

POETRY.

(Original.)

THE THISTLE.

A shepherd from the Highlands came,
And by the lake he land drew;
And planted in a garden there,
The Thistle of Saint Andrew.
And as remembrance led his mind,
To feast on bygone pleasures;
Thus he tuned his mountain harp,
To musically measures.
"Where the forest waves around,
Where a rose is seldom found;
I have given thee this ground,
Guard it like a thistle."

Deep below the fertile soil
Thy piercing root will nourish;
And over thee the sun shall smile,
So raise thy head and flourish.
And let thy guarded leaves stand,
Like spearmen ranked in order;
To keep away the reptile band,
From touching thy green border.
No plant in garden, field, or grove,
Blossoms more in nature's love;
Her blessings are beneath, above,
And all around the thistle.

The dew that falls on thy green leaves,
Will greater power lend thee—
The gale that overturns the trees,
Will scarcely serve to bend thee.
Thy stalk is strong, thy root is deep,
And firmly thou art planted;
To guard thy head on every side,
A thousand spears are pointed.
While feeble plants to stronger creep,
And ivy climb the craggy steep;
An independent distance keep,
Like a hardy thistle.

There is no flower in nature's field,
But has its various uses;
To heal disease thy root doth yield;
A store of healthful juices.
And when the summer days are fair,
Thy purple flowers bloom;
Diffuse their sweetness thro' the air,
The zephyr's wing perfume.
While around the upas' shade,
Not a flower dare raise its head;
Be violets beneath thee spread,
Shielded by the thistle.

On thee, the golden finch will feed,
And chirping young ones' nourish;
The air shall bear thy winged seed,
In distant lands to flourish.
Thou art a plant in every soil,
In every climate thriving;
The first to meet the summer's smile,
The latest in surviving.
While the mushroom of a day,
Springing to putrid away,
Thou wilt stand strong in decay,
A hoary-headed thistle.

A STRANGER.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

[From Bell's weekly Messenger, Oct. 4.]

CIVIL WAR IN BELGIUM.

It is our melancholy duty to announce this week, that the insurrectionary movements in Belgium, instead of having ceased or yielded in the slightest degree to the military operations of Prince Frederick, have assumed a compact and menacing aspect, which threatens to extend the conflagration to the whole of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Unhappily, these disturbances are not confined to Brussels, Liege, or Mons; the disturbing force prevails equally in the agricultural parts of Brabant as in the fortified towns, and with the exceptions of Antwerp, most of them seem prepared to rise in one common revolt, and to throw off their allegiance to the Dutch monarchy.

It must be admitted by the most sanguine friends of tranquility that there is no longer any prospect of a compromise between the two hostile portions of Belgium and Holland. It would, indeed, be foolish to waste time in such an attempt. After coercion has been tried in vain, conciliation is hopeless. Flushed with their late success in defence of Brussels, and the repulse of the Dutch troops, the insurgents now put on a dictating air, and refuse all offers of accommodation. Led on, as they appear to be, by French republicans, and that more horrible and seditious faction, which, driven out of France and Spain, found refuge in the Cities of Belgium, the regicides of France, and all the execrable ruffians who escaped the guillotine during the reign of terror—led on by men such as these, who have long been the firebrands of Europe, and who have uniformly shaken the tranquility of every State where they have found a refuge, the insurgents of Belgium now openly aim at a Republic, and a complete exemption, not merely from all political authority, but from all civil connection with the Dutch.

Such being the circumstances under which the last accounts from Brabant represent the body of the people, it is a matter of serious inquiry what is to be done in such an extremity. Not indeed what the King of the Netherlands can effect; for the feeble military power which he possesses can accomplish little in a crisis like the present; but the more important inquiry is—what step the other Powers of Europe can or ought to take to prevent the further progress of a state of things, which, if left unchecked, must embroil the Continent in war, spreading through every kingdom and empire?

In several previous papers we have explained to our readers the real state of the question as regards the insurrection in Flanders; that it was not a mere insulated question which bore solely on these Provinces themselves; but that it was mixed up with considerations of the greatest public consequence, and affected the common tranquility of the other States of Europe.

