

teel him that he himself is the most unblushing liar that ever disgraced the earth.'

HOW TO ESTABLISH A NAME.—Dr. Portal, who died lately in Paris, was in high repute as a physician. It was really amusing to hear him relate to his pupils the manner in which he began business. Knowing that in a great capital like Paris, quackery answers well enough for those without talents, the Doctor determined at once to make it serve the purpose of merit. To this end, he ordered his man, the only one that he kept, to knock daily at all the hotels of the city, and inquire for Doctor Portal. No one, of course knew anything of Dr. Portal, but by frequent repetition of the name, and stunned by the noise of the knockers, people began to suspect he was some able man in his line, and for once the conjecture was right.

LONDON, SEPT 8.

Yesterday we received the Paris journals of Wednesday, and a letter from our correspondent of the same date. The most remarkable part of the intelligence is the account given of the proceedings against a Lyons newspaper, which has fallen under the displeasure of the juste milieu. It is extraordinary that the Government of Louis Philippe should persist in the prosecution of the press, and take no warning from the indications of public opinion given by the verdicts of juries, not only of Paris, but the departments. From the sensibility with which the Government evidently feels the attacks of the liberal press it would seem to be conscious of the justice of the reproaches to which it is exposed by its departure from the popular principles of its origin. In the present case of the *Precurseur de Lyons*, the Ministers have again been defeated, and it remains to be seen whether the lesson, which in this way is so often read to them, will induce them at last to alter their course. It will not escape observation, that the charge against the *Precurseur* is stated to have been founded, not upon one specific article, but upon a series of articles, alleged to have the effect of inciting to hatred and contempt of the King's Government; so that here we have again brought forward that doctrine of tendency which, when introduced by the Ministers of Louis XVIII. rendered them justly odious. What the composition of the future Ministry of Louis Philippe is to be remains unsettled, though it seems to be regarded as certain that M. Dupin will hold an important office.

POLAND.—“Another measure against the Polish nation is the system of recruiting. The ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, by which all officers and subalterns of the ancient Polish army are to be incorporated in the Russian army, is known to Europe. This measure is extended to all those who were taken prisoners during the war, or who returned from Austria and Prussia, trusting to the amnesty, and to the assurance that they should remain unmolested in their own homes. If the amnesty contains any tranquilizing expressions, they refer only to the landowners; but, as in Poland, the soldier either has no landed property or has left it to enter into the service, the number of landholders expected from the recruiting is scarcely 10 out of 30,000 that composed the army. This enrolment, however, is to be looked upon as a benefit, since the soldier, instead of punishment, receives the pay of a Russian recruit, with the obligation of guarding the frontier of Siberia, and for ever leaving his native land.

To this decree are annexed directions to the recruiting commissioners, who are to begin their proceeding on the 1st of May, under the direction of the Military Governors of the palatinates. Those commissioners consist of officers of the army in active service (Russians), and of officers in garrison, and veterans (Poles). These officers had to make their preparations in the middle of April. The Polish military intended for service are kept for the present in the depots of the regiments now cantoned in the Kingdom. During their stay in these depots their conduct is to be strictly watched; they receive food and clothing like others of the same rank, and from the day of their entrance into the army, they are answerable for all their actions to the military tribunals, according to the regulations of the Russian Army. The oath which they have to take, besides an infinite number of obligations with respect to the use of arms, contains an engagement to lend their assistance in adding to the Russian dominions, and to the number of his Majesty's subjects. By all these

regulations, with the new levy, the number of conscripts amounts to 25,000 men, and the greater part of the male population, and almost all the young men of education, are lost to their country.

“It is impossible,” says one letter, “to describe the situation of families on the publication of this order; despair and shame are on every countenance.”

FRANCE.—A Parisian Journal, of this day, enters into rather a ridiculous speculation, that, “having lost the friendship of England, the French cabinet is courting that of Russia.” The government of Louis Philip would require such a line of conduct only to precipitate its downfall. The assertion is consequently unworthy of notice; but that something very important is on the tapis, and which Lord Durham is charged to arrange if possible, is certain. The messenger from St. Petersburg above mentioned, brought Lord Granville a despatch from that Minister, the contents of which his Lordship communicated to the King yesterday.

The domestic or internal affairs of France in political matters are not improving. Not the most distant approach to conciliation is made, nor is an intention to make one indicated by Government. The National was seized yesterday, in consequence of an article published in it, respecting the ‘nightly executions that take place upon the bridge of Arcola (at the Place de Greve). The truth is that the dreadful occurrences on that bridge, on the night of the 28th July last, remain yet involved in mystery. Much of contradictory assertion and belief respecting them continue to be made and to gain ground. On the one hand scores of young men are stated to have been slaughtered, and thrown into the Seine, by the *Sergens de Ville*. On the other hand the government journals assert that the affair was a mere casual encounter, in which blows were exchanged but that no death ensued. The impression is, however, I repeat—and I lament it,—nearly general that several lives were lost upon that unfortunate occasion; an impression which cannot be removed by the mere prosecution of newspaper editors.

