

of our misfortune, but not our fault, and... This is our misfortune, but not our fault, and... We are not so totally unfeeling, as not to be grieved at the unhappiness we cause; but this same power of imagination transports our thoughts to other scenes, and we are always so much more occupied with the ideal than the present, that we forget all that is actual. It is as though the creatures of another sphere, not subject to the lot of mortality, formed a factitious alliance, (as all alliances must be that are not in all respects equal) with the creatures of this earth, and being exempt from the sufferings, turned the passions of their earthly existence to suffer alone. But let the object of affection be snatched away by death, is all the pain ever inflicted on them avenged? The same imaginations that led us to sigh, or overlook their sufferings, now that they are forever lost to us, magnifies their estimable qualities, and increase ten fold the affection we ever felt for them.

"Oh! what are thousand living loves, To that which cannot quit the dead?" How did I feel this when Alcega's daughter died! While she lived, her existence never seemed necessary to my happiness; but no sooner did I lose her, than it appeared to me as if I could not live without her. Even now the recollection is most bitter; but how much more severely would the death of Teresa afflict me with the dreadful consciousness, that while I had been soaring in the fields of romance and fancy, I had left her to weep over my coldness or infidelities of imagination. It is a beautiful proof of the weakness of our nature, that we cannot control ourselves sufficiently to form the happiness of those we love, or to bear their loss without agony.

The whole of this conversation made a deep impression on my mind, and the commencement of the speaker, full of energy and feeling, impressed itself on my memory. Byron is right, in all his imaginations is rarely, if ever, accompanied by a warm heart, but in this latter depends the happiness of life; the other renders us dissatisfied with its ordinary enjoyments.

His is an extraordinary person—indiscreet to a degree that is surprising—expressing his own feelings, and entering into details of those of others, that ought to be sacred, with a degree of frankness as unnecessary as it is rare. Involuntarily he speaks in his besetting sin. He is, I am persuaded, incapable of keeping any secret, however it may concern his own honor, or that of another, and the first person with whom he found himself *à-tête-à-tête*, would be made the confidant, without any reference to its unworthiness of the confidence or not. This indiscretion proceeds not from malice, but, I would say, from want of delicacy of mind. To this was owing the publication of his "Newell" addressed to Lady Byron—his former wife must have had all eyes, as an appeal to her feelings, the moment it was exposed to the public—say, must have offended her delicacy.

(To be Continued.)

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
The ship *Elisha Demmon* arrived yesterday from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 29th July. The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer is indebted to Capt. Lane of that vessel for London papers to the 27th and Liverpool, of the day he sailed.

It will be seen that the squadron of Don Miguel has returned to the Tagus, one account says, against the report of Admiral Sartorius, who says him and his crew were in possession of some nautical skill, but of less force than his adversary. His fleet having regained the mouth of the Douro, must have relieved Don Pedro from all apprehension, if he felt any of being completely blockaded in Oporto, and of the whole the news seems to have been considered favorable to his cause in London; where on its receipt, the scrip of the loans in his favor rose two per cent.

The King of the French would seem to be at last re-organizing his cabinet as well as about to create an additional number of peers. There is no symptom of any immediate change in the order of things now established in that country.

From Belgium or Holland there is nothing of any interest.

The accounts from Germany are given in the English papers still represent the states on the Rhine as on the point of a great political convulsion, and the approaching assembling of the Chambers of Wurtemberg, it is asserted will probably be productive of serious disturbances.

In England, the result of the registration of voters under the Reform Bill, is partially known, and from it some opinion may be formed of the number of voters which will be created under the provisions of that measure. Liverpool with a population of 208,000 souls will have about 15,000 voters. Leeds about 4,500. Edinburgh 6,000. Brighton 14,000.

The Chabra and 6000 very severe in Liverpool, but at the last date was on the decrease. On the 24th and 27th there had been 107 new cases and 22 deaths. In Paris on the 24th there had been 45 deaths by the same disease. At Brussels on the 20th, 21st, and 23rd, 114 deaths, and at Antwerp from the 19th to 23rd, 43 deaths.

## FRANCE.

Paris, August 25, 4 o'clock P.M.—A Cabinet Council, under the presidency of the King, was held yesterday at the Tuilleries, where it was decided the proposition of deciding on the day on which it was proper that the Chamber should meet, was considered, and the 3d of October fixed upon, after a good deal of discussion. None of the Ministers have, however, yet publicly said anything in confirmation of the rumor as to the day of opening, and I think that the 3d of November is more likely to be the real one. It has long been evident that Ministers are not to be trusted in any matter of the legislative and judicial nature, which has recently occurred which would compel them to do so at an earlier period than usual.

