

affirmed, having hitherto been only a sort of appanage for that prince, a relation to the Royal family. Polish soldiers who refused to confide in the Russian amnesty, and remained in Prussia, are employed in hard labour at the fortifications in the fortresses of Graudenz and Bishoffsweider, near Dantsic. They are not permitted to stir from those places, and every movement of theirs is construed into mutiny. This happened on the 3d of May this year, when they attempted to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish constitution of 1791. This innocent festivity threw the Prussian authorities into consternation, and kept the whole garrison of Dantsic under arms on that day. These prisoners of war, or rather of the Prussian police, are not permitted either to speak to the inhabitants or to be spoken to by them, and the citizens who had given to some of them their aid in escaping to England or France have been put under arrest. To prevent for the future any efflux of the Polish population out of the kingdom, and this at a moment when the lives of many are placed at stake, the following merciless order was published on the 16th June:—

"In consequence of the disturbances which have taken place in Poland, his Majesty has ordered that all the individuals who belong to the bands of the mutineers, and may transgress the frontiers of our dominions on points militarily guarded, shall be pushed back by force of arms, even when pursued by Russian troops, and that every where those people shall be hindered from making their way to our states, and finding refuge there, but immediately forced over the frontier."

From London and Liverpool Papers, September 7—14.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

A great deal of bustle and excitement prevailed in Portsmouth at the close of last week, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Queen of Portugal. Strict orders were given, on the part of the government, for a minute observance of all the honors due to a sovereign being paid to the fair chief of the house of Braganza, her title and rank being formally recognized by Great Britain. An official command to that effect, but couched as a request, was sent down by the Government, and received, as is understood, by the Mayor and corporation of the borough, the Port-Admiral, and the Collector of the customs. One thing in this communication is peculiarly remarkable—the consort of Don Pedro, who is now neither empress nor queen, gets precedence of his daughter, who *de jure et de facto* now sways a sceptre. The words of the ministerial mandate are stated to be these—"We have to acquaint you that their Majesties, the Duchess of Braganza and the Queen of Portugal, are hourly expected to arrive at Portsmouth, and we request you to pay them every honor and attention due to the rank of crowned heads."

At one o'clock on Sunday morning it was ascertained that the young Queen, the Duchess of Braganza, and their attendants, had arrived at St. Helen's; but the night being dark, and there being no pilot on board, the vessel came to an anchor.

At half-past seven o'clock, the Soho steamer stood in sight, making for the harbor at a rapid rate, though the wind was still adverse. At a quarter-past nine she entered amidst loud discharges of artillery, and the cheers of the numerous sailors who manned the yards. The place of landing was at the King's Stairs, and there Sir Thomas Williams and Sir Frederick Maitland, with their respective officers, stood waiting to receive the royal visitors. They were accompanied by Sir James Graham and Sir Thomas Hardy. In the meantime, a messenger from the steamer communicated to them that the Queen and the Duchess of Braganza would land at half-past nine o'clock, at that hour, every thing being prepared, the Admiral's barge was rowed alongside the Soho, and the landing was effected with ease, though it had rained heavily until a few minutes before. The concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion was very considerable, and the cheering most enthusiastic, while the band of the 94th regiment played the Constitutional Hymn. The young Queen looked both fair and florid, presenting at the same time, an appearance of extraordinary precocity for her age. She wore a small bonnet of dark pink satin, and her silk dress of a brownish colour was in a great measure concealed by an ample shawl. Her Majesty, on being conducted from the barge, took the arm of Sir Thomas Williams, to whom she bowed with great dignity, but did not enter into conversation with him. On setting her foot for the second time upon British ground she seemed to be overpowered by the warmth of the reception she met with, and placed her hand on her heart while an involuntary sigh escaped her. The ex-Empress of Brazil, though not on object of so much political interest, was still regarded with earnest attention, by all parties who had found access to the spot.

All necessary preparations were made for the reception of the Princesses, at the house of the Port-Admiral, Sir Thomas Williams.

