

FOREIGN.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship 'Vigilant,' Captain Harris, from Liverpool, we have received...

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to the effect, and from Oporto to the effect of the 25th, and...

The young Queen, Donna Maria, arrived at Lisbon on the 25th of September...

Although the contest is yet undecided, yet it was believed in London that the next arrival would confirm the opinion...

Lord William Russell, the British Ambassador, was about to quit Lisbon, and...

The same evening the city of Lisbon was considerably reduced by the reinforcements sent to Lisbon against the consequences of a renewed attack.

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The victory (of the 14th) had prepared the inhabitants to receive the young Queen with great joy and gladness. On the 22d she arrived at Lisbon, and on the 23d the...

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Duke of Bordeaux arriving at his majority the prince of the blood in France could no longer be legally at the head of the army...

It seems probable that another descent was meditated upon the Southern coast; but the activity of the Government, and the seizure of the Carlo Alberto, had dispersed the party in Paris.

The following paragraph respecting this suspicious vessel, as from the Semaphore of Marseilles:—The embargo was laid on the Carlo Alberto, because the vessel had landed...

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cholera by its fine appearance, the Emperor of Austria conferred upon his Imperial vizier the command of the regiment. Two days after the Emperor of Russia appeared at the head of the regiment in uniform, as its Colonel, at a review, in which he passed...

Many and curious are the accounts and speculations, respecting the recent confagration at Constantinople. The German papers, and Paris letter writers, are very active in these discussions.

Letters are said, in one of these papers, to have been received direct from Constantinople, affirming that the houses consumed by the late confagration were only 800, and that no insurrection actually took place; they admit that a mutiny existed among the troops, in consequence of the Sultan's refusal to grant their demands.

It is said, however, that more recent accounts have been received from the Turkish capital, viz. Belgrade, which assert, upon the authority of a Russian Courier, that a new fire had burnt down 2,000 houses, and the mills which supply the capital with flour were in this quarter.

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the 12th, and 4 on the 14th; deaths one each day. Burials in Badajoz on the 14th, 55; on the 15th 63; and on the 16th, 67. Owing to the small number of physicians in the fortress, and to their time being otherwise taken up, it had been impossible to get from them the requisite information for the usual report.

EGYPT.—A private letter from Alexandria, dated the 30th July, speaks in high terms of the manner in which the Pacha of Egypt is employing the leisure afforded him by the peace, in correcting the abuses which had crept into the various branches of the internal organization of the country.

He is about to take a tour to Candia and Syria with the same object. He is also paying the greatest attention to the improvement of the army and navy; a new three-decker of 124 guns has just been launched, and numerous volunteers join the army. A superb military college, for Arab, Turk, and Christian, in which all the sciences will be taught, is about to be established between Khauka and Abon Zabei, and a special military school for the infantry is to be opened in Cairo.

Commerce, particularly with England, is represented in a highly flourishing state; and although the Viceroy has the monopoly of all the productions of the country there are several houses in Alexandria which have realized the sum of a million of francs. The first number of a new Journal, the 'Moniteur Egyptien,' was in type, but had not been published when the letter left.

We are enabled to state from an authentic source, that the British and French Cabinets informed the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, before his departure, that they would expect to receive the answer of the King of Holland by Sunday next. Should the answer be in the affirmative, severe measures will, it is believed, be resorted to.—September 21.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS. LONDON, Sept. 30, 1833. We have a renewal of the infamous system of burnings. Fires are kindling up in several parts of the island, but in Bedfordshire and Bucks, the incendiaries are prosecuted in the most open and fearless manner.

The destruction of property has been very great; but notwithstanding the fair promises, and handsome rewards, not a single suspicious person has been arrested. I do not conceive that this diabolical crime is connected with the present state of the agricultural labourer, the cruelties of local oppression, and the revengeful disposition which such a system too frequently engenders.

The late smuggling transactions, about which so much has been written and said, turns out to be a very serious affair, and of course will be hushed up. The great delinquent is a Count F., an attaché to the French Embassy, and a nephew of the Minister of War, General Sebastiani. The noble speculator has not only made a fortune out of his own country, but has retired into his own country. The recent investigation into the conduct of the British Consul at Boulogne, relative to the loss of the convict ship 'Amphitrite,' has turned out exceedingly honourable to his character by the Court of Enquiry, and as a public officer. This government has distributed £100 among the pilots who acted with so much bravery and generosity. The French authorities are also acquitted of all blame.

A considerable sensation was produced in the commercial world this morning, by the arrival of news from the East, viz. that of the firm of Colvin & Co. It appears, by the statements published by authority of the working of the factories in which they are employed, that the total debts of the firm amount to 104 lacs of rupees, and their assets are about seventy-four lacs rupees sterling money the debts may be stated at about a million, and the assets be about five-eighths and three quarters of a million. It is necessary to state that this unfortunate occurrence will not in the slightest degree, affect the respectable correspondents of the Calcutta firm in London, viz. Messrs. Crawford, Colvin & Co., who are in no way connected with the firm but as agents.

This failure has given a great shock to credit in Calcutta, but we have some reason to suppose that the other extensive firms will be able to weather the storm. The Government had made offers of loans to the leading houses, and it is reported that in many instances they were declined, as the loans were to be applied to the working of the factories in which they are interested.—Sept. 28.

In a letter inserted in one of the Bombay papers and addressed by Messrs. Colvin & Co. to their creditors, they date their present situation to the losses they sustained by the failure of the indigo crop in 1818; and they state that up to last April they expected to have been able to bear up against the difficulties that surrounded them. The affairs of the house would be wound up by the Insolvent Court of Calcutta.

