

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**LONDON August 17.**—The Duke of Cambridge, with his son, Prince George, and suite, occupying five carriages, arrived in London Monday evening.

Mr. Brougham has been returned to Parliament for Yorkshire, Mr. Hume for Middlesex, and Mr. O'Connell for Waterford. In one day, the first named gentleman travelled one hundred miles and made eight speeches.

A subscription has been set on foot in London, for the benefit of the surviving relatives of those who perished in the late struggle for liberty in Paris. Mr. Hobhouse, M. P. subscribed 100 guineas.

By a recent decree in Chancery, the Duke of Buccleuch comes in possession of £370,000.

His late Majesty's "cellar of snuff" was sold last week to a well-known purveyor for £400.

Lord Leveson Gower is gazetted Secretary of War, instead of Sir H. Harding, who goes out to Ireland as Chief Secretary.

J. H. North, Esq. is appointed Judge of the Irish Court of Admiralty, vice Sir Jonah Barrington dismissed.

It is said that the King of France and the Dey of Algiers have both chosen Naples as their place of residence. If so, the worthies may meet, and may, with great truth, greet each other in the words of Peachum and Lockit, "Brother, Brother, we are both in the wrong."

The Archbishop of Rheims, Consecrator to Charles X., has arrived in this country.

Prince Polignac was in London yesterday morning. We have heard, however, that the fugitive minister left town last evening, inco, on a visit to Walmer Castle.—*Standard*.

The Duke of Wellington has given direct authority to his friends to contradict, in the most unequivocal terms, the report of his having written a letter to Prince Polignac previously to the obnoxious ordinances, urging him to be firm and to persevere. In addition to this we may say, that so far from the Duke of Wellington having in any way countenanced the unconstitutional proceedings of Polignac, his Grace from time to time, stated to the French Ambassador, that he regretted to see the course which things were taking in France, and hoped to witness more prudent and moderate conduct.—*Court Journal*.

The King has expressed himself, in respect to the late proceedings in France, as a constitutional monarch ought, and in a way which cannot fail to gratify the people of this country. "Charles X.," said he, "is my friend and I pity him, but he has been misled." His Majesty also added the word priest-ridden, as applicable to the ex-King.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**NEW COINAGE.**—There is to be a new coinage of £6,000,000 sterling of gold, and £120,000 sterling of silver. Chantrey is preparing a bust of the King which will be the model for the die-sinker.

Prince Polignac, the fugitive, has been in town several days. The French nation will not, therefore, have the gratification of making him personally responsible for his late perfidy and his long incited treachery.

A dispatch announcing that Charles X. had arrived off Spithead, has been received at the Admiralty by telegraph from Portsmouth.—*Sun*.

Gen. Lafayette is not commander of the French Army.—He is commander of the National Guards, which means the Militia.

A Lieutenant in the English navy has invented a rudder which can be brought into use in fifteen or twenty minutes, when the original has been carried away.

There is exhibiting in London a picture of Cleopatra which is represented to have been painted thirty-three years before Christ, by Timomachus, a Greek artist, for the purpose of being displayed in the triumph of Augustus Cæsar, after his return from his eastern conquests.

**PROPHECY.**—The following short extract from a speech delivered in Parliament the 13th of July by Mr. Brougham, on Colonel Slavery, seems to be almost prophetic of the catastrophe which has finally overtaken the French King.

"It had been said that the French know not how to value property. In his opinion no nation knew how to value or to keep it better. He owed the French people his gratitude for the great political struggle in which they were now engaged—for the war which they were now waging with arbitrary power. He prayed for the sake of England and Europe—and above all, for the sake of the Bourbon King, that this struggle would not be persisted in by him, beyond the point to which bigotry and bad counsels had driven him, and that he would hearken in time to the coming breeze, lest he and his be swept away by the gathering storm."

