

(From the Morning Herald, Aug. 11.)

The latest accounts from Lisbon present the condition of Portugal as under the most deplorable aspect. It is, in fact, in a state of civil war—the jealousies of party, which have been stifled for a time, having at last broken out into open and violent collision. It is well known that the present, or, perhaps by this time, late, ministry, has been forced upon the Queen and the Cortes, chiefly by a movement of the National Guard of Lisbon. The advent of that party to power has proved exceedingly unpalatable to the sovereign, and its measures have been far from reconciling the people to the anomalous circumstances under which it was installed. The reaction, then, appears to have really commenced at last, and there is every reason to presume will not be appeased until the charter of Don Pedro is restored, or some other modification of the system enforced, and which will give to the Queen a fair share of influence in the government, and restore the Cortes and the army to their proper places. It has been already stated that the charter had been proclaimed in the north, and that it was known to have many supporters at the very influential city of Oporto. Our intelligence now informs us that Marshal Saldanha and General Schwalbach, whose names are prominently connected with the struggles of Don Pedro, have placed themselves at the head of the movement and assumed its direction, and with the undisguised prepossession of the troops, and of all parties, except the Lisbon National Guards, the result, we suppose, is not to be doubted. The Queen, whatever her present position may oblige her to do, cannot regard the proceedings of the charterists other than so many efforts for her release.

**WESLEYAN METHODIST RESOLUTIONS.**—The Wesleyan Methodists have ever been conspicuous as a body for their unswerving loyalty to the Crown, and their total abstinence from political agitation. Sheltered in the bosom of our maternal establishment, they have revered the sacred institutions which have hitherto protected them in the free exercise of their religious liberties; and if we find them now break through their usual reserve, and volunteer their active services in the strife between the antagonist principles now striving each for the mastery, it may be considered as a conclusive sign that, warned by the aspect of the times of forthcoming events fatal to the cause of genuine religious liberty, they perceive danger to the Church in the avowed union between Popery and Socialism, and are not unwilling to share, nay, to place themselves in the van, and bear the brunt of that conflict which must terminate in the triumph of truth, or in the downfall of its firmest pillar, the Protestant Reformed Church of England as by law established.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

The Queen received the deputation from the corporation of the city of London, appointed to invite Her Majesty to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation, yesterday, at the New Palace, in St. James's-park. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint the 9th of November to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation.

**PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.**—On Tuesday an Olive-tree from Jerusalem was presented to Her Majesty. It was planted in a box of clay from the Holy City, and had a dozen healthy branches, all of which had burst from one small spot, about the size of a shilling, just as Her Majesty had attained her 18th year.

(From the Liverpool Courier.)  
Mr. O'Connell has addressed one of his incendiary epistles to the people of Kildare, in vilification of that very considerable fibre of the Popish tail, Mr. Edward Ruthven.

The mortal sin of Mr. Ruthven is, that he would not submit to be Mr. O'Connell's dupe. But see with what unvarnished effrontery this man presumes to make merchandise of his countrymen—to traffic away the rights of the people and the independence of the British Parliament! "You shall have £1000—say £1000—before you leave London, and you shall have the first vacant colonial situation you think worth your acceptance." And on what consideration? That Mr. Ruthven should sell the constituency which he stood solemnly pledged to serve, and that he should prostitute his own conscience by professions of zeal and fidelity where he harboured only avarice and intentions of desertion! What Mr. O'Connell was to pocket by the transaction we do not learn, but no one, we suspect, will accuse the negotiator of the Raphael job of procuring seats in Parliament for nothing; and as to where the "consideration" was to come from, we have a pretty broad hint in the

