seen whether these arrangements, which have

been adopted at the eleventh hour, will be attended with success.

(From the London Courier.)

WILLIAM COBBETT is no more! He died yesterday in his 73d year. Our readers, are generally aware that he raised himself from the lowest station, having been a common soldier, to a seat in the House of Commons. Even in this most gullible of countries such a rise evinces the possession of no inconsiderable talent. A part of Cobbett's excellencies, as well as of his defects, may be fairly ascribed to his deficient education, and the circumstances under which he was originally placed. He was at once the clearest and most convincing, the coarsest and most abusive of writers. He had no rival in the art of setting subjects in the most perspicuous and the most ludicrous points of view.—While he boldly attacked some, he was a slave to other national prejudices quite as gross. He dealt little in general declamation, but was most liberal of epithets, which he poured forth with unsparing profusion.—He had no depth or originality. He saw clearly the outside of a subject, but he saw nothing of its interior, and had comprehension of general principles. Hence his intolerable dogmatism, the unhesitating confidence of his predictions, and the frequency with which they were contradicted by the course of events. But with all these defects, he acquired at one time very great influence, which he would have preserved and increased had he possessed any real respect for principle, for truth, or for the feelings of others. But he had none of these. He set out in politics a violent Anti-Jacobin, and afterwards became what is called a root-and-branch Radical. He was as coarse, vehement, and vulgar on the one side as he had been on the other. Most public men have been alternately the objects of his abuse and his eulogy; the extravagance on the one side being generally proportioned to that on the other. At the same time he never failed to hold himself up as a paragon of consistency; and to proclaim that his principles had always been the same, and his opinions infallible. His extraordinary talents as a writer enabled him to bear up for a lengthened period against his multiplied apostacies and contradictions; and from 1800 to 1810 his *Register* enjoyed a wonderful circulation and influence. But the disgust occasioned by his unceasing tergiversations, the grossness of his scurrility, his virulent invectives against those whom he had formally lauded as his best friends, and the total failure of his promises and predictions, destroyed his ascendancy, and reduced the number of his readers to a mere handful. Latterly, indeed, most of those by whom his *Register* was bought, looked into it merely on the principle that one looks at the antics of a bear, or opens a book of caricatures. His Parliamentary career was a failure; and, with the exception of his speech on the "Hannibals," he did not make one effective hit. Altogether the life of Cobbett is not uninteresting. It shows what talent, perseverance, and industry may do, and it also shows how unimportant they are for any good purpose, unless accompanied by a respect for principle, moderation, and for the opinion and even prejudices of others.

SPANISH EXPEDITION. We believe there is not the least doubt but that Colonel Evans will take the command of the principal portion of the troops which will be raised for the service of the Queen of Spain in this country. Colonel Hodges will also have an important post assigned to him in the command. It is understood that His Majesty's Government will give every facility in its power to fit out the troops. For some days past, and before the Order in Council suspending the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Bill was talked of publicly, preparatory measures were in progress to facilitate the departure of at least 10,000 men, which force, it is expected, will be increased to about 15,000, by the entrance of French and Belgians into the service of the young Queen. The force, it is expected, will be amply sufficient, joined to that under General Valdez, to place the Carlists *hors de combat*.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The French government has granted to that of Spain the assistance of the Foreign Legion formed in Algiers, and it is stated that 10,000 Belgians are about to join the troops of the Queen. A strong body of British recruits will soon be likewise despatched to Spain; and, so reinforced, the Constitutional army is expected to effect something decisive.

