

FOREIGN NEWS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LONDON. By the packet ship Hudson, Captain Morgan, from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 15th of July inclusive.

ENGLAND. The third reading of the Scotch Reform Bill passed the House of Peers on the 13th. The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a bill to make the commutation of Tithes in Ireland compulsory, was resumed on the 13th, when the motion was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 152.

The question of the Russian Dutch loan had produced much interest. It was debated at great length, in the House of Commons, and decided on the 12th, that England, having been a party to the separation, must bear the inquiry, if any was to be produced in consequence. Another had been made to censure the Ministers, which failed.

The Times says—"It is understood, that Don Pedro shall be nominated and established a government in any part of Portugal, that Government will be recognized by this country, as the Government, de facto, of Donna Maria, whose title to the throne has already been recognized, and, in fact, has never been disputed by any but Don Miguel and his party."

It was reported that the new expedition to Africa was to leave Liverpool on the 15th. It consisted of the brig Columbine, 170 tons, and of the Quorra and Elhunka steamships.

Sir Walter Scott had arrived at his seat at Abbotsford, to which place he wished to be conveyed.

A London paper of the 14th says, that the funeral of the Princess Louisa was to take place the Monday following.

On the proposition of the Lord Chancellor, an amendment was adopted on the 13th, for the purpose of getting rid of the objections to the union of Orkney and Shetland, by extending the period for the return of the writ.

The third reading of the Irish Reform Bill was fixed for the 13th.

On the question of continuing to pay the interest of five per cent, with a sinking one of one per cent, in payment of a certain portion of the loan due from Russia, pursuant to the treaty of 1815, notwithstanding the separation of Holland and Belgium, the ministers, after a long debate on the 12th, found themselves in a majority of only 66; which, the Albion says, were no more than the number of those who had a pecuniary interest in keeping the ministry in their places.

A reward of one thousand pounds and free pardon to any person making disclosures of any gang of smugglers, who made an attack on the Revenue officers on the coast of Donegal in the night of the 28th June, and threw Lieut. Knight, R. N., over the cliff, which killed him.

IRELAND.

The continued and increased disturbances in Ireland, have induced the British Government to send to that country four additional regiments, viz.—the 14th, 85th, 90th, and 101st. The 80th regiment had previously been sent off. It is also added that a battalion of the guard was to be sent off in a few days.

In consequence of a well combined conspiracy contrived by the Directors of Dublin, to render abortive all legal remedies for the collection of tithes, a circular letter was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant's orders on the 5th, to all the Magistrates and Petty Sessions in Ireland, reminding them that all assemblages of persons calculated from their appearance to excite alarm were criminal and unlawful, and that meetings convened strictly for legal purposes, might be conducted in a regular manner, and that illegal assemblies. The Magistrates were called upon to suppress them, and to bring the guilty to punishment. The Dublin Newsletter says—

Government have acted quickly on the instructions contained in the above document. Already have the self-constituted meetings held at Naas, Tipperkeniv, Athgool, and elsewhere, been dispersed. Yesterday one was to have been held for the same illegal purposes at Clondalkin, but the presence of Mr. Groves, a Magistrate of the Head-Office, with a strong detachment of cavalry, infantry, and constabulary, frightened the get-together of the intended meeting and nothing took place. The Roman Catholic Clergymen of that village, and of the neighboring parish of Laggan, strongly lectured their respective congregations yesterday, on the folly, madness, and unlawfulness of such dangerous combinations.

Meetings of from one to three thousand persons had been held in the county of Dublin to prevent the payment of tithes. Several were summoned before these tumultuous assemblages, and notified if they paid tithes, no assistance should be given them in cutting their crops. It appears that three or four appeared and expressed their regret for what they had done, promising to pay no more tithes in future. A meeting of this kind at Newcastle, beyond Rathgool, was dispersed by the Dublin Police, and two of the principal actors were taken into custody.

PORTUGAL.

