

on to Cabool, of which it took possession without even a show of resistance. Two expeditions are contemplated, one against Sandore and the other against Kurnal, of the success of which no doubt is entertained. The war may, therefore, thanks to the gallantry and indomitable perseverance under every species of difficulty, the British troops, be said to be terminated.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

We have received a copy of the supplement to the *Singapore Free Press* of the 25th of July, which states that since the issue of their paper that morning, they had received private advices from Macao to the 27th of June, giving an account of the total destruction of the surrendered opium. Two edicts had been issued by the Canton authorities—the one prohibiting all native vessels from trading with foreign ships outside in any description of goods, under penalty of death, and forbidding any foreign trade, except Portuguese, to be carried on at Macao; the other, ordering all foreign ships to enter the port within five days, or to take their departure altogether, and threatening them with extermination by fire ships, should they fail to comply. The chief superintendent had taken up the Cambridge, Capt. Douglas, to act as guard-ship for the protection of British property,—said to be chartered at £6000 for four months. There were about 60 sail of shipping detained outside, independent of others, still expected to arrive.

A meeting of British merchants was held at Macao on the 12th of June, and resolutions passed to ask the superintendent whether the public notices issued by him were to be considered by them as embargoes on British shipping and property by the government of Great Britain, and whether he thought it likely that an arrangement would be soon made, so as to admit of British property being sent within the Bocca Tigris. Capt. Elliot answered this question on the 14th of June in the negative, and warning all her Majesty's subjects in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris in the present state of affairs, appeared to him perilous in the highest degree. On the 21st June Capt. Elliot issued a public notice, detailing the whole proceedings that had taken place to that date, in which we find the following important passage:—"What will be the feelings of the first prince of his illustrious dynasty when it is made manifest to him, by the command of Her Britannic Majesty, that the traffic in opium has been chiefly encouraged and protected by the highest officers in the empire, and that no portion of the foreign trade to China has paid its tax to the officers with so much regularity as this of opium?" A private letter says that in the event of the commission taking hostile measures with regard to Macao, British residents there will find it necessary to seek shelter on board ship, and the Portuguese do not possess the power to protect them.—Sales of the drug reported at 750 dollars to 780 dollars per chest, and the trade still going on along the coast. An opinion was current that the effect of Capt. Elliot's declaration would cause the commission to stop all foreign trade for a time.

The Hong merchants were large holders of British manufactures of most descriptions, but could not find buyers at the prices they had paid. The native holders of cotton had made sales at three times less than was asked the preceding week, it having become known to them that transshipments were making from British to American vessels outside. Purchases had been made in teas for American vessels at Lintin, and the teas were more firm. The surrendered opium was considered worth 20,000,000 dollars to the Chinese treasury, if it had been exposed for sale. The Chinese have been shown that they were in earnest, and the superintendent has exhibited equal determination. We wait with anxiety the next act in the drama.

GIBRALTAR. Oct. 10, 1839.—A Sicilian squadron, consisting of one line of battle ship and three frigates, arrived here on the 4th instant. What the intention may be, is not yet ascertained, but there is some talk of a display in the ports of Morocco, with a view to a settlement of certain differences between the emperor and the Sicilian government.

The dispatches from Admiral Sir Robert Stoddard which were received on Tuesday by the government, are said to be of considerable importance. The conduct of Russia in regard to the affairs of the East has excited a strong feeling of disapprobation on the part of England, France and Austria. An energetic remonstrance, to which England is a party, is about to be made on the subject.

