

EUROPE.



ENGLAND. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

At from eleven to twelve o'clock, every house between the King's Palace and the House of Lords was thronged with fashionably dressed company, chiefly ladies. A strong body of the new police were stationed on the line of road through which the King was to pass; detachments of the Life Guards and Oxford Blues were stationed in the Palace-yard, St. James's, as also opposite the Royal Entrance to the House of Lords, and various parties of troops paraded the interval of road.

Shortly before one o'clock several members of the Royal family passed through the Park towards the House of Lords, and the rush to see who the carriages contained was immense.

Shortly after one o'clock the continuous crowd of persons during the whole distance between the Palace and the House of Lords, presented a very interesting spectacle. At about twenty minutes to two o'clock, his Majesty entered his state-carriage drawn by eight cream coloured horses, in the Palace-yard, and accompanied by his suite in five other carriages drawn by six horses each, proceeded, amidst the warm and enthusiastic acclamations of the people, round by the Stable-yard, St. James's Park, and Whitehall, to the House of Lords. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and seemed highly pleased at the manner in which he was received. Very few horse soldiers appeared in his Majesty's escort, and those only at some distance from the Royal carriage.

Amidst the great confusion necessarily attending such a spectacle, we did not hear of the slightest accident.

His Majesty having arrived at the House of Lords, he proceeded to the Robing room, and from thence to the throne, attended by all the great officers of state, the Peers (in their robes) and Peersesses, of whom a great number were present, receiving his Majesty standing.

His Majesty then commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the Bar of the Lords; and, in a few minutes, the Speaker attended, accompanied by a very great number of Members.

His Majesty then delivered the following Speech in a very clear and distinct manner:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a Reform in the Representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration—confident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained. To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose Plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which these conferences have been conducted, has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to re-establish their Government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence; under the sole condition sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of neighbouring States should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults from which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; but I have to regret that I have not yet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums granted by the last Parliament, always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
It gives me great satisfaction to state to you that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income.

"I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency, occasioned by those reductions, may be found without any material abridgement of the comforts of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the objects of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe.

"Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports of the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual, for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the Western Counties of Ireland, to relieve

which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its extent, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures, which by assisting the improvements of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious deliberation.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with political causes, have existed both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland; in the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the Constitutional Authority of the Law has been vigorously and successfully exerted.

By these means the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers will be prevented.

"To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire, but if should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

At half past five, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, when the Duke of Norfolk moved the usual address in reply to his Majesty's speech, which was seconded by Earl Mulgrave. No amendment was moved, nor was it likely that there would be any.

LONDON, July 7, Evening.
The Debate on the Reform Bill was continued last night by Lord W. Russell who briefly but decidedly, supported the bill, and contended that it was a struggle of right against usurpation. Mr. K. Douglas admitted that some Reform was necessary, but resisted this bill as being of too sweeping a character. Sir Francis

Lopez (the descendant of the celebrated Manassah Lopez) declared that he should support the bill; however, his personal interests might be affected by it, he should cheerfully sacrifice them for the sake of a bill which he deemed well calculated to sustain the institutions and best interest of the country. He added he did not consider the bill to be perfect; he thought it defective, in not making special provision for the return of the ministers to that house, &c.; but rather than endanger the success of a bill that had so many excellencies, he should waive particular objections. Mr. F. Lewis said, though he objected to the destructive parts of the bill, he would not oppose the second reading, as it was impossible to resist reform. Some change of the representation was inevitable, and he should vote for the bill going to a committee, in the hope that there all his objections it might be in some way removed. Mr. Campbell eulogised the bill, as sustaining, not destroying the constitution and the best securities of all parties. Sir R. Peel, at a late hour, spoke at great length, repeating his conviction that the bill was destructive on account of its uniformity—that the demand for reform resulted more from the events on the Continent, than the people's desires—but that, rather than risk the consequences of further changes of government, he would agree to a "compromise," if a safe plan of reform were proposed.

He spoke as an individual member, adding, that he would not incur the responsibility of proposing any plan of reform, because if the question were once opened, he knew not where it might stop. Sir F. Burdett, followed, strongly supporting the bill, and declaring that Sir R. Peel's defence was in favor of that which was indefensible—the rotten boroughs and the interference of Peers. He denied that the claims of the people, still so justly urged, resulted from any events on the Continent; they were only the continuation of what had been constantly and consistently maintained for fifty years. Lord J. Russell having replied, the house, (which for more than five hours had been excessively crowded, even in the side galleries) proceeded to a division. The numbers were—for the second reading, 367, against it, 231; majority in its favour, 136. The announcement elicited no demonstration of feeling. The bill is to be in committee on Tuesday next. The house adjourned at five o'clock to Friday.