The modifications which are to be made in the budget, and the new peers, will, it is expected, be introduced in a few days. The former will be the result of the mission into the Cabinet of Messrs. Dupin, Bigon, and Thiers. M. Dupin is said to have been prevailed upon to accept the title of the Department of Justice, without the Presidency of the Council, which, in case of this arrangement being carried into effect, will remain vacant. The members of the ministry who will make room for the new peers will probably be Messrs. Sebastiani, Girard, Pailon, and Louis. The last mentioned Minister has been for some time desirous of retiring; but the negotiation of the loan, and subsequently for the wishes of ministerial arrangements, has hitherto detained him in the Cabinet.

It is well known that the King feels great reluctance to dispense with General Sebastiani's services, as he is the depositary of certain diplomatic secrets which it is not found convenient to impart to any one else at the present moment. The King's hesitations, besides, made himself useful by a certain policy of disposition which it is

shared few others equally qualified for. The Foreign Department will be found to possess. If his health, therefore, will at all permit him to continue taking an active part in business, it is very likely he will not quit the Ministry. Should he withdraw, M. Bigon will probably be his successor. These changes, if they take place, will not bring about the least alteration in the domestic and foreign policy of the French Cabinet, nor will they extend the influence of the *juste milieu* party in the representative Chamber. None but a thorough renewal of the Cabinet could lead to a change of system. M. Copin's name is still associated with favorable recollections, because his fame in liberalism has not been in any way tarnished by a participation with those measures of the present Government which have mostly consisted in impairing its popularity. His well-known disapprobation of the state-of-sign ordinance, too, had somewhat revived the public confidence in his patriotism. If a new Cabinet were formed under his auspices, no doubt but the national confidence in the Government would become much greater than it is at present. But with the conditions of his assuming office, which will necessarily make him subservient to the views of others, instead of allowing his own to prevail, he can hardly escape the fate of those who have converted their professional liberalism under the restoration, into a stepping stone to power under the present Government.

The number of creations to the peerage will most likely not be less than 40. Very few members of the representative Chamber will be transferred to the upper one, because Ministers feel the necessity of being supported by their friends in the former at the approaching session. Two or three deputies only are spoken of as likely to be made Peers. Among them is M. Bertin de Vaux, the chief proprietor and editor of the *Journal des Debats*.

The tone and proceedings lately assumed by the Swiss Diet have produced a re-examination of the part of Austria, and an explanation of the intentions of that power with regard to Switzerland. An official note has been addressed to the Diet by M. de Bonbelles, the Austrian resident-minister, assuring it of his Government's friendly dispositions, and recommending that the arranging of the cantons should not be continued. The President of the Diet has very properly replied, that however satisfactory the friendly assurances made in the name of the Austrian Government the Cantons could not discontinue the measures adopted to maintain their independence until their frontiers should be freed of the presence of the large Austrian forces lately collected there.

Two condemnations to death took place the day before yesterday, at the Assizes, of persons implicated in the riots of the 6th of June. The Judges seem to have decided with much greater severity than had been anticipated by the jurists, as some understanding seems to have existed that no sentence of death should be pronounced on any of the convicted rioters. The public think that no political offences should be punishable with death, after Polignac and his colleagues have been spared; and so strong is this impression, that I can hardly think the King will be advised to leave these two men for execution.

