

of the Salde, and of the districts of Jerusalem, Tripoli, &c., to suppress all duties or imposts of that nature on all the roads and at all the stations without exception. We also order, that the priests who live in the buildings belonging to the churches in which the Gospel is read, and who officiate according to the ceremonies of their religion; be no longer compelled to pay the arbitrary contributions which have been hitherto imposed upon them."

## EUROPE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The latest accounts from Brussels are of a warlike description. It would appear that Belgian impatience and Dutch jealousy, which have been so long kept in check by the hand of negotiation, are at length become restive, and by common accord the lot of war is again about to be appealed to as the judge of their differences and the arbiter of their final destinations. Yesterday we were told that the States-General of Holland, though he had no appetite for fighting, had yet placed almost unlimited means at the command of the King, to enable him to engage in it advantageously, and to-day we find that the Belgian Minister has made a requisition for an accessional force of 50,000 men to the army, and has made other arrangements for a state of immediate hostilities. The cause of this sudden emotion on the part of the Belgians is the continued detention of M. Thiers, the luckless Governor of Luxemburg, who is still kept in captivity by the Dutch, without excuse for the personal outrage, or apology for the national insult which such conduct bespeaks.—Unless this gentleman be immediately set at liberty, and the citadel of Antwerp evacuated, the Belgian government declares that it will immediately go to war. To this it is understood that the Dutch king will not, at least for the present, give his acquiescence, so that if the parties are serious in their intentions on immediate collision, and they are pretty equal in their means, a lengthened struggle may be expected. Whether, the fight once begun, it will be confined to these two disputants is another question; and it will be seen from the letter of our correspondent that, from the assurances of support which are supposed to be received on both sides, other and much more important powers may be ultimately compromised, and this partial strife not concluded till it has committed the nations of Europe in a continental war. These threatenings on both sides have, however, proved so often to be mere vapourings, that it is by no means certain that actual hostilities will now follow from them.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 16.

The accounts from Greece are melancholy; the whole country is in confusion, and requires a strong hand to restore order and tranquility. The conference has secured to the new Sovereign the same advantages that were promised to King Leopold, viz. the guarantee of a loan of sixty millions of francs, to be gradually repaid by the new state, the extent of boundaries, with the consent of the Porte, which is to be indemnified, the Russian cabinet appearing to be inclined to yield to the wish of the Sultan to remit the payment of the part of the contributions still due. The Greek Government will also have at its disposal for five years the squadrons of the three powers stationed in the Archipelago, as far as it may be necessary for its protection.

The youthful constitution of the Duke of Reichstadt has again overcome the late crisis, and the hope of his recovering is again revived.

The general opinion is, that parliament will be prorogued preparatory to dissolution some time in July, and the general election will, in all probability, be postponed until after the harvest.

The war in La Vendee looks more formidable. Louis Philip purposes sending 100,000 men against the Carlists. The latest news brings a proclamation to the Vendean from the Count de Larochejaquelin, the representative of the famous adherent of the old government. His name alone is an insurrection. The proclamation is as follows:—

Proclamation of Count de Larochejaquelin.

The following is a new Carlist Proclamation, issued from the clandestine presses of the faction, and profusely distributed through our department;—"Vendeans! always brave and always faithful, you listen to my voice. Now is the hour for taking up arms. Remember your fathers as remembering brothers. We

have their courage to imitate, and their blood to revenge. Like them we will fight for religion and the legitimate king, and, with the help of God, triumph shall be ours, Vendeans! my friends! my children! my brave soldiers! hasten all—follow me to arms! Glory to God! Vive Henri V.!

"The Commandant of the second corps (Royal army of the West.)

(Signed) "COMTE DE LAROCHEJAQUELIN; Lieutenant-General."

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.

The Ship Brutus, Capt Neilson, left the Mersey on the 13th of May for Quebec, with 323 passengers, principally composed of persons from the agricultural districts anxious to find in the Canadas profitable returns for their labour and capital. The crew was efficient, the Captain able and attentive. The services of a Surgeon and Clergyman were also engaged, and every thing promised a favourable and pleasant voyage. The weather was calm and beautiful, and the first six days were spent without regret of the past, but in pleasing anticipations of the future. On Friday the 25th of May, there was an illness on board, but it created no alarm. On Sunday, the 27th, the crew and passengers were summoned to prayers, and the Rev. Gentleman preached from 1 Cor.—"Now abideth faith, hope, and charity." He was listened to with the most marked attention, and the day closed in serenity and peace. The sun on the following morning rose unclouded—it shone on health—it set on dismay and death! A man, in the vigour and prime of life, was suddenly seized with illness; and soon the principal symptoms of malignant cholera manifested themselves. The surgeon, aware of the necessity of prompt and vigorous exertion, at once applied the necessary remedies, and his patient recovered. His next case was not so fortunate; and soon the news of a woman's death thrilled through the ship with awful solemnity. A child of a few days old soon followed; and the next day, Tuesday, death made a fearful advance. Alarm then arrived at its height, and each passenger began to view his fellow with looks of fearful apprehension. Sympathy became absorbed in the fear of general danger, and many sought protection by keeping aloof from those parts of the ship in which the sufferers lay. This was found of no avail; and when, on the following Sunday, the awful splash told of 13 bodies being committed to the deep, then, indeed,

"Shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave!"