MORE MOBS AT BRISTOL.—Last week a set of the Bristol worthies proceeded to St. Philip's church-yard several hundreds in number. ‘Their friends’ they said had been poisoned by the Doctors, &c., and they would dig up their graves and see their bodies.’ The sexton, trembling, dropped the spade and shrunk away; when those ignorant and infatuated wretches dug up several coffins, broke them open, and exposed the ghastly dead to the horrified gaze of the living. The bodies were shrouded in pitched clothes, to prevent the spread of infection from the body; and the ears, mouth, and nostrils were closed with pitch. The exhibition confirmed all the previous prejudices of the assembly. An unfortunate member of this mob died of cholera within three hours of the exhumation. Again:—On Tuesday last the political union were to hold their reform dinner on Brandon-hill, near Bristol. Tables were covered for several hundreds, and all was likely to proceed quietly and peaceably, when, just as the company were about to take their seats, an immense gang of party ruffians commenced an indiscriminate attack not only on the parties present, but destroyed every thing that came in their way; of course a dreadful scene of confusion followed. The mob carried away food, knives and forks, and every thing that was portable. Up to half-past four nothing could exceed the confusion that prevailed. Bristol has certainly distinguished itself as the chosen seat of true mobility.

SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, and the chief towns, have had splendid festivals in celebration of the Reform Bills becoming law. The account of the Edinburgh rejoicings is, perhaps, highly coloured; but the nature of the scenery and the character of the people are alike impressive. We know what they could do, and doubtless they put forth on this occasion those characteristics which have long ago earned for them the epithet of a nation of gentlemen. The day, we are told, was in all respects a holiday to old and young, rich and poor. The shops were all as religiously shut up as they are on Sundays; the sun shone in splendour upon the scene. The procession of trades was the grand pageant of the day. Hustings were erected in Bruntsfield Links, and here was the grand rendezvous. The managers of the Jubilee, the singers and minstrels, were there at six in the morning, and by noon hundreds of the gentry was assembled there. The Political Union was the soul of this large body; its president took

the chair and ‘Rule Britannia,’ in full chorus welcomed him to his seat, loud cheers followed the anthem. Addresses and petitions were then acclaimed. The procession formed and paraded the whole city, with effigies, flags, gay dresses, sprightly mottoes, music, and signs of revelry. The crowds far exceeded those of any assembly in Edinburgh since the reign of George IV. The trades dined together after their walk. About 500 gentlemen dined together at the Waterloo Hotel, Sir G. Craig in the chair. In the evening splendid fire works ascended from the Earthen mound, and happily no accident occurred to interrupt the general happiness. The processions in the provincial towns were no less capitally got up.

IRELAND.—*The Lord Lieutenant.*—The Marquis of Anglesey having visited Cork, was waited on by a deputation from the inhabitants of St. Mary and St. Anne, with a petition to implore inquiry into the dispersal of a meeting assembled on Sunday to the number of 50,000 persons at Blamey, to agree to use Irish produce in preference to that of all the rest of the world. The Lord Lieutenant, surrounded by officers, received the deputation, at the head of which was Dr. Baulding who read the petition. His Excellency considered it as a charge against the authority, civil and military, and was ready to take up the cudgels for both. The first charge was, that pecuniary aid had been refused by Government to aid the district charity against the cholera. The Marquis said, if aid had been granted to Cork, all Ireland would have had an equal claim, and besides, the relief was sought without any offer of security for its payment. Dr. Baldwin remarked, that relief denied to Ireland was granted to the West Indies. The next charge was contained in a hint to the Marquis, that he had once supported Irish manufactures. This his Lordship said, must be meant as personally offensive to me; I am still the friend of Irish manufactures. He blamed the meeting, as of 50,000 persons censured the day, Sunday, and asked what Blamey had to do with Cork. Dr. Baldwin explained that Sunday was the day the people could best spare, and that it was not meant to awe the government but to unite the people. The Marquis said, such masses of people, though unaccompanied by banners or bands of music, are clearly illegal. If a meeting be so large as to excite terror in the minds of persons, even of delicate nerves, it is illegal. Dr. Baldwin said, in that case, reform meetings in England, encouraged and corresponded with by ministers, are illegal. The Marquis then said, ‘the collision of angry parties prevented the influx of capital, and thwarted the measures of government. I am suffering a martyrdom between the parties. In 1828 I was the most popular man in Ireland, and I will take to myself the credit of having been the immediate cause of procuring Catholic Emancipation. For my acts in the Government at that period, I lost the confidence of the Ministers of England; I was deprived of my office—and what I valued far higher than any other consideration, I lost the friendship and regard of the King. All this I suffered for Ireland and for her welfare, and, must I say, I met with a most ungrateful return. The agitators and leaders had made him unpopular to the people, and treated him with marked disrespect. The day, he said, would shortly come, when his services to Ireland would be acknowledged, I necessarily found myself at variance with two parties which are struggling for their own private and factious ends—retarding improvement—injuring the country—and obstructing the measures of the Government. One of those parties I have put down, and you want to mount and bestride them; but that shall not be; for I will master you both! As to the Repeal of the Union, what would become of your pigs, your corn and your butter, without England; why my friend here, Sir P. Malcom, with four gun-brigs would blockade every river in your country.’ (Sir P. Malcom nodded assent.) Mr. Baldwin defended the Irish people, and was advised to reserve his arguments for the House of Commons. The Marquis said he would order the inquiry prayed for, but he was convinced it would end in the exoneration of the accused. The magistrates and the military must be supported in the discharge of their duties, and he pledged himself to act with vigour in their support.

The following are the returns of the number of ships and their aggregate tonnage, British and Foreign, that have entered the port of London, with cargoes from