

brain, through which every impression must be conveyed before it is perceived, is itself insensible. This informs us that sensibility is not a necessary attendant on the delicate texture of a living part, but that it must have an appropriate organ, and that it is an especial provision.—*Bell's Bridgewater Treatise.*

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 11th May.

SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent of the London Standard at Borne states, that all the foreign ministers were about leaving there except the English and French, and that the German Diet had resolved on driving the Polish refugees from Switzerland, and that the Swiss were resolved, cost what it may, not to submit to the orders of the German Princes. On the parts to be taken by France and England, says the writer, will depend the future neutrality of this country and the integrity of its territory.

An opinion has been for some days prevalent in Paris, that various disturbances had arisen between the great European Powers. That the late treaty of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and the tone taken by Switzerland in reply to the representations of the Holy Alliance, had determined the northern Sovereigns to hold out in return menaces and hostility, which neither France nor England would be found unprepared to resist. The opinion to the best informed political circles in Paris was, nevertheless, that war would actually take place.

A letter from Berne, dated the 29th of April, states that the Directory was about to convoke the Swiss Diet, in order to submit to it consideration the *ultimatum* of the Austrian Government, relative to political refugees and the measures which that power has deemed it necessary to adopt in consequence of the asylum granted to the refugees in some of the Swiss cantons. The letter adds, that it was likely all refugees would be ordered out of Switzerland.

VIENNA.

Papers of the revolutionists in Piedmont have been discovered at Vienna, which have led to the arrest of several young men in the Roman States of which fifteen were arrested at Rimini.

BELGIUM.

The amount of damages sustained by the outrages in Brussels on the 5th and 6th April have been stated in the Belgian Senate to be 300,000 francs.

MOROCCO.

The Emperor of Morocco has broke off all intercourse with the two Sicilies, putting Tanjier in a state to resist attack. His cruisers consist of one corvette, two brigs, and two schooners—they had not on the 17th April put to sea, but the Emperor's design probably is to capture all the Sicilians falling in their way, several of which were at the westward.

FRANCE.

Preparations were making in various parts of the kingdom to celebrate the King's birth day on 1st of May.

At Calais and Boulogne the net Manufactories have suffered. The goods sent to Lyons have remained unsold, and the bills drawn in consequence have not been accepted. The Manufacturers, overloaded with goods, have ceased to employ their men, excepting only one for each machine, as necessary for keeping it in order.

The question whether Algiers should be retained or resigned has agitated the French Legislature. M Dupin, the Speaker, pronounced an able speech against it.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has issued an ordinance declaring that there shall be the most perfect equality between all the free subjects of Danish Colonies, so that the absurd distinctions between the whites and the men of colour are forever abolished.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro has issued a decree reducing the duties on all foreign goods imported into Portugal, to fifteen per cent for all nations, notwithstanding the treaty of 1810 with England. This had excited much surprise in the latter country.

The interesting intelligence from this long afflicted seat of civil and fraternal war, is principally embodied in the following paragraph from the Liverpool Journal of the 10th of May. It says:

We have great pleasure in announcing the probable cessation of hostilities in the peninsula. The Lord Nelson, in five days from Lisbon, has arrived at Dartmouth, with news that the Pedroites had taken Figuera,—that Coimbra had declared for Donna Maria—that

the whole of the road from Oporto to Lisbon was open to the Pedroites—and that Don Miguel and Don Pedro had come to a settlement, an armistice having been agreed to.

Don Pedro has informed the Pope that the excommunication of himself, the Queen, the ministers, and their adherents, be not withdrawn, he will stop the revenue of the papal see £40,000, and cut off all communication.

SPAIN.

The London Courier of the 8th of May contains the following article:—

We call attention to the statement in our City article announcing the capture of Don Carlos, which we have good reason to believe is substantially correct. Of course that implies, we take it, the pacification of the Peninsula, the acceptance of Don Miguel of the terms which have been offered to him, if, indeed, those will now be granted to him, and the arrangement of the affairs of Portugal.

The London Globe of the same date says—'We have satisfaction in stating that a telegraph despatch has been received at Paris from Bayonne, dated the 6th inst. announcing that Don Carlos had embarked for England, and that the affairs of Portugal had been arranged between Don Miguel and Don Pedro. The intelligence was brought to Bayonne by the French Secretary of Embassy, who left Madrid on the 3rd.

There was an affair between the Carlist insurgents and the Government troops on the 27th, on the road between Tolosa and Pampeluna. A dreadful conflict is said to have taken place on that occasion. The insurgent forces were completely defeated and routed, and the government troops headed by Quesada and El Pastor, entered Pampeluna.

TURKEY.

A conspiracy had broken out at Aleppo against the Grand Seigneur, but it was discovered and promptly put down, twenty persons implicated in it being immediately executed.

Mehemet Ali yielding to the advice of the French & British Consuls at Alexandria, has consented to recall the exiled Candioti and to restore to them their sequestered property. A conspiracy against him had been discovered at Aleppo. Twenty persons, said to have implicated in it, were with apromptitude *digne d'envie* in Europe, immediately executed. Two St. Simonians, who had gone to Egypt in search of the 'free women,' and failed, had entered the service of the Pacha.