## PORTUGAL.

**DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.**

Reinha de Portugal, Aug. 12.  
Sir,—I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that on the 23d instant, at 10 A.M., the enemy's squadron consisting of one line-of-battle-ship, one frigate, three corvettes, and three brig-sloops, came out of the Tagus; in consequence of which I immediately weighed anchor, and the *Donna Maria, Amelia, and Eugenia*, and stood to the westward on the enemy's bow. At 5 p.m. finding my squadron considerably ahead of the enemy, I ordered the eastward and gained the darkness of the night preventing an opportunity of cutting off or dispersing some of his squadrons. I bore down through the enemy's line, exchanging broadsides with the line-of-battle-ship and the frigate, the latter of which, however, having considerably the superiority of sailing, soon regained her station in close line with the admiral, and I found the only advantage attending this manoeuvre was the separation of one large brig, which bore up (as I have since learned) in a sinking state for the Tagus. On the following morning (24th), the *Amelia*, on account of her bad sailing and leewardly qualities, was obliged to bear up to leeward of the enemy, and has not since rejoined me. On the 10th inst. finding no chance of another dark night for some time, I determined on making another attempt to cut off the enemy's frigate, in pursuance of which, at 9, 30 p.m., I again bore down upon the enemy's line, bringing on a general action between my two frigates and the enemy's whole squadron, which was most vigorously sustained by my frigates until 10.45 p.m., at which time finding the enemy resumed a close column, I hauled to the wind to regain the weather gauge, which I succeeded in doing by day light in the morning, when I observed the enemy's line-of-battle-ship with the loss of his main-top-mast. It is impossible to speak so highly of the courage and enthusiasm displayed by Capt. Mins and Creslake, and all their officers and crews, in combating with so unparalleled a disparity of force—namely, 88 guns of inferior calibre against 242, many of which are of very heavy metal.

"I am happy to say that the firing of the enemy, though sharp, was as bad as their cause, and our loss in consequence, but trifling—namely, I man killed and 5 wounded on board of the *Donna Maria*, and 4 men wounded in the *Rainha de Portugal*, two of whom lost their legs and have since died.

"Since the 10th I have kept close to windward of the enemy, watching a favorable opportunity of making another attack, and in the meantime despatched the *Eugenia* to report to your Excellency the position of the enemy's squadron, and the brig *Villa Flor* to recall the small vessels from the bar of Lisbon to regain my flag without loss of time. The *City of Edinburgh* steamer boat has just joined me, but for the want of coal, I shall be obliged to send her in again immediately.

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You will perceive by the papers, that the Duke of Wellington availed himself of a last day, to attack the administration; and that he took nothing by his mission. He has done what he could for Don Miguel—he predicted the failure of Pedro—denounced the pretended neutrality of England—was indignant that any attention should have been shown to Pedro, his army, or his fleet—was shocked at the idea of government having created a Brigadier General for Portugal alone, and finally expressed a wish that Government would interfere, arrest the progress of bloodshed, and what think ye?—acknowledge Don Miguel!!! Admirable! Surely impudence can no further go—but I fear the result of the struggle will be in favor of the monster.

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Ireland is still as distracted as ever. A fleet blockade her coasts—a perfect army is kept up—prosecutions still continue; but titles are not paid. Mr. Lambert, a member of Parliament, allowed some lands to be sold rather than pay the obnoxious demand. The new conservative club threaten to prosecute O'Connell for his letter, stating his refusal to pay tithes, cess or church rates.

FRANCE. The Court of Louis Philip has returned to St. Cloud—his ministers to their portfolios, and the nation, I had almost written, to its senses. But I am in doubt upon this point—for France appears too much divided and enslaved by factions to betray many evidences of returning sanity. The war party increases rapidly. They were aroused by Poland, excited by Belgium, and irritated at the domination exercised in Germany, and the open, undisguised, oppressive acts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Their cry is "WAR!" I fear they will be gratified; and let it come whenever it may, I am convinced that the prophecy of Mr. Canineau will be fulfilled, and we shall have a fierce and sanguinary struggle—not for a breach in point of Court etiquette, or to repair some slight wound of national pride; but for the extension of liberty and the destruction of tyranny. It will indeed be a war of principle, and when it may terminate, must be left to Him, for as an all-wise purpose, permits the land to be laid waste with the horrors of war and the scourge of pestilence. Gen. Sebastiani has gone to Ment d'Or, for the benefit of his friends are seriously apprehensive. A royal ordinance authorizes M. d'Argout, to officiate during the absence of the General.

M. Dupin has been appointed by Louis Philip to the place of Garde de Sceaux, without the chair of the council, and also without the usual attributes of Prime Minister, except in relation to foreign affairs. Bartie, his predecessor, as Keeper of the Seals, becomes Minister of public instruction. The King of the French will be his own Prime Minister—but he will find it not only a troublesome, but a dangerous office. It brings him more directly in collision with the moderate party—it places him in a position to experience the bitter hostility of the opposition—all party rage becomes directed personally against himself; and in fact it destroys the constitutional doctrine of ministerial responsibility. Louis Philip forgets that he has ascended the throne from the bar of Lisbon to recall the small vessels from the bar of Lisbon to regain my flag without loss of time. The *City of Edinburgh* steamer boat has just joined me, but for the want of coal, I shall be obliged to send her in again immediately.