If Flanders had been a country in the possession of ages of independence, integral and unmixt, and but recently brought under a foreign yoke, the case would have been different, and we should have viewed, with every wish for his success, the struggle of a patriot people to emancipate themselves from a base subjection. But Flanders, in one way or other, has always been the appendage of some foreign State. Alternately subject to the crown of Spain or Austria it has never enjoyed a political independence, or possessed a pure domestic government of its own. In all the wars which have arisen in Europe, and in all the treaties of peace by which they have been concluded for the last two centuries, Flanders has never been considered as entitled to any of the claims which she now puts forth, of a perfect freedom and exemption from all external

connexion and control. Her natural position renders it impossible that she should be so considered, and her own territorial weakness makes it impracticable to erect her scanty provinces into the rank of a Monarchy or Independent State.

The Treaty of Vienna left the Provinces of Brabant pretty much in the same condition in which they were found,—except indeed that it gave them freer institutions and a larger enjoyment of civil freedom and popular rights, and instead of continuing the old domination of Austria, which was in a peculiar degree harsh and severe, it assigned them to the temperate sceptre of the Dutch King.

That the States of Europe did not consider Belgium in any way entitled to the abstract independence at which she now aims, is evinced by the circumstance, that all her fortresses were erected by a tribute levied on the French, for the purpose of being maintained as the common barrier of the Rhine and the Scheldt against the irruptions of an ambitious neighbour.

In this manner was Belgium dealt with at the late general treaty, and adopted into the Commonwealth of Europe under the sole character of being united with Holland, and forming one integral empire to the north and south of the Scheldt. In this view of the case, Flanders is, in a political sense, the common property of Europe; and the continuance of that state of things which constituted the union of the two parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was guaranteed by each power, reciprocally to each, at the Treaty of Vienna. This position and relation, indeed, as it effects Belgium, is the key-stone of the arch, and the whole edifice would fall into ruin if it were displaced and withdrawn.

We come, therefore, to this conclusion with regret, but necessity compels us to draw it,—that the common duty of all the States of Europe requires them to assist in the common salvation of all; and to prevent the forcible dissolution of the northern and southern provinces of the Dutch empire, by the open force, and more treacherous conspiracy, of a French Republican faction working in the heart of Brabant.

If we ask how it is practicable to accomplish this object in such a season, we answer, that it is indeed impracticable by the Dutch Troops. The revolt in Belgium has attained a height beyond their powers to extinguish. These troops, indeed, however patriotic and steady, are the very worst soldiers in Europe. They never were employed upon any occasion on which they effected any object; they are neither soldiers nor sailors, but a set of clownish fishermen, without expertness, or the possibility of acquiring military tactics or skill.

In this crisis, the King of the Netherlands ought not to hesitate a moment as to what course he should pursue. He has a right, by the Law of Nations, to call in an ally to assist him in a purpose like the present, where one part of his kingdom rises in civil war against the other; not for the mere purpose of redressing local grievances, or for political causes, but for the purpose of destroying the union of an Empire, and breaking it into parts and members. This is one of the causes in which Vattel, Martens, and Wolff, agree, that the sovereign of an Independent country has a right to act against his rebellious subjects; namely to make offensive alliances, and to call in foreign assistance to quell revolts of such an unnatural character.

The reason of the case indeed justifies it, and shows the authority of the jurists to be well grounded in reason, because the tendency of such commotions and revolt is to shake to pieces the combination of provinces, districts, towns, and cities, which constitute the complex body called a State, and which is the mode in which such State acts, corresponds, treats with, and is related to, the neighbouring communities and kingdoms of Europe.

If the King of the Netherlands then, according to the authority of all writers upon public law, is warranted in soliciting an ally for strengthening his own legitimate powers upon an emergency like the present; such an ally has an undoubted right to proffer his assistance, and to act with him, and in conjunction with his forces. We hope therefore that the King of the Netherlands will not hesitate a moment to call in the King of Prussia to assist him in maintaining those fortresses upon the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, which were chiefly erected for the security of the North of Germany.

