

songs in favor of Poland and of freedom are sung on all sides in Germany. Among them is one most remarkable, called the German chase song, in which the people are represented as hunting their 38 rulers out of the country.—It is adapted to the air to which the Poles sang a similar song when they expelled Constantine the first from Warsaw. The air thus resembles the first of *Figaro*, in the *Barber of Seville*. In a country where every peasant feels the power of sound, and is willing to resist oppression, there is a strong probability of the action being soon suited to the words.

The whole of Greece is in a state of anarchy.—The Sultan has dispatched an Effendi to Egypt to bring about an accommodation. There is a new peerage to be created in France. The number will be about 40.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Tuesday, August 29.

The accounts we continue to receive from the country, confirm the most sanguine expectations of an absolute success. Constantly there is no Continental news of interest to-day.

The report which was given in some of our contemporaries, that Don Miguel had left Lisbon at the head of 8000 men for Oporto, is entirely without foundation. It is well known that the whole of the troops in Lisbon do not amount to more than that number. Upwards of 200 horses and their equipments, and a quantity of arms, are now lying at Bordeaux ready to be shipped for Oporto. It is to be hoped that these reasonable reinforcement will prove of service to the Emperor.

The disturbances at Montpellier had not subsided on the 20th; the town was still in a great ferment. A female has been apprehended in the mountains of St. Herauld, under suspicion of being the Duchess of Berry.—*True Sun*.

From the Plymouth journals, we have given elsewhere at great length. We fear that Don Pedro is placed in a very perilous situation, and nothing but a miracle can save him and his little army from destruction. There can be no doubt of the firmness of Don Pedro's troops, they are fighting for a home, and if defeated, perpetual exile and doom are the only alternatives against such fearful odds? Don Pedro has been deceived—he has not received that support from the inhabitants which he expected, and it is not to be wondered at when it is taken into consideration, the slavish condition of the peasantry whose feelings are debased by a vile and detestable priesthood.—But as "the battle is not always given to the strong, nor the race to the swiftest, we hope that the good cause will yet be triumphant.

Intelligence has it is said been received at the Foreign Office from St. Petersburg of a very unfavorable description. At an interview Lord Durham had with the Emperor relative to the poor unfortunate Poles, words ran high; the rage of the latter was unbounded, and he had even the temerity to insult this country by *daring it*. Lord Durham it is said feeling indignant, snapped his fingers in the tyrant's face, and he believes for a moment, that Lord Durham could be so imprudent—it is no justification because one man forgets himself that another should do the same. However, whether true or not, we are afraid from the obstinate and cruel disposition of the infamous monster, that the Noble Lord's intervention in behalf of Poland will not have the effect which was anticipated. If the Autocrat had had the audacity to treat this country with

contempt, we hope, poor as we are, that there is spirit enough left to let him know that we could make his throne tremble to its very foundation for any insult offered to the British nation.

LORD DURHAM AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Berlin, dated the 11th last.

"We have news from St. Petersburg which is not uninteresting, respecting the mission of Lord Durham.

That nobleman has been received by the Emperor and his whole Court in the most flattering manner; but the object of his mission will have no better success than that of the Duke de Mortemart, last year. There are details in circulation of an interview which his Lordship is said to have had with the Emperor on the 1st and 2nd of this month, which much resemble those which several journals published last September on the audience of leave of the Duke de Mortemart.—The subject was Poland; Lord Durham entered upon this with all possible delicacy, and almost begged the Emperor to change his policy with respect to that unhappy country. Nicholas listened to him at first with great kindness, and it was not until the English Ambassador alleged the treaties of 1815 in their favour, that the Emperor's countenance suddenly became serious and gloomy. "England and France alone," said the Emperor, "should never dare to allege those treaties. You have violated and trodden them under foot for the last two years. But for your far from honourable conduct in the Netherlands, I might certainly have listened to your intercession in favour of a nation which has cruelly insulted me, but which I, notwithstanding, still love and esteem. I had even conceived a grand idea to reconcile all this, and to place on solid foundations the peace of the world; but the armed interference in the month of August last, in the state of the King of the Netherlands, which you arranged and approved, has changed every thing. I speak, my Lord, without animosity. I love and esteem your nation.—But I cannot allow you the right to claim and to violate at once the stipulations of the same Treaties as it suits your convenience. The French Government has a sacred obligation to fulfil towards my father-in-law, the King of Prussia; it had obtained from that Sovereign Prince a promise to refrain from assisting by arms his brother-in-law the King of the Netherlands; but on the express condition that France should also refrain from interfering. You know that many ties unite the King of Prussia and King William; I myself, notwithstanding my attachment to my sister, the Princess of Orange, have sacrificed all my feelings to the desire to consolidate the general peace. The French Government, notwithstanding, took advantage of the embarrassment which the Polish revolution caused me to proceed to this intervention. Yet the right as well of Holland as of Belgium to break the armistice had been recognised; the intervention of the Conference of London was to be wholly amicable, even according to the positive wish of the French Government. You cannot, therefore, allege any excuse that I can allow of to justify this armed intervention, and henceforth I shall consult only the interest of my empire in regulating the affairs of Poland, without permitting the slightest foreign intervention in this question."

