

EUROPE.

INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY THE PACKET.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Vienna papers to the 13th instant arrived this morning. They state that there is great scarcity of provisions at the Russian head quarters—that the cholera is raging frightfully at Brodzo, where, 1,700 persons attacked, 800 died, and at Limburg the malady had not much diminished.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.—We have to announce the dissolution of the above gallant and distinguished Nobleman, who expired at his seat, Yorke's Court, Kent, on Saturday evening, after a long indisposition, in the 64th year of his age.

Sir Murray Maxwell, recently appointed to the Government of Prince Ed. Island, died on Sunday, after a short illness.

LATE RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES.—The Ringleaders have been secured, and all the workmen have returned to their work, and remain in the most tranquil and orderly state. The conviction of all parties of the workmen is that of the loss of life and blood is alone to be attributed to the conduct of the desperate villains who excited the mob.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT BOMBAY.—A great fire broke out at Moulmein; on the morning on the 4th of January, by which the market place and about 300 of the principle houses of the Bund were destroyed, and several lives were lost, and many persons seriously injured; most of the canoes in the river were also destroyed, and many dead bodies were picked up from thence, supposed to be persons who had been left in the canoes. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that scarcely a domestic animal escaped.—**BOMBAY PAPER, 30th JAN.**

The debates on the address, in both houses, though very lengthy, do not possess any very particular interest. The subject of reform is pretty well exhausted; and ministers have acted wisely in seeking to escape from needless repetitions of exploded arguments, by hurrying the measure as speedily as possible through the Commons.

TRADE IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We are sorry to understand, from a friend, who has recently been travelling in Ireland, that of trade in that country is in a very bad state. Heavy failures have recently taken place in both Belfast and Dublin, and others are expected. The state of trade in Scotland, on the other hand, is we are told, very good. A great deal is doing, and much confidence exists.—**LIVERPOOL TIMES.**

Letters from Bresl state, that France is fitting out a large expedition to proceed to Lisbon, in order the more effectually to enforce the demands lately made of Don Miguel, a land expedition for the same object is also hinted.

On the 10th of this month Marshall Diebitsch died at his quarters very suddenly. The Russian accounts say that it was an attack of the cholera.

It is generally reported that the French have bombarded Lisbon, France itself continues to be tranquil; but it is still so feverish in feeling, that an explosion may be at any moment expected.

We understand that Government have given 17,000l. for the relief of the poor in the west of Ireland.

The Irish Reform Bill was last night read a first time in the House of Commons, which is altered as regards the mode of registering votes, and reduces the terms of leases of 21 to 19 years. Fine and rent to be taken as rent.

Letters have been forwarded by government to naval and military surgeons on half-pay, directing to hold themselves in readiness to start, at a moment's notice, to such part of the united kingdom as the authorities may decide on, in the event of the cholera making its appearance in this country. The surgeons who have been selected by the government to undertake such duties, should their services be unfortunately required, are those who have had experience upon foreign stations, in the mode of treating the various species of cholera incidental to the East and West Indies.

Don Pedro has requested it to be understood that he is here merely as the Duke of Braganza, without any claims as to the sovereignty of Portugal, except as the guardian of his daughter Donna Maria, for whom he is ready to devote his personal services, and all his private fortune, if necessary, in an attempt to place her on the throne which has been usurped by her degenerate uncle, Don Pedro is said to have nearly half a million of money ready for disposal towards an expedition against the usurper.

It is said that the present system of drill, as established by regulation, is about to undergo some change, under the authority of a military board of inquiry. We regret to say, that the Princess Augusta is exceedingly indisposed.

Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart. is appointed one of his Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp.

Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 500,000l. have been voted, to be advanced by way of loan for public works in Ireland.

The reception of the Ex-Emperor, Don Pedro, in France, was most flattering. Every possible attention was shown him by the authorities by orders from the French government, and the Empress continues to reside in the Palace of the Prefecture, at Cherbourg. So soon as Don Pedro shall be informed of the young Queen's arrival in Europe, it is his intention to send for her, as well as for the Empress, and with them to take up his residence in this country, where he has been so well received, and to which he is sincerely attached by a grateful remembrance of former ties and old friendships.

Some of our adventurous merchants have made application to government for licence and protection, for such facilities as government can afford them, for navigating the Niger. We hear it is projected immediately to dispatch steam-boats, and to try if possible, to open a trading communication with central Africa.