It is possible, and even probable, that before this, the reign of Don Miguel in Portugal is over. It was reported in some letters that he talked of this country.—The following is the proclamation addressed to the Portuguese by Don Pedro—

Portuguese!—The time has arrived for throwing off the tyrannical yoke which has oppressed you. At the head of the liberating army, of which I have the glory to be Commander-in-Chief, I offer you peace, reconciliation, and freedom. Come, Portuguese, of all classes and opinions, and rally round the banner of your legitimate Sovereign, Donna Maria II. Take courage and rely on my protection. Do not hesitate a single moment. Save your honour while there is yet time, and be assured that I will faithfully fulfil the promises I made in my manifesto.

To deliver the oppressed,—to re-establish order,—to restore the legitimate throne of my august daughter, and with it the Constitutional Charter which I gave you, and which you freely swore to maintain—such are the motives which you have induced me (confiding in your co-operation) to place myself at the head of this noble and just cause.

These are my only views. My only interest is your glory and welfare; no other can be cherished by the chief of the Most Serene House of Braganzas, the descendant by primogeniture of your Kings, and one who has spontaneously and for ever abdicated two crowns.

Portuguese, return to your duty. Proclaim anew the imperishable rights of your Sovereign and the Constitutional Charter Avail yourselves of the success which I come to offer you. Help me to save the country which gave me birth. Prove to the world that you have been betrayed, that you are not perfidious, and that you are worthy to enjoy the liberty which is guaranteed to you in the charter. Do not suffer yourselves to be deluded by those who represent the Constitutional Government as hostile to our holy religion. Those who do so are hypocrites, who take advantage of that religion to abuse your good faith.—To protect and respect the religion of our country is and will continue to be a principal object of my care and of the care of the Government.

Fear no private vengeance. The soldiers who follow me obey my commands.—No one shall be deprived of life, his civil rights, or his property. You enjoy none of these guarantees under the usurped Government.

Ministers of the altar—soldiers of every rank—Portuguese in general,—abandon the usurper without further delay.—Do not, by your obstinacy, introduce into unfortunate Portugal civil war, which I am anxious to avoid. Your country, exhausted by misery of every kind, and reduced to the lowest point of degradation, is weary of suffering. Recollect that your ancestors rose to greatness, and acquired a great name in history, because they knew how to appreciate liberty. Nothing shall induce me to resort to force for the purpose of liberating you. Do not lose so favourable an opportunity of proving to the world that you are still worthy to be a free nation.—Concur on your part to throw off the yoke of tyranny, to terminate the horrors of the most ferocious despotism, and to establish peace, reconciliation, and liberty. Reflect and decide.

Don PEDRO, Duke of Braganza.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. By the packet ship Canada, Captain Graham, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 18th of July and Liverpool of the 19th both inclusive. The Canada sailed on the 19th.

The most important items of intelligence are the landing of Don Pedro at Oporto, the Protocol of the German Diet, and the fall of St. Jean d'Acre. The details of the debarkation of Donna Maria's troops, and subsequent events, will be found in full below. There can be no doubt from the complexity of all the papers, ministerial or otherwise, that Great Britain means to recognize the authority of the young queen forthwith. The morning Herald says—

We have reason to believe that the acknowledgment of an accredited Ambassador from Donna Maria of Portugal to our Court will be made forthwith. Already has the Government declared its intention to recognize Don Pedro, and it only wanted evidence of the establishment in her name of a Government de facto in any part of Portugal to complete the claim upon British recognition. The report of Don Pedro's Oporto place Don Pedro in a situation to require now the fulfilment of a promise, and we understand the pledge will be redeemed as soon as the necessary official intelligence of a Government de facto in any part of Portugal to complete the claim upon British recognition.

The latest accounts from Paris mention, that great activity prevailed in the secretariat of the Board of Admiralty, and that a number of large and small arms have been ordered by the Government.