NOVEL CONVEYANCE.—A large steamer, fourteen tons weight, made by Messrs. Brown and Griffin, of Liverpool, for R. Haigh & Co. of Dodder Bank Distillery, in Ireland, was safely conveyed across the channel in the following enterprising manner.—It was thrown into the Mersey at Liverpool, and towed across the channel by the Ballinacree steamer, Captain Mulholland, by whose great attention this hitherto untried plan succeeded, and the steamer was safely taken to the river Liffey, the distillery, and landed at the quay, taking reflects the highest credit on the manufacturers, as it proves the superior manner in which the work was executed. Had it not been perfectly right, it would have been impossible to take it over in this safe and comparatively easy way. [Liverpool Standard.]

The alliance of England and France is becoming daily more popular in this country, and I have been much pleased with an incident which has only today come to my knowledge. A French officer at the Camp of St. Omer thus writes me.—You, who are so strenuous an advocate for the alliance of France with Old England, will, I am sure, be delighted with the following narration.—An English convict ship, named the 'Amphitrite,' has just been shipwrecked on the spot of Boulogne. A lady who was on the spot, and an English lady, named Austin, wrote to Colonel... requesting him to make a small subscription among the officers for the benefit of the shipwrecked English mariners. As soon as this became known, our brave soldiers, whose pay is only three shillings per day, came forward in great numbers with their one or two shillings, and in a few hours 2500l. was raised and sent to Boulogne for the relief of the English sufferers. How gratifying are these! Those who were so long rivals, enemies, and bloody foes, are now subscribing to the relief of British shipwrecked mariners! The French officer was right in believing that this recital would delight me. It has indeed done so, and it confirms my fully my statement, that the alliance of France with Great Britain is here, at least, becoming national. O. P. Paris Cor. respondent of the Morning Chronicle.]

An interesting occurrence lately took place at the Ecole de Médecine. A young man, of an olive complexion, speaking very pure French, and with a foreign accent, underwent his final examination, and obtained his diploma as doctor. He is a Mussulman, and born at Cairo, and one of the Egyptians sent to France by Mehmet Ali. He is the first Mussulman who has taken a degree in Europe, at least since the revival of letters in the West.

St. James's Palace, that ancient edifice and seat of Royalty, is about undergoing, by command of His Majesty, an extensive and thorough repair, both internally and externally. The decayed and insecure portions of brick and stone works in the walls are to be removed, and replaced with sound materials. The range of frontage opposite the palace, and a part of the garden, will be the whole, when completed, will present a gay and freshened appearance compared with its present sombre and prison-like aspect.

There was a public procession of friends of temperance in Preston on Whit-Monday. About 400 males and females, headed by a rich and costly flag, subscribed for by the men and women of music, paraded the principal streets. A great number of the men were reformed drunkards, most of whom were attired in new clothes. The air of neatness, order, and happiness, which seemed connected with the procession, brought with it the general approbation of the spectators.—[Carlisle Patriot.]

THE ARMY. Downing-street, Sept. 16.—The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major General Arthur Brooke to the command of the 10th Regiment of Foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir George Anson and Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, lately nominated to be Knights Grand Crosses of the said Order.

Foreign Office, Sept. 17.—The King has been graciously pleased to approve of Mr. George Hoyer, as Consul at Nassau, in the room of Mr. John Morrow, as Consul at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, for the United States of America.

The King has also been graciously pleased to approve of Mr. Adolphus Frederick Schaefer, as Consul in London for his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

War Office, Sept. 17.—63rd Regt. of Ft. Maj. J. W. Fairclough, to be Lt. Col. with out-pur.; Brev. Maj. F. Bayle to be Maj.; Lt. J. Fairclough; Lt. J. Gibbons to be Capt.; Lt. J. Bayle; M. M. Morphet, from the 4th Foot; Lt. C. D. C. O'Brien, from the 45th Foot, to be Lt.

Memoranda.—The Name of the Ensign appointed to the 75th Foot, on the 6th inst. was George Thomas George, and not George Thorne, as formerly stated.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 38th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Romania," in commemoration of its distinguished conduct in the battle at that place, on the 17th August, 1808; also the word "Corunna," in consideration of the gallant conduct of the regiment before Corunna, on the 16th January, 1809.

MISCELLANY. MORE MALE THAN FEMALE CRIMINALS. M. Guerry, in his work on the state of crime in France, presents us with a table in which crimes are enumerated according to their frequency; from this table it appears that the average number of Male Crimes against the person is 1,900 property (about) 5,300.

It appears by another table, that out of every one hundred crimes committed against the person, eighty-six are the act of men, and fourteen of women; whilst of the one hundred persons charged with offences against property, the males are seventy-nine, and the females only twenty-one. In descending on the causes of the difference between the criminal disposition of the two sexes, the author does not hesitate to tell us, that the minority on the part of women does not proceed, by any means, from their being possessed of less wickedness than that of men; but that, from the sort of education which the women of France receive, and particularly from the weakness of their physical constitution, they are less in the way than the males of committing a certain class of offences.—For instance, how seldom do we hear of females being accused of forgery, or of imposition by destroying signatures, &c. This crime is rendered difficult to women because they are not sufficiently conversant with civil transactions. Again such a thing is never heard of as the case of a woman going on the high-road as a freeloader or engaging in a political insurrection, or of taking up arms at all for any hostile purpose. Women have too much timidity not to be prevented from such a course by the state of immediate danger into which it would plunge them. But it is curious that women only as can be perpetrated with the greatest chance of concealment, and where no instant peril appears ready to involve them; and a singular proof that this theory must be correct is furnished in the fact, that out of every fourteen cases of the administration of poison, no less than twelve have been those of women. The latter also commit a great number of domestic top-