In immediate attendance on them are the following personages:—Baroness Strumpfder, Madame Mascasauhanas, Count Sampayo, Bonao de Saude, Commandant Gomes da Silva, Commandant Rocha Pinto, and the Chevalier d'Almada. The arbitrary command given by the government of Louis Philip for the removal of the young Duke of Leuchtenberg from the French territory, has excited the greatest indignation in the breast of his illustrious sister, the Duchess of Braganza, and it is said that the Queen of Portugal resents it as nothing less than a marked insult. One thing is quite certain—it has originated in a most pitiful and unworthy jealousy. Sir Joseph Whatley, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber in the personal suit of William IV., was in attendance to wait on her Most Faithful Majesty. He was the bearer of an autograph letter from their Majesties, inviting the Queen of Portugal and the Duchess of Braganza to a visit to Windsor.

The Queen Donna Maria, having slept at the Admiralty House, held a levee on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, which was very numerous attended by the superior officers of both services. The Mayor and corporation attended in state, to present addresses.

As the ladies never fail to take an interest in which female royalty displays itself on state occasions, we shall here gratify their curiosity by informing them that the Queen of Portugal was very simply, but gracefully attired. A figured robe of a thin texture (whether the texture was silk or satin we cannot pretend to say) was made so as to set off her person to the greatest advantage, yet without the slightest apparent effort at effect. Over this robe fell a collar of delicately fine muslin, tied round the neck with a band of black silk resembling gauze. On her head she wore no ornament whatever, her fair tresses being dressed in an artless style corresponding with her years. The Duchess of Braganza appeared equally regardless of adventitious embellishment. Her dress was of azure-coloured silk, with a falling collar, similar to that worn by the Queen, and in her hair there was not a single gem, plume, or artificial flower.

A few minutes before three o'clock their Majesty's entered the Admiral's barge. In the meantime the yards of the memorable flag-ship, the Victory, to which they were approaching, were all manned, and his jolly tars rigged out in their best blue jackets and white trousers, stood ready to hail them with hearty cheers. On reaching the vessel, the Queen ascended to the deck. The moment her Imperial Majesty got on board, she desired to be shown the spot where Nelson fell, and after it was pointed out to her, she happened to cast her eyes on the words, "England expects every man will do his duty." Glancing at them for an instant, she exclaimed, "Never have I read any words so sublimely inspiring." She next requested to be conducted to the place where the immortal hero breathed his last, and being led down to it by Sir Thomas Hardy, who was the captain in command on that glorious day, she stood there for a minute or two in silent contemplation, and then said that she wondered not at the greatness of a country which produced such a man. After having examined the ship the party sat down to a sumptuous collation laid out in the Admiral's cabin. The Empress and the Queen feeling that no moment could be more appropriate for paying a richly earned tribute to one of the most gallant officers that can be found in the naval records of England, called upon the Marquis de Funchal to propose the following toast in their united names:—"The health of that officer, who, though young in rank, is immortal in renown—that officer, who, after having distinguished himself in the British navy, was enabled to achieve such an astonishing victory as that of Cape St. Vincent, which was the first step towards the restoration of the Queen of Portugal,—Admiral Napier." The venerable minister obeyed the command in a manner which plainly proved that in doing so he felt at once the highest pride and satisfaction. A royal salute was fired when their Majesties got on board, as also immediately after they left the vessel. In the first instance when the guns were going off, the Admiral asked the Duchess whether she was inconvenienced by the loud noise they made; and she very happily replied, "not in the least—English cannon must always sound well to Portuguese ears."

Before the autograph letters of invitation from the King and Queen of England were forwarded, the Marquis de Funchal received two official communications from Lord Palmerston. The one was dated the 4th of Sept. and was to the following effect:—"The King has appointed Sir Joseph Whatley, one of the Officers of the Household, to attend on the Duchess of Braganza and the Queen Donna Maria during their stay in this country, and Sir Joseph is ordered to proceed to Portsmouth immediately." The other dated the 6th, was in these words:—"Lord Palmerston presents his compliments to Count Funchal, and informs him that he has received his Majesty's commands to convey to her Imperial Majesty, the Duchess of Braganza, and her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, his Majesty's invitation

to Windsor, on the 10th of this month, and to do him the pleasure of remaining at Windsor till the 13th or 15th.