**KINGS OF FRANCE.**—Several of the Kings of France are thus designated in history:—Louis the debonnaire—Louis the stammerer—Louis the transmarine—Louis the lazy—Louis the big—Louis the young—Louis the lion—Louis the saint—Louis the just—Louis the great—to which may be added Louis the good, and Charles the simple.

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**—From the *London Review*.—"It will be asked, why need we care what France does? Why not let her do as she pleases? What have we to do with her institutions as a nation, more than we have with the domestic arrangements of our next door neighbour in the street? The answer to this, unfortunately, is but too ready. If our neighbour merely beats his wife and children, and regulates his personal concerns in the worst way possible, we have no right to complain; but if he gets intoxicated, and flings about firebrands, so as not only to set his own house on fire, but to threaten the destruction of the whole parish, we are compelled, in spite of our love of quiet, to take a lively interest in his proceedings."

"If the French could be circumscribed by a great Chinese wall, within which they might cut one another's throats, and experiment to their heart's content on irreligion and democracy, it would signify less to the neighbouring countries. But when the simplest experience proves that no commotion of any extent in France ever fails to embroil the rest of the world, and when we know that these innumerable objects of ambition, of aggrandizement, and of national revenge, all at this hour conspiring to stimulate a large portion of the French population to fresh wars, we cannot possibly view their present unsettled state without the deepest anxiety. We think it is hardly possible to doubt that, unless the existing government adopts, and succeeds in carrying into effect, some very decisive measures in the course of the present year, there will ensue another burst of convulsion; and Napoleon has left no saying of more indisputable truth behind him than that "a revolution in France is a revolution in Europe."

That England will in any way interfere in the internal Affairs of France, under present circumstances, in an idea so monstrous, that nothing but the extraordinary nature of the crisis at which France has arrived could ever have suggested it. The question of armed interference is here no longer a selfish question on our part—no longer a calculation of expense or an estimate of burdens to be entailed on the people; it is a question where the principles of liberty are at stake; and any English minister who should dare to advise a British Sovereign to assist a foreign monarch in openly throwing off the restraints of laws, at least as solemnly guaranteed as those on which our own liberty depends would deserve the utmost punishment which

the constitution enables the people to demand on the malversations of his Majesty's Councils. There is a happy distinction between France and England. The prospects which the latter has of practical improvement in her civil policy are to be looked for in a union of the crown and people, in order to set bounds to an aristocracy which encroaches equally on both. In France, if some new *coup d'état* be not attempted—if some scheme be not devised for nullifying the Chamber of Peers as effectually as that of the Chamber of Deputies—The Chamber of Peers will form an insurmountable barrier in favour of liberty, and the people, with their aid, and protected by the independent spirit which has so often done honour to the judicial character in France, will be able to make a stand without having recourse to the *coup d'état*, and must in the long run undoubtedly triumph. The Chamber of Peers contains a large proportion of the revolutionary leaven—a number of men who have risen in other times by the assertion of that liberty which is now to be immortalized. These will remember the watchword of the Republic, though the General who effectually availed himself of the enthusiasm which it excited he laid in his grave, and the Bourbons hope forgotten. The French will not now look to his son; but if, after the judicial and legislative struggle which we cannot but anticipate, the Bourbons should persist in their now avowed designs, Frenchmen will look into English history—they will inquire what strength an English army, in a similar crisis, once gave to an English despot; they will examine how revolution in favour of liberty was once effected without any of the horrors of internal strife. The terrors of the years immediately followed 1789 are yet too recent in the minds of the French people to permit the idea that a revolution like the former will desolate the country again with blood. A generation intervened between the days of Cromwell and those of William of Orange: the remembrance of civil wars and internal miseries was somewhat blunted, but it was still lively—it formed still an important motive in the minds of Englishmen. Are we to suppose that the greater liveliness of the French character will hasten the fullness of our slower English time? Will the French look round immediately for a new Sovereign, after they have failed in impressing upon the old the dangers of opposing the spirit of the age? There are too many means of legal resistance still open to render it advisable yet to have recourse to such extreme measures; and if such measures are attempted, the lurking fears of anarchy will in all probability render them abortive.—*London Globe*.

