

of Chillon, he has found an extensive plain, over which are scattered the ruins of a considerable city. As the Indians of Chili have always been nomades and as the Incas never succeeded in establishing their power in that country, it may be concluded that the city above mentioned was built and inhabited by a civilized people, who have subsequently, entirely disappeared.

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 19th January, received by the Packet.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Under the head of Downing-street, Dec. 8, the King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Sligo to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief over the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies.

THE MINISTRY.—We believe we may announce positively that Earl Grey yesterday resigned Office. Upon the events which may follow this not unexpected procedure, it would, for the present be premature to speculate. Upon the events by which it has been occasioned, it is not difficult to form a judgment.—*Morning Post.*

The Globe and Courier of last night were authorized to contradict the rumors of resignation on the part of the ministers, and of disputes in the cabinet, which had prevailed during the day; but as the rumour is revived this morning, we feel bound to exhibit the state of opinion on both sides. The Times says—“A report was industriously propagated in all parts of the town yesterday morning, and found, it seems from the statement of our city correspondent, a ready belief in a quarter which ought to have known better—we mean the mysterious divan called the Bank parlour—that the ministry was broken up, and that, at all events Lord Grey had resigned his office. This report was swallowed by the Conservatives, as such reports usually are with an eager credulity, proportioned to its absurdity. That there have been discussions there can be no doubt; that there may have been differences of opinion in the cabinet we do not pretend to deny; but that there has been any division so strong as to lead to a positive rupture, we do not believe. There is no truth in the report that Earl Grey has given in his resignation.

It seems to be quite clear that the treaty between Russia and the Porte is likely to become a source of grievous quarrel in Europe. That England and France are deeply interested in keeping the Dardanelles open to their ships, is as obvious as it appears impossible that they should submit to the terms of an alliance, that takes from Turkey a right which in her hands might be exercised with safety and transfers it virtually to Russia, who cannot exercise it without disturbing the peace of the Continent. It is true that a restraining power at present checks any outbreak of the smothered sentiment of resistance, and may continue for some time longer to keep the opposing principles apart; but a time must come when Russian despotism, dropping its veil of phrases and evasions, will discover its true lineaments, and then there will be but one course to be taken—which must be taken, or the liberties of Europe will be of no higher repute amongst men than the liberties of Poland since the worthy Constantine first saw the gates of Warsaw.

Are we to wait for this exigency, or to risk an immediate war by a declaration of our views? The ministry is placed in a dilemma of unexampled difficulty by this question. The people of England ask two things, both of which are natural, but, unfortunately, irreconcilable. They demand a reduction of taxation; and at the same time almost a warlike manifesto at the hands of our Ministers. We know very well that a new war will cause new taxes; for, even as it is, without a war, the most extraordinary financial skill can scarcely devise the means of reducing in the smallest degree the national burthens. Yet the very party that require relief from taxation, require also that a measure should be adopted which would increase the necessity of taxation. We know that if Russia forced us into a war for the protection of our maritime rights, the cause would on our side be just and inevitable; but we hold it to be a marvellous inconsistency to require so costly a movement, at the very moment that we are clamouring for economy.

Cabinet Councils have been held at Earl Grey's and Lord Althorp's. One of these sittings occupied five hours.

Viscount Howick has entered on his office as under Secretary of State for the Home Department in the room of the right hon. George Lamb.

The past week has afforded a remarkable instance of the power and influence of Russia over the ministers of the King of the French. In the debate on the address to Louis Philippe in answer to his speech from the throne on opening the Chambers, M. Bignon took occasion to denounce the conduct of Russia towards

Poland as directly subversive of the solemn treaties to which she was pledged, and also to allude to the threatened destruction of the Ottoman empire by the same despotic and grasping power, which language the Foreign Minister of France, the Duc de Broglie made his own, by rising and stating that he thanked the orator for his speech, every principle of which he adopted. This declaration was received with great delight by the good people of Paris, but they had scarcely congratulated each other on the declared determination of the King's Government to oppose the ambitious views of the Autocrat's Council, ere the Duc de Broglie actually destroyed the effect of his speech by retracting, on the following day, nearly all that he had said in confirmation of M. Bignon's views of the aggressive power of Russia. He effected to consider the prospects of Europe as decidedly pacific, and saw nothing formidable in the late treaty between Russia and Turkey. This change of tone is said to have been produced by the Russian Ambassador, who gave M. le Duc a severe lecture for so severely characterising the policy of his imperial master. This is a manifestation of deference to the Emperor of Russia, and of weakness in the French government that we were not prepared to expect.

The accounts from Spain represent that country as torn by the contest now raging in the provinces. The civil war which now prevails bids fair to continue for a considerable time. The Queen's party is evidently too weak at once to put down the opposition to her authority.

The Panteloon arrived yesterday afternoon from Lisbon, bringing advice to the 13th inst., the most important of which are the differences between the Duke of Terceira and the government are so far settled that the Duke had left to join the army. The accounts from the head quarters of Don Miguel represent his forces as suffering considerably from sickness, which is much increased by the privations to which they are subjected; deaths are very frequent. No movement is yet expected to be made, but the forces will be kept before Santarem to prevent any movement on the part of Don Miguel, and when the reinforcements which are now on their passage arrive, the first change of weather will be taken advantage of to attack the Miguelites. It is stated that Don Miguel has not more than 6000 able men at his head quarters, but his fortifications are so strong that it would require a much greater force to dislodge them.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The session of the Chambers opened on the 23d Dec. and was numerously attended by ladies and gentlemen. At half past one the King made his entree, and pronounced the following speech:—

Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies,

The repose of France has not been disturbed since your last Session. She is in possession of the blessings of peace and order. Everywhere the efforts of industry and labor obtain their reward. The population, quiet and occupied, count upon the stability of our institutions; upon my fidelity to guard them, and public security is the warrant of the national prosperity.