ENGLAND.

Mr O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union between England and Ireland has been lost in the House of Commons, and an amendment moved by Mr S. Rice, carried by a large majority,—no less than 485, the numbers being 522 to 38. The amendment of Mr S. Rice is to the following effects: 'That an address be presented to his Majesty, recording in the most solemn manner, the fixed determination of the House to maintain undisturbed, the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland which the House considers essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the peace between the two countries, and to the peace, security and happiness of all classes of the King's subjects; declaring that this determination of the House is as much justified by the views which the House takes of the general interests of the State, as by the conviction the House entertains that to no other portion of the King's subjects is the maintenance of the legislative union more important than to the inhabitants of Ireland themselves; representing to His Majesty that the imperial Parliament have taken the affairs of Ireland into their most earnest consideration, and have enacted various salutary laws for the advancement of the most important interests of Ireland: and concluding with an assurance to His Majesty, that while the House resolved to maintain the legislative union inviolate, they will persevere in applying their best attention to the removal of all just cause of complaint, and to the promotion of all well considered measures of improvement.' On the 30th the Address was communicated to the House of Lords, when Earl Grey moved that it be concurred in. The motion, after two impressive speeches from Lord Grey and Lord Brougham was unanimously agreed to, and the King appointed the 1st of May for receiving it.

The following, we have reason to believe, will turn out to be the principal stipulations of the treaty between Great-Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, which has given rise to so much speculation during the last ten days:

1st. Don Pedro binds himself to expel Don Carlos

from Portugal, and to publish an amnesty in favor of such of the adherents of Don Miguel as may within a limited time desert the cause of that sovereign.

2. The Queen Regent of Spain binds herself to send an army into Portugal to assist in placing Donna Maria upon the throne.

3. His Britannic Majesty binds himself to lend the aid of such a fleet as may be deemed necessary to co-operate with the land forces of his allies in settling the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

4. The King of the French binds himself to contribute to the objects of the league such aid, of every kind, as the other three contracting parties may jointly demand.

This treaty was signed at London on the 22d April. In consequence of the success of the Spanish troops in Portugal under General Rodi, and the flight of Don Carlos, the Spanish funds at Madrid experienced a very great and sudden rise, which of course elevated them also at Paris.

The lovers of science and adventure will be happy to learn that Lord Althorp has announced that the government of Great Britain has determined to grant a pension of £70 per annum to the widow, and of £50 per annum to the infant daughter of the late Richard Lander, the African traveller.

The Trade's Unions are said to be going into disrepute and those who have suffered themselves to be duped by an enrolment; are returning to their ordinary labor.

The Irish Tithe Bill, as it is called, came up for discussion in Parliament on the 6th, and on deciding for a second reading the vote stood 233 to 55, majority in favor 196. Mr O'Connell expresses a desire to return to private life, on condition that pacific measures be extended to Ireland.

The Government has granted a pension to Mr Galt and has authorised him to draw on the Treasury for £200.

It is rumored that the Northern Powers have taken great umbrage at the treaty of France and England with Spain and Portugal.

The Disturbances at Oldham.—The evidence on the inquest on the body of Bentley, the unfortunate who was killed during the riot, terminated on Tuesday morning. The coroner afterwards charged the jury, and the latter were then left to deliberate upon their verdict. They continued locked up from this time (two o'clock on Tuesday) until eleven o'clock the following morning, just 21 hours, before they could decide; when they agreed to an unanimous verdict of 'Manslaughter against James Isherwood and James Donnelly, for killing and slaying James Bentley.' The verdict was not made known until five o'clock in the evening, when a large crowd of persons were assembled round the house. Isherwood and Donnelly are two of the men who assisted for two hours to keep off the mob which attacked Mr Thompson's manufactory, and prevented it from being totally destroyed. The coroner, as soon as the verdict was received, issued his warrant for the committal of Isherwood and Donnelly to Lancaster gaol. One of the men, named Mann, who had given evidence against the union men, alarmed from their ferocious character and threatening language, has attempted to put an end to himself by hanging, but was fortunately discovered in time to save his life. It has been found necessary to keep all the witnesses under the protection of the military, and they are now in Mr Thompson's factory, at Bankside, under the care of a detachment of the 28th regiment. The magistrates have been sitting during the proceedings at the Angel Inn, at Oldham, the military under arms, and a great number of special constables on duty.

IRELAND.

A letter from Dublin of April 29, represents various parts of Ireland in a very disturbed state. According to the Limerick Herald there had been a serious riot near Drumcolloner between the military and the people in which twenty of the latter were killed.

ASIA.

Late accounts, of an authentic nature, received from Cochin China, state that kingdom to be in a very disturbed state at present: An extensive insurrection now prevails at Saegon, the capital of the southern and most fertile district, and the Tanguenese are said to be in open revolt against the king, who is reported to be a great tyrant.