

POETRY.

(Original.)

HAPPINESS.

Somewhere on this wide world below,
This world of wretchedness,
Does 'mong its weeds of misery grow
The flower of happiness;
Enhedged by many a thorny waste,
A plant too high for mortal taste,—
I sought it in the fair one's breast,
Where blush the pink and rose—
Alas! 'tis folly all; he least
Of sublimaries knows,
Of woman's heart; who seeks it there
Nought but repentance reaps and care.

My fancy rank'd it of the plants,
That crown the festive board;
But this no more the table haunts,
Than't does the miser's hoard—
Ah, happiness is far too dear!
'Tis misery all that reveals here.

Glory's proud wreath men weave'd for me,
And wound it on my brow:
Joyous I thought exultingly,
That it blooms for me now!
'Twas poised by ambitions' breath,
And Envy budded from the wreath.

Thus is it with the things of man,
All, all is vanity;
This mocks his proudest, wisest plan;
This is life's hated tree.
Ev'n its realities produce,
Of broken hope the bitter juice.

Its cheating pleasures off I hurl'd,
Perplex'd the path I trod;
I turn'd my back upon the world,
And look'd up to my God.
Heavy and drooping, bent my way
To virtue's garden, no delay.

There, there I saw the beautiful flower,
And flourishing in angelic power;
Its branches reach'd to heaven;
Its blossom Faith; its root the Word;
Its fruit submission to the Lord,
Freely, cheerfully given.
Oh, he that happiness would know,
To virtue's garden let him go.
December, 1830. FLORUS.

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

FROM THE DUBLIN REGISTER, OCTOBER 20.

A notice, in the following words, appeared in the papers of yesterday and the day preceding:—
"Gentlemen of all persuasions having intimated their wish to form a Society for Legislative Relief, there will be a meeting held on Tuesday, at the Parliamentary Office, to make the necessary arrangements. The chair will be taken at half past one o'clock. Tickets, one shilling each, to be had at the door. N. B.—A strong wish has been expressed to call the Society 'The Anti-Union Association' which will be then discussed."

In consequence of which the following Proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant:—
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act passed in the tenth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the suppression of dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland," a power is invested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor, or Governors of Ireland, by his or their Proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress any Association or Assembly, or meeting of persons in Ireland, which he shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or any part thereof, under any name or pretext, or device whatsoever;

And whereas, it hath been made known to Us, that an Association or Assembly, or meeting of persons is formed, or is about to be formed in the city of Dublin, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Association.

And whereas, we deem the existence of the said Association, Assembly, or meeting of persons to be dangerous to the public peace.

We therefore, the Lord Lieutenant, General, and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby prohibit the meeting of persons, and all adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meetings of the same, or any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever; and being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof, against all persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and all other Magistrates, Officers and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law, in preventing the meeting of said Association, Assembly or body of persons, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 18th day of October, 1830.

By his Grace's Command.

H. HARDINGE.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.—The Proclamation signed by Sir Henry Hardinge, an English Officer, holding a situation here, and paid with our money, prohibits a society, which has as yet no existence, from meeting. This act is according to law—that as there is a statute in force enabling this Englishman to prevent Irishmen from consulting together, in order to obtain legal and constitutional relief.

The Proclamation will, of course be obeyed—readily obeyed. That obedience does not alter the nature of the conduct of those who prevent Irishmen meeting, but it is essential to our future success implicitly to obey this proclamation. There are but three things which can impede the now certain repeal of the Union.

The first is bigotry. By religious animosity we are degraded and divided—The enemies of Ireland will endeavour to excite it again.—It is their old game; but I am convinced the endeavour will not be futile.

The second is—the organization of secret societies and administering of illegal oaths.

I learn from undoubted authority, that this attempt is on foot—I call on the People, as their friend—I warn them to avoid every illegal society, and every oath whatsoever.

The third is—Any attempt at force or violence. The Anti-Union cause would be annihilated if there was any attempt made to achieve it by force. Upon this point I desire to be most emphatic. Irishmen! No man but a bitter enemy of Ireland will think of using force or violence. I think I can confidently pledge myself that the Union cannot last unless some attempt be made to dissolve it forcibly.

Any effort of that kind would disgust all good men. No man of honor or conscience could countenance so absurd and wicked an effort.