The plague is announced as having made its appearance at Constantinople. The symptoms this year are much more alarming than usual, and great numbers are falling victims.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Mary Ann, which left Liverpool on the 21st of July, Lord's Gazette has received intelligence which have been later than last received at this port, as we find in the Boston papers and slips, for which we are indebted to the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot and Commercial Gazette.

In the House of Lords July 18, Lord Londonderry addressed some questions to the premier on the subject of foreign affairs, particularly those of Greece and Belgium.

Earl Grey replied that far from indulging in King-making, the Ministers had only followed the steps and suggestions of their predecessors in office. The Noble Lord stated that he had no objection to the measure taken by the Government, but that he was not prepared to support it.

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been procured by the noble Lord's threat of resignation. After some remarks, he concluded by saying that, if he should, therefore, move a paper connected with the treaty of Vienna; and if there were other papers connected with the late transactions which would be useful in elucidation, and which might be produced without detriment to the public service, it would be competent for the noble Lord to move for them.

He concluded by moving, as an amendment, "that a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid on the table of that House copies or extracts of any documents relating to the convention of the 19th May, 1815, between Great Britain, Russia, and the Netherlands, explanatory of the spirit and objects of that convention."

After considerable debate, the house divided. There were for Mr. Baring's amendment 185, against it 191. Majority for ministers 30. The Courier says—

Mr. Baring's motion was, ostensibly, for the production of information relative to the documents on which the last payment, made to Russia, by Ministers, was founded; but really implying censure on Ministers, for having made the payment in December last.

It is obvious that the present Ministry, as any other would necessarily be, are more embarrassed than by this legacy of Castlereagh's diplomacy, than with any other measure they are called upon to carry through.

Sir Walter Scott has stood his journey to Abbotsford well, and been greatly soothed and gratified by finding himself at home. He was wheeled on the day after his arrival into his library. It will, we are told, and looked more like himself than those about him ever hoped to witness.—[Scotsman.]

By the ship Kentucky, from Havre, Paris dates of the 19th July have been received.

FRANCE.

The Cholera was raging at Paris with increased malignity. On the 18th the deaths, private practice were 152, in the hospitals 53, total 205. The second attack of this deadly disease was not so violent as the first. Some are of the opinion that the rapid increase in the number of cases has been caused by the intensity of the heat. There is a general complaint, that the measure taken by the government when the disease first appeared, were too suddenly discontinued.

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regular practice was somewhat varied, and the cold chafe was nearly boiling hot when placed upon the raw ladder on the whippers' back. I saw the torturers boiled in a large iron ladle, and will mention the ingredients, just to show that they were rather more exciting than our milk-and-water charges of the present day—viz.—Burgundy pitch, black pitch, diaculum, yellow wax, white wax, mustard, black rosin, white rosin, sal ammoniac, bruised hemlock camphor, Spanish flies, oil of origanum, boiled up with spirits of turpentine, onion juice, and a glass of whiskey; it was kept simmering till it became of a proper consistency for application, and was then laid on with a painter's brush, in the same way they calk a pleasure-boat. Four coats of this savoury substance did the farrier successively apply, each one as the former began to cool. But, on the first application even the dread of the touch could not restrain Tom White's vociferation. After that he settled itself in the chinks, he seemed to be quite stupid, and tired of roaring, and lay completely passive, or rather insensible, while Mr. Butler finished by a few dabs of turpentine, and some lumps of tallow as it would stick, and then another coat of the unction, with an addition of wool; so that, when completed by several layers of charge and lamb's-wool, Tom could hardly very well have been mistaken for a saddle of Southdown before it was skinned. A thin ash board was now neatly fitted to it down Tom's spine by the carpenter, and made fast with a few short nails driven into the charge. I believe none of them touched the quick, as the charge appeared above an inch and a half thick, and it was only at the blows of the hammer that the patient seemed to feel extra pain. Tom was now quite untended and helped to rise; his woolly charge was bandaged all round with long strips of a blanket, which being done, the operation was declared to be completed, in less than three quarters of an hour.