One of the great duties of a Government is to attend to every thing which can affect the health of the community. It is bound to take all the measures of precaution in its power to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, or to allay those alarms respecting them, which may themselves be considered as a species of contagion. In this acting for the public, a prudent and wise administration must, in the first instance, proceed upon the best information which it can obtain from the most competent portion of the profession, and afterwards institute these inquiries which are best calculated to give the profession itself new means of forming a correct opinion, or of employing better modes of cure. Both these purposes seem to have been answered by the steps which Government has pursued respecting the cholera morbus. This epidemic has approached too near us to allow us to neglect its symptoms. It possesses too many characters of contagion to warrant its being despised as the usual means of precaution, and its type and mode of treatment in countries so remote from its origin as the north of Europe from India, are too doubtful and uncertain to permit us to rest satisfied with the experience or suggestions of foreign physicians. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we announce the departure to-day of a medical commission for Riga, to examine the nature of the disease, to inform Government of its character, and to suggest the best means of guarding this country against its introduction or ravages, if they should consider it infectious. It is not for us to venture any opinion upon a medical subject on which the profession are so much divided; but if we were to judge from the history and progress of the Indian cholera towards the west by the course of rivers, in the track of caravans, or by the medium of sea-ports—without observing any line of latitude, without following the course of the trade winds, or being regulated by any degrees of temperature, we say that the evidence lies on the side of contagion. At any rate, a prudent Government ought rather to employ an excess of precaution, than to expose the public health to the least hazard.—*Lon. Times.*

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Royal Swedish and Norwegian.
Sir—I beg leave to acquaint you, that the Royal Board of Trade at Stockholm, has issued an Ordinance under the first act, that independent of the Quarantine Station at "Kauaso" two other Quarantine places are immediately established, viz: one at "Hasselo," about four miles within Sandhamn, the other in the harbour of "Slito," in the island of Gotland.

It is likewise decreed, that the town of Polangen shall be considered as infected with the cholera morbus, and as suspected of being so, the entire coast of Conland, as well as all intermediate places on the coast, between the mouth of the river Vistula and the extreme Eastern boundary of Esthonia, including the Island on the said coast. Every vessel arriving either from an infected place or one suspected of being so, or not coming from an infected or suspected place, yet having illness on board, or having during the voyage communicated with another vessel, having illness on board, must proceed to one of the above mentioned places there to perform quarantine, it being at the shipmaster's option to choose which of the three places he prefers.

John Bennett, Esquire, Lloyd's.
(Signed) CHAS. TOLLIE.

QUARANTINE.—The letters and papers delivered by the Hamburg steam boat, which arrived the day before yesterday, presented an extraordinary appearance. The letters in particular were much disfigured, owing to the efficient measures adopted by the quarantine officers to prevent the introduction of the cholera morbus into this country. The letters, in some instances, were so much disfigured as to render nearly illegible their contents. The papers and letters were wet when delivered, having been thrust into boiling vinegar, or other acids, and emitted an unusually strong odour. The quarantine laws are now acted upon with the utmost rigour.

Letters have been forwarded by government to naval and military Surgeons on half pay, directing them to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice, to such parts of the United Kingdom as the authorities may decide on, in the event of the cholera making its appearance in this country. The surgeons who have been selected by the government to undertake such duties, should their services unfortunately be required, are those who have had experience upon foreign stations, in the mode of treating the various species of cholera incidental to the East and W. Indies.

Sir Hussey Vivian has assumed the command of the forces serving in Ireland.

It is said that the present system of drill, as established by regulation, is about to undergo some change under the authority of a military board of inquiry.

We regret to say, that the Princess Augusta is exceedingly indisposed.

Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart. is appointed one of his Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp.

Exchequer Bills, to the amount of £5000,000 have been voted, to be advanced by way of loan for public works in Ireland.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.—We have to announce the dissolution of the above gallant and distinguished Nobleman, who expired at his seat, York's Court, Kent, on Saturday evening, after a lingering indisposition, in the 64th year of his age.