The British Consul at Tripoli, as we learn from the *Portafoglio* of Malta, has received dispatches from government, as well as from Lord Ponsonby, instructing him to demand satisfaction from the Bey, for having inflicted the bastinado on a Maltese, and on an Italian Captain. It was reported at Tripoli, that the Bey had received a command on the same subject from the Grand Vizir, but that he still showed a disposition not to comply, and that the affair was likely to remain some time longer in suspense.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN CONSULS.—A difference between the English and Russian Consuls at Tunis is stated, in a letter from that place, 10th instant, quoted by the *Semaphore* of Marseille, to have arisen from the following occurrence:—"A Moor had taken on a Greek Gunsmith to be repaired. Unfortunately, it was charged, and the Greek, while examining it, inadvertently let it off, lodged the ball in the breast of the Moor, and killed him. Some other Moors, who were present, accused the Greek of wilful murder. Having come to Tunis with a Russian passport, he claimed the interference of the Consul of that nation; but this functionary replied that, not finding the Greek's name on his list, he must leave him to his fate. Thus abandoned, the Greek was in peril of capital judgment by the Tunisian magistrates, when the English Consul, Sir Thomas Reade, went to the Bey, explained the real circumstances of the case, and declared that he took the Greek under his protection. In consequence of this the Greek was set at liberty. On being acquainted with this transaction, the Russian Consul came forward, wrote to the Bey that on examining his register more minutely he found the name of the Greek inscribed, and demanded his discharge. He was, however, too late, for the Greek was free. The Russian Consul therefore accused Sir Thomas Reade of improperly meddling with his affairs. It appears that the two consuls were previously upon terms by no means cordial."

STATE OF TRADE.—During the last three days, two additional failures have been announced, both we believe in some degree connected with the one to which we alluded on Friday, and one of them of considerable magnitude; the debts being variously stated at from £42,000 to £50,000. The other, we believe, is of small importance. Owing to the failures, and to the general pressure on the market, the demand for yarn was extremely limited, and prices were not only generally lower, but exceedingly unsteady, and being made at the same time at rates varying from 4d to 4d per lb. for the same qualities and descriptions of yarn. Manufactured goods of all kinds were also in very limited demand, and at prices far below those of Tuesday last. In consequence of the unfavorable appearance of the market, a meeting of the spinners of coarse yarn, in Oldham and the neighbourhood, was held on Monday evening, when it was resolved to work only nine hours per day for the next six weeks. The establishments to which this resolution refers, however, generally of very limited extent, and the diminution of production cannot be reckoned at more than 40,000 weight per week.—*Manchester Guardian.*

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of Christ Church, are on the eve of quitting this country to settle in South Australia.

Several shocks of earthquake have been experienced in Scotland—in Edinburgh, Perth, Fifehire, &c.

Mr. Henry Tufnel, private secretary of Lord Minto, is to be the new Lord of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Lord George Thomas Bessford, brother to the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and uncle of the Marquis of Waterford, died on the 26th ult., at the palace, Armagh.

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg is still the guest of Victoria, and is conceded on all hands that the present intention of Her Majesty is to take him to herself. From the Court circles it appears they are much in company, in public at least.

Representation of Radnorshire.—At the last registration of this county, a great number of Mr. Wilkins's supporters have been knocked off the list. The result will be that at the next election Mr. W. (who goes the whole hog with the radicals), is certain of defeat; and Sir John Walsh takes his place. Mr. Wilkins's majority over Sir John at the late contest was only 27; and these were comprised of some of our Conservative friends of Breconshire, who had votes in the county of Radnor, and to their eternal shame, supported Mr. Wilkins out of personal respect.—*Bristol Journal.*

The Carmarthen Journal announces that this year's registration has put the night-cap of a "long, long" sleep on all Whig Radical aspirations in that county.

The City of London is now felt and acknowledged to be lost to the Whigs. The only question is, how many seats shall the Conservatives demand? Mr. Grote's majority was six in 1837; since then every registration has weakened his supporters. This year they fairly abandoned the field, and the Conservatives added to their previous majority a further increase of 300 votes.

Salisbury.—The Conservative gain for this borough is 126.

Bath.—The total gain to the Conservative cause here is 49.