**PUBLIC MEETING IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Saturday a meeting was held for the purpose of giving expression to the public sentiment on the recent affair in France. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable: and, as was naturally to be looked for, a similar tone pervaded the addresses of all the speakers—congratulation on the success of the patriotic struggle of the French to rescue their country from impending despotism, and sympathy with the unfortunate condition of the bereaved relatives of those who fell in the conflict. The several resolutions were passed unanimously, and a subscription immediately commenced: up to last evening the sum subscribed amounted to nearly £300, and we doubt not but a considerable sum will be raised.—*Liverpool Courier*, Aug. 15.

**THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.**—Yesterday Mr. Richard Taylor the Common Councilman, and two other Gentlemen whose names were not stated, waited upon the Lord Mayor, in the Justice room, and presented to him a requisition, of which the following is a copy:—

**LONDON, Aug. 11.**  
**To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London.**

My Lord,—We respectfully solicit your Lordship to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City as soon as convenient, in order to give them an opportunity of expressing their congratulations at the triumph of Constitutional Liberty in France; their admiration of the moderation and courage with which the struggle has been conducted by the brave citizens of Paris; and their fervent hopes that the result of these memorable events may be the consolidation of the interests of peace and freedom in every part of the world; and further, to promote a subscription for the wounded, the widows and the orphans of the sufferers, in the late events in the French capital.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.  
(Signed by about 100 Citizens.)

The Majority of the names attached to the requisition were of citizens of high respectability who do not usually come forward on ordinary political occasions; and it was remarked that amongst the signatories there was scarcely one of those whose names are always attached to requisitions for reform meetings.

The Lord Mayor received the requisition in the most respectful manner, and stated that he had already considered the subject of it; for it had several days ago been intimated to him by Alderman Wood, that the feeling which pervaded the most respectable of his fellow-citizens would certainly occasion such an application. His Lordship then declared that he entirely approved of an expression of public opinion of the nature of that stated in the requisitionists, but he felt a difficulty in giving his official sanction to such an expression. Under these circumstances he recommended the requisitionists to call a meeting of the citizens of London, at the London Tavern, and there their opinions might be collected in the most complete manner.

The deputation asked his Lordship whether he would have any objection to preside at that meeting?

The Lord Mayor replied, that he could not well attend such a meeting as a private individual, and that the difficulty which he felt in giving any official co-operation would prevent him accepting the honour proposed to him.

The deputation asked his Lordship whether he had any objection to a statement of his favourable opinion being made known to the requisitionists.

His Lordship replied emphatically that he had no objection whatever, provided the distinction were made between his approbation as a private individual and his declining to interfere in his official capacity.

A conversation then ensued between his Lordship and the gentleman of the deputation, in which it was stated by the latter, that the subscriptions were going on well at Liverpool, Manchester, Wolverhampton, and other places. A letter had been just received, stating that at Edinburgh a requisition was in progress, and had been signed by persons of opposite parties. Amongst all persons who were friends of constitutional freedom there was perfect unanimity. A letter had been received by a gentleman in the city from M. Lafitte, the President of the Chamber of Deputies. He said, "All France will applaud that generous intervention with which the people of England have honoured that great struggle whose result has been the complete overthrow of despotism."

The Lord Mayor repeated his personal expressions of sympathy, and after some further desultory conversation, the deputation withdrew.

We have since been informed that the requisitionists have determined to act upon his Lordship's suggestion, and to convene a meeting at the London Tavern for Monday, at twelve o'clock.