The King of Prussia is mainly interested in their continuance and preservation, and cannot stand by and behold the mob-destruction of the common barrier between him and France. This bulwark indeed, erected in the Netherlands, belongs rather to Europe than to the people where it is locally situated, and the interest of every State begets a corresponding duty in each of them to look to its preservation and permanence.

We do not wish to see ourselves or our children involved in another war of forty years; but such a war will assuredly be kindled throughout all Germany, and England may unhappily be dragged in to it, unless the timely policy, which we have recommended, be instantly adopted.

The King of Prussia is said to have 100,000 men upon the Rhine. We hope to hear of their being in Belgium before the end of the week. But it is said that the moment a foreign soldier appears in Belgium, a French army will be immediately marched to the aid of the insurgents, and take the field as in a national cause, for the protection of their own independence! In other words, that France will not suffer the fortresses of Brabant to be in Prussian, Austrian, or British hands.

It would be degrading to the other States of Europe to think that they could be affected by so senseless a panic. France is at the present moment as much indisposed as she is incapable of making any such attempt. Her own military force is entirely disorganized, many of her regiments are in mutiny, and her means of external annoyance are hereby diminished. Besides, France has no just ground for any co-operation with the Belgians. On the contrary, as a party to the treaty of Vienna, she has bound herself to the terms of maintaining the integrity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the fortresses on the Rhine and Scheldt. But, whatever course France may pursue, the other States of Europe have a plain duty upon them; and it will surely be much better to assist the Dutch, in quelling the revolt in Flanders, than to wait until the unsuccessful efforts of the King of the Netherlands against his rebellious subjects shall have sealed the independence of Belgium, and its consequent annexation to the French territory.

But there is another point of view in which the friends of public order and peace consider the insurrection in Belgium. They say, and justly, that the policy of nations is determined by their interests; and that, whatever may be the wishes of the republican faction in France, of the Parisian clubs, and of the Jacobins in both Chambers, the French Government will promptly and avowedly adopt the principle of non-interference. Negatively, this, indeed, is as little as France can do, for she is bound to act in conjunction with the Continental powers, whose duty it is, in an emergency like the present, to reclaim the right of occupying the frontier fortresses, in virtue of the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

Now it is the clear interest of France, at the present moment to keep within her own boundaries. She can have no wish for an extension of empire, she is too much agitated on the Seine and the Loire to think of new convulsions in the Rhine. It is highly probable, therefore, that the government of Philip I. will readily concur in recognising the rights of intervention to which the Continental Powers are entitled, for maintaining the integrity of the Dutch kingdom, and consequently opposing the separation of Belgium from Holland.

October 8.
His Majesty has had rather a sharp fit of the gout, which compelled him to put off the invitation to dinner which he had given to the Prussian Minister, and other distinguished persons at Brighton. He has recovered however, and up to Friday was in good health. We understand that the King has strongly urged the propriety of abstaining from any interference with the Netherlands, if we can do so with honour.—*Court Journal*.

THE KING AND THE EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—His Ex-Serene Highness has written a Letter to his Majesty, in which he expresses his astonishment at not having been allowed the favour of an audience. He has come, he says, from Brunswick on purpose to visit his royal relation; and so far from having been driven out of his dominions, he assures his Majesty that he was extremely popular among his subjects, and the first accounts he heard of the insurrection and disorders at Brunswick reached him in this country. There is some mystery, he says, in the whole which he is unable to fathom.—His Majesty, however, persists in his refusal to see his Ex-Serene Highness—and without entering on the subject of his popularity in Brunswick, he observed, that after his Serene Highness's indiscretion in giving out that he had seen His Majesty when he had really not seen him, he could not be admitted to an audience.—*Morn. Chronicle*.

It would appear, by the number of passengers and carriages daily returning from France, that our countrymen are not satisfied with the appearance of affairs in that country. In fact, the opinion is unhesitatingly given that the republican party will ere long make an effort to gain the ascendancy.—*Kenilworth Gazette*.

DEATH ON THE THRONE.—Since the commencement of 1830, Europe has lost the reigning monarch of Anhalt Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, Baden, England, and France.

The annual Parliamentary allowance to his present Majesty, as his presumptive, amounted to £32,500, being £18,000 per annum less than the income of Prince Leopold, who receives £50,000 per annum.