We cannot fail to succeed, if we wait for the peaceable and moral combination of the people. It will require time, and the absence of unreasonable terror to combine them. The animosities of religious discord, are too recent not to demand patient consideration, in order to prevent their interfering with the progress of that legislative independence which the virtuous and the good of all classes and persuasions will certainly achieve, unless prevented by the folly or the crime of some of the people.

Patience—patience—obedience to the law—but the more firm determination on that account to await the season which is approaching, and in which our country will become triumphant, by the peaceable, orderly, and kindly, combination of all her people.

Your obedient Servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

SCOTLAND.

DAVIS'S STRAITS FISHERY.—In our last week's paper we stated the melancholy fact of 18 ships employed in the whale fishery having been lost. The following are some additional particulars relating to that disastrous event:

There were 89 ships belonging to Britain at the fishery, and of these 18 were lost, and two stove in, besides two foreign ships. Of the surviving ships, 24 have been obliged to leave the Straits without a fish. The success of the others varies from one to nine, the majority having only one each. The failure in the fishing, and the losses which have been sustained, are said to be owing to the remarkably quick passage the whalers had out, having arrived at the first barrier of ice much earlier than was anticipated. This, instead of being an advantage turned out the reverse; for, on endeavouring to push forward, they were completely frozen in, and lay for upwards of two months in Melville Bay, which is on the north shore of Baffin's Bay, about latitude 75 deg. The Achilles, of Dundee, the Resolution, of Peterhead, the Rattler, of Leith, with five or six others, were lost on the 26th of June.

The Rattler had previously been hove on the ice, and on regaining her position, the crush which came upon her when the ice had broken up, cut her completely through. By the time the ships got extricated, the season was far advanced, and the fish had left the Bay. The crew of the Rattler and of the Ville de Dieppe, were got aboard the St. Andrew, which lay two or three miles from the Harmony, of Hull, both of which made the most vigorous exertions to get free. The crew of the Harmony had made considerable progress by towing and tacking the ship among the broken floes towards what is called "a lane of water," and had every appearance of reaching it. Their progress encouraged the crew of the St. Andrew to attempt sawing through the ice, and they succeeded in cutting a lane, in a few hours upwards of 30 feet broad, and three quarters of a mile in length—a task which, in the outset, was considered an impossibility. Some of the ice was 12 feet thick.

The St. Andrew has arrived at Aberdeen; and Capt. Reed states that his ship with six others, were lying in a line, and so near to each other, that the crews could walk from the bowsprit of the sternmost to the headmost ship. On the 28th June, Capt. Reed was at the mast-head, and observing the ice closing, was hailing the nearest ship, and predicting immediate pressure. In five minutes the Baffin, of Leith, a very fine ship, was cut in two, her three masts falling over the side. The Rattler, of the same port, was lifted many feet, fell, and went to pieces; while the Ville de Dieppe, a beautiful French ship, of upwards of 400 tons, was covered and buried in the ice, the crews having barely time to escape. At this time, and afterwards, the work of destruction was going on in other quarters, and under similar circumstances; and it is remarkable that so few lives have been lost, considering the insubordination of many of the wrecked crews, who could scarcely be prevailed on to exert themselves to save provisions for their own subsistence, particularly those who could lay their hands on spirits; but we are happy to learn that there were many honourable exceptions. Capt. Reed was, with his own crew, and the crews of other ships, long employed in sawing out of the ice, and at length escaped on the 10th of September. Ran down the west side of Davis's Straits; saw a few straggling fish but no ice.

One consequence of these disasters is, that oil has risen 100 per cent in price. The insurers of the lost vessels will suffer severely. There is, we hear, about £40,000 insured in Glasgow, and nearly £6,000 in Dundee. The insurance effected in Edinburgh is under £200.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 18.

An Usher of the Chamber of Peers went on Friday to Vincennes, and served the Ex-Ministers with official copies of the decree of the Court of Peers, dated the 4th instant, nominating a Committee of Examination, and also with summonses from the Committee itself. The Committee continued on Saturday to examine witnesses. It appears that the object of the examination, was to ascertain how the struggle commenced between the people and the soldiers on July 27th.