A statue of Mr. Canning, to be erected in Parliament Square, is ready for its position on the block of granite, which has just been prepared to receive it.

Colonel Chapman of the Royal Engineers lately appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Bermuda, was presented to his Majesty in the royal closet, on being appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Mr. Murray has given Messrs. Landers a thousand guineas for their journal; and it is said that Lord Goderich, within whose department their services have been performed, intends to mark by more than barren praise the sense which Government entertains of their merit.

LATE RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES.—The ring-leaders have been secured, and all the workmen have returned to their work, and remain in the most tranquil and orderly state. The conviction of all parties of the workmen is that the loss of life and blood is alone to be attributed to the conduct of the desperate villains who excited the mob.

Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, died at Paris, on the 1st inst., in the 83d year of his age. He succeeded in the Earldom by his eldest son, Thomas Lord Cochrane, his Lordship married Catharine Francis Corbett, daughter of Thomas Barnes, Esq. of Sussex, and has issue by her Ladyship, three sons and one daughter.

Heavy failures have recently taken place both in Belfast and Dublin, and others are expected. The state of trade in Scotland, on the other hand, is we are told, very good. A great deal is doing, and much confidence exists.—*Liverpool Times.*

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.—Admiral Sir T. Foley has been appointed Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom, vice the Earl of Northesk deceased.

FALMOUTH, July 9.

The political horizon bears, at the present moment, a somewhat gloomy aspect. France is threatened with an attempt on the part of the ex-patriated royal family to recover the crown which they lost by their endeavours to reign independent of all control by the laws and constitution. The Duchesse de Berri, it appears, is the heroine of this manoeuvre, she having left England, with Marshal Bourmont and his four sons, for Italy, and, it is supposed, the South of France, where she will first raise the standard of her son, under the title "Henry V. Roi de France." She is prepared with proclamations for distribution, and with money to the amount of 50,000l. considerable quantities of which have been sent to La Vendee and other parts of France. The money has been especially coined for the purpose, in pieces of francs value.—On one side of this coin is a well-executed head of the Duke of Bordeaux, the son of the Duchesse de Berri, surrounded by the words "Henry V. Roi de France," and on the obverse, the fleur-de-lis. The preparations for this counter-revolution, it appears, have been made in this country, and thus have the enemies of the present Government of France abused the confidence of the shelter which England has afforded them, to carry on treasonable practices against one of our allies. Should this prove to be correct, there can be little doubt that Charles X. and his followers will be ordered to quit this country. France again, on the other hand, is threatened with a change of Government from within herself by the elections to the new Chamber of Deputies, which are now over, to form which there is no doubt returned a great majority in favour of a republican system of Government. To guide the helm of public affairs in this country is no easy task. The ex-royal family, it seems, calculate on success, not so much through the influence and exertions of the royalist party, as through the dissatisfaction which many of the liberals are said to feel at the want of energy in their present Sovereign, and the stagnation of trade in the French capital, by which many thousands are in a state of destitution, favourable to any attempt at revolution in which money may not be wanting.

The acceptance of the crown of Belgium by Prince Leopold is suspended on the condition, that a treaty of peace, which has been suggested by the Conference of the great powers in London, be adopted by Belgium and Holland. This treaty has just been laid before the Belgian National Congress. It consists of 18 articles, the principal stipulations being, to recognise the boundaries of the two countries as they existed in 1790; to leave the question of Luxembourg still open to separate negotiation; to make an equal division of the Debt; to leave Antwerp a free commercial port only; and to allow a further exchange of places, which had been ceded to either of the kingdoms.

The debate on this treaty commenced in Congress on Saturday last, and was continued on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Many powerful speeches were made against its acceptance, and it is thought that it will be rejected, or if agreed to, by so small a majority, that the situation of Prince Leopold would be by no means a pleasant one. The consent of the King of Holland is also indispensable to this treaty; so that if it should be adopted by the Belgians, his Dutch Majesty may raise some obstacle to the final settlement of this long-pending kingship.

The Revenue for the quarter ended the 5th July, exhibits a defalcation of only £397,659 as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, although there has been a very considerable reduction of taxes. In the year ending July, 1830, the taxes on beer, hides, cider, candles, and printed goods, produced the sum of £4,139,000; but during the year which has closed, these taxes have, to a considerable extent, ceased to be productive, owing to their repeal, the amount received being only £1,653,000. This would consequently lead to an inference, that during the present year there might be found a deficiency of £2,536,000. But in place of such a deficiency, the difference in the excise revenue of 1831 is no more than £1,354,000, exhibiting a positive increase, after allowing for duties repealed, of no less sum than £1,182,000. This is the best proof that a judicious reduction of taxation would benefit the productive energies of the country without impairing the revenue.