Another Popish appointment is said to be in contemplation.—Lord Surrey is, we are assured, to succeed the Duke of Argyll as Lord Steward of Her Majesty's household. The thing is, however, as yet undecided, and will probably remain so until the extent of the digestive powers of the people of England can be more fully ascertained.—*Standard.*

Lord Rolle on Wednesday attained the 89th year of his age, upon which occasion the neighbouring gentry called and congratulated his Lordship at Bleton Park. The venerable nobleman went out by his usual drive, upon which occasion Lady Rolle brought under his notice, for the first time, the Belvedere, a high tower she had erected in the park, when his lordship insisted upon going up to the top, a height of 100 feet, which he did without any assistance. In the evening a splendid dinner was given to the friends of the family and the tenants.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

The late Duke of Bedford's rent-roll was estimated at £250,000 per annum. His Grace received £4000 per annum ground landlord of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, and £12,000 per annum as proprietor of Covent-garden Market.

Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, while paying at Newnam Palace, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, last week, rode on horseback with her attendants to Lutterworth, and visited the church, where her Majesty was deeply interested in viewing the monument to the venerable Reformer, Wickliffe, in whose chair she seated herself during her stay in the sacred edifice.

IRELAND.

THE RIBBON CONSPIRACY.

From the *Standard*, Oct. 24.

About four or five years ago our attention was called to the subject by a speech of Mr. O'Connell's, which he afterwards denied, and continued to deny, until we thrust the lie down his throat, by producing the report of his own newspapers. We called attention to the matter in one or two articles. The confidence that the conduct of the *Standard* and the *St. James's Chronicle* had won from the Protestants of Ireland induced some Irish gentlemen, by whom our observations had been read, to place in our hands a vast mass of documentary evidence, proving the existence of the murderous conspiracy in question, its designs, and the intimate connection of some members of the House of Commons with the conspirators. From time to time we published so much of this evidence as seemed to us most important, and for which the witnesses could be produced. All must remember the tempest of derision which we provoked by the publication. The "Ribbon legends," the "Ribbon figments," the "Ribbon monomania" were subjects of constant ridicule directed against us with the whole body of the ministerial journals—with one at least of the Conservative prints—while we stood alone and unsupported in the whole press. We do not complain of this seeming derision—we had no right to expect that others should believe in the monstrous truth without complete evidence, and we were not permitted to deliver up the documents in our hands to any demand less cogent than a parliamentary summons. Such a summons, however, we repeatedly challenged.

Session after session passed over without our labour producing any fruit; meanwhile we "kept the even tenor of our way," neither despairing nor complaining. At length the cup of Irish misgovernment was full—an inquiry was entered into by the House of Lords—the inquiry had no special reference to Ribbonism; but the exposures perseveringly repeated by us rendered it impossible for the Conservative peers to evade that so long exposed topic—or, let us be just, and say—empowered the Conservative peers to press that topic, in a manner in which, without such preparation, they could not have pressed it. And the public has obtained the inestimable benefit of knowing great part of the truth; and we have our reward in the verification, to the letter, of every one of our statements *but one*. That one is the connection of certain members of parliament with the conspiracy: this could not be proved, like the rest, by the evidence of officers of the government, and therefore, we presume, it is that the traitors have escaped exposure for the present; but there is ample evidence against them, and after what has been effected by independent action so far, it would be cowardice to doubt that *their day will come*.

Now it will not be pretended that Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington could with safety or propriety have opened this Ribbon inquiry, or even the more general inquiry into the state of Ireland; but it is impossible to overrate the strength which both derive from it.—Such are the consequences of independent and unreserved action. Among honest men it will always lead to the common benefit, and in a more eminent degree to the benefit of the leaders of an honest party.

THE REGISTRIES.

Dublin, Oct. 23.

The registries proceed completely to the satisfaction of the Conservative body in this country. If the speeches made from time to time by Mr. O'Connell at the Corn Exchange be referred to, they will be found, whenever he alludes to the subject of the registries in Ireland, to dwell on the one hand upon the necessity of further encroachments upon the Conservative representation as absolutely necessary for the achievement of his objects, and with triumph upon the other hand at anticipations of victory. If the Conservatives, therefore, only maintained their ground; if they could but maintain their relative position with regard to the opposite party, considering the victories gained in England and in Scotland by which they are sustained, they might be sufficiently satisfied. But when it is considered that the Conservatives have not only maintained firmly every position which they hold, but that they have boldly carried the war into the enemy's camp and deprived him of some of his most valuable strongholds, well may there be exultation upon the side of the lovers of constitutional liberty, and dreary depression, relieved by paroxysms of rant, among the ranks of its foes.