It was reported on Saturday that the Ex-Ministers would be removed in the night to the Petite Luxembourg, and that 2,400 men taken from the different legions of the National Guard, were ordered for that service. The truth is, that the prisoners are still at Vincennes, and that some days will elapse before they can be conducted to their new prison. The Guard houses and the stables for the picquets of the National Horse Guards are not yet finished. The out side of the palisades is covered with placards, demanding the death of M. de Polignac and his colleagues, and in many places it is written on the walls with chalk, Death to the Ex-Ministers.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night a very considerable body of workmen of different trades passed through the Place du Palais Royal, shouting "Justice! Vive le Roi! Mort a Polignac!" They marched regularly about ten or twelve abreast preceded by a tricoloured flag. They excited some stir in the National Guards on duty at the Palace, and a great number of persons were led by curiosity to the railings. It was reported in the crowd that they came from the Faubourg Saint Martin, and had taken their flag from the passage du Grand

Cerf, singing the Marseillaise all the way through the streets. We also heard that the people in other quarters of the capital had been openly called upon to assemble and demand the punishment of the Ex-Ministers.

October, 19.

A band of some thirty persons, marching three by three, and carrying a tri-coloured flag with this inscription—"Death to the Ex-Ministers," presented itself to-day about 12, before the Palais Royal. The National Guard took up arms, and the standard-bearer and several other individuals were arrested.

This evening frequent assemblages took place in the Courts of the Palais Royal. Cries of Down with the Ex-Ministers—the head of Polignac, were uttered. The National Guard cleared the Courts and the gates were also closed; and so great was the crowd, that the shops were shut up. The Guard conducted with equal prudence and firmness.

The King of France reviewed the National Guard of Versailles on the 13th, amounting to from twenty to twenty-five thousand men—mostly all uniformed, and all armed. The King was accompanied by his two sons, Lafayette and General Gerard—and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

TALLEYRAND'S SPEECH.—In Gallignani's Messenger of Oct. 16th, we find the following speech of this veteran politician, addressed to the King of England, on his presentation as Ambassador from Louis Philippe:—

"SIRE.—The King of the French has chosen me to be the interpreter of the sentiments with which he is impressed towards your Majesty. I have accepted with great satisfaction a mission which brings my long career to a close so honorable. Sire, after all the vicissitudes of my lengthened days, after all the various changes of fortune which during forty years, so fruitful in adventures, have chequered my life, no thing could have been more grateful to me, nor have more fully accomplished my wishes, than the appointment which brings me again into this happy country. But how great is the difference between the two periods. The jealousies, the prejudices that so long divided France and England, have given place to esteem and enlightened friendship. Common principles of policy unite the two nations still more closely. England, moreover, concurs with France in repudiating the principal of interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbours; and the Ambassador of a Monarch, called to the throne by the unanimous voice of a great people, feels himself perfectly at his ease in a land of liberty; and near a descendant of the illustrious House of Brunswick. I rely with confidence, Sire, upon your favourable acceptance of the offices with which I am charged, and solicit your Majesty to receive the homage of my profound respect."

Order of the day of Oct. 19.

In addition to the King's expressing this morning to the National Guard on duty near the Palace his satisfaction and his gratitude, not only with regard to the post on the reserves at the Palais Royal, but to all the legions who, in the course of yesterday, and throughout the night, have been emulous in zeal for the maintenance of public order, his Majesty has given directions to the General in Chief to transmit to his brethren in arms the assurance of these sentiments. A great number of spectators had an opportunity of witnessing how the Royal confidence and approbation were given and received. These are new and mutual pledges of devotedness to the cause of revolution effected by the heroic population of Paris, and which the enemies of liberty and public peace, under the various pretexts, are so anxious to undo, but which they will find impossible to counteract.

The General in Chief, proud of commanding the patriotic National Guard, after having in common with it, enjoyed the public confidence, to which it is justly the object, wishes also especially to express his thanks for the firmness, the zeal and devotedness which have been exhibited throughout yesterday and last night. It is evident that now, as during the first years of the revolution, the enemies of liberty would wish to see it disgraced by anarchy, sullied by crime, and misunderstood by the peaceable citizens who would greatly err in confounding it with the causes of those disturbances which are the means of destroying their quiet, interrupting their industry, and interfering with the public order. Certainly it is not by such means that what we have gained by the glorious revolution of the great week can be consolidated, and that we shall obtain what is necessary to complete the regeneration of France on the basis of perfect freedom, with restrictions as without alloy, on a foundation worthy of the revolution effected by a generous people, acquainted at once with their rights and their duties.

