

which place his remains were taking for interment.—*Hampshire Chronicle.*

Mrs. Siddons's Will.—She leaves 5,500l., 5 per cent. Bank Annuities, to her faithful friend and companion, Miss Wilkinson, a daughter of the late Tate Wilkinson, Esq.; likewise some articles of domestic furniture. The ink-stand made from a portion of the mulberry-tree planted by the immortal Shakespeare, and the pair of gloves worn by the bard himself, which were given to her by the late Mrs. Garrick, she leaves to her daughter Cecilia and her son George; the latter is now in India. She leaves to her daughter Cecilia her leasehold house in upper Baker-street, her carriages, horses, plate, pictures, books, wine, and furniture, and all the money in the house and at the banker's. To Theresa, the wife of her dear brother Charles Kemble, the portrait of her husband, painted by Clark. To her sister, Mrs. Twiss, 20l. for a ring. To her sister, Mrs. Ann Hatton (this lady, we believe, is Ann of Swansea, the author of a variety of novels), 20l. per annum for life. To her old and faithful friend Mrs. Fitzgibbon, a ring. The rest of her property she divides share and share alike, between her daughter Cecilia, her son George and the children of her late son Henry Siddons. The will was made in 1815, when her brother, Mr. John Kemble, and her friend Mr. Merrick, of Red Lion-square, were appointed executors; but recently a codicil has been added substituting the name of Horace Twiss, for John Kemble. The will was proved by Mr. Merrick only. Probate granted for 35,000l. personal property. We imagine Mrs. Siddons left behind her 40,000l.

'An affair of honour,' took place at Gibraltar, while the *Britannia* was lying there, between an officer of that garrison, and a titled military young officer and we are informed that the seconds on the occasion permitted them to stand at only four paces distant, and even at this close quarter to toss for first fire. Providently the first pistol missed fire, when the opponent immediately discharged his in the air. The aggressor very handsomely instantly made an apology. Had death ensued at this meeting all the living parties would, most assuredly, have been hanged.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Ostend, dated August 14; 'The Dutch have taken up all the buoys from hence to Flushing, and each side the entrance of the Scheldt.'

Dispatches from Brussels were received by Lord Palmerston yesterday morning. After their receipt summonses were issued to the Cabinet Ministers to attend a Council in the afternoon. The Ministers were assembled between four and five; several came from their respective residences near town to attend. There were present Lansdown, Grey, Palmerston, Goderich, Durham, Carlisle, and Althorp; the Right Hon. C. Grant, Sir J. Graham, Lord Holland, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Stanley. The Council broke up at six. M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, transacted business on Saturday at the Foreign Office.

A letter received from Rotterdam says that on Saturday orders were received from the Hague for eight additional gun boats to be immediately fitted out. It is also reported that the King of Prussia's brother, the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army, had arrived at the Hague.

The Gibraltar papers give official notice that the Governor will allow no vessel from Russia, or from the Baltic, to enter the bay of Gibraltar, under any pretence whatever.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated July 28, 1831.—'The Russians have not moved one step any where, nor do we care. We are positively quiet, more united than ever, and full of confidence in the success of our cause. Once for all, I beg of you not to believe one word of the one thousand and one stories you will hear about us, nor to credit any of the German Gazettes. Continue to be confident; be under no apprehension for the future.'

We understand that Col. Tynte, M. P. for Bridgewater, is to be included in the accessions to the Peerage that will take place at the Coronation. It is also rumoured, that the same dignity will be conferred on Col. Berkeley.

Charter Schools, Ireland.—The following is a return of the total number of children in the charter school of Ireland:—In the year 1826, 1,980; 1827, 1,833; 1828, 1,500; 1829, 1,099; and in 1830, 884.

Letters from Cadiz mention that on the 28th ult. the edict from the King of Spain, annulling the former decree appointing Cadiz a free port, was published by

orders from Madrid; but there is an important paragraph, stating, the decree will not be carried into operation till further orders.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—The accounts of the cholera from Riga are favourable; the disease has nearly disappeared. The accounts from St. Petersburg are nearly the same as the last reports. The reports from Dantzick and Memel are very bad.