"I have the honor to remain your Excellency's most obedient servant

R. G. SARTORIUS,

Vice Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Majesty's Squadron.

To His Excellency the Minister of Marine.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 23.—The Columbia steamer, from Lisbon and Oporto, has just arrived, & the information brought by her is, in one respect, important. She announces the return of Don Miguel's fleet to the Tagus, which they had all safely entered on Saturday, the 18th, the day Columbus sailed. In Lisbon all was tranquil, and no great danger of the people being roused to resistance by foreign intelligence, as all vessels of all countries are prevented from entering Portuguese ports. Don Miguel thus voluntarily undertaking the great object Admiral Sartorius has in view, by blockading himself. The Columbia, August 14th, communicated with H. M. S. *Agincourt*, and got under weigh in the morning. Don Miguel's fleet then having stood close into Oporto.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 23.—His Majesty's steamer *Columbia*, arrived here this morning from Lisbon and Oporto, having left Oporto on Sunday. No engagement had taken place between the army when she left. Oporto is so strongly fortified as to be impregnable to any attack from

the Miguelists. Don Pedro is in high spirits, and is very sanguine as to the successful result of his undertaking, and his troops are in an excellent state of discipline. The number is said by a gentleman on board the *Columbia*, to be about 16,000 men, and not 12,000, as stated in my last communication, and Don Miguel's at 25,000 men, instead of 40,000. The best of the troops are about five leagues from Oporto. The troops at Lisbon are composed of the Royalists militia and volunteers, who are described to be of the lowest and most disreputable characters. Don Miguel's army to Don Pedro's are from 120 to 300 men per day. If such statement is accurate, Don Pedro will in a few weeks be in a fit state to commence his march towards Lisbon, as his own force is continually strengthening, and that of his antagonist in proportion weakening, and will be incapable to oppose his progress.

The Journal of Antwerp says—"It seems that the fine American ship, with 7,000 bales of coffee, now at Flushing, and bound to our port, will, however, go to Holland, because the price of that article is higher there and because foreign ships coming from Java have a drawback of 2 forins per pikul.

Brussels Aug. 22.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

London, Aug. 23d, 1832.  
The King has been delivered of his speech—the Parliament is prorogued—and the papers are no longer indebted to its oratory for a given quantum of matter. His Majesty's, on the whole, is well received. I never beheld a Monarch, or any public functionary, pass thro' the streets with such slight attentions. I regret this—but it is William the Fourth's own seeking. From having been the most popular of sovereigns, he is now, perhaps, the most disliked of monarchs—merely because he cannot be trusted. The late Hanoverian signature has done much to injure His Majesty, and I very much doubt if he will ever recover that share of public favor which he once enjoyed. The speech, of itself, is the same vague unmeaning, common-place document, that this country has been contented with for the last half century; and is not remarkable either for fact or great ability.

You will perceive by the papers, that the Duke of Wellington availed himself of a last day, to attack the administration; and that he took nothing by his mission. He has done what he could for Don Miguel—he predicted the failure of Pedro—denounced the pretended neutrality of England—was indignant that any attention should have been shown to Pedro, his army, or his fleet—was shocked at the idea of government having created a Brigadier General for Portugal alone, and finally expressed a wish that Government would interfere, arrest the progress of bloodshed, and what think ye?—acknowledge Don Miguel!!! Admirable! Surely impudence can no further go—but I fear the result of the struggle will be in favor of the monster.

The arrival of Joseph Bonaparte, his family, and suite, at Liverpool, has given rise to a multiplicity of conjectures, and will afford the quidnuncs a fine subject for deliberation. It is a little singular—what some would term a remarkable coincidence—that the Herald of the 18th announces the landing of the Ex-king of Spain from America, and in a letter from a Madrid correspondent, that a diligence was stopped and searched a short distance from the Spanish capital, on suspicion of containing this distinguished personage. It is a curious circumstance, and perhaps may be worth more than a passing thought.

An attack has been made on the life of the King of Hungary, (the heir apparent to the imperial crown of Austria) by a captain in his army, who fired a shot at his Majesty, when he was about to shoot himself. The ball slightly wounded the King's shoulder, but is likely to be productive of no ill effects. The would-be assassin appeared to have been impelled to this act by a sense of personal slight that he had endured from the Prince; and there is not the least ground for a surmise even, that it had any connection with politics