This people have now become too enlightened to allow themselves to be made the dupes of their disguised adversaries—too well informed to be trained on by men who would mislead them—too just not to be horrified at those vociferations which would disturb the course of justice, and would dishonour us among nations accustomed to the principles and the forms of true liberty—and too proud of their present glory to descend from the high station to which we have been raised by our new revolution. No! such an evil is not reserved for an old servant of the popular cause, who congratulates himself that he has lived long enough to see its pure and glorious triumph.

It is particular to those of his fellow citizens who already from the National Guard, to his dear brethren in arms, that the General Commanding in Chief, ought now to repeat the assurance of his satisfaction, his gratitude and entire confidence in the truly patriotic spirit of liberty and public order of which they have given these new proofs.

LAFAYETTE.

From the Messenger des Chambres of the 22d.

A telegraph despatch, sent to the Government by the Prefect of the North, on the 12th, states—The Belgians occupy Antwerp. All Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops.

PARIS, Oct. 21, 4 P. M. The Threes have closed at 4.30—and the Fives at 95.25. The depression is attributed to large sales by English proprietors, who it is said have taken alarm at the occurrence in the early part of the week, and are about to return home.

Everything remains perfectly tranquil up to this moment and will be for many days. The military forces employed at the Palais Royal will not be diminished. Last night vast crowds were present; but nothing like disturbance occurred. The 21st regiment reinforced the National Guards, and remained during the most part of the night.

The Transfer of the ex-Ministers from the

Castle of Vincennes to the Petit Palais du Luxembourg (announced to take place this day) has had its influence.

From the Messenger des Chambres, of Oct. 21.

Yesterday evening crowds again assembled in the Courts of the Palais Royal, uttering the same threats which have for some days disturbed and offended all good citizens. The Courts were promptly cleared by the National Guard; the crowds formed again on the place in front of the Palace and the same cries were continued. In the mean time a number of individuals went through various quarters of the city, endeavoring to excite the people to unite with them, and march to the Palais Royal; but everywhere they failed, and their language was received with universal indignation.

In the mean while the National Guards dispersed the crowds on the Place du Palais Royal, and compelled a band of from 400 to 500 individuals to retire, who took the road to Vincennes, by the Faubourg St. Antoine. A few of them carried fire-arms, and others sticks. On their arrival at Vincennes they required that the Ex-Ministers should be given up to them. General Dumesnil having replied to them as became his character and his duty, they took the road to Paris, and appeared again at the Palais Royal, uttering the same cries. The National Guard assembled from all points, and in less than half an hour the Place and the surrounding streets were evacuated, the most turbulent were arrested, all the crowds were dispersed, and good order was completely restored.

One hundred and thirty-six individuals were carried to the Prefecture of Police, and immediately interrogated previous to their appearance before the Magistrate. On the Place du Palais Royal, at the spot where the arrest took place, a number of placards were found, several of which, betraying thus their origin, contain violent attacks on the person of the King. A severe investigation will take place as to the true authors of these disturbances, which inspire so just an antipathy on the part of the population. The laws and the Courts of Justice will do their duty upon them. The peace of a great people must not be compromised by a few busy bodies, who foment the basest passions, mislead the credulous, and, directly or indirectly, promote the most wicked designs.

The National Guard is worthy of the greatest praise. Its conduct has been prompt, firm, wise, and judicious. It perfectly understands and fulfils its duty; it maintains good order, while it acts on the side of justice and liberty.

To-day, at nine o'clock, the King, in the uniform of the National Guard, descended into the Court of the Palais Royal, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, General Lafayette, and Marshal Gerard, the Minister of War.

The Court of the Palace was filled with those spectators who, every morning at that hour take a pleasure in seeing the guard reviewed. There were there assembled detachments of the 4th and 6th legions of the National Guard on foot, of the 5th company of the 3d squadron of the Horse National Guard, and the post of grenadiers and light infantry to the 31st regiment of the line.

His Majesty was desirous of testifying his satisfaction at the firm, vigilant, and devoted conduct which they manifested during the afternoon of yesterday and the whole of the night.