The Duke of Cumberland has £25,000 per annum, the Duke of Cambridge £27,000; the Duke of Sussex £31,000; the Princesses Sophia and Augusta, £13,000 each; the Duchess of Kent, £12,000; and the Duke of Gloucester £14,000.

Mrs. FITZGERBERT.—This Lady, who so deeply affected when informed of his late Majesty's death, that she has ever since been confined to her chamber; very seriously ill; and from her advanced age and consequent infirmities, her recovery is considered doubtful. Her maiden name was Smith; her father a Roman Catholic gentleman of an ancient and respectable family; and previously to her connexion with the Prince, she had been twice married: on the first occasion, when only fifteen years of age, to Mr. Weld, the proprietor of Lutworth castle (the place assigned to the ex-King, Charles X. as a residence,) who died without issue less than a year after marriage, and his estates passed to his brother Thomas, father of Dr. Weld, whom the Pope has lately invested with the dignity of Cardinal. The lady was again married before she had completed her 20th year, to Mr. Fitzherbert, but in little more than three years she again was a widow, and remained single until the period when the heir apparent to the Crown saw and was fascinated by her charms, then ripened into maturity, and they were privately married according to the forms both of the Protestant and Catholic church. The Roman Catholic priest who married them consulted his safety by quitting England immediately afterwards, and he was well provided for in another country.—A separation, induced by prudential considerations, afterwards took place; but there seems notwithstanding, to have been a strong mutual attachment; and after the Prince's unhappy marriage with, and separation from, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, the connexion was renewed. The lady has for many years lived in comparative retirement; she had an allowance of £6,000 a year from the King, the continuance of which has been secured to her upon his Majesty's death. She has been on terms of intimacy with most of the other members of the Royal family, both male and female, and has received from them visits of condolence since the death of their Royal brother.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

Colonel Craddock, who has travelled in Greece, and nearly over civilized Europe, and is at present attached to the British Embassy in Paris, has translated various sonnets from the popular Italian poets, which he intends to publish during the winter. Colonel Craddock is the only son of Baron Howden, who was created a peer, by his late Majesty, for his distinguished services in Egypt.

It is remarkable that St. James's is the only Court at which the Ambassadors of foreign countries have special and separate credentials to the Queen consort; yet perhaps there is no European government which has hitherto been so little subjected to female influence as that of Great Britain.

Lord Lennox to the Editor of the Court Journal.
"Brighton, Sept. 16, 1830.

"Sir,—Perceiving in your Paper of last Saturday a paragraph stating, that I had entered the Sussex Militia by command of his Majesty preparatory to my return to the regular army; I feel myself called upon to say, that no such distinguished honor has been conferred upon me. To military men I might appear ridiculous, that after having the honor of holding a Commission in his Majesty's Household Troops for sixteen years, and which I should never cease to regret having retired from, I should recommence my military career as an Ensign in the Sussex militia; my object in obtaining that Commission being simply with a view of connecting myself more intimately with a Country in which from family connexion I must feel so deeply interested. I remain your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PITT LENNOX."

Mr. E. L. Bulwer has declined the proposal made to him to become a candidate for the representation of the borough of Southwark.

His Majesty intends to encourage horse-racing by his determined patronage. He subscribes to all the stakes at Ascot next year, and has commanded Lord Jersey to invite the members of the Jockey Club to take up their quarters at Cumberland Lodge during the meeting.

The King has appointed Capt. George Seymour, of the Navy C. B. to be Gentleman and Master of the Robes to his Majesty, in the room of Sir C. M. Pole, G. C. B. deceased.

Admiral Sir Henry Nicolls, K. C. B. died a few days ago, at his residence in Somersetshire. Admiral Nicolls entered the service when a mere child, and after passing through the junior grades, obtained the rank of full Captain at the age of thirty years, in 1798; in the war of 1793 he commanded the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns, the flag ship of Admiral Lord Graves. Captain Nicolls afterwards in 1807, commanded the Marlborough, 74 guns; and was, in 1810, made Rear Admiral; in 1825, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and in 1830, Admiral of the White. He was also, for some time, Comptroller of the Navy, which he resigned. In 1820 he was made K. C. B.