Mr. O'Connell had promised the county Sligo to his tail. That county has increased its Conservative majority.

The county Donegal was to be seized. That county is impregnable.

Belfast returned two Liberals at the last election; they were, to be sure, unseated, upon a petition. Belfast is now secure even from a contest.

The city of Londonderry was diluted with Liberalism. The registry proves the increase of Conservatism.

So much for threatened conquests. And if these were necessary to counterbalance losses in England and Scotland, how will the agitator look when he beholds—

Dublin city, Dublin county, Carlow borough, the Queen's county, and, in all probability, the county Wicklow, rescued from his hands.

COUNTY ARMAH.—CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

At the Armagh division, the Conservatives re-registered 229

the Radicals 97

Majority 202

The Conservatives. New voters 41

Radicals 21

Majority 20

Grand Conservative majority 222

Of the 118 Radical tenants of Lord Charlemont, they say that the greater number are Conservative in principle.

COUNTY CAVAN.

The following is the exact state of the registry:—

COTTERILL DIVISION.

Conservatives re-registered 83 Radicals re-registered ... 27

New ... 7 New ... 2

90 29

BALLYCONNELL DIVISION.

Conservatives re-registered 41 Radicals re-registered ... 5

New ... 3 New ... 1

44 6

CAVAN DIVISION.

Conservatives re-registered 140 Radicals re-registered ... 19

New ... 10 New ... 3

150 22

Grand Conservative majority, 227.

NEWRY.

Conservatives 157

Radicals 116

Majority 41

KING'S COUNTY.

Conservatives registered at Birr ... 5 Re-registered ... 11

Radicals 5 Re-registered ... 23

CITY OF LIMERICK.

It is stated that all the notices for re-registration for the Radicals in Limerick are informal, not having been served within the time prescribed by law. The question is under the consideration of the registering barrister, who has required time to decide.

CONSERVATISM IN SCOTLAND.

From the *Times*.

Whatever be the seductive influence of temporary excitements upon the minds of our countrymen, their ultimate recurrence to sound and rational principles need never be despair of. In consequence of the close and partial system of parliamentary representation which the Act of Union had long entailed upon Scotland, the sudden extension of the elective franchise in that country in 1832 produced an outbreak of Liberalism among the majority of the population there unparalleled, perhaps, in any other part of the kingdom. At the general election which followed the enactment of the Scotch Reform Bill, they seemed to be absolutely smitten with an incurable Tory-phobia. Of the whole number of Scottish representatives, which, with the eight new seats created by that bill, amounts in all to 53, the voters returned no fewer than 44 in the Liberal interest. Such was the state of things seven years ago. But from that day to this the revolutionary policy pursued by the Whigs, tho' slow at first in opening the eyes of the northern constituency, has progressively brought them back to sober and constitutional views. In one place after another the Whig members have gradually been displaced by representatives of a better order. Within these three or four years the Conservatives have obtained possession of no fewer than 10 Scotch counties and one borough which were formerly in the hands of their opponents; while their near approach to success in several other places, where they were foiled by trifling majorities gives a better proof of their real advance in public estimation than even the number of seats which they now actually hold.

But the prospects of the faction are in no degree improved. On the contrary, besides the obvious probability of their losing the greater part of the counties and boroughs, specified above, there is good reason to believe that Conservative members will be returned in future not only for Aberdeen and for Perth, but also, with ordinary management, for the district boroughs of Elgin and Dumfries, which must, at no distant day, be vacated by their present incumbents. Moreover, the registrations in favour of the constitutional cause have been making satisfactory progress of late, both in the city of Edinburgh and in Leith; while, as far as regards the county of Mid Lothian, the total gain, this year to the Conservatives, amounts to no fewer than 314 votes, which renders Mr. Ramsay's election as secure as if he were already returned.

