

before breakfast, or to debar themselves from the carnal enjoyment of Tobacco and strong ale; yet one of these guzzling empirics has the shocking hardihood to assert that he has been face to face with the great God of heaven and earth, and that his follower, the Prophet, is favoured with the gift of divine inspiration. Alas, poor human nature!—The more atrocious the imposition, the more greedily it is devoured!—Stockport Advertiser.

THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.—The works at this splendid structure are rapidly advancing to a state of completion, but the bridge will not be opened for public use much before Christmas next. The works on the bridge are carried on with great activity. Three-fourths of the parapet on either side have been completed, and nearly the same quantity of the foot-way is finished. The stairs on the four sides of the bridge are completed; on the Surrey side the water is approached by a descent of about 65 steps, which are of very easy ascent, owing to their width and slight acclivity. On the City side there are about 80 steps, the ground being here higher than on the other side of the river. The roadway upon the bridge is about 40 feet broad, and the pavement about 9 feet. The parapets are about 4 feet high, and on looking over them a fine view is obtained, of the Custom-house and shipping below, and of St. Paul's and other public buildings above the bridge. The approaches to the bridge on the Southwark side are nearly completed; but on the City side a great deal has yet to be done. It is said that the old bridge will be demolished by means of coffer dams to be formed round the piers.

EUROPE.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE. ORDONNANCE OF THE KING.—"Louis Philippe, King of the French—To all present, &c. Upon the report of our President of the Council, Minister Secretary of State for the Interior, we have ordained, and do ordain, that which follows: Art 1st. The Statue of Napoleon will be re-established upon the column of the Place Vendome. 2d. Our President of the Council, Minister Secretary of State of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

Given at Paris, at the Palais Royal, the 8th of the month of April, 1831.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE.

The President of the Council, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior. By the King.

CASIMIR PERIER.

From the Moniteur, Official Part.

The letters from Paris are more cheering than for some time past, and hopes are expressed on the two very important points of the maintenance of office by the Ministry, and the preservation, so far as France is concerned, of tranquillity in Europe. The successes of the Poles, and the quiet termination of the Italian insurrection, are chiefly dwelt on as the grounds of this latter expectation, and it is also said that assurances of the most friendly disposition towards France have been received from the Austrian Cabinet.

ROYAL SITTING.—Salutes of artillery announced the arrival of the King and the Royal Family.

The grand deputation went to meet them. The sight of the Chamber was extremely striking, and the most lively acclamations welcomed his arrival. A few moments after the sitting was opened his Majesty delivered the following speech:—

"PEERS AND DEPUTIES,—Eight months have passed since, in this hall, and in your presence, I accepted the throne to which I was called by the national wish, of which you were the organs, and swore faithfully to observe the Constitutional Charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration of 7th August 1830, to govern only by the laws, and according to the laws, to cause good and exact justice to be done to every one according to his right, and to act in all things solely with a view to the interests, the happiness, and the glory of the French people. I told you then, that, profoundly sensible of the whole extent of the duties which this great act imposed on me, I was conscious that I should fulfil them, and that it was with entire conviction that I accepted the compact of alliance which was proposed to me.

"I take pleasure in repeating to you those solemn words which I pronounced on the 9th August, because they are at once the invariable rule of my conduct, and an expression of the principles according to which I desire to be judged by France and by posterity.

"Your session opened in the midst of great dangers. The dreadful conflict in which the nation had just defended its laws, its rights, and its liberties, against an unjust aggression, had broken the bands of power, and it was necessary to secure the maintenance of order by the re-establishment of authority and of the public force. France was covered, in an instant with National Guards spontaneously formed by the patriotic zeal of all the citizens, and organized by the authority of the government. That of Paris appeared firm and more numerous than ever, and this admirable institution offered us at the same time the means of stifling anarchy in the interior, and of repelling all foreign aggressions, to which our national independence might have been exposed. At the same time with the National Guard, our brave army was re-composed, and France may now look upon it with pride. Never was the levy of our young soldiers effected with so much promptness and facility; and such is the patriotic ardour with which they are animated, that they are scarcely ranged under those banners—those glorious colours retrace so many recollections dear to the country,—when they can no longer be distinguished from our veterans, and at no time were the French troops finer, better disciplined, and, I say it with confidence, animated by a better spirit than they are now.

"The labours of great organization have not slackened the accomplishment of the promises of the charter. Already the greater part have been realized by the laws which you have voted, and to which I have given my sanction. I have followed with solicitude the course of your important labours, the whole of which attests enlightened views, a zeal and a courage which recommend to history the period which they have occupied. France will not forget your devotion to the country in the moment of danger, and I shall always preserve the remembrance of the assistance which I have found in you when the wants of the state made it my duty to claim it.

"The next session, I feel confident, will only continue your work by completing it, and preserving in it the character of that great event of July, which may secure for the future, by legal means, all the ameliorations which the country has a right to expect, and which may separate for ever the destinies of France from a dynasty excluded by the national will.