The new residence of Miss Digby, the late unfortunate, though beautiful Lady Ellenborough, is in Stanhope-terrace, approximating to the Gloucester-gate of the Regent's Park. Her only companion is

a little boy and an old servant, who was her late Ladyship's nurse.—*Morning Post*.

The King has appointed Mr. Brummel Consul at Caen, in pursuance, it is said, of his late Majesty's expressed wish to serve that gentleman on the first favourable occasion.

LAW PROMOTIONS.—It is said, that in addition to the three new judges for the Court of the King's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, which are to be nominated on the first day of Michaelmas term, there will be a new batch of King's Council.

NAPOLÉON'S BONES.—The celebrated prophet, Matthew Landberg says, in his almanack for the present year, (1830.) "In the month of October, the remains of a renowned warrior, which lie interred beneath a foreign soil, will be dug up and removed elsewhere!"

The midshipmen of the French Navy at Toulon, gave a grand dinner to the midshipmen of the English frigate *Madagascar*. The room was hung with the French and English colours.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE ON THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

From Blackwood's Magazine for September.

Germany, from its situation, power and high condition of intellect, stands first in all considerations of European danger or European hopes. Nothing can be conceived so anomalous as the aspect which it presents. Like the realms of the Chaos and original Night, in which all the principles of order and harmony for future worlds were struggling for mastery, as mere elements of chaos, every university in the land affords a stage on which the capital interests of man as a social being, are given up to the fury of disputers and theorists; whilst in each of the 'haughty schools' some great Doctor *Scraphicus* or *Metaphysicus* presides as umpire for the moment, like 'the anarch old,' and by decision more embroils the fray! A late writer of that country, with the best means for computing the number of works which never enter into the mass-catalogues of Leipzig has assured us that, two years ago, there were upwards of 10,000 new books annually thrown into the arena, a large proportion of which are theories of society and political institutions, submitted to every mode of experiment and questions of government and civil economy are tossed into the crucible of German metaphysics; and of most of these theories it is fair to say, they are not so much fitted for Utopia as for Laputa.

Their violence is often on a level with their extravagance; and falling upon the combustible temperament of German students, they might be expected to produce insurrection or secret conspiracy. These dangers, however, have hitherto been counteracted by three forces—first by the austerity of the German governments; secondly, by the vapoury character of German enthusiasm, which exhausts itself in showy speculation; thirdly, by the peculiar timidity of the German populace in all the considerable towns. Great cities there are only two in Germany; but even there the 'flame villatic' character prevails. A German of low rank, whether young or old, is the most household quiet, servile animal in Europe.—This feature in German society was well known to the principle officers under Napoleon, who kept in perfect subordination, by a single file of musketeers, an extent of district which in Spain would have required the superintendence of several battalions.—It is remarkable, also, that none of the great German authors, Goethe, in particular, ventured to breathe one syllable of discontent against Napoleon, so long as it was an act of courage to do so. Multitudes, indeed, at one time, stepped out of their hiding places, and blustered both in prose and verse; but it was when the battle of Leipzig had banished the enemy beyond the Rhine. The fact, also, that in so vast a country as Germany, no partisan warfare, no guerrillas arose, except in the single instance of Schill, in 1809, is of itself a sufficient illustration of the emasculate character of Germany, both Upper and Lower.

However, under every difficulty and discouragement, it is too probable that great troubles, pregnant with change and ruin to the thrones of central Europe, are at hand in Germany. Putting Poland out of the inquiry, (as a Russian appendage) there are four leading kingdoms in this vast division of Christendom—Bavaria and Austria in Upper (or south) Germany—Saxony and Prussia in Lower (or north) Germany. The Sovereigns of these, as of most German States, are not personally oppressive or odious to their subjects; many, indeed, of the German Princes are enlightened and amiable men; and it may be said, generally, they have improved greatly within the last forty years.