"Lord Durham assured the Emperor that the armed intervention of France was conceived and executed by M. Perier, of his own accord; that the English ministry had expressed their dissatisfaction at it, but that the mischief having been done, there was no remedy. He further asserted that the grand idea which the Emperor mentions on this occasion, was to place

Prince Leopold or some German Prince on the throne of Poland, and to give him his eldest daughter in marriage; Russia would have found a compensation in Moldavia, Wallachia, &c. Though political affairs are more complicated than ever, war is not thought of at present; for the season is too far advanced; and then, influential persons are persuaded that the first cannon shot would be the prelude to a general war, more terrible, perhaps, than that in the time of Napoleon. It is therefore hoped, notwithstanding all winter, and that some fortunate and unforeseen circumstance may lead to a pacific solution; at all events nothing will be done until the spring."

In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the returns of the cholera were issued this day by the Board of Health, we are enabled only to give the following places at which the disease is most prevalent:—Nottingham, new cases 32, deaths 9, recoveries 13; Tipton, new cases 37, deaths 11, recoveries 47; Walsal new cases 30, deaths 9, recoveries 27; Wolverhampton, new cases 40, deaths 38, recoveries 6; Bristol, new cases 55, deaths 24, recoveries 28; Exeter, new cases 49, deaths 15, recoveries 43; Plymouth, new cases 45, deaths 21, recoveries 38; Devonport, new cases 63, deaths 14, recoveries 49; Liverpool, new cases 158, deaths 45, recoveries 77; Manchester new cases 136, deaths 66, recoveries 53; Salford, new cases 250, deaths 59, recoveries 106; Glasgow, new cases 130, deaths 24, recoveries 81. The following are the total number of the wide places at which the epidemic is at present known to exist in the country.—Remaining at last report 2621, new cases 1747, deaths 676, recoveries 978, remaining 2721. Grand total of cases of cholera, recoveries 271, deaths 123, 28,800 and deaths 14,221.—*Globe of Wodan*.

The Cholera at Plymouth.—Total cases from the commencement of the disease 1691, deaths 651; Devonport, 234, deaths 98; Stonehouse, 232, deaths 58.

The Cholera in Ireland.—Dublin, Aug. 24, new cases 39, deaths 12, remaining 508; Kilkenny, Aug. 23, new cases 5, deaths 4; Cashel, Aug. 21 and 23, new cases 17, deaths 12; Cork, Aug. 21 and 23, new cases 5, deaths 3; Tralee, Aug. 22 and 23, new cases 9, deaths 1; Galway, Aug. 25, new cases 13, deaths 108, remaining 10; Ennagh, Aug. 22 and 23, new cases 7, deaths 1; Belfast, Aug. 22 and 23, new cases 30, deaths 1; Downpatrick, Aug. 23, new cases 8, deaths 1.

A hundred and seventy men under the superintendance of Colonel Man, and Captain Davis left their rendezvous in Westminster, on Friday, to join Don Pedro; they go out in steamers. This was the second division that sailed last week; many of them were farming men.

Don Pedro has 300 cavalry enlisted and equipped for him here within the last few days.

The Dublin Evening Post says "Cholera is declining in every part of Ireland."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. ADAM CLARKE, BY CHOLERA.

This well known and justly celebrated individual left his home at Eastcott, on Saturday last (Aug. 25) intending to preach an anniversary sermon at Bayswater on the following day. Ludwig at the house of his friend Mr. Hobbs he was taken ill, and at midnight, and early in the morning requested to be carried home. A chaise was accordingly prepared, but on its arrival he was so much worse as to be unable to proceed.

Medical assistance was immediately called in, when strong symptoms of cholera was discovered; but, although Dr. Wilson Phillips, T. Clark, Esq. surgeon, R. N. [nephew of the deceased] and two others were in attendance, and the most powerful medicines were administered, all their efforts proved unavailing. He continued to sink under the dreadful malady until half past three o'clock on Monday, when he breathed his last.

It will be consoling to his numerous friends to learn that no means, either ordinary or extraordinary were left untried to preserve a life so important to the religious body of which for more than half a century, he was one of the highest ornaments, and to the community at large. His writings, of which we have rarely been