

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Dec. 6.)

PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINENTAL WAR.
Although there has never been at any period a more complete harmony between the Courts of England and France than at present, there is reason to fear that the other Powers of the Continent do not regard the severance of Holland and the Netherlands with so much indifference as Great Britain. The reason is obvious:—their interests touch more closely on the scene of action than ours do. Their agitation and inquietude are therefore greater.

Belgium is, as it were, a prize in the market, and as the Crown is certainly not to be bestowed on a member of the Nassau family, the sceptre in obedience excites hopes and fears, and the rejection of the House of Orange has occasioned a suspicion in the Continental Cabinets, that the people of the Netherlands are about to form a connection with France, either by directly bestowing the Crown upon a branch of the Orange family, or at least by placing it on the head of some prince whose interests shall be identified with the French.

Such an arrangement, even in contemplation, materially strikes at the safety of the Continental Powers. Belgium, in the hands of France, would afford an immediate access to Holland, and the first break of the willows must bring that feeble and unprotected power upon her beam-ends. Add to this that the Belgians, at the obvious instigation of France, having required the Duchy of Luxembourg as an *arrondissement*, Holland is thus again threatened on a new frontier, and, further crippled and dismantled, would thereby become a surer prey to the assailant.

Under these circumstances, and in a crisis so full of danger, no wonder that the King of Holland, has called to his assistance, in occupying the Duchy of Luxembourg, a Prussian army. But this is not all. The Austrians and Russians are also in movement, and there is reason to believe that the rejection of the House of Nassau by the Belgians will be laid hold of as a cause of hostility, independently of the attempt made to appropriate the Duchy of Luxembourg to Flanders.

In this state of the case, two questions naturally occur; first, whether a continental war will arise between France and the great Powers of Europe on account of Belgium; and secondly, whether England can escape being involved in such war.

With respect to the first question, we have not the doubt of a moment that a continental war will take place in the spring of next year.

It was a remark of Mr. Canning that "the next war, come when it might, would be a war of opinions," and this war at least may be said already to have commenced. But a further war is threatened, a war of power and possession, and no reasonable person can doubt that it will break out upon the first opportunity. Europe is at present so far as regards its military force, in winter quarters; but the soldiers will be abroad before many months are passed.

There is no doubt that the King of Holland has a right to defend the Province of Luxembourg; and if their be any faith in treaties, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, have implicitly, if not in direct terms, guaranteed this Duchy to him. That the Belgians, assisted by France, will make the attack upon this Duchy, is as manifest as that the allies will defend it for the Dutch. We should not indeed at all be surprised if the first campaign were to bring the French upon the Rhine, with the advantage which they would have of possessing the fortress of the Netherlands as an outpost: for no man can doubt but that all the cities of Flanders will be thrown open to the French with popular acclamations. But if the flame once catch it will burn throughout Europe, and the zealous of revolution are too eager to kindle it, and there is too much combustible matter in every quarter to afford a prospect of a speedy extinction. But let us cast a glance on the condition of the Powers likely to be involved in the war.

Prussia is encamped in the heart of Germany, a sort of kingdom of garrisons and soldiers, with a hearty antipathy to the French, and will doubtless make a glorious stand; she is amply furnished and fore-armed, but she cannot expect to protect her late acquisitions in Saxony, where she will find as much treachery as the King of Holland found in Belgium, and she will be fortunate if she comes out of the war with her boundaries undiminished.

With respect to Austria, we think that the approaching war will seriously affect her integrity. She is assailable on two points—for the side of Bavaria, always willing to receive her enemies and to attack her; and also on the part of her Italian dominions.

In the hereditary dominions, and in the patriarchal state of Hungary, Austria is invulnerable, for she possesses the whole hearts of an uncorrupted people. But the population in Lombardy is hostile and adverse to a German dominion. Indeed, respectable as Austria is on many considerations, her Government of Italy has been truly abominable, and induces to exclaim in the language of Virgil:

"Impius hec tam culta novissima miles habebit,
"Barbarus has segestes."