But personal merits make slight amends for institutions in many instances cruelly oppressive. Nowhere is there a more mild and paternal Prince than the Emperor of Austria; but nowhere is the popular voice more sternly gagged, or the oppression more absolute in every branch of the fiscal and judicial administration. Should the reservoir ever burst, in which the accumulated grievances of five centuries are at present painfully confined, Austria, Bohemia, Northern Italy, will be simultaneously deluged; turbulent Hungary will fall away from the empire; and, with respect to Austria in particular, it is to be feared, that a timid people, caged and caged in, like the lunatics in former times, in chains and darkness, will be peculiarly ferocious, and incapable of self-restraint, or achieving a momentary deliverance from bonds. The Emperor himself might perhaps develop new features of character, of perilous provocation to an excited populace, on finding himself, for the first time in his life, surrounded no longer by an awe-struck population, dutiful as the menial servants of a nobleman, but by insolent and raging malcontents, demanding—not the donations of eleemosynary bounty, descending from those who had no experience of the real operation and pressure of their grievances—but rights and immunities fatal to the tenure of his empire.

Bavaria is the last country from which an original movement of insurrection is to be expected. The King, when Prince Royal, was popular in the highest degree; and being a truly enlightened man, with intentions thoroughly patriotic, he has improved the condition of his people, and discerned the signs of the times, so far as was possible for an eye looking downwards from the elevation of a throne. A popular influence, however more fully sustained by the reaction upon Bavaria of the tumults which can hardly fail to arise in neighbouring countries will assuredly discover wants not visible to the most benighted King. Such reforms have, in that favored land, a chance of being pacific.

In Saxony and Prussia it is thought we may look for a fiery struggle. The government in both is stern and military; the jealousy mutual between the court and the people; and the diffusion of political knowledge prodigious, in spite of every discountenance from the political authorities, (from the court of Dresden, in particular, a discountenance which is continually increasing in harshness.) The intelligent population of these lands, it must be remembered, are sustained by vindictive feelings, gloomily cherished for sixteen years, as well as by the animating hopes of freedom. They conceive that promises were made to them at the time of the great coalition in 1814, as bribes to their cordial cooperation in the service of those days. That was a service upon which kings and their people embarked with an equal interest; and it is well known, that in the inquiry which afterwards settled the general claims, considerations were granted to each crown in the ratio of the efforts made. Upon this arrangement the sovereigns carried off the whole rewards

though some share was confessed due to their subjects. That was to have been redeemed by the performance of their liberal engagement, which has yet been blankly disowned, or disingenuously evaded. A day of vengeance has been long looked to; secret societies, with the view of forwarding that event, under a disguise of misleading names, have been made. We must not deceive ourselves; the contagion of the scenes in Paris—the power of the example—the overwhelming success—the frenzy of the joy—the thundering applause reverberated from England, will overset all restraints of prudence; and if the strongest military demonstrations, on the part of the Prussian government, do not overawe the movement, there will be an immediate explosion in that quarter of Europe. The newspapers have given us an article, under the date of Maestricht, which professes to be a cabinet order from Berlin, abjuring all interference with the affairs of France, and allowing a free course to the expression of public opinion along the line of the Prussian frontier. This article though generally accredited by the journals, foreign and domestic, wears some appearance of forgery. Supposing it to be authentic, what a concession to the spirit of the age, as contrasted with the policy pursued by Prussia 40 years ago? What a proclamation of her panic!

Still more perilously situated are the Netherlands. So many ties of neighbourhood, familiar use of the French language, and old political connexions, unite the Low Countries with France, that it will require something stronger than the Orange sceptre to repress the progress of the new opinions. Wherever the Rhine flows, we venture to predict, that within eighteen months this great river will water a country changed, or changing, in the spirit of its institutions. The cabinets of the continent are all in one and the same perplexing dilemma, resisting the freest intercourse with France, and the most liberal expressions of sympathy with France, they fell at once into an angry collision with the fermenting popular enthusiasm—a collision which is not unlikely to anticipate the very crisis they fear, in seeking to prevent it. On the other hand, to allow unlimited indulgence to every city that may choose to bandy compliments and congratulations with the commune of Paris is really nothing else than laying the foundation stone of a revolution under the sanction of Government. States like England, free for ages, are privileged exceptions; England, with the ease and carelessness which belongs to robust health, can stand the shock of wild republican ebullitions of dinner parties, or other scenes of public display. But the raw and undisciplined kingdoms of the continent will make a fearful inauguration of their new-born hopes, if they are permitted to build upon a revolution which will teach them that the French charter of 1814 was not sufficient in its concessions for the demands of rational freedom.