**TRIAL OF CAPTAIN MOIR.**—An awful instance of the supremacy of the Law, was given in Chelmsford, on August 2—by the execution of Captain Moir, for the murder of William Malcolm, on the 17th of March, at Stanford-le-Hope. The following outline of this interesting case is gathered from the reported trial. Capt. Moir occupied Shalhaven House,

to which were attached 400 acres of land. Wm. Malcolm was a fisherman, and on the 17th March, he went with a man named Dukes to fish in a creek below the farm of Captain Moir. While in the act of spreading their nets, Capt. Moir came up, denied their right to fish there, and obliged them to take up their nets and depart, ordering them to go round by the sea wall, and not to cross his marshes in their return. Malcolm and Dukes raised their nets, and having exchanged fish for a basket of potatoes, at the cottage, they commenced returning by the marsh path. Capt. Moir on horseback met them on this path, and desired them to return by the way which he had before ordered; the men continued to advance over the marsh, when Moir fired a pistol, the ball of which broke Malcolm's arm. Moir threatened to serve Dukes similarly if he did not go off his premises. Malcolm had abundant medical assistance, but he died of lock jaw, three or four days after receiving the wound. The Counsel for the prosecution said he could prove the right of fishing, at the place, from which Malcolm was driven; the Counsel for the defence, and the Bench admitted that this was immaterial.

Capt. Moir in his defence stated, that the 37th regt., to which he last belonged, was now in India, and he was so far deprived of the testimony of those who knew him best, as to character—deceased was a stranger to him, and he argued that he could not have borne him any previous malice. Several witnesses appeared in favour of Capt. Moir's general character. Lord Tenterden, who tried the case, addressed the Jury—stating that the only point upon which he could find any thing favourable to the prisoner, was, whether he considered at the time that his own life was in danger. But there was no evidence given that the deceased offered to do him any mischief. After a consultation of 20 minutes, the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. His Lordship in pronouncing sentence, said, that the Jury could conscientiously come to no other conclusion, than the one which they had come to—he observed that the case was a melancholy instance of the want of self command—requested the prisoner to attend to spiritual concerns—and sentenced him to be hanged on Monday the 21st of August.

The Captain, it appears, was a very handsome military looking man—and has left a wife and three children. Thus we find, that on account of a few paltry fish, and a passage across a marsh—an industrious poor man has been sacrificed to bad feeling and passion—and the respectable aggressor has paid the forfeit of his life to the Majesty of the laws.

**EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN MOIR.**—Captain Moir, who was last week tried and convicted for shooting a man who trespassed on his grounds, was on Monday executed at Chelmsford, contrary, it is believed, to the expectations of himself and his family. He behaved throughout in the firmest, yet most decorous manner. Capt. Moir, was a native of Forfarshire, North Britain, and highly respectable by birth and connections. He was brother in law to Sir James Gendler Baird, Bart. a near relative to the Duke of Wellington in the command of the peninsular army, and he was also first cousin to Sir William Rae, the present Lord Advocate for Scotland. He was descended by his grandmother's side from the heroic Bruce, and was also connected with the distinguished families of Blair, the Stewarts, and the Butes. Tall and commanding in person, possessing a fine and manly countenance, his inclination led him early in life to enter the army, the hereditary profession of his ancestors. For several years he served successfully in the 14th 37th, and 40th Regts. of Foot and in the course of such service, he visited France, Spain, India, and America. It is stated that he had more than once suffered under brain fever, which had effected his temper and nervous system in such a way as to leave him quite uncontrollable by reason when under the active influence of passion. To this is attributed the act for which he suffered and we will add that, considering his connexions, his general character, and other peculiar circumstances of the case, the execution of this unfortunate person may be cited as one of the most striking instances ever offered of the absolute purity with which the criminal laws of this country are administered.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—SIX PERSONS DROWNED.—A very distressing event occurred yesterday evening. The following are the circumstances, as far as we have been able to collect them.—A party of individuals proceeded in a boat to visit their friends on board the ship *Ann*, lately arrived from Jamaica, and now lying at King-road. On their return, in consequence of having been too liberally treated with grog a quarrel arose between two of the party just as they entered the river, and the boat was upset, by which event, two men, three women and a child were drowned. The boatmen and two of the ship's crew, who were coming up as passengers, swam on shore. The bodies of the women and the child were picked up the same evening, and are now lying at Bathurst Basin Hotel to await the coroner's inquest.—*Bristol Gazette*.