The Brave! few, few, in truth they were! despair seemed to sit on every visage, the stillness of the grave was around, and the doctors melancholy movements were viewed with almost the listless gaze of inanition. On Monday the deaths swelled in their amount, and the Captain finding himself deprived of the services of his second mate, carpenter, and steward, thought it in accordance with his duty to bear up for Cork, but finding that impossible, he altered his course for Liverpool, and arrived yesterday morning, and was immediately reported. The deaths amounted to 79, and two having died after coming into port, leaves the amount of mortality eighty one individuals since the disease broke out.

The Board of Health had all the particulars laid before them, and the Newcastle, lazaretto ship, in the Syle, was ordered for the accommodation of the remaining passengers, and the necessary supply of provisions sent on board. The number of cases were, in all, 117, and the recoveries 20.

Suicide of Major Thompson, 46th Regiment.—We regret to state that the above gentleman, who was in the military command of the Bristol district for about six weeks, in the months of January and February last pending the proceedings against Colonel Brereton, destroyed himself on Wednesday morning, at the Rummer Tavern, in this city, by severing his windpipe and large vessels of the neck with a razor.—Bristol Journal.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Madera, dated May 29.—"The blockade has been raised by orders from the Azore Islands. The vessels which maintained it embarked the troops and refugees that were at Porto Santo, and sailed on the 25th to join the expedition of Don Pedro.

Cholera at Holland.—We regret to learn, by the arrival of the Batavier, that the cholera has at length made its appearance in Holland, a country which has

hitherto escaped this dreadful scourge, and which circumstance was generally attributed to the extreme cleanliness of the inhabitants. The Batavier brought over Sir Walter Scott and upwards of 100 other passengers. The engineer of this fine steam vessel died at Rotterdam, supposed of the cholera, and his place was supplied by a foreigner; from whose inexperience, or from some other cause, the vessel, when off the Brille, sustained an injury that made her ten hours beyond her usual time.

The Moderator of the General Assembly has received an order in Council, enjoining prayers to be offered up by the clergy in connexion with the Established Church, in such towns and districts as have become free from the cholera.—Edinburgh Observer.

## FRANCE.

From the Messenger des Chambers of Yesterday.

Angiving a statement of a rupture between France and Austria, we abstained from saying much on the subject until we should receive intelligence of a more decided character. Several circumstances have, however, since come to our knowledge in confirmation of what we then published.

The Austrian troops which occupied the legations and places most distant from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom are drawing nearer and nearer to France. Considerable transports of artillery are being made towards the Tyrol, and all the Austrian forces are making a general movement from east to west.

The patriots of Arras have just drawn up an address which they propose sending to the King. On the first day it was signed by six members of the Municipal Council, and of seven Officers of the National Guard. The following are the principal passages:—

"Sire,—The deplorable events of which Paris has just been the bloody theatre, have rent the hearts of all the true friends of the popular Throne which was founded in July.

"The disorders that are constantly springing up—the efforts of the Republican party—the banner of Carlism floating more insolent than ever—the civil war which rages in the east and south of France—all these vast calamities betray at once a profound despair amongst some and an increasing hope amongst others. They afford an assurance that the policy of the Government of the 13th. of March is erroneous, that it is deficient in that moral strength, that energy in action, that wise sincerity, which are essential to an authority that would command the sympathy and confidence of the nation.

"The Government of July exists upon specific conditions: springing out of the revolution. It should be faithful to its principle. Hatred for the men of July is at once ingratitude and injustice; and the retaining in office of partisans of the fallen family, is a blow struck at the popular Throne."

The following letter has been addressed to several of the French Papers, in answer to an article that appeared in the Journal des Debats yesterday.

"Sir,—In a Journal, which is the usual organ of the men of the 13th March, an article has been published replete with the most odious accusations against the Opposition, taken collectively. We expected that a coterie, which has already done so much injury to the Government of July, would seek to take advantage, in order to gratify its vanity and hatred, of the deplorable events which have stained the capital with blood, and which we lament, in conjunction with all good citizens. We shall only reply by pledging ourselves before all France to continue with courage and perseverance the struggle we have maintained against the doctrines of the quasi legitimacy; but we cannot suffer our application to the King to be mis-represented and calumniated, as our honour is thereby compromised. The principal aim of our application was to prevent the measures of re-action which we then anticipated, and to warn the King against the danger of violent counsels that may be given him. Let those who blame it obtain for us leave to break that silence which respect imposes upon us, and France will see whether on this occasion we have been unfaithful to our duties towards the King and country.

"J. LAFFITTE,  
"ODILON BARROT,  
"ARAGO."

"Paris, June 12, 1832.