KING OF HOLLAND'S SPEECH.

The Dutch papers contain the speech of his Majesty King William, on opening the ordinary session of the States General on Monday. The address refers with perhaps, rather less than ordinary minuteness to the financial and commercial affairs of the kingdom. His Majesty assures the Chambers, that the relations between Holland and the Foreign Powers continue on the most friendly terms; on his part he promises to make every effort to hasten the execution of the treaty with Belgium. His Majesty confirms the reports as to the backwardness of the Belgian government in paying up the first instalment she engaged to pay to the Dutch government, in pursuance of the late treaty. The arrangement, he says, "has not made so much progress as he could have wished." The prospect held out to the public with reference to the state of trade, navigation, and the useful arts, are sufficiently encouraging. It was intended to effect some other improvements in various places, more especially in the drainage of lakes. He also states, with respect to the budget, that a law would be drawn up for regulating other financial concerns connected with the contributions from the colonies, respecting which communications would be made that should give a favourable result, as well for the present as the future. We have no information, in the mean time, as to the nature of these "financial concerns;" but there is nothing in his Majesty's speech which leads us to suppose that he contemplates having recourse to a loan; although, considering how very vague Royal speeches generally are, it is likely enough that there were grounds for the late rumours to that effect, notwithstanding that they still remain unconfirmed. The Dutch papers also bring the important communication that the Dutch government had, according to the usual form in all cases where foreign loans were about to be contracted, given its sanction to the firm of Messrs. Hope and Co. to raise a loan for the United States Bank of 10,000,000 guilders, or £800,000 sterling, in 10,000 bonds, of 1000 guilders or florins each, with interest, payable half-yearly; but these accounts do not define whether the interest will be at 6 per cent., or more.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

The private letters received from Alexandria, which are dated on the 7th inst., are important in a commercial point of view, since they refer to the stoppage of the communications with India through Egypt as a probable event, should the Allied Powers proceed to a blockade of the port of Alexandria. In fact, Mr. Waghorn, who had recently returned to Egypt from a visit to Constantinople, which he had made at the instance of some of the English merchants resident in Egypt, has issued circulars to the merchants both of England and of India, to give them warning that such a turn of affairs was likely to take place, and to enable them to guard against the consequences. According to the private letters, the policy of the Pacha of Egypt continued to be of the same

wavering character. He was apparently firm in his declarations that he would neither abandon any of his territorial acquisitions, nor surrender the Turkish fleet, but it was believed at the same time that he relied mainly on the want of sufficient union among the Allied Powers to take any decisive measures against him; and that were he once persuaded of the contrary, a different tone would be adopted.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN.—The *Augsburg Gazette*, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, states, that when the Archbishop of Posen arrived at Colberg, he was requested to take an oath not to quit the town without the permission of the King, but refused, saying that he considered himself bound to regain Posen as soon as he could find an opportunity of doing so; in consequence of this refusal, proper precautions had been taken to prevent his escape. A letter from Posen states that since the departure of the Archbishop the bells and organs of the churches are still in a state of mourning, but that musical service is performed in the cathedral, which had brought upon a distinguished ecclesiastic the anger of the partisans of the Archbishop, who broke the windows of his house, and addressed threatening letters to him. An administrator of the diocese was to be immediately appointed, and it was said the sister of the Archbishop had already received orders to quit the Archbishop's Palace.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin give the following details respecting the mutiny in the corps of the Russian General Gensler, which was recently mentioned in several foreign journals. This corps, it is said, has been for a long time under orders to march out of the interior of Russia into Poland. In expectation of this change, a conspiracy was formed in the corps, which was composed almost exclusively of Russians, and which was to break out on the first favourable opportunity that should present itself after the arrival of the corps at Warsaw. The conspirators aimed at nothing less than making themselves masters of the citadel at Warsaw, and of the Fortress of Messin. The supplies of arms and ammunition accumulated in these arsenals were to be divided amongst the people: Holland was to be called upon to rise en masse, and the leaders were determined to march on to St. Petersburg with all possible speed. The order to march actually arrived, and the corps began to move in the direction of Wilna, but was suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to halt, the reason assigned for which was, that the Emperor intended to pass it in review. During the march an officer of artillery, named Storzynski, had been admitted to join the conspirators, and having learned their plans, contrived, it seems, to send timely information of these proceedings to St. Petersburg. All the necessary counter-arrangements were immediately adopted, and after the corps of General Gensler had spent about a fortnight in the neighborhood of Wilna, that General and 280 officers were arrested the same night, and several shot without formal trial. None of the motives which occasioned the conspiracy have as yet transpired, and it seems that the Poles, so far from being participants in it, were not aware of its existence.