General Wm. Loftus has been appointed Lieutenant of His Majesty's Tower of London; and Major-General Wm. Nicolay to be Governor and Commander in Chief of St. Christopher, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

Saturday being the 16th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand entertainment to His Majesty, and the most distinguished officers who commanded in that battle. His Majesty, in the morning, sent to the Duke, by the Earl of Munster, a most splendid sword made by Prosser. On the hilt, and executed in high relief, are branches of oak surrounding the crown. The bark of the branches are opening, which display the words "India, Copenhagen, Peninsula, and Waterloo." The top part of the scabbard exhibits his Majesty's arms, initials, and crown; the middle of the scabbard exhibits the arms and orders of the Duke of Wellington on the one side, and on the reverse his batons.—The lower end has the thunderbolt and wings, the whole surrounded with oak leaves and laurel, with a rich foliage, in which was introduced the flower of the lotus. The blade exhibits in bas relief, his Majesty's arms, initials and crown; the arms, orders, and batons of the Duke of Wellington. Hercules taming the tiger, the thunderbolt, the British colours round up with the caduceus and fasces, surrounded by laurel, and over them the words "India," "Copenhagen," "Peninsula," and "Waterloo," terminating with a sheathed sword, surrounded by laurel and palm. About eight o'clock dinner was announced; the King sat to the right of the Duke; at the table next the King sat Earl Bathurst, as Secretary for the War Department at the time of the battle. On the left of the Duke of Wellington was the Duke of Brunswick, the son of the Duke who fell on that day. The party did not break up till nearly 12 o'clock.

On this occasion the 1st regiment of Grenadiers had a bunch of laurel on their colours when they marched on parade, as also the standards of the relieving guard of the Life Guards. All those soldiers who were at the engagement were exempted from doing duty on Saturday, and received one day's extra pay on the occasion.

Of all the chiefs who were at the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington is the only one now living.

The words "to return home," are affixed to the names of the following staff, &c. officers on foreign stations:—Major-General Sir Jasper Nichols, from Bengal; Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Walker, and Major-General Sir T. Pitt-Rivers, from Madras; and Lieutenant-General R. Darling, from New South Wales.

Colonel Colbrooke and Mr. Cameron, his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, and Mr. Gregory, Secretary to the Commission, which was sent out in the year 1823, under an address from the House of Commons, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the three colonies—the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon, landed last week at Brighton.

SCOTLAND.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—It appears, by accounts from Riga, that the cholera morbus had extended to that port, and that it was committing alarming ravages. The statements regarding the mortality vary, some asserting that the number of deaths amount to fifty or sixty daily, and others that it is even greater; but it is believed that the lowest of these statements is exaggerated. About twenty vessels, the greater part of them from Riga, are at present riding quarantine in our bay, but at the time the most of them sailed, the malady had scarcely made its appearance.—In the end of May, the malady became very rapid in its progress, and destructive in its consequences. We regret to learn, that Captain Ferguson, of the Francis Jeffrey of this port, is among its victims. He was a respectable young man, and has left a wife and four children to lament his early dissolution. The vessel arrived in the river yesterday afternoon, and received immediate orders from the officers of the customs here to proceed to the quarantine-ground near Inverkeithing.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

We understand, that by a letter received at the Custom House yesterday morning, the *Cholera Morbus* has shown itself on board two vessels from Riga, viz. the *Arno*, Cleugh, bound to Stockholm, and the *Margaretta*, Deden, bound to Shields; and also, that the crew of a Hanoverian ship, the *Riga*, destination unknown, are supposed to be affected with the same disease, and that consequently these vessels will, on their arrival at any port of the united kingdom, be immediately ordered off to one of the four bill quarantine stations.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated June 10, 1831:
"The cholera is in a fair way to pay us a visit, though, for the present it is far off, and energetic measures are taken in all quarters to keep it at a distance. With regard to prospects of business, things indeed are getting worse and worse, instead of a change for the better."

Montrose.—We regret to state, that Captain Birnie, of the brig John and Elizabeth of this place, and James Brown, mate of the brig Liberty, likewise of this place, have both died at Riga, and report states of cholera morbus—which has thrown many people here into great alarm.