Should the French, therefore, attack Austria through the Italian States, their success must be certain. The people will all rise, and join, as in a common cause, to expel the hated Austrians from those countries which they have reduced to a state of barbarous vassalage—crushing under their feet every liberal act and science, lest it might become the means of rendering the people discontented under their yoke.

As respects Russia, she is safe in her distance, and will doubtless be kept in check by the attempt that the French will make to excite the Poles to insurrection.

Certain, therefore, as we think there will be a continental war in the spring, the next and most important question is, will England be involved in it? Our sincerest wishes are one way; our fears point another—and here a most important question arises.

The treaties of Vienna and Paris do not certainly bind England to maintain the state of possession on the Continent. They were treaties, indeed, to which she became a party for the general settlement of Europe; but it is a mistake to imagine that they bind her to the maintenance of them in all their conventional details. They were Treaties offensive and defensive only so far as they bound Great Britain to a perpetual expulsion of the House of Bonaparte from any European throne. Up to this extent England is clearly bound by these treaties, but she is not bound to guarantee the state of possession to any particular power by those treaties. She entered into no defensive alliance to uphold them, with the exception before stated; and under such limitations she may at any time withdraw from them, and leave the parties more immediately engaged to recede from, or to enforce them, according to their respective interests. Such we apprehend

to be the just view of the case. England, therefore, is not bound to interfere by any stipulation of national faith.

We confess that we so much prefer a state of peace and non-interference, that we could bear to look at the success of the French armies on the Continent, for a campaign or two, without any apprehension of hazard to ourselves. Let the powers of the Continent bear the first brunt of the storm, and maintain the integrity of their own boundaries, if they can, by the fidelity and valour of their own subjects, and at their own cost. They have no right to demand the sword or the treasures of England, unless under a state of circumstances which is likely to occur. A State or Government, worth preserving, ought to have strength, inherent in itself, equal to its own conservation and the affections of the people will not easily depart from rulers under whose sway they are contented and happy.

At the same time we must not act with such a morbid indifference or dastardly pusillanimity as to preserve peace at a price beyond its actual value. We must not stand by and see Europe conquered in detail,—we must not countenance by a non-interference the contagious spread of revolutionary and jacobinical principles, or look silently on while all institutions are swept away.

We hope the event will not arise that will call for us to interfere, but should the occasion occur, we must act as becomes a firm and courageous people, and buckle on our arms, should the enemy threaten either our national independence or our honour.

As we have previously said, there can be little doubt that a continental war will take place in the spring. The French ministers have just declared, that although a satisfactory reason have been assigned for the armaments of the Northern powers, it was still necessary that France should display her military strength, and by the promptitude of her preparations, have a better security against foreign aggression, than by a reliance on the friendship and forbearance of the different States of Europe. M. Lafitte adds, at the same time, that France was determined to maintain against all the world the principle of non-interference, and would consider an armed interference in the affairs of Belgium equivalent to an invasion of her own soil.

Against a war of revolutionary principle, it would be the duty of this country to arm, as we did in the war of 1793, which was very well called by Mr. Windham, a war of non-interference—a war to cut off the contagion of anti-social corruption. But a war for more power, and against the mere change of possession, it can never be the policy of this country to incur.

Put the case that France should attack the Netherlands,—are there not two chances in her favour? first, that she may not be successful from the resistance of the Continental powers; and secondly, if she should be so, that her power may break to pieces under intestine divisions long before it could be brought into conflict with this country.

The plain question appears to be,—is it worth one hundred of millions of money to prevent France from possessing the Netherlands?

From the Morning Advertiser.