FRANCE.

Nearly the whole of the French journals of the 28th ult. declare against the suggestion of the *Journal des Debats*, that the French Government ought to grant passports to Don Carlos, with permission to retire either to Austria or to Italy. This looks well, as it manifests the earnestness with which the majority of the Paris papers desire to witness the tranquillization of the Peninsula.

Attack by a Maniac on Louis Philippe.—(from the *Messenger*)—This day at half past 5 P. M., a woman named Stephanie Giraudet, a servant out of place, who, it is said, is insane, threw into the carriage of their Majesty a stone, which broke the windows, the pieces of glass wounding the queen on the head. The woman was immediately arrested, and conducted before M. Marat de Lombré, commissary of police of the Tuileries district, where she was interrogated by the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police. The following are the facts as transmitted to us by an eye witness:—"At half past five the King's carriages had just passed the gate of the Carrousel, on the banks of the river, in order to go to St. Cloud. The first carriage, occupied by the King, the Queen, and Madame Adelaide, his sister, had arrived about the iron gate to the Tuileries gardens, when a woman rapidly approached the door. The soldiers of the escort were preparing to push her back, when, raising her arm, she threw with force a projectile, which broke the glass, the fragments of which struck the Queen's head above the left ear. The carriage stopped an instant, but the wound not being serious, the King ordered them to go on to St. Cloud. The author of this incredible assault appears to be about thirty years old.

M. Esuebe Salvette, a distinguished member of the French opposition, died at Paris on the 27th Oct.

The Duke of Orleans arrived at Milah from Constantine on the 17th inst. and at Ma-Allah on the 18th. The inhabitants saluted him on his passage with the same eagerness as those of Constantine.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid received by the mail of Monday is important. The *fueros* law has passed the Chamber, with a modification, which renders the concession a complete nullity; and so great is the authority of the Exaltados that the ministry is virtually dissolved by the resignation of the Ministers of Marine and the Interior. All accounts concur in representing the front presented by Cabrera as much more formidable than could have been expected. His Lanceros are said to have laid aside the ensigns hitherto attached to their banners, and substituted in its stead a black flag, as an indication of their determination neither to ask nor receive a quarter. The French papers appear to consider the subjugation of Cabrera as a far less easy task than it was supposed to be. It appears that for more than a week (from the 12th to the 20th) Espartaco did not advance a single step. The hopes of seducing the Carlist chief from his allegiance being at an end, nothing remains for it but fighting. Cabrera has established garrisons in eight strong mountain fortresses, and is prepared with three columns of attack, commanded by himself, to fall upon the enemy wherever a weak point presents itself. He has even afforded to detach Bague with 3000 men to ravage the country to the gates of Madrid. The *Quotidienne* says that Cabrera and the Supreme Junta have declared that they will consider any act of Don Carlos renouncing his rights as null and void so long as he shall be detained in captivity.—*Standard*, Oct. 31.

Death of Solomon Southwick.—The melancholy task is ours to record the sudden death of Solomon Southwick, Esq., an old and respected inhabitant of this city, and editor