Rumours are again spread abroad that the King is in a bad state of health. We believe his Majesty is as well as he has been for some years; but the slightest disposition to seek those domestic pleasures, and that life of retirement, which has always been most agreeable to his taste, is immediately construed by certain persons as the unerring symptoms of dangerous illness.—*Observer.*

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The following is a semi-official account of the late battle as published in the *Moniteur Belge*:—

HEAD QUARTERS, MALINES.—'On the 12th, at point of day, the attack of the Dutch commenced on the left of our line, commanded by General Neillon. The remainder of our troops occupied the position of yesterday, and the village of Boutersem taken from the enemy. The brigade of General Neillon, attacked by the main part of the enemy's force, opposed at first a warm resistance, but, forced by numbers to return, this movement produced that of the whole line, which went towards Louvain, and took their position before the gates of Diest and Tirlemont. The enemy presented themselves with an imposing force. Our troops, animated with the best spirit, although inferior in numbers, gave them an obstinate resistance. Our artillery placed on the boulevards of the town, tore their columns to pieces. The King was to be found in all places in the midst of the fire, and directed the different movements with his usual sang froid and ability. Negotiations were, however, begun by the efforts of Sir Robert Adair, to maintain the *status quo* until the answer of the Dutch Government should be given to the communications from the Hague. But the Dutch did not the less continue their movement, and extended the wings in a manner to surround the city. The roads to Namur, Taveuren and Brussels, were occupied by them; that of Malines was about to be taken possession of, when the king thought it necessary to retrograde the army from Louvain, in order to avoid drawing on that city, where the enemy's balls had already fallen, the disasters inseparable from an obstinate defence. All the troops had re-entered the town, and were on the Boulevards. The King took horse, and passed out even in the view of the enemy's sharpshooters. A short time after, the Malines road was occupied by them, and all communication cut off from without with the armed corps shut up in Louvain. Several parlementaires were sent on the one side and the other, to conclude an arrangement, to allow the evacuation of the city without compromising the honour of the army, and without exposing the inhabitants to all the horrors of a bombardment, which was menaced by the Prince of Orange, as the only means of driving us from a position which the firm attitude of our army made to appear to him impregnable. This cruel and disastrous means he himself declared he should use against all cities which should resist him, rather than to contend against the army. At length after various parleys, the enemy, seeing our resolution was immovable not to cede our positions to force, and to cut a passage for ourselves, if necessary, with our arms, did not choose to run this risk, and a convention was concluded, by which the army was permitted to quit the city without molestation and 24 hours were allowed for the transportation and evacuation of all the material of the town and army. Our columns, however, had begun to defile along by the gate of Malines, and driven before the enemy's sharpshooters; and in despite of the imposing force shown on our flanks, this movement, and the resolution with which our columns advanced, did not a little contribute to induce the enemy's parlementaire to sign the convention instantly. It was then communicated to both armies. Our brave soldiers, with great pain, saw themselves obliged to cease firing on the enemy, who continued in great force on our flanks, but without disturbing our march; and they groaned bitterly but deeply for the inaction which condemned them momentarily to obey the precise orders of the King, in order to

do every thing to save the city of Louvain from destruction.

This evening head-quarters were at Malines; the troops are stationed along the road of Louvain to the bridge of Campenhout, under guard of the 14th regiment of infantry and several pieces of artillery. Our troops, harassed by fatigue of several days, exhibited in the difficult position of this day most wonderful courage and resignation.

'Our losses are not so considerable as was to be feared, although we have many wounded among our superior officers. Our parlementaire remarked in the head-quarters of the Prince of Orange the Prussian Colonel Scharnhorst and several other officers of that nation, dressed in their uniforms.'

FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

From the Messenger des Chambres, dated Saturday, August 13.