Whatever may turn out to be the composition of the new Cabinet, it must be quite evident to every one who has either examined the list of the division on Sir H. Parnell's motion, or who has duly considered, and reflected on the spirit which is now abroad among all classes, that the party which has been driven from the helm of affairs, has not only effectually lost all credit with the public, but that it has been driven from it not to return to it again.—That division not only exhibited a numerical majority of the 437 members, then in the House, over the feeble partisans of the Government, but a host of deserters from the falling standard of the latter, and such a corps of reserve in the number of absentees as, if brought up, must have turned the scales still more against the Government. No fewer than forty-seven of the English county members voted against the Ministry; fifteen only, including the members directly connected with the Government, in favour of it; while, of the twenty who happened to be absent, it is quite evident, from an inspection of the list, that the majority would have ranged themselves on the side of Sir H. Parnell. In the same day a majority of the Irish county members did honor to their mission and their country, by ranging themselves on the side of economy;—twenty-nine having voted against ministers—only eleven for them, and of the twenty-four absent, fifteen, it is reckoned, would have sided with the former. The only support from the county members of the empire which Ministers received was from the representatives of the rotten shires of Scotland, whose names, we regret to add, along with the representatives of the Scotch boroughs, are but too frequently to be found in the list of every division on the side of jobbing, profusion and despotic measures. Twenty-nine of the Scotch Members voted in favour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion—only seven against them, and of the nine who were absent there were only three, we think on whose support the cause of economy could have fairly reckoned.—It would be a libel, however, on the people of Scotland to say that they participate in the sentiments of their nominal representatives; for they are as independent in spirit and principle as the latter are slavish and dependent, and we have no doubt that, in the course of a few weeks, the tables of both Houses of Parliament will groan under the load of petitions for Parliamentary reform, which will come from our brethren in the North. The truth is, that Scotland has no national representation, and that reform is more absolutely required there than either in England or Ireland. We mention these circumstances because they show, beyond all contradiction, that there was no trick—no stratagem—no unfair advantage taken—in effecting the defeat of the Ministry; but that it was the expression of the opinion of the country acting upon its representatives, and compelling them to effect the overthrow of an Administration which had contrived to draw upon itself more of contempt and indignation than any Administration which has existed since the days of the North and Fox coalition. The vote on the Civil List was, in fact, a plain declaration, that no Ministry will be allowed to hold the reins of Government, after it has contrived, by its hostility to useful measures, to put in danger the tranquility of the country; and that this tranquility would have been hazarded, had the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues remained much longer in power, must not be evident to every one who considers, and reflects maturely on, the spirit which is abroad in the country—a spirit which is not only strongly in favour of economy and retrenchment, and of a reform of the representation—but of a reform of all the abuses of the state, and all changes, which have for their end the advancement of the comfort and wealth of the people, and the promotion of popular rights, as contradistinguished from aristocratic monopoly. This spirit the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues cannot understand, and could not comprehend

—they proceeded in their course, as if the path which they trod had been the same beaten track on which their predecessors marched with so little interruption, and with so few obstacles, until they were on the brink of an unforeseen precipice, from which return was hopeless, and advance, as it has proved, inevitable destruction.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The Spectator of Sunday has published a very laborious and useful analytical review of the composition of the new House of Commons for the beneficial purpose of showing the members in their relation to their constituency. From the details in this document we collect the following results:—

ENGLAND.	
Nominees returned by their kindred or themselves	125
Nominees returned by their patronage	145
Members for open cities and boroughs	137
County Members	82
WALES.	
County Members	12
Members for boroughs	12
Chiefly under direct proprietary or local family influence	12
SCOTLAND.	
County Members	30
Members for Boroughs	15
All under direct aristocratic proprietary or operative influence; number of electors of the whole, a few hundred individuals.	45
IRELAND.	
County Members	64
Members for Boroughs	56
31 of the county members are returned by the ascendancy influence of peers, and 22 of the boroughs by peers and borough proprietors.	53
Total	658
SUMMARY.	
Relations of Peers in Parliament	264
In place or receipt of pension	63
Country Gentlemen	187
Officers of the Army	88
Officers of the Navy	24
Officers of the Militia	7
Lawyers	62
Merchants and Tradesmen	82
Bankers	36
New Members (England)	96
New Members (Wales)	3
New Members (Scotland)	8
New Members (Ireland)	35
Total of New Members	142

From the London Courier, Dec. 9.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

A Court and Levee were held yesterday by his Majesty at his palace in St. James's.