terms of the dialogue.—"Lord Mulgrave wishes to have young Lawless returned as soon as he becomes of age."—Where, then, does the reader suppose the £1000 was to come from? Was Mr O'Connell, in a stretch of heroic disinterestedness, to pay £1000 out of his own pocket, purely that Lord Mulgrave might have the satisfaction of seeing "young Lawless" returned to Parliament "when he becomes of age?" Perhaps so. Perhaps the days of chivalry have returned: perhaps Mr. O'Connell has ceased to be mercenary and gripping, or has forgotten that the fate of the "base and bloody" Whigs depends upon him, and not his fate upon them. Let us suppose all this,—what then? What becomes of the other clause of the bargain? "You shall have £1000 down, and you shall have the first vacant colonial situation you think worth your acceptance." Surely it will not be pretended that Mr. O'Connell, ex-member for Kilkenny, and "paid agent" of the Popish priests carries colonial situations about with him in his breeches pocket, or that they grow in his garden at Derrinane. If he made this offer to Mr. Ruthven, it must have been made with the sanction and by the advice of Her Majesty's Ministers. And this is the way in which a government setting up for superior purity makes use of the patronage of the crown! This is the way in which a reforming administration keeps faith with its own reform bill! How often have we been told that the rotten-borough system was for ever extinguished—that representation would henceforth be the pure and spontaneous emanation of the people's wishes? Yet here is a whole county bought and sold without the wishes of the people being once consulted, or so much as a single intimation of the transfer being given them! A young man "not yet come of age," is to be snoveled into Parliament as their representative, almost without the formality of an election, whenever the puppet master shall give the word of command to retire! What streams of eloquent froth have not been poured forth in exaltation of the incorruptible virtue and public-mindedness with which government influence would be dispensed under a Liberal dynasty? Yet here is a Liberal government, but five years after the passing of the reform bill, actually buying a majority in the House of Commons—corrupting the representatives of people with the people's own money—and making down men for the administration of public offices without the most distant reference to character or qualification, provided they can manoeuvre a vacancy for some other young Lawless "when he shall be of age," and equally without reference to his ability or principles! Truly, we may say with Mr. Ruthven, "When will the mask be torn from this face of lies? When will Englishmen learn to think for themselves?" What confidence can be reposed in men who, to promote their own selfish views, resort to such practices as these? The history of the Melbourne administration within the last few months is sufficient to stamp it as one of the most flagitiously corrupt that ever existed, nor will justice ever be done until its delinquencies are made the subject of impeachment before a parliamentary tribunal. What light do this Kildare conspiracy and the Portarlington and Woodstocks affairs reflect upon each other! And, taking them altogether, can we be at any loss to discover why the "secret money" should, in these millennial days of Whiggery, be twenty-three thousand nine hundred pounds per annum more than it was under the reign of the Tories, in time of war?

We are glad of these exposures. They show us more and more what it is we are contending for. They reveal the character of the enemy. They prove that if the elections should go in favour of Ministers, England will be under the domination of an ambitious, designing, and abandoned demagogue, the pander, the bribe-agent, and the patronage-dispenser of a weak and contemptible government. It cannot have escaped observation, that by the position of the Irish party, relatively to the condition and bias of the Ministry, instead of Ireland being, as she ought to be, a province of Great Britain, secondary in power, as she is in wealth and intelligence, England is virtually a province under Ireland. The struggle now going on is a struggle to redress the balance, and it is for Englishmen to decide whether they will submit longer to this odious tyranny of a truculent, un-English, double-dealing impostor,—a man whose only aim is power, and power only as it may minister to a grovelling cupidity and a profligate self-indulgence. We rejoice in these disclosures, because they enable Englishmen to see through and to despise the paltry mountebank, at the same time that they force upon us the reality of our position, and the necessity of more urgent exertions to shake ourselves clear from the yoke and conta-

mination of a beggarly, blackguard crew.

**HANOVER, JULY 29.**—The most general and painful interest is felt here in the melancholy situation of the Crown Prince, who, though he has been so short a time here, has acquired the most sincere affection of the people, by his affability, his goodness of heart, and the affecting patience with which he bears his misfortune. He is accompanied, as you know, to Norden by his physician, Privy Councillor Von Graefe, that the nerves may be strengthened by sea-bathing before an operation is performed on the eye, which may, perhaps, be secured. The most fervent prayers of the whole country accompany him thither; but, unhappily, from what transpires in public, one eye is wholly and irrecoverably lost; the other, it is said, gives little hopes. If the operation fails of the desired success, the affair will be of the highest importance to the country in a political point of view. It is a thing unheard-of in the history of Europe for a monarch in a state of blindness to mount the throne. In the histories of the Byzantine atrocities, and of the former dominion of the Moors in Spain, there may, perhaps, have been instances of a prince whose eyes were put out by one party, to make him incapable of wearing the crown, having been called, to it by the other party. But no case of a blind monarch succeeding to the throne has ever happened in the history of Europe, properly so called. If, therefore, his royal highness should not recover his sight, the case provided for in section 14 of the constitution will doubtless ensue, namely, the formation of a regency:—

"A regency takes place when the King is either under age, or otherwise hindered from personally exercising the functions of government."

**HOW WAS THE DUBLIN ELECTION GAINED?**

(From the Dublin Mail.)

Tradesmen who have ventured to vote for Messrs West and Hamilton have received orders to furnish their accounts (such of them as had dealings with the castle) to the comptroller of the household, with a view to their discharge and the withdrawal of the castle custom. Numberless cases of this kind have come to our knowledge and are now in possession of the professional friends of Messrs. West and Hamilton.