The young Queen sent a special invitation to the Duchess of Terceira, the Duchess of Palmella, and Countess da Ponce, (late Mrs. Napier) to accompany her to Lisbon.

The Queen of Portugal arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, on a visit to their Majesties. The King's Guard, composed of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards with their band, were on duty as a Guard of Honor, and received the Queen with military honors, the band striking up the Constitutional Hymn the instant they presented themselves. When they alighted from their carriage they found the principal officers of the King's household in waiting on the spot, to conduct them into the royal presence; and, after a short interview with our warm-hearted Sovereign and his amiable consort, they felt quite at home at Windsor Castle, while they sat down to a splendid banquet about half-past eight o'clock, in St. George's Hall. The Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester were present to meet their Majesties and their illustrious guests. The officers of the Household and the visitors at the Castle also had the honor of dining with their Majesties.

After dinner, the King, delegating Sir T. Freemantle for the agreeable duty, proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal; and next, by desire of the Queen of England, he proposed that of her Imperial Majesty the Duchess of Braganza. These tributes were reciprocated on the part of the Queen Donna Maria and her august relative, the health of his Majesty the King of England, the faithful ally of Portugal, being given by Sir Thomas Freemantle, at the instance of the former, and her Majesty toasted at the instance of the latter. When the royal party withdrew to the state drawing-room, his Majesty conversed with the young Queen in the most kind and affectionate manner, appearing to take a sort of paternal interest in her welfare. The party separated about 12 o'clock.

The Marquis de Funchal, as the accredited Ambassador for Portugal, attended his fair Sovereign on so interesting an occasion.

The young Queen is expected to remain at the Palace for several days. She will proceed to Portugal in the Soho, but not before that vessel is fitted up in a style of suitable splendor. She will be accompanied by the British steam-frigate Dee.

THE METHODISTS AND THE PRESS.—The propriety of establishing a weekly newspaper, to be under the direction and controul of the Methodist Conference, was considered during the recent sittings of that assembly in Manchester.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.—The *Derbyshire Courier*, of the 25th August states that there was ice of the thickness of strong paper, at Mellor, in Derbyshire. Several pieces were brought into the incumbent's house there by his servant, at the hour of breakfast.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—We learn, from authority, that the government medical inspectors of the metropolis have reported the sanitary condition of London and its vicinity to be highly satisfactory as regards cholera, and it is therefore presumed that clean bills of health will be issued by the customs in a few days as heretofore.—*Herald*.

FOREIGN EXPEDITION.—Sir Hussey Vivian is daily expected in Cork to inspect the troops under orders for foreign service. One regiment of cavalry, and three regiments of infantry, will proceed from this country to Portugal.

VICTORIA WHEAT.—Sir Robert Ker Porter, our consul at Caraccas, has forwarded to this country a small supply of the Victoria wheat, so much extolled by Humboldt for its productiveness and for the short period required for its growth. According to Humboldt, the produce of this wheat at La Victoria, in South America, (whence it takes its name), is from 2,160 to 2,560lb per English acre, while in France the produce of wheat from an equal space does not exceed 800 to 960lb. Should it retain the property of early maturity, for which it is remarkable in the other hemisphere, a crop of Victoria wheat, sown on the 15th of February, would be ready for the sickle on the 1st of May, and if thrashed and re-sown on the 15th of May, a second crop might be reaped on the 29th July.

PORTUGAL.—The Patriarch of Lisbon has published a pastoral letter, in which he urges the people to loyalty to Donna Maria, and argues the right of primogeniture in Don Pedro; severely blaming the clergy who have quitted Lisbon with the Miguelite army, and appointing others in their stead.—This will, doubtless, have a very powerful effect on the minds of the Portuguese.

The *Journal des Debats* say, that Lord William Russell's letter of credence does not merely recognise Queen Donna Maria, since her royalty *de jure* was long since acknowledged, but places her in the direct enjoyment of all the subsisting treaties by which England is bound to protect Portugal from the attacks of Bourmont, or any other foreigners.