About two o'clock near 8,000 of the societies of Trades arrived in grand procession, with several bands of music, and emblematic banners. They were headed by the delegates, Messrs. Machin and Thurnell, in a carriage drawn by four horses. These gentlemen were introduced by Viscount Melbourne, and presented a humble and loyal address to his Majesty, from the societies of Trades, Manufacturers and Friendly Institutions of the City of London and its vicinity; it was most graciously received by his Majesty. The address was printed in gold, by Messrs. Howlett and Brunner, on purple satin, surrounded with superb gold embroidery, and bordered with white satin, fringed with gold; there were splendid ornaments at each corner, and at the top were emblazoned the royal arms. This address was signed by upwards of 37,000 Mechanics. The trade societies, &c. were the Cabinet Makers in Leadenhall-street, the Cutlers, the Silk Weavers, the Brass-founders, the Sawyers, the Shipwrights, the Union, the United Friends, the Line and Twine Spinners, the Waterloo Union, the Tried Friends, and others.

The following is a copy of the Address:—

May it please your Majesty,

We, your loyal and faithful subjects, members of the various Societies of Trade, Manufacturers, and Friendly Institutions, humbly approach your Royal presence, deeply deploring the cause which has led your Majesty to postpone your intended visit to your true and loyal citizens of London, and, fearing that such postponement originated in misrepresentation, and might have caused your most gracious Majesty to doubt their fidelity, are extremely anxious to remove from the royal mind every such doubt, and humbly beg to assure your Majesty, there are not more loyal and faithful subjects in the empire, than the citizens of London, and particularly the operative classes.

"And we humbly beg to assure your Majesty, that notwithstanding they have long endured, and still labour under, the greatest privation and distress, yet they have never deviated in their loyalty, and attachment to your Majesty's illustrious House, and are bold to declare that they are loyal to a man. And, as children look up with confidence to their father for protection, so do we look with confidence to your most gracious Majesty, who is the father of his people; and we are sure that your Majesty will direct enquiry to be made into the causes of their distress, in order to an amelioration."

"And we humbly pray that your Majesty will not long delay your most gracious visit to your good, loyal, and faithful citizens of London, and give them the proud opportunity of testifying their loyalty and attachment, and of evincing to your Majesty and the whole world, that you indeed live in the hearts of your people."

"And now may the God of our fathers bless your Majesty; and may you and your illustrious Consort be long, very long, spared to reign over a truly loyal and free people. And when the time of separation shall come, which we pray may be far distant, may you and yours receive a crown immortal, that will never fade away—a crown of glory in the realm of eternal bliss."

INDIAN ARMY.—General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. has been appointed provisionally, Commander in Chief, and second member of Council in Bengal, to succeed on the death, resignation, or coming away, of General the Earl of Dalhousie, K. G. B. &c.

The Court of Directors, in reply to an application from the Bengal Government, have directed that, if any officer of their army shall be continued in gao more than three successive years, he shall be discharged from the service. Lord Dalhousie has also declared, that he will also consider it a stain on the character of any officer who shall voluntarily place himself within the power of the civil law, and shall discharge his debts by availing himself of the Act passed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

TOWER OF LONDON FORTIFIED.

LONDON, November 26.
The Tower is now completely closed against the public; and no person is allowed to enter except those who reside, or have business within the fortress; and every one presenting himself at the gates for admittance, is questioned with "what is your business?" The bastion and batteries are put in a state of defence; several stones and sand bags, and an immense

quantity of ammunition, are piled up in various places, and pieces of ordnance have been raised on the roofs of several houses and towers, capable of bearing the weight. On the western end of the tower wharf, the most vulnerable part of the garrison, a battery is being formed close to the tower's edge, on which cannon are to be planted, to face the river. A stockade has also been erected on the wharf, and loop holes have been made in the walls. On the buildings at the entrance of the tower, opposite Thames-street, an immense quantity of sand bags have been placed in front, so arranged that soldiers can fire into the street from this protection, without been seen or hurt. Cannon have already been placed in several private houses, where they can be brought to bear in case of necessity on various points.