The other servants now began to make merry with Tom. One asked him, how he liked purgatory—another, if he'd stop thieving; after that judgment came from the mouth of the good Father Cahill do for him! Doctor Butler said but little he assumed great gravity, and directed "that the whipper-in should sit up stiff for seven days and nights, by which time the judges of Tom would be on hand, after that he might lie down if he could."

This indeed was a very useless permission, as the patient's tortures were now only in their infancy. So soon as the charge got stiff in the niches and fancy figures upon his back, he nearly went mad; so that for a few days they were obliged to strap him with girths to the head of the bed, and to "stay easy;" and sometimes to gag him, that his roars might not disturb the company in the dining parlour. Wallace the piper said that Tom's roars put him quite out!

The Committee on the petition of the Whippers-in, presented a memorial, and the whippers-in were ordered to be put on the list of the most curious figures ever seen: he looked as if he had a stake driven through his body; and it was not till the morning that the doctor began to pour sweet oil down his neck, between his back and the charge, which he continued to do daily for about another month, till the charge gradually detached itself, and broiled Tom with its fall. In truth, I believe he never felt any inconvenience from his fall afterward.

US MOUNTAIN PEER.—Bonaparte lost four aide-de-camp during the short time he was in Egypt.—One of them Crozier appearing to Napoleon to lack the proper degree of boldness at the proper moment, he hit upon the idea of making him violent and humiliating attacks of abuse and contempt. The word "coward" escaped him; Crozier determined not to survive it; he sought death on several occasions, but did not succeed till the first of April. He was in the trenches there when such a sharp look-out was kept by the garrison, that if an elbow or feather showed itself above or beside them, it was instantly grazed by a bullet. Crozier was the first of the general's troops to be killed. "Come down, I command you," cried Napoleon, in a voice of thunder; but it was too late—the victim of his seventy fell at his feet. Murat the chivalrous braver of all dangers, had also his moment de peur (moment of fear), which lost him the countenance of his general, until displeasure could no longer resist the brilliancy of his achievements. It was at the siege of Mantua, in the first Italian campaign, that Murat was ordered to charge a body of troops that were making a sortie from the garrison. He hesitated, and in his confusion he shot himself wounded; he was removed from the scene of the general's war in every way discounted; in Egypt he was sent on the most distant and dangerous services; in short, he more than repaid himself for a moment of fear. "That man," said he, "is worse than a poltroon who pretends that he never felt fear."

LOWER CANADA. PUBLIC MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE. Quebec 20th of August, 1832.

At a meeting held at the Commercial Exchange, of which the honorable Mr. Justice Kerr was chairman, the following resolutions have been submitted to the consideration of the persons present, were unanimously adopted—

That this meeting, viewing with a deep sense of impending the course of the dreadful malady which has lately visited this City, and pervaded all ranks of the society, is of opinion that the most efficient and vigorous measures should be forthwith adopted, so as, under Divine Providence, to avert or impede the farther progress of the Pestilence.

That this meeting sensible of the meritorious services of those Gentlemen of the Board of Health who have given their regular attendance therewith, and aware of the most powerful aid to the Board in the exercise of all its just powers and authorities.

That a Committee be now formed to be called "the Quebec Sanitary Committee," consisting of Quebec Members, who shall receive the application of such individuals as may be desirous of rendering their gratuitous services as Health Wardens, and distribute them respectively through the various wards of the City and Suburbs, the same to be ex officio members of the Committee, and that the Honorable J. W. Primrose, Messrs. George Vanelsom, An-

draw Patterson, Noah Freer, John Strang, James H. Kerr, Henry Dubord, Alexander Simpson, J. O. Brunet, R. M. Donald, E. W. Holt and George Chapman, do compose the same, with power to appoint their own President, Vice President and one or more Secretaries.

That the persons who have expressed their willingness to undertake and execute the duties of Health Wardens, and who are nominated Wardens for the different Wards.