The Duke of Leuchtenburg, who is said to have met with great favour in the eyes of Donna Maria, the young Queen of Portugal, is twice the age of the Sovereign to whose hand he aspires; but she will be marriageable, according to the laws of Portugal, in a very short time.

Accounts reached Falmouth early on Monday morning, by the government schooner Pike, Lieutenant Brooking, from Portugal. They are to the 27th ult., from Lisbon, and from Oporto to the 29th. From their details it may unfortunately be inferred that the civil war which has so long raged in that kingdom is likely to be still further protracted. It appears that General Bourmont, with the Miguelite forces, amounting to about 18,000 men, had marched from Coimbra to the south, and that Don Miguel's head-quarters were at Leira. General Lemos, with his division, occupied Santarem, and the Miguelite cavalry had reached Torres-Vedras.—The union of the whole of the royalist troops, it was expected, would take place, and that an attack on the capital would follow at all hazards. The result of an attack remains yet to be learned. The lines of defences and batteries, to protect Lisbon, would be in a state of completion by the 2d instant, and manned with 9000 troops, to be commanded by the Duke of Terceira, embracing the civic guards, volunteers, and the newly-raised militia. Six thousand of the troops from Oporto were in possession of Estoraja, and 2000 remained for the protection and safety of the city; but it was not expected that its present tranquil state would be again disturbed. The Douro continues free for vessels of every denomination. The Miguelite police, which left Lisbon with the Duke of Cadaval, are now employed as guards, to prevent desertion from the army.

Mr. Hoppner, the British consul, had been recalled, and speculation appears to be rather at fault at the reasons for it.

SPAIN.—Letters and *Gazettes* from Madrid represent the King's health as vastly improved.

The cholera has broken out at Huelvas, a small seaport of Andalusia, near Ayamonta, on the frontier of Portugal. The place was, it is said, instantly surrounded by a cordon of troops, and all intercourse cut off with the neighbouring country. According to report, it had extended to Estramadura and Seville.

It is said that from an apprehension of being seized by the cholera in Portugal, the Infant Don Carlos has applied for admission into Spain.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia arrived at Schwedt in good health, at half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His Majesty did not land at Swinemunde, as he intended to do. We learn that after his Majesty had embarked at Cronstadt on the 28th, the vessel was tossed about by violent storms in the Gulf of Finland for nearly three whole days, and his Majesty at length landed at Revel, whence, after a second fruitless attempt to continue the voyage on board the steam-boat, he returned in his carriage to St. Petersburg, which city he left again on the 31st, in the evening, to make the journey to Schwedt by land. The storm was so violent at St. Petersburg also on the 29th and 30th, that it was feared there would be another great inundation; in fact, part of the city was laid under water, and the roof of the Winter Palace was destroyed.

RUSSIA.—As our (the English) ministry have unequivocally allowed that Russia has committed a breach of faith with regard to Poland, it is said that a Congress will be held at Troppau in the present month, where, before the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, and the representatives of the other parties to the congress of Vienna, the Emperor will undertake the vindication of his conduct.

GREECE.—The evacuation of the Morea by the French troops is the result of a secret treaty between England, France, and Russia. The Duke de Broglie agreed to this concession, which had been refused by his predecessors, who considered Greece as a military point in case of war with Russia, as Ancona would be an excellent position in case of a war with Austria. A report is current that it is intended to propose the joint evacuation of Greece by the three Powers—England, France, and Russia, on account of the weakness of the Bavarian garrison. This would be a kind of supplement to the common guarantee of the Greek loan.—*Les Temps*.

UNITED STATES.—It appears, by recent New York papers, that the exciting subject of an election for the next President is, it appears, revived, though it might have rested for two years to come. The politicians, however, are resolved to allow no period of repose in their presidential term to the good people of the United States. Virginia has taken the field in earnest, with the resolution of placing one of her own sons in the executive chair.

RENEWAL OF THE TITHE CAMPAIGN.—A very worthy farmer, who lives in the county Wicklow, states, that a rector in that county, on last Friday morning, re-commenced proceedings against his parishioners for tithes.