**PAROLE OF CONVICTS.**—Great rejoicing took place at Newgate among the criminals, 37 in number, under sentence of death, on being informed by the Ordinary, that their lives were spared. Some burst forth into almost frantic exultation, others wept for joy, and some implored the blessing of the Almighty on behalf of the merciful King William.

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.**—A meeting having been called by the Council of the Metropolitan Political Union, in aid of the wives and families of those who have fallen victims to the late sanguinary struggle in France, the Rotunda, Blackfriars-road, on Monday, at eight o'clock, was densely thronged by the lower order of people.—Mr. Rogers was unanimously called to the chair, and the hustings were at this time crowded by the Radical Reformists.

Mr. Rogers, in addressing the meeting, observed that this honourable Council had been called for the purpose of freedom, and they only looked for an opportunity like the present of expressing their feelings; for when Government associated for the purpose of oppressing the people, they should look to themselves. The meeting had been convened for the purpose of issuing their declarations and their opinions on such a subject, and their sentiments exactly corresponded with the unequivocal feeling of the public. Every body sympathized in the heroic struggle throughout France. The object of this meeting was to demonstrate their satisfaction at the late glorious Revolution in France, and the aid of the meeting was solicited for the wives and families of the sufferers in the glorious cause. He repeated he was sure this Council of the Metropolitan Political Union echoed back the unequivocal and spontaneous feeling of every individual who was a friend to liberty.

While the same meritorious Generals carried the sway, and while such patriots led the cause, none could doubt of the favourable result; and the late glorious struggle in France should convince men in power that the walls of armed tyrants could be forced by a resolute and suffering people.

Mr. Louet followed in nearly the same style, but more violent.

Mr. Thompson then proceeded to call the attention of the meeting to the Revolution of France, and said that such a revolution might be wanted in this country. (Great cheering.) We must all wish to see the people free and enlightened, and the hour of liberty had arrived in France. Now that the tree of liberty had been planted in France, it would be ere long transplanted here, and would blossom and flourish to our successors. (Cheers.) The present revolution in France has been achieved in the most quiet and peaceable way; there had been neither murder, rapine, nor spoliation. He hoped that no party cabals in France would diminish the lustre of the march of liberty, but that they would all act cautiously. The gentlemen concluded

by summing up what he termed the extraordinary virtues of the Duke of Orleans. Indeed he did not think any people could have made a better choice.

"The Rev. Mr. Taylor followed in his usual strain.

Gale Jones now stepped forward. He said that the Council had met to collect subscriptions, not that the French people wanted it, because their countrymen could relieve them, but just merely to show them that we were sensible of their protracted conduct, and wished to assure them how much we applauded their glorious struggle for freedom.

A Mr. Nelson came forward to speak, and a general riot ensued. The mob contended he had a right to speak, but the Gentlemen of the Council opposed it, inasmuch that after Mr. Nelson said a few words, Mr. Louet took the liberty of collaring him and forcing him down the steps, he struggling violently. Here the groans and hisses were deafening, and continued for some minutes, with cries of "Shame." Eight Resolutions in favour of raising subscriptions were carried, and the company dispersed.

"Two-pence a head was the charge, and some thousands were assembled.

"Here we have the first public return of the Liberals to the Sovereign, for his innumerable acts of consideration and feeling for the people. This is the declaration of sentiment with the regard to Kings in general—a declaration that a revolution like that in France might be necessary here, and that governments oppress the people—in short a revival in England of the principles and topics exactly in France, proportion to the March of revolution in France, which agitated this country when Lewis XVI. fell, after having conciliated away all his power, urged and belaboured forth by the very same actors.