The tower-mote has been filled with water ever since the late letter of Sir Robert Peel to the Corporation, postponing his Majesty's visit, was published; and the cleansing of the ditch had been suspended. The thoroughfare over the tower wharf has been stopped, and those who have business to transact at the St. Catharine's and London docks, and the lower parts of Wapping and Shadwell, are compelled to adopt the circuitous route across tower hill, making the distance to the above places to the city much greater. The public are also deprived of the advantage of a healthful promenade next to river, the wharf being a place of resort of the respectable inhabitants of the eastern division of the metropolis. The vacant piece of ground on the north east side of tower-hill, next the mint, is being enclosed by an iron railing, by which the public will be deprived of the only open spot in this quarter of London. The tower contains no less than 1400 soldiers, including sappers and miners, and a detachment of the Artillery from Woolwich, who are still under orders to be in readiness at a moment's notice. The Duke of Wellington, as High Constable of the Tower, has directed the works in progress.

That O'Connell's appeal to the people of Ireland, in favour of a repeal of the Union, has already made many converts to the cause, and will, if not arrested in its progress, make many more, is a lamentable fact, of which no doubt need be entertained; and it behoves every friend of Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence, to consider by what means the proposed separation may be averted, and the strength and prosperity of both kingdoms maintained. That there are substantial grievances to be complained of in Ireland and substantial reforms required, no one can doubt, who knows any thing of the state of the country; and the redress of these grievances, of which the greatest number are the taxation of a Catholic community for the support of a Protestant church, and the repeal of the Sub-letting Act, which is now driving not hundreds, but thousands, from their homes, in destitution and want, ought to occupy the earliest and most serious attention of the government; but when these grievances have been redressed—and far be it from us to under-rate the importance of these grievances—there is only one course which the true friends of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, could possibly recommend—and that is the employment of force to put down those who are blind, or so malicious and selfish, as not to see that a separation of the two kingdoms would weaken both, and injure a prosperity which, in the case of Ireland, has been advancing since the period of her union with Great Britain, with a rapidity almost unequalled in the history of any other country. In 1800 the official value of her imports was £5,155,009; in 1821 they were £6,548,000; and at the same periods her exports amounted, in the one case to £3,296,000, and in the other to £7,700,000; that is, they more than doubled in the space of 20 years! The same results would be produced, as has been shown by the correspondents of an Evening contemporary, were we to institute a comparison between the customs and excise duties at similar periods—results plainly showing that Ireland has gained, and that greatly, and not lost, by her union with England. Nor is this all; for not only has Ireland been protected from foreign invasion, and her trade and commerce increased since her union with England, but immense sums of the general revenue of the country, have been lavished upon her improvement—been paid for the building of gaols and asylums—for the support of charitable institutions—for the repairs of roads and bridges—the improvement of harbours and other public works. When we consider, in fact, the small amount of revenue contributed by Ireland to the general fund for national disbursements, and the immense sums which have been expended to improve her condition, we are lost in astonishment at the effrontery of those who call for a repeal of the Union, on the ground that Ireland has lost by a transaction, and that her interests have not been attended to! And yet, day after day has been spent by the legislature in investigating her condition, and night after night in devising measures to raise her to a level with England and Scotland—her taxes purposely kept below the scale of both that she might attain the equality with more rapid strides! But let us ask those who advocate a repeal of the Union, where Ireland would find so ready, so near, and so good a market for her corn, her beef, and her cattle—for her linen, and every other article of import into this country, in the event of such a result being obtained? Do O'Connell and his crew imagine that these articles could not be procured elsewhere, and at a less price, or that high duties would not be levied upon them in the event of a separation? We put not these questions to the peaceable inhabitants and friends of either kingdom, because they are equally convinced with us that the prosperity and power of the countries are mutually dependant, and that any attempt to sever them would be accompanied by mutual injury; but to those whom the vulgar oratory of the agitator might mislead by its senseless appeal to their passions, and false views of the hopes which might be entertained of a separate Parliament, and resident gentry and nobility. The evils resulting from the want of her union, as indeed they must in every instance, be with a wealthier country; and while we, therefore, venture to express a hope that we shall not again have to return to this subject, we give it at the same time as our deliberate opinion that no measure ought to be held with the anarchists, and that if force be necessary, force ought to be employed to put them down.

MOR. ADV.

LACONIC ARRANGEMENT.—When Lord Grey called upon the King, he told his Majesty that his ministerial system could be summed up in three words.

What are they? said the King.

Earl Grey.—Reform, retrenchment, peace.