Scarcely had his Majesty appeared in the court when the crowd collected round him. Cries of "Vive le Roi!" were heard from all sides; and such were the acclamations, that his Majesty had some difficulty in procuring silence.

The King delivered the following address to the National Guard on foot:

"My dear Comrades,—I come to thank you for the zeal you displayed last night in maintaining the public tranquility, and in preserving the Palais Royal from a band of senseless agitators, whose ridiculous attempts will fall upon themselves by means of the good spirit and the promptitude with which you have repressed them. What I and what we all wish is, that the public peace may cease to be troubled by the enemies of that real liberty and of those institutions which France has conquered, and which can alone preserve us from anarchy and all its concomitant evils. It is time to put a stop to this deplorable agitation; it is time that the maintenance of public order should restore confidence; and that confidence should bring back its activity to commerce, and secure to every one the free exercise of all the rights which it is the duty of the Government to protect and to guarantee. With your concurrence, with your patriotism, and with the assistance of the respectable General and the brave Marshal, whom I rejoice at all times to see beside me, we shall accomplish this noble task. Ever devoted to my country, ever faithful to the cause of liberty, my first duty is to maintain the empire of the law, without which there is neither liberty nor security for any person, and to secure the force necessary for resisting those attacks by which it is attempted to disturb that liberty. You will continue your generous efforts to second mine, and you may count on me as I do on you."

His Majesty then addressed the Horse National Guard:—

From the Gazette de France, Oct. 21.

PREFECTURE OF POLICE.—Inhabitants of Paris!—Tumultuous assemblies trouble the public peace; they afflict the heart of the King. By paralyzing industry and commerce, they stop the sources of prosperity. If they do not cease immediately they will tarnish the éclat of this glorious revolution, which has acquired for France the admiration of the world. These assemblies are not to be imputed to those brave men whose generosity equals their courage, but to a small number of misled men whom perfidious agitators excite to disorder, the last hope of our enemies. A great proceeding is taking its regular course. They wish to make the people believe that the accused will be withdrawn from the responsibility of their acts. It will be found that the people are deceived—that justice will be done; but, whatever that justice may be, the majority of

the laws, and the independence of the judges must be respected. The result should be attended to with patience.

Inhabitants of Paris be not disquieted—your magistrates watch over the maintenance of order—every measure is taken which can be necessary to assure it. They strongly reckon upon the spirit which animates you—upon your patriotism—upon the National Guard, worthy of that liberty which it has conquered. You may reckon upon them—they will fulfil their duties.

Prefect of Police, GIROD (DE L'AIN.)
Paris, Oct. 19, 1830.

About 10 o'clock, numerous groups formed in the Court of the Palais Royal. They cried, "Death to the Ministers! vengeance!" The King descended, without any escort, and in an every-day dress, and spoke to the persons around him. We are assured that he said "Vengeance never, justice always. If it is necessary I will put myself at the head of the National Guard to make the law respected—I am the friend of liberty, but I detest licentiousness. Let good citizens retire; the law shall be executed, and justice shall do her duty." Lively acclamations followed these words. The crowd dispersed almost immediately.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.—To the heat of action has succeeded the warmth of discussion; and the irritation of an excitement, which was first caused by a contest between a high-minded people and their unconstitutional King, is likely to be kept up by the stimulants of angry debate and personal altercation among themselves. Scarcely had the revolution assumed a settled form, than differences of opinion upon abstract questions of government arose; parties separated from each other upon an arena, where all up to that moment seemed harmonious; and though the triumph of their common cause was felt upon all hands to be the reward of their general harmony, yet the crashing of opinion continued, and still continues, though its effects may be eventually to endanger all the advantages which the nation has achieved for itself. We have already stated that one great subject of difference is the existence of popular societies, and the extent to which these associations may or ought to be tolerated by government.