It is in securing all rights and protecting all interests: it is by the equity of our policy that we have obtained these happy results. To secure their durability we will persevere with energy and patience in the same system. An assiduous vigilance is yet necessary. Incensed passions and culpable manoeuvres labour to disturb the social order. We will oppose them with your loyal concurrence—the firmness of the magistrates, the activity of the administration, the courage and patriotism of the national guards and of the army, the wisdom of the nation shall render clear the danger of the illusions which those would yet propagate, who attack liberty under pretence of defending it, and will assure to us the triumph of constitutional order, and our progress in civilization. It is in this manner, gentlemen, that we shall put an end to revolutions, and accomplish the wish of France. I thank her for the aid she has given me. I thank her for the testimonies of confidence and affection with which she has surrounded me. I have received them with emotion in those of our departments which I have visited, and I render thanks to Providence for the benefits which our country has hitherto enjoyed, and those which are promised by the future.

You will second me, gentlemen, in my efforts to protect the increase of national riches, in opening to our commerce and our industry new sources of prosperity, and to give an impulse to labour among all classes of the people.

I hope that the new revenue laws, in attesting the progress of our industry, will yield the protection that is due upon the wise principles of liberty, which enlightened governments are disposed to admit. Popular instruction, thanks to your concurrence, has received a salutary impulse.

The laws of finance, and those necessary to fulfil our treaties, will be promptly presented to you. The

public revenue is increasing, and there is every evidence that it will continue commensurate to the increase of prosperity.

I am happy to announce to you that our relations with foreign powers, and the assurances which I receive of their dispositions, leave no doubt of the continuance of a general peace.

The Peninsula has been the theatre of grave events. Since the establishment of Queen Maria 2d has been established at Lisbon, I have renewed our diplomatic relations with Portugal. In Spain, the death of Ferdinand 7th has called the Princess his daughter to the Throne. I hastened to acknowledge Queen Isabel hoping that this prompt acknowledgment, and the relations that it established between my government and that of the Queen Regent, would contribute to preserve Spain from the evils which menaced it. Already a calm begins to be established in the provinces in which the rebellion had broken out. The army which I ordered formed protects our frontiers against any event.

The continuation of our friendly relations with Great Britain leads us to believe, that the difficulties which have retarded the conclusion of a definite Treaty between the Belgian King and the King of Holland can no longer endanger neither the great interests of Belgium nor the tranquility of Europe. Switzerland has been momentarily disturbed by internal dissensions, which the well known firmness of her government has soon quieted. I hastened to render her the service which she had a right to expect from a faithful and disinterested ally.

The Ottoman Empire having been threatened with great dangers, I have confined myself to urge a pacification which should comport with both the interests of France and the stability of order in Europe. I will continue my efforts to secure its preservation. The events to which I have alluded, and in particular the situation of Portugal, have imposed upon me the duty to put the army upon a footing which the security of the state required.

Let us finish the work gentlemen. Let order be every where respected, and in future preserved from every surprise.

Let an effectual protection of the national interests dissipate the last hopes of the factions, and happy France, free from interruption to the tutelary government which she has founded, will continue to follow without interruption her prosperous destiny. This is my most cherished wish, and you will of course aid me in its entire accomplishment.

The most important intelligence from Spain is the announcement that the Llander has declared against the Queen, and is gathering a host of liberals under him to struggle against both the parties—Carlists and Christians. They demand the liberty of the press, the suppression of monasteries, and a representative government. The Queen says that she is absolutely under the power of the foreign Ambassadors.

The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter, of which the following is an extract. It is signed “J. D. Lagreene, Charge d’Affaires to the King of the French,” and addressed to Count Nesselrode. After complaining of the Russo-Turkish treaty, he says—“The undersigned is therefore instructed to declare that if the stipulations of this act should subsequently lead to an armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs of Turkey, the French Government acting from that moment as if the treaty had no existence, will consider itself at full liberty to adopt such a line of conduct as may be suggested by circumstances. The undersigned has likewise been ordered to make known to the Imperial Cabinet that a similar declaration has been transmitted to the Ottoman Porte by his Majesty's Ambassadors at Constantinople.”

On the part of the Court of St. Petersburg, Count Nesselrode says the treaty of the 8th July is merely defensive; it has been concluded between two independent powers in the plenitude of their rights; it is without prejudice to the interests of any other state whatsoever. What then can be the objections which other powers can justly think themselves authorised to make against such a transaction? Above all, how can they declare that they do not acknowledge it to be of any value, unless it be their object to overthrow an empire which the treaty is intended to preserve? It is true that this act changes the nature of the relations between Russia and the Porte; for in the room of long-continued hostility, it substitutes that friendship and confidence in which the Turkish government will henceforward find a guarantee for its stability, and, if necessary, means of defence calculated to ensure its preservation. In this conviction, and guided by the purest and most disinterested intentions, his Majesty the Emperor is resolved, in case of necessity, to discharge faithfully the obligations imposed on him by this treaty of the 8th of July; thus acting as if the declaration contained in the note of M. de Lagreene had no existence.