But while Mr. Gale Jones is speaking to two-penny the council of a political union, we see Sir Francis Burdett advertised to exhibit as chairman at a dinner to celebrate this revolution in France. If Sir Francis were as poor as Gale Jones, we could understand this; but having something to lose, and, as we hope nothing to gain by the overthrow of the English Government, who, at his time of life, soothed and sobered as he ought to be, by age and experience, he can propose to go to a tavern and advocate a cause, for which he cares not one farthing, he being himself the most decided aristocrat at heart in England, waiting for the Peerage, and at all times a constant attendant at Court, it is impossible to comprehend it. If, indeed, he wishes to make a present to the suffering people, of all his landed property, and throw the contents of Courts' bankings into the laps of the female patriots of England, let him sacrifice all that belongs to himself and his connexions; but do not permit suicide to be made murder, and suffer Sir Francis Burdett, to aid, by his eloquence and his influence, a system, which has for its object the overthrow of the State and destruction of all property.

But this is not the whole. The *Times* newspaper of one day last week, contains the following lines:—As a return for a condensation of King William the Fourth, they are perfect. George the Fourth, from the circumstances of health and constitution, lived a secluded life, the Royal successor, with a generous feeling, unshackled by any personal infirmity, throws himself amongst his people—mixes with them, and levels the barriers which excluded them from his presence. When the King should see them, reads the lines to which we allude and which we have placed below, he will perhaps think, that less indiscriminate indulgence of his own kind and benevolent feelings will be more judicious. We admit that a more ungenerous sentiment never was breathed, than these lines contain. Who Mr. Lamb is, who writes them, we know not—we trust not that Mr. Lamb, whose genius and abilities have so often delighted us—for if trifles in politics can influence great men, we should say the spirit manifested in these verses would, of itself, be sufficient to turn the heart of King William the Fourth from its natural kindly propensities, and force him in self-defence, to assume that outward show of power and authority, a relaxation from which gives the license to ignorance and vulgarity—first to insult, and then degrade, the most illustrious individuals.

**THE ROYAL WONDERS.**  
"Two miracles at once! Compell'd by fate.  
His tarnish'd throne the Bourbon dethroned,  
While English William—a diviner thing—  
Of his free pleasure hath put off the King,  
The forms of distant old respect lets pass,  
And melts his crown into the common mass.  
Health to fair France, and fine regeneration!  
But England's is the noblest abdication."

CHARLES LAMB.

IRELAND.

**DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.**—The following account of the state of Ireland must be gratifying to the friends of that country. From the lightness of the calendar, I have very few remarks to offer you.—Judge Johnson.—We find it was creditable to the authorities that, notwithstanding the distress crime had not increased.—Judge Moor.—Drogheda. I feel it necessary to congratulate you on the highly improved state of the country, and the total abstinence of licentious crimes and outrages.—Chief Justice.—Queen's County. I am happy to inform you that there are only two offences on the calendar which require any remark.—Judge Jebb.—Louth. I congratulate you on the comparatively light state of the calendar.—Judge Torrens.—Clare.—Cavan.—Armagh—numerous trials, but all petty offences.—I am happy to find the state of the calendar so satisfactory. The cases, comparatively speaking are few, and not strongly marked nor atrocious.—Judge Moor.—Antrim.

FRANCE.

**PARIS AUGUST 7.**—The ex-Ministers who counter-signed the atrocious Ordinances which were the means of spilling so much blood, and which were intended to destroy the basis of public liberty, are forthwith to be impeached of high treason. Two of their number De Peyronnet and Chantelauze, are already in safe custody in the prison of Tours. Their condemnation will suffice to assert the supremacy of law and justice over blood-thirsty despotism.