EMIGRATION.—The *Cleopatra*, Capt. Morris, sailed from Cromarty for Quebec on Thursday last, having on board 249 emigrants. The *Rover*, Capt. Briggs, with 149 passengers, sailed on Tuesday, and another vessel is in the Irish, taking in passengers for either Quebec or Pictou. The same day the *Baronet*, Capt. Rankin for Quebec, left the Bay with 158 souls on board. Two more are yet expected, and it is calculated that

not less than 1500 individuals will ship at Cromarty for America this season. The spirit of emigration seems diffused over the whole country, and hundreds of every class and profession are hurrying across the Atlantic. In towns and the lowland parishes the void occasioned by these movements will soon be filled up, but that made by a *Bucket* plunged into the ocean; like in many parts of the Highlands the case will be different. There are healthy straths shorn of their inhabitants, which must remain unpeopled for centuries, and bare hillsides divested of their solitary tenants—never again perhaps to be gladdened by a human habitation. The *Cleopatra* as she swept past the town of Cromarty, was greeted with cheers by crowds of the inhabitants who lined the shore; and the emigrants returned the salute, but mingled with the dash of the waves and the murmurs of the breeze, their faint huzzas seemed rather sounds of wailing and lamentation, than of a congratulatory farewell.—*Inverness Courier.*

Our countryman, Mr. Gordon of Cairness, after an absence of three years in Greece—a country with whose struggles and sufferings his name has long been honourably associated—has just returned to Aberdeen. In mentioning this circumstance we may add, to the many proofs of the wonderful power and celerity of steam navigation, that Mr. Gordon dined in Paris on Thursday, slept at Beauvais on the road to Bologna same night, arrived in London on Saturday, and immediately embarked on board of one of our steamers, breakfasted in Aberdeen on Tuesday morning—thus accomplishing a distance of probably 800 miles in a little more than four days.

By the latest accounts from Paris, great discontent prevails, not only in that city, but throughout the kingdom, with the present government. Affairs are almost of nightly occurrence in Paris, which keep the inhabitants in a state of perpetual alarm. Trees of liberty are planted in the provinces, political clubs are formed, and some are for assisting the Poles, and others the Belgians, and, in truth, no government which could be adopted, it would seem, would give satisfaction to that restless and mercurial people. Great apprehensions are entertained for the peace of Paris, on occasion of the approaching anniversary ceremonial in commemoration of the three days of July, and the government dreading that the people would take the management of the business into their own hands, are making preparations to celebrate the revolution in a style of great magnificence. The king has been making a tour through the provinces, with the intention of attaching the people more firmly to his government; but in some places, and particularly at Metz, addresses were presented to him of rather unpleasant description. The municipal council in their address, craved the abolition of a hereditary peerage and his interference on behalf of Poland, and a similar request was made by the National Guards, but to both he replied that they had no right to deliberate about political matters. This language was, in the present state of France, extremely injudicious; it was the duty of the king to receive their addresses with civility, however little inclination he may have had to comply with their demands. The king is understood to be an excellent man, and a monarch admirably adapted for reigning over peaceable subjects, but not for the present turbulent disposition of France; and by this time, it is probable, that he regrets having exchanged the title of the Duke of Orleans for that of the King of the French. The republican scheme of destroying the House of Peers is certainly highly popular in France, and by the same process of reasoning by which the French arrive at the conclusion that a hereditary peerage is useless, if not pernicious, it is probable they will once more consider a king to be a useless and an expensive state pagan. That country is now in a very unsettled and critical condition, and there is a great risk of the scenes of the former revolution being once more exhibited, and the country plunged into anarchy from which it will only be rescued by a talented despot like Napoleon. The French government have addressed an angry note to Russia, requesting an explanation of a paragraph which appeared in a Russian paper, but there is little probability of a matter of so trifling importance leading to hostilities.