HOLLAND.—An express was received from the Hague to-day announcing that the King of Holland, in consequence of England, France, and Belgium having issued an order allowing the recruiting of men, and free exportation of fire arms and ammunition for the service of Her Majesty Queen Donna Isabella II., of Spain, has issued a decree allowing the free enlistment of his subjects for Don Carlos, and the exportation of arms and ammunition. The pay of these troops is guaranteed by a large commercial house, the Agents of Don Carlos at Amsterdam,

who have already made considerable contracts for clothing and military equipments. Several distinguished officers have been allowed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange to enrol men at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the Hague for this corps, which will be immediately landed on the coast of Spain, in vessels under Dutch colours. This proclamation of William of Holland is not confined to Dutchmen only—Germans, Poles, or any other foreigners who wish to enrol themselves will be accepted, and will receive the same bounty money. Their pay will be insured them for two years, whatever may be the result of the expedition; and should they fall in action, a certain sum will be paid to their widows.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE NUNS.—A very extraordinary scene took place at the Estrella Nunnery the other day, upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to that convent. Upon her Majesty's arrival there, the nuns seized her and dragged her in solemn procession through the cloisters, took her to the church, knelt down before her, and commenced a regular din of lamentations and supplications, requesting the Queen not to forsake the Catholic religion of the country, which was fast sinking, &c.; and it was with no small difficulty that Her Majesty regained her liberty from them, after nearly one hour's suffering of this clamour.

It was stated in our last that a change of Ministry had taken place in Portugal, and we have now to announce that a similar event has occurred in Spain. Martinez de la Rosa has resigned, and the Count de Toreno has been appointed, *ad interim*, in his stead. This change would it was believed, give much satisfaction in Madrid, as Martinez de la Rosa had become very unpopular. The state of public feeling at present in Spain is very extraordinary. In all the large towns democratic principles have taken a deep root and are extensively diffused, while the rural population are still attached to absolute monarchy. In the towns it is said that the Catholic clergy, and even that religion itself, have fallen into very general contempt, while in the country the people are still firmly attached to their ancient faith, and look with as much reverence as ever upon its priests. In such a state of public opinion civil war and general confusion are next to inevitable. No government could by possibility act in such a manner as would give satisfaction both to the inhabitants of the towns and the country, and it must only be the circumstance of the one or the other of these portions of the population gaining the ascendancy which can restore tranquility in Spain.—*Greenock Intelligencer.*

It was reported in Munich that Prince Maximilian of Leuchtenberg intends to set out for Lisbon at the latter end of June, to visit the Empress Amelia and the widow of his brother. Overtures had been made to him by the Portuguese Cabinet respecting his marriage with Donna Maria. The Prince is said to be inclined to accept that offer.—The Duchess, the mother, is also disposed to give her consent.

Advices from Constantinople to the 14th May, state that Mehemed Ali Pacha has determined to oppose the communication between England and India, by way of the Euphrates. This is one of the results of Russian diplomacy, for which England may blame herself.

The plague has spread over all Upper Egypt, and has not abated in Lower Egypt. Alexandria is almost a desert, having lost, by death and emigration, two-thirds of its population. Mehemed Ali, who has personally a great dread of the plague, is said to intend to leave the country for a time.

A report is current in many of the higher circles in Paris of an approaching marriage between the Duke of Orleans and a Princess of the Royal House of Wurtemberg.

THE SWABIAN MERCURY, under date Constantinople, 13th ult., announces the defeat of the army of Ibrahim Pacha by the Druses, who took advantage of the flight of Ibrahim from the plague, and of the consternation that pervaded his troops, to attack him.—

PORTUGAL.—The following protest is said to have been made by Don Miguel against the sale of the ecclesiastical property decreed by the Government of Lisbon.

"One of the first duties of every Catholic Sovereign, as protector of the Church and the Holy Canons, being to maintain in all their integrity the property belonging to the aforesaid Church, in order that it might be applied to just and holy uses which are suitable to their nature, and to which they are by right destined, an application the experience in which for so many centuries has shown all the advantages resulting to society in consequence; seeing that it has been reported to me the usurping and impious government of Lisbon, in order more easily to destroy Catholicism in Portugal, and to reduce the Clergy to a frightful state of poverty, and a fatal dependence, having formed the intention of selling the property of the Church, arising, in fact out of the donations made by the Kings, my august predecessors