"After the shock which the social body had undergone, it was difficult not to experience some new crises, and we have passed through some very painful ones during your session; but, thanks to the constant efforts which you have made to second mine; thanks to the energetic devotedness of the population to its patriotism, and to the indefatigable zeal of the National Guard, and of the troops of the line, all have passed through them happily; and if we have had to regret some afflicting disorders, at least the assent of the country applauded the intentions of the government. The internal peace of the kingdom has been gradually confirmed, and the strength of the government has progressively increased in proportion as the reign of the laws resumed its empire, and as the public safety was consolidated. My government will continue to pursue with a firm step this course, in which you have so worthily supported it.

"My ministers have constantly acquainted you with the state of our diplomatic relations, and you have been informed of the circumstances which have determined me to make extraordinary armaments. Like me, you have recognised the necessity of them, and you will also participate in my sincere desire to see them speedily cease. The assurances which I receive from all quarters of the pacific disposition of foreign Powers, give me the hope that their armies and ours may soon be reduced to the proportions of the state of peace; but till the negotiations which are on foot have acquired the development necessary to render the reduction possible, the attitude of France must be strong, and we must persevere in the measures which we have taken to make her respected, for peace is safe only with honour.

"Our support, and the concurrence of the great powers of Europe, have secured the independence of Belgium, and its separation from Holland. If I have refused to yield to the wishes of the Belgic people, who offered me the crown for my second son, it is because I believed that the refusal was dictated by the interests of France as well as by those of Belgium itself. But the people have peculiar rights to our interests, and it is of importance to us that it should be happy and free."

LOAN OF 120 MILLIONS.—The company whose proposals were below the minimum fixed by the Minister of Finances have consented to take the loan at that

minimum, namely, 84 francs, and the government have entered into the contract, finding, from the respectability of the contractors, who consist of the first commercial houses of Paris, every guarantee for the completion of the bargain. This first, most important money transaction of the present government is a strong proof of the public confidence, and must have the effect of firmly establishing public credit.

Extract of a private letter of the 11th inst. from Vienna:—"The Austrian troops destined for Italy have received orders to march towards Galicia. The Chancellor is in negotiation for a loan of twenty millions of florins. There is much talk in the political circles of a coolness subsisting between the Ambassador of England and the Russian and Prussian ministers. The Pope's Nuncio has given a grand entertainment to all the foreign Ambassadors, in celebration of the triumph of religion, aided by Austrian arms. It is believed to be the intention of Prince Metternich to concentrate on the frontiers of the Sardinian States all the forces now in Italy, and that they will be reviewed by the King of Hungary when he accompanies his new Queen to Genoa."

Letters from Alexandria, of 22d October, state that the French subjects at Cairo were in danger of losing their lives, owing to the great violence exercised against them by the regular troops of the Pasha. Three Frenchmen had been assassinated in the streets.

We have just learned from private sources of respectability, that Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are to hold a Congress on the 15th May, at Troppau, in Silesia.

INSURRECTION IN THE RUSSIAN PROVINCES.—By accounts received from Memel late yesterday afternoon, to the 3rd inst. information of an important nature was obtained. The letters mention that at Polagen, about four miles from Memel, an engagement had taken place between the insurgents and the Russian troops in which the latter were defeated. Polagen was in flames. In Volhynia there were not less than 18,000 organized insurgents who had risen in opposition to the Russian power. A British courier, who was on his road to St. Petersburg, had thought it prudent to stop at Polagen. It was said that a Russian courier, with dispatches to the army in Poland, had been seized by the insurgents, his dispatches opened, and then he had his head cut off. The regular medium of communication had been suspended, and the rising against the Government of Russia throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuania, was expected to become general. The insurgents were to intercept all communications from Dantzic, from whence the Russian army in Poland received most of their supplies. The contents of the letters from Memel were read with satisfaction by persons engaged in the Russian trade.

BRUSSELS.—The following paragraph is in the *Elaineur*:—"the partition of Belgium is at length decided—a new Protocol, signed by the Five Powers, has at length been received at the office of our Minister for Foreign affairs, which renews in the face of Europe the infamous crime committed in the last century against Poland. According to this protocol, Hainaut, Namur, and Brussels, are adjudged to France, the two Flanders (East and West) Maestricht and Luxemburg, are replaced under the yoke of Holland, and the province of Liege is assigned to Prussia."

IRELAND.

EMIGRATION.—A large vessel in our roads, and about to sail for Quebec, is said to be so crowded with passengers as to render it extremely dangerous to put to sea in her present state. Nor is this altogether the fault of the agents, who have only booked a regulated number of passengers; but a great many others, having got on board without payment, absolutely refuse to go on shore; and, in consequence, the ship is over crowded, and contagion and suffocation are to be apprehended. The authorities are called upon to interfere.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

Several vessels are now in port for the conveyance of passengers to North America, and a large number are expected before the end of the present month. On Tuesday last fifty berths were engaged in one vessel for emigrants from Ballymote and its neighbourhood.—*Sligo Journal.*