Of southern Europe we speak with more reserve. Those countries are under powerful political influences, but mixed and self-counteracting. Mirrors assist the cause of revolution far and wide in Italy, and absolute disorganization in Spain and Portugal. On the other hand, Pophish bigotry, to an extent unknown in Austria or Bavaria, throughout Spain and very much in Portugal, throws its undivided force into the opposite scale. Personal questions in some instances, interfere to disturb the calculation still further; and few prudent men would attempt to predict the course of events for six consecutive months. The Carlists in Spain, put down with so much difficulty two years ago, are again moving. The mercantile and liberal faction of Oporto and elsewhere are again putting out the feelers. Emissaries of revolt will be continually teasing the coasts of the whole Peninsula; and the grievous defeat of personal responsibility in the reigning Sovereigns offers an encouragement to new attempts. In northern Italy, perhaps, the constitutional languor of the natives will yield at length to the double excitement from France and Germany. But whatever may be the final tendency of these schisms in both Peninsulas, one thing is perfectly certain—that a long series of new and new attractions will be the immediate portions of those harassed (and) countries.

It must be allowed that perhaps no monarch has ever had a more difficult part to play in managing the different sections of his kingdom than the present worthy and enlightened Sovereign of the Netherlands. Being a Dutchman and Protestant, he was from the beginning as the object of suspicion with the Belgians, who regard the Dutch as rivals in trade, and heretics in religion. Naturally disposed to take his servants from the whom he knew best, and who enjoyed most of confidence, he was of course led to Holland, and his ancient friends, and gave his cabinet too much of an orange color to please the jealous politicians of his southern provinces. A liberal Catholic government would have been applauded for attempting to suppress the bigotry of the Catholic priesthood, to spread knowledge among the people, subjected their fanatical influence, but in a Protestant Sovereign this attempt was denounced as a tyrannical interference with the rights of conscience, or a persecution of the Catholic church. No compromise of taxes, of legislation, of administration of trade, however impartial in itself, and with ever good faith executed—could be made palatable to his two classes of subjects. The Belgians, their union with the United Provinces, got out to the Dutch colonies, from which they had formerly been excluded; but they complained that they were made to bear their portion of that which had been contracted to preserve these portions for their common country. It imports as much on foreign trade, or on articles of colonial produce, the Dutch on their side find that they are oppressed; the same discovery is made by the Belgians as soon as a proposition is made to increase the tax or the assessment on articles of luxury.

The Dutch being a quiet, busy people, little posed to political wrangling, and from respect of integrity in their own courts, inclined to implicit faith in the honesty of their judges, set their faces against trial by jury in civil cases in affairs of the press. They cannot think of giving their counters or their shops to waste time or exercise sagacity in deciding on matters where they have no personal interest, and where the proper authority decides very well for them; and as they are not disposed to subject themselves by criticisms or strictures against government, they require no protection against arbitrary punishment of illegal libels. On the other hand, the Belgic character, partaking of the activity and mobility of (their neighbours) the French, eager to make progress, dissatisfied with acquisitions, fond of power, and strongly inclined to political discussion, found in the institution of jury trials, at once a gratification of their disposition, a protection of their liberal opinions. They therefore loudly protested against the notion of jury trial by a royal ordinance in 1814, now strongly demand its re-establishment. The question of ministerial responsibility seems to chimera to the Dutch, in whose interests the ministers are always supposed to act, and the Belgians attach to it the greater importance by it they may protect themselves against the power of their rivals. The same thing may be said of the laws required for directing public works, and conducting the affairs of public worship. The Dutch nation, and the Dutch deputies to the General, always manifested a desire to be left alone as they are to fix the united people in the circle of old Dutch laws—to stereotype after the old edition of the *Stadthouders*