PARIS, August 11.—The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies is highly interesting. New men have lent the support of a conscientious adherence to the policy of order and peace. The reader will remark on this point of view, as well as on the score of talent, the speeches of Messrs. Remusat and Duvergier de Hauranne, jun. One of the most eminent and ancient orators of the Chamber, Mr. Guizot, renewed the interest of the discussion by the novelty and depths of his views. It is thought that the debates on the address will not be concluded till the sitting of Saturday.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Yesterday evening at eight o'clock the deputation of the Chamber of Peers had the honour of presenting to the King the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

M. Pasquier, the President, having read the address, His Majesty answered,

'Messieurs les Pairs,—I receive with lively satisfaction the assurance you give me of that frank and entire co-operation which can alone insure to my government the force that it requires to answer to the national wish, and to consolidate more and more the political order established by the revolution of July. I consider as one of the principal means of attaining this end, that the Chamber of Peers should always be invested with that public confidence, without which it cannot exercise the high functions assigned it by the charter with that independence and effect which are necessary to the preservation of our national liberties and to the maintenance of the balance of constitutional powers. I am therefore happy to express to you how much the sentiments which you have just manifested to me in this address agree with my own, and appear to me conformable to what France expected from you.'

'I am sure of being approved by my country, in taking prompt and vigorous measures to check the invasion of Belgium, to support its independence, and cause the neutrality of a friendly nation to be respected which is bound to France by so many ties, and which so many recollections will always render dear to it. My sons, always eager to place themselves in the ranks of our brave army, are happy at employing their arms for the first time in so noble a cause, and it is most gratifying to my paternal heart to see how much their zeal is appreciated by their fellow-citizens.'

'But I have the satisfaction to give you the hope, which I think well founded, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed by this unexpected incident; for all the Powers are agreed with us, and you may rely on our soon succeeding in re-establishing and consolidating that peace which I shall always have so great a desire to maintain when the national honour and unjust aggressions shall not impose on me the painful duty of renouncing it.'

CONCLUSION OF THE SPEECH OF M. GUIZOT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, ON THE DISCUSSION OF THE ADDRESS, DESCRIBING THE MOVEMENT PARTY IN FRANCE.

(*From the Times.*)

Alluding to the adherents of Charles X., M. Guizot said,—'But I will not speak of them, because as to the manner in which their guilty attempts are to be met we are all unanimous. There is, however, another party whose chief characteristic is, that the revolution of July has not been sufficient for them; who find the limits which bound the revolution of 1830 too narrow for their desires; who are not contented either with the manner in which the revolution was effected, or with any thing which the revolution itself has since effected. They call for an interregnum, for a provincial government, for a constitution altogether new, and that has nothing in common with the charter, not even the name; for universal suffrage; for contempt of all existing laws, and the necessity of making them all anew; and, finally, for a complete reconstruction of social order. As to external affairs, they exclaim loudly for war, general war; war of principles. You are all acquainted with their practices, with their underhand intrigues, the dissemination of their opinions, their provocations to insurrection and the overthrow of the government. On these has been conferred the title of the republican party. Be they called as they may, I will none of them; for no one is more convinced that I am that monarchy is the only government congenial to France; but, at the same time, I will not do a republic the injury of giving its name to such a party. A republic is a regular government, which may be just and loyal, and which has no relationship with the party that I am endeavouring to characterise. What, then, in fact, is this party? It is this; if I may be allowed the expression; the rump of the bad French revolution; it is the collection of all the remnants of the *caput mortuum* of all that has passed among us from 1789 to 1830. After a spirited description of the professed opinions and the acts of this party, M. Guizot continued:—'Such, gentlemen is the party with which you have to do: this party, which, as I have said, I will not call the republican party, but the bad revolutionary party, weakened, prodigiously worn, thank God! and now incapable alike of amendment or repentance. The revolution of July, gentlemen contains every thing that was good, legitimate, and national, in our first revolution; and it had, moreover, converted all that into government. See, then, gentlemen the contest to which you have to lead yourselves. It is a con-