The reception of the Ex-Emperor, Don Pedro, in France, was most flattering. Every possible attention was shown him by the authorities, by orders from the French Government, and the Empress continues to reside in the Palace of the Prefecture, at Cherbourg. So soon as Don Pedro shall be informed of the young Queen's arrival in Europe, it is his intention to send for her, as well as for the Empress, and with them to take up his residence in this country, where he has been so well received, and to which he is sincerely attached by a grateful remembrance of former ties and old friendships. He talks with the greatest cheerfulness of his fall. American hatred of European superiority is his key to the mystery. The Brazilian people, he said, in defiance of the constitution, would force him to a change of ministers. The constitution left him the choice of his servants, and as a patriot he would stand or fall by the constitution to which he had sworn. He retired, therefore, to the Warspite, and left them to a series of disasters. The Empress, says a letter from Cherbourg, is of uncommon beauty. The *naivete* and *bonhomie* of Pedro are dwelt on with delight by the king-hating, emperor-adoring, constitution-making, law-detesting patriots of Cherbourg.

FRANCE.

By the latest accounts from Paris, great discontent prevails, not only in that city, but throughout the kingdom, with the present government. Affairs are almost of nightly occurrence in Paris, which keep the inhabitants in a state of perpetual alarm. Trees of liberty are planted in the provinces, political clubs are formed, and some are for assisting the Poles, and others the Belgians, and, in truth, no government which could be adopted, it would seem, would give satisfaction to that restless and mercurial people. Great apprehensions are entertained for the peace of Paris, on occasion of the approaching anniversary ceremonial in commemoration of the three days of July, and the government dreading that the people would take the management of the business into their own hands, are making preparations to celebrate the revolution in a style of great magnificence. The king has been making a tour through the provinces, with the intention of attaching the people more firmly to his government; but in some places, and particularly at Metz, addresses were presented to him of rather unpleasant description. The municipal council in their address, craved the abolition of a hereditary peerage and his interference on behalf of Poland, and a similar request was made by the National Guards, but to both he replied that they had no right to deliberate about political matters. This language was, in the present state of France, extremely injudicious; it was the duty of the king to receive their addresses with civility, however little inclination he may have had to comply with their demands. The king is understood to be an excellent man, and a monarch admirably adapted for reigning over peaceable subjects, but not for the present turbulent disposition of France; and by this time, it is probable, that he regrets having exchanged the title of the Duke of Orleans for that of the King of the French. The republican scheme of destroying the House of Peers is certainly highly popular in France, and by the same process of reasoning by which the French arrive at the conclusion that a hereditary peerage is useless, if not pernicious, it is probable they will once more consider a king to be a useless and an expensive state pagan. That country is now in a very unsettled and critical condition, and there is a great risk of the scenes of the former revolution being once more exhibited, and the country plunged into anarchy from which it will only be rescued by a talented despot like Napoleon. The French government have addressed an angry note to Russia, requesting an explanation of a paragraph which appeared in a Russian paper, but there is little probability of a matter of so trifling importance leading to hostilities.

The reception of the Ex-Emperor, Don Pedro, in France, was most flattering. Every possible attention was shown him by the authorities, by orders from the French Government, and the Empress continues to reside in the Palace of the Prefecture, at Cherbourg. So soon as Don Pedro shall be informed of the young Queen's arrival in Europe, it is his intention to send for her, as well as for the Empress, and with them to take up his residence in this country, where he has been so well received, and to which he is sincerely attached by a grateful remembrance of former ties and old friendships. He talks with the greatest cheerfulness of his fall. American hatred of European superiority is his key to the mystery. The Brazilian people, he said, in defiance of the constitution, would force him to a change of ministers. The constitution left him the choice of his servants, and as a patriot he would stand or fall by the constitution to which he had sworn. He retired, therefore, to the Warspite, and left them to a series of disasters. The Empress, says a letter from Cherbourg, is of uncommon beauty. The *naivete* and *bonhomie* of Pedro are dwelt on with delight by the king-hating, emperor-adoring, constitution-making, law-detesting patriots of Cherbourg.

SCOTLAND.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—It appears, by accounts from Riga, that the cholera morbus had extended to that port, and that it was committing alarming ravages. The statements regarding the mortality vary, some asserting that the number of deaths amount to fifty or sixty daily, and others that it is even greater; but it is believed that the lowest of these statements is exaggerated. About twenty vessels, the greater part of them from Riga, are at present riding quarantine in our bay, but at the time the most of them sailed, the malady had scarcely made its appearance.—In the end of May, the malady became very rapid in its progress, and destructive in its consequences. We regret to learn, that Captain Ferguson, of the Francis Jeffrey of this port, is among its victims. He was a respectable young man, and has left a wife and four children to lament his early dissolution. The vessel arrived in the river yesterday afternoon, and received immediate orders from the officers of the customs here to proceed to the quarantine-ground near Inverkeithing.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