But this is not the whole, nor perhaps the worst. With an audacity bordering on the boldness of the autocracy—an official gentleman, high in the administration, has dared to insist on the suffrages of the chaplains of every institution which receives any aid however contemptible, from the public money. The answer of a distasteful but worthy and independent clergyman to such a demand is worthy of record, as an honor due to himself, and an example for universal imitation.—"Sir," said this upright minister of God, "were I the Judas to betray the sacred cause which it is my duty to defend, I own that I have not the moral courage which would enable me to face a protestant congregation, with the damning treachery on my lips!"

One instance more of this infamous system, and we close for the present this story of unprecedented intimidation and corruption. It has been distinctly intimated, from authority, to officers on half-pay, living with their families in the city or the country, and who may happen to have votes, that, unless they vote for the "government candidates," they shall be called out into active service, and be dispatched to the West Indies!!

This is a positive fact—capable of proof—of documentary proof—and which, with the proven details of all the other cases referred to of the interference of the executive, in addition to the accumulated and tenfold more numerous

instances of fraud, corruption, intimidation and violence, furnished by the disaffected faction, will form the grounds of that appeal upon which the injured constituency of this city rely for justice, and a true representation of their public sentiments.

To such an extent, and far more than we have revealed, we pledge ourselves that the Irish government will be found guilty. And for what, or for whom, do its members thus sacrifice their own character, disgrace the offices they hold, and profane the name of their young and gracious, their innocent, unsuspecting, and too confiding sovereign? For the paltry sake of their own place, for the service of that double-tongued betrayer, who, while standing on the hustings as the Queen's friend as the supporter of her government, and relying on the influence of her name and authority for his return, from those very hustings preaches the direct secession of repeal, and calls upon his countrymen to demand a separate legislature for Ireland, as a separate and independent kingdom. "For three-and-twenty years," quoth this government candidate, yesterday evening, from the hustings in Green-street:—

"For three-and-twenty years I struggled to obtain emancipation for my country, to place the Catholic on a level with the protestant. I conquered them; and as soon as we beat this plundering, speculating corporation of ours, we will see and repeal the union." (Tremendous cheering.)

The new throne upon which her Majesty will in future receive addresses, has been fixed in the Queen's Palace. It is a most magnificent piece of furniture, and does great credit to the skill and taste of Messrs. Dowbiggin & Co. upholsterers, who furnished all the State Rooms of the Palace. The platform upon which the gorgeous chair is placed, is 16 feet long by 20 and raised 3 steps from the floor. It is covered with crimson velvet pile carpeting, over which a canopy is suspended 18 feet in height, decorated with the rose, thistle and shamrock, interwoven with foliage and surmounted with a beautifully carved crown and cushion. The drapery is composed of the richest crimson velvet of English manufacture, lined with lutestring of the same tone. The tester is composed of velvet, pannelled with a broad oak leaf and acorn, gold lace, terminating with a massive gold rope; similar decorations are used in forming the drapery of the inside valence. The valence on the outside is of a different design, and is trimmed with rows of gold lace, and finished with a deep gold fringe. The curtains, which are exceedingly full, are finished in similar manner and are looped up with a gold rope and tassels, the whole forming one of the most beautiful structures imaginable. The chair is covered with a crimson velvet, richly carved and gilt, and embroidered with rows of deep gold lace. The footstool corresponds in colour and magnificence with the decorations above and around the throne.

Sir FRANCIS FORBES having resigned the office of chief justice of New South Wales from ill health, arising from the severity of his duties, James Dowling, Esq. the first puisne judge, is to be appointed to succeed him. Mr. Dowling has acted as provisional chief Justice ever since the departure of Sir F. Forbes, in

April, 1836, and has urbanity and imparted the good will of all p

**THE LATE DUCHESS.**  
We hear that her grace yesterday in the presence of Guilford and Burde intended that this do beu read on the pr Francis Burdet arr will direct that, in per ann, the sum of be pain out of the of St Albans, and the freehold house villa and its domain her consort. To daughter of Sir Fra profits of the bankin the mansion in St its moveables, plate which are of great rable sum in ready parts of the will we the annuities her individuals are to and a few legacies amount, form the was executed prev position. The fu move from Strat next, for the fam clerks in Lincoln If the Queen promise to love, husband?

**THE WEDNESDAY.**

The GAZETTE contains a Proclamation holding of the Court. will be opened on the 16th of and the times den the North are as follows

- At Twilling, twenty-fifth inst. until twelfth day of the month.
- At Greens, the fourth and twentieth day of the month.
- At Bonas, ninth day of the month.
- At Trinity, until the twelfth day of the month.
- At Hearty, the twelfth day of the month.
- And at H, the second day of the month.

The Rar, Capt. Torquay for Port under last, having Banks in a Sunday pre main-masts and together rigging we admitt.—(The sold out of

At St. P, 5th instant. Mr. William to Miss town.

Sept. 9.—Valencia Labrado P. Aug. 31.—