Hitherto the ministry have not interfered actively in the matter, though the existence of the clubs has been denounced by M. Guizot as dangerous to good order, and inconsistent with the entire constitution of the state. The national guard, however, have interfered; they have interposed between the executive and the people; by their agency the clubs have been dispersed, and the question is reduced to one; not between the governors and the governed—but the people and the people themselves. Discussions, long and violent, have taken place upon these questions. The political atmosphere was charged with explosive matter; bold and reckless persons on the side of the clubbists were aggravating the discord; and attempts were made to divert the shock from the multitude against the ministry; but, luckily for the cause of good order and the stability of the government, the storm burst in a quarter where it was least likely to do mischief—in the Chamber of Deputies. In the course of the past week, it being determined to try whether the credit of the ministers could survive a struggle with the dangerous power of the clubbists, notice was given in the Chamber of Deputies that the functionaries would be put upon their trial at the bar of public opinion, for high crimes and misdemeanours, including *intimidation*, charges of inattention to the internal wants of the people, ignorance of the actual condition of France, indifference to her external position, and disrespect for the rights of free discussion. This notice excited much attention, and the best friends of the Ministry are said to have had their fears for the result. The important day, however, has passed over; the charges against the ministry have been brought without shrinking or qualification; the organ of the impugners of the measures of government has been heard; the ministers have made reply; the debate is twice adjourned; all Paris was the jury, the Chamber the judges; and the result has been that M. Mauguin, who moved the accusation, was so dispirited by a total absence of support, that, like a good tactician, he chose rather to withdraw his motion than subject himself to the mortification, and his party to the injury, of a marked defeat. The ministers have derived great strength from this conduct of the Chamber; and the bulk of the people have not disavowed it, and by the press it is almost unanimously approved.—*Lon. Her.*

SPAIN.

Reported defeat of Valdez.

It appears that, owing to dissension among the leaders of the expedition to revolutionize Spain. General Valdez had contrary to the advice of other officers, entered that country with a small force, which was entirely defeated. The Paris Message des Chambres of the 22d says:—The Spanish Liberals went to form a junction at Ylle-Fanche, and on the 14th crossed the frontiers at Ainliu, led by Valdez and Vigo from 800 to 900 men in number. Events have sadly confirmed both our anticipations and fears. After some success, which inflamed their hopes, this troop has been surprised and destroyed. A telegraph despatch from Bayonne states that scarce 30 men have escaped from this disaster. May such a lesson not discourage the refugees, but make them feel the necessity of moderation and concord; may it teach them to concert their measures better, to secure to themselves support in the interior, and prepare the elements of success by the communication of ideas and sentiments! The defeat of Valdez is confirmed by the news received to-day, but it is said that Mina is determined upon entering Spain, in order to collect the remnants of the division of Valdez, or to penetrate still further into the country, with more numerous and better disciplined forces, or finally to counterbalance the moral effect produced by a first check. Valdez (who was said to have been taken or killed) succeeded in making his escape, with a few of his men.—It is to be hoped that this chief will, for the future, yield to the old Military experience and personal consideration of Mina.

Another account says, the truth appears to be, that on the 19th Valdez occupied the villages of Ordache and Zagarramundi. Eight hundred royalist troops were four leagues distant, and made no offensive movement. On the 17th, a skirmish took place between Valdez, and the royalist troops; about 30 of the Constitutionalists fled to the French territory, which they soon quitted, to rejoin their companions at Zagarramundi. Gurrea was to have entered on the 17th by

way of Miguel same tin The much in their count pears to among Mina has claim of pose, not some prom ant an in ment in argued for lists are dinand, a common ther with stance know of sumption Spain at mer com French favour force. A and circ from acti depend sumption that the they tain, that death upon counten whole, it that the there be succeed; isting to the work vasion, w honest en event wh rier, Oct. That the error may well agined in the Corte tempt to o Spain. A officially no body's name. Thusticiats from their thorty th brated on of the was the last C great fault fections of so proud every reason by all thea would offer of any them. That the ate the ble those who for every ty, and w to be able them, must an idea of called for, nation. I was meani restrains the King made to ext are of the worse pleases;" that there sovereign; when in re Parliament of getting large sum was strong so much th without h thought th out them. Of the body; but, them and tell. The seph, with very numme quence of a war. In so number of population degradation the ploughs doms of C Noble fami dation to w house of P a proportio rank and p to say. Theinterer and Monast are numer overated, for a set of of other ene The dete ognize the would be t By acknow of all the b who in the advanced, w engagemen had him lit ouse string ke, and th ions being Spain, w in itself all p ment of v ants of the by the ger manufacture of his Sire. The valled; the there are ex ed such is the wants of Spain." A due con have nam nation, the