We understand, that by a letter received at the Custom House yesterday morning, the *Cholera Morbus* has shown itself on board two vessels from Riga, viz. the *Arno*, Cleugh, bound to Stockholm, and the *Margaretta*, Deden, bound to Shields; and also, that the crew of a Hanoverian ship, the *Riga*, destination unknown, are supposed to be affected with the same disease, and that consequently these vessels will, on their arrival at any port of the united kingdom, be immediately ordered off to one of the four bill quarantine stations.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated June 10, 1831:
"The cholera is in a fair way to pay us a visit, though, for the present it is far off, and energetic measures are taken in all quarters to keep it at a distance. With regard to prospects of business, things indeed are getting worse and worse, instead of a change for the better."

Montrose.—We regret to state, that Captain Birnie, of the brig John and Elizabeth of this place, and James Brown, mate of the brig Liberty, likewise of this place, have both died at Riga, and report states of cholera morbus—which has thrown many people here into great alarm.

EMIGRATION.—The *Cleopatra*, Capt. Morris, sailed from Cromarty for Quebec on Thursday last, having on board 249 emigrants. The *Rover*, Capt. Briggs, with 149 passengers, sailed on Tuesday, and another vessel is in the Irish, taking in passengers for either Quebec or Pictou. The same day the *Baronet*, Capt. Rankin for Quebec, left the Bay with 158 souls on board. Two more are yet expected, and it is calculated that

not less than 1500 individuals will ship at Cromarty for America this season. The spirit of emigration seems diffused over the whole country, and hundreds of every class and profession are hurrying across the Atlantic. In towns and the lowland parishes the void occasioned by these movements will soon be filled up, but that made by a *Bucket* plunged into the ocean; like in many parts of the Highlands the case will be different. There are healthy straths shorn of their inhabitants, which must remain unpeopled for centuries, and bare hillsides divested of their solitary tenants—never again perhaps to be gladdened by a human habitation. The *Cleopatra* as she swept past the town of Cromarty, was greeted with cheers by crowds of the inhabitants who lined the shore; and the emigrants returned the salute, but mingled with the dash of the waves and the murmurs of the breeze, their faint huzzas seemed rather sounds of wailing and lamentation, than of a congratulatory farewell.—*Inverness Courier.*

Our countryman, Mr. Gordon of Cairness, after an absence of three years in Greece—a country with whose struggles and sufferings his name has long been honourably associated—has just returned to Aberdeen. In mentioning this circumstance we may add, to the many proofs of the wonderful power and celerity of steam navigation, that Mr. Gordon dined in Paris on Thursday, slept at Beauvais on the road to Bologna same night, arrived in London on Saturday, and immediately embarked on board of one of our steamers, breakfasted in Aberdeen on Tuesday morning—thus accomplishing a distance of probably 800 miles in a little more than four days.

By the latest accounts from Paris, great discontent prevails, not only in that city, but throughout the kingdom, with the present government. Affairs are almost of nightly occurrence in Paris, which keep the inhabitants in a state of perpetual alarm. Trees of liberty are planted in the provinces, political clubs are formed, and some are for assisting the Poles, and others the Belgians, and, in truth, no government which could be adopted, it would seem, would give satisfaction to that restless and mercurial people. Great apprehensions are entertained for the peace of Paris, on occasion of the approaching anniversary ceremonial in commemoration of the three days of July, and the government dreading that the people would take the management of the business into their own hands, are making preparations to celebrate the revolution in a style of great magnificence. The king has been making a tour through the provinces, with the intention of attaching the people more firmly to his government; but in some places, and particularly at Metz, addresses were presented to him of rather unpleasant description. The municipal council in their address, craved the abolition of a hereditary peerage and his interference on behalf of Poland, and a similar request was made by the National Guards, but to both he replied that they had no right to deliberate about political matters. This language was, in the present state of France, extremely injudicious; it was the duty of the king to receive their addresses with civility, however little inclination he may have had to comply with their demands. The king is understood to be an excellent man, and a monarch admirably adapted for reigning over peaceable subjects, but not for the present turbulent disposition of France; and by this time, it is probable, that he regrets having exchanged the title of the Duke of Orleans for that of the King of the French. The republican scheme of destroying the House of Peers is certainly highly popular in France, and by the same process of reasoning by which the French arrive at the conclusion that a hereditary peerage is useless,