JULY 7, Evening. The Debate on the Reform Bill was continued last night by Lord W. Lennox who briefly, but decidedly, supported the bill, and contended that it was a struggle of right against usurpation. Mr K. Douglas admitted that some Reform was necessary, but resisted this bill as being of too sweeping a character. Sir Franco Lopez (the descendant of the celebrated Manasseh Lopez) declared that he should support the bill; however, his personal interest might be affected by it, he should cheerfully sacrifice them for the sake of a bill which he deemed so well calculated to sustain the institutions and best interest of the country. He added, he did not consider the bill to be perfect, he thought it defective, in not making special provision for the return of the ministers to that house, &c.; but rather to endanger the success of the bill, that had so many excellences, he should waive particular objections. Mr. F. Lewis said, though he objected to the destructive parts of the bill, he would not oppose the second reading, as it was impossible to resist reform. Some change of the representation was inevitable, and he should vote for the bill going to a committee, in the hope that there all his objections to it might be in some way removed.

Mr. Campbell eulogised the bill, as sustaining, not destroying the constitution, and the best securities of all parties. Sir R. Peel, at a late hour, spoke at great length, repeating his conviction that the bill was destructive on account of its uniformity—that the demand for reform resulted more for the events on the Continent, than the people's desires—but that, rather than risk the consequences of further changes in government, he would agree to 'compromise,' if a safe plan of reform were proposed. He spoke as an individual member adding, that he would not incur the responsibility of proposing any plan of reform, because if the question were once opened, he knew not where it might stop. Sir F. Biddell, strongly, supported the bill, and declaring that Sir R. Peel's defence was in favor of that which was indefensible, the rotten boroughs and the interference of the Peers. He denied that the claims of the people, and so justly urged, resulted from any events on the Continent, they were only the continuation of what had been constantly and consistently maintained for fifty years. Lord J. Russell having replied, the house, (which for more than five hours had been excessively crowded, even in the side galleries,) proceeded to a division. The numbers were—for the second reading, 367; against it, 231; majority in its favor 136. The announcement elicited no demonstration of feeling. The bill is to be in committee on Tuesday next. The house adjourned at five o'clock to Friday.

The Paris papers of Tuesday arrived this morning. The funds have again fallen. On Tuesday the five per cents, closed at 85f. 90c. the three per cents, 56f. 50c. The elections can, it is said in some of the papers, go only in favor of ministers by their yielding on some great points of foreign and domestic policy to the opposition. A private letter states, that several arrests, connected with a conspiracy in favor of the ex-royal family, have been made in the south of France.

The news from Brussels this morning appear to be of a favourable nature, and it is expected that the majority in favor of Prince Leopold will be at least 40.

Several ladies of rank are actively and benevolently engaged in aiding the subscription for the suffering

Irish, by collecting contributions of shillings and sixpences among their friends.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

THE OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT BY THE KING IN PERSON.

The House was opened this morning at eleven o'clock for the admission of those who had obtained Peers' tickets, and at about half past 12, when the Bishop of Exeter read prayers, the scene was splendid beyond description. The Peers and their daughters were adorned with a profusion of feathers and jewels. At one o'clock the Belgic Deputies took their station below the Bar. At half past one, the discharge of cannons announced the departure of His Majesty from St. James's—Shortly after, the Lord Chancellor entered. Among the strangers below the Bar was a son of the King, and in a few minutes His Majesty entered, attended by the officers of state, and took his place on the throne. The members of the House of Commons shortly after entered, headed by the Speaker, having been summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod. On their entrance there was a tremendous rush. His Majesty then rose and commenced reading his speech three times, but was interrupted by the noise. Silence having been at length obtained, his Majesty read the speech in a clear audible voice, as follows.—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance, after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that any measures which you may propose for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogative of the Crown, the authority of both houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

The assurance of a friendly disposition, which I continue to receive from all foreign powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which disturb some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained.

To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the Conference of London. The principle on which these conferences has been conducted, has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practices of nations, and founded on principles of public law, that, in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of neighbouring states should not be endangered.

A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures, but I have to regret that I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the late Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the preceding year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by those reductions, may be found without any material abridgement of the comfort of my people.

To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed, in the Eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to Ports in the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.

Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in the part of the Western Counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration. Local disturbances, unconnected with political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been rigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Exe-