That in the opinion of the meeting a primary object to which the attention of the Health Wardens, and all who are embarked in so humane an undertaking as the preservation of human life, should be directed, to the exposing of the interior of the House, and particularly the chamber, where any person may have died of the cholera, to the free action of the open air, and to the employing of every means to purify and disinfect the same and that these duties be performed, under the superintendance of such medical gentlemen residing in the respective wards, as may be disposed to render their services gratuitously in aid of the objects of this meeting.

That the different streets, and the houses, that the public health can only be preserved by removing all nuisances, filth and impurities which exist, and by promoting by every means, one uniform system of cleanliness, and by the inducting of the bodies of those who die of the pestilence within a month, if possible, six hours after death and as a further preservation of the public health, this meeting so strongly recommends that the Board of Health, be obliged to carry into effect the Police Regulation of the last year, whereby he is ordered to cause the streets being swept and watered three times a week, and the dirt carried away.

That the different streets, and the houses, and the premises therein be strictly visited, without partially or favour, at least three times a week, by one or more of the Wardens, who shall make a report, in writing, to the Board of Health, on Tuesdays and Saturdays before 1 P. M. of all nuisances requiring to be abated by the interposition of the Board.

That the Members of this Committee shall meet for the transaction of business as often as they may see fit.

That an extraordinary meeting of the inhabitants may be called, on the requisition of the President, or Vice-President, through the Secretary, giving 24 hours notice at any time.

That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the Board of Health requesting the necessary authority for the Wardens—and for the co-operation of the Board generally, and that the proceedings of this meeting be printed in the newspapers of this city.

That those persons desirous to serve gratuitously as Wardens be requested to insert their names and places of abode on a list which will lay, for signatures, on the Table of the Quebec Exchange.

That the Committee shall meet to-morrow at one o'clock to receive the answer of the Board and to take such measures as may appear expedient.

It was moved that the Hon. Mr. Primrose do take the chair, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kerr for the warm interest he has taken in the object of this association and for his able conduct in the discharge of his duties, be declared Secretary.

J. SEWELL, Secretary.

THE HERALD. Kingston, Wednesday, August 29, 1832.

The last New-York papers furnish us with English dates to the 19th of July, and Paris papers to the same date, containing several articles of importance.

Don Pedro has made good his landing on the shores of Portugal at the mouth of the Douro, and taken Oporto, the second city in the country, situated about 150 miles north of the capital, on which he intends to march, if the Spanish army makes no movement to prevent him. At that juncture it was a very important matter to be decided, whether the Spanish army, then ready in a position upon the frontiers, would march to the succour of Don Miguel. There is no question but that it is the eager desire of Ferdinand to assist his brother tyrant, if he thought the English and French would not severely chastise him for such interference, with the several squadrons both powers have in readiness to act upon Spain and Portugal in that event. At all events, if the Spanish army is not removed from its present position, close to the confines of Portugal and Spain, it will embarrass the operations of Don Pedro in his advance upon Lisbon, because, at any future period it might be made to act upon his rear, and consequently render his force less effectual in front, by being obliged to leave a body of observation towards the frontiers, to guard against a surprise. At the same time Don Miguel would be quite secure in that quarter, and it would enable him to concentrate the whole of his force in the lines of Torres Vedras, a strong position near Lisbon, out of which it might be difficult to drive him, if his troops remain faithful to him, and the provinces of the South. The position of Torres Vedras, with the port of Lisbon open to supply provisions for the army which occupied that position, might bid defiance to their opponents with twice their number; but in this case we may suppose that Don Pedro will have the command of the entrance of the Tagus when his army reaches the lines, consequently about three fifths of Portugal will be in his possession, together with the sea board; advantages of the greatest importance, and likely to lead to results highly favourable to Don Pedro.

The late arrivals have brought a public document entitled the Public Protocol of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation. It is a curious document for these days, being neither more or less than a league of Despots, met together to devise ways and means which will enable them to rule in certain countries a little longer with absolute power. It is designed to arrest the march of liberal principles in Germany, and to render useless the representative bodies of the states, that have them, by leaving the Princes of such states, from the

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