**THE STREETS OF PARIS.**—Paris has been, from the earliest ages, the battle-field of contending factions. It is peculiarly susceptible of internal defence; the streets are narrow; the houses are high, and built of stone; it is almost impossible to set them on fire; few of the windows are turned towards the street, and serve well as embrasures for musketry. There are besides, a thousand alleys intersecting every thoroughfare, so that the means of opposition are infinite, and the ultimate success in the assault precarious, for each house is a military position.

It must be added, too, that there is no population in the world so readily excited to arms as the inhabitants of Paris. There were formerly a huge chain at the end of each street, to be stretched as a barricade against the cavalry. The remains of such chains may yet be seen in the Rue Trou les Vaches, and others of the old streets of Paris. The late struggle was carried on within a small compass. It lay in the immediate neighbourhood of the Tuilleries. The Rue St. Honoré, one of the greatest commercial thoroughfares in the city, the quays, Hotel de Ville and the Louvre, witnessed the most sanguinary contests. The same spot was deluged with blood in the progress of the first revolution. Many gallant men fell in the attack upon the Lou-

vre; they were buried in a common grave, dug in the green plat before the church St. Germain l'Auxerrois. The Louvre will be their monument.

The safety of the French army at Algiers appears to be rather jeopardised. Several conflicts have taken place with the Moors and Arabs; the results of which have been unfavourable to the French Army, which is said to have lost already, in killed and wounded, nearly ten thousand men. This, added to the ravages made among the troops by disease, will, it is very probable, induce the French to abandon the idea of colonizing Algiers, and so far from retaining it as a permanent possession, oblige them to evacuate it much sooner than they ever contemplated.

The thanks of the Deputies were voted, on the 6th inst., to the city of Paris, and a monument was ordered to be raised to it, with this inscription,—"To the city of Paris, the grateful country."

SPAIN.

It would seem as if internal commotions were of a contagious nature: for scarcely has the capital of France emerged from the struggle between despotism and constitutional liberty, when a similar convulsion appears to be breaking out in Spain. It is stated that an insurrection has broken out in Biscay, that the insurgents had made themselves masters of St. Sebastian, and were directing their march to Madrid; and that the Spanish troops, to the number of ten thousand which had been collected on the frontiers to support the cause of Royalty in France, had caught the flame of patriotism from the French, mounted the cockade of the Cortes, and were also marching upon Madrid. These events occurring in two neighbouring kingdoms, plainly indicate a great and important change in the old frame of the continental kingdoms. The flame of a lighted up, and it behoves all despotic rulers to modify their governments, that they may not be involved in that general destruction which will, sooner or later, overtake all institutions which are based upon tyranny and oppression.—*Liverpool Courier*.

NETHERLANDS.

The Journal called *Nederlandsche Gedachten*, speaks in the following manner of the events in France:

The news which we receive from Paris is most dreadful, and we shall soon receive similar accounts from all parts of France. Yet why should we be astonished at these accounts? It was impossible that what now happens should not have happened sooner. Civil war, and what is more, the triumph of liberalism over civilization, has commenced. A Sovereign, or if you please a Constitutional Monarch, to whom the maintenance of the fundamental law is confided, cannot remain passive under such circumstances. He ought, as the King of the Netherlands has said, to oppose with all the means that Divine Providence has given him, any change being made in the form of Government, and if ordinary means will not suffice, the King would have no right to have recourse to extraordinary means to maintain the charter and the laws. It is now the turn of the King of the Netherlands. What means has it to oppose France, and still more the principles by which this second revolution is brought to Belgium.

The new revolution will extend to other states more easily than the first. The change in the form of Government is not what is to be feared under present circumstances. But this change made by the means of principles with which no society can exist. It is all over with order and liberty, we say the times of violence and anarchy returning.

The concessions respecting the Press and the elections made by the Martignac Administration, may be considered as the measures which have sacrificed the Throne and prepared the present revolution.

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