The King.—done!

This was exactly the conversation that passed.

We hope the new Premier will be as good as his word.—Age.

From the Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle.

Will there be war in Europe?

I think there will! I fear there will! I much,

very much, fear there will! I even tremble to think that there will! But why this fear? why this trembling and anxiety? I will tell you; I do not fear for France, that the result of this war will be to place on her throne Charles the Tenth, or the Duke d'Angoulême, or that poor little boy the Duke of Bordeaux. I do not fear for France that her Charter will be taken from her, or that an absolute monarchy will be re-established—or that the Jesuits will come again into power—or that thirty-three millions of freemen will be oppressed by the foreign forces of even all Europe in arms. I have no fear of this. France uses not the language of defiance, but yet she defies the world in arms. Why, then, do I fear war? Do I think of our neighbour England? of the disorder which might be created in Ireland by the declaration of war in Europe—and do I dream that the Union of England with Ireland will be dissolved either in heart or administration? No, no, I have no fear for our neighbor whilst she has a liberal monarch and a liberal administration. Do I fear a war between Great Britain and France? Unquestionably not. Lord Grey has presented the olive branch, and do we not accept it? Yes, we accept it with sincerity, free from covert or hidden thoughts or wishes; we accept it as a bond of union, or, if you will, as the yoke under which we will both serve the interests of each other. Do I fear that, for the sake of even acquiring Belgium, the French government will make war with England, should she oppose that question? Decidedly not. France wished for the union of Belgium with her northern provinces, but this is as dust in the balance when compared to a union of heart and soul with enlightened, liberal, and emancipated England. Regenerated France has no other Ally in Europe worthy of her confidence or entitled to her love. It is from England that she has drawn the form of her Charter, and the principles of her newly acquired liberties, and they are the only two nations in Europe where man is free, and where civilization is really advancing. No, no—we shall have no war between France and England. Do we seek to involve us in conflict about the territory of Algiers? We will not make a war about so uninteresting and unimportant a matter. If France be pledged to relinquish Algiers, she will keep her engagement, unless England shall absolve her from it, as being made by traitors; but if she has made no such engagement, England will be too just and honorable to avail herself of the "provisional" state in which France is placed at this moment to say "you must relinquish Algiers without delay, or we shall refuse an alliance with you, and you must contend single-handed against Europe in arms." The questions of Belgium and Algiers are the only two which could divide us, but these shall not do so. We will sooner sacrifice both Belgium and Algiers than have war between Great Britain and France.

What then, do I fear? Do I fear that England and France, united, will not be able to contend with all Europe in arms? Do I rely on the divisions in Poland, or the insurrection in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, or the incipient revolutions in the Austro-Italian States, and on the condition of the Peninsula, at the same time admitting, that if these local causes did not exist, or were removed, that France must fall a prey to the conquering or counter-revolutionary armies, though assisted by sea by Great Britain, who is still mistress of the waves? No, no. Believe me, I have no such fears. On the contrary, I am as confident as I am of my own existence, that France and Great Britain united may defy the world in arms against them. I have no fear respecting the result of this warfare. That result is certain. It must be in favour of the cause of liberty, civilization, and human happiness.

What then, do I fear? I fear that tens of thousands of human beings may be slain, that villages and towns may be depopulated; that "the drum's discordant sound" may again be heard in Belgium, in Spain, in Italy, in France, that widows will mourn their husbands, and mothers mourn over their sons—that the fiercer passions of our nature will be again roused into action, and that we shall rejoice at the "glorious news" of the slaughter of a Prussian or a Russian army. Yes, I fear that the consequence of war will be the suspension of the march of civilization—will stop the progress of the schoolmaster—will arrest the happiness of the human race, at least for the season—will encourage the bigoted, and intolerant, the Jesuits and Priests of Europe, and will make the orgies of the congregation less mournful and sad. I fear that trade will be injured, commerce ruined, the arts neglected, manufacturers and science, literature and law, religion and morals, considerably affected, and I fear lest young and regenerated France should be again induced to think of conquest, and to extend her thoughts and wishes to other lands, after she shall have first repelled the invader from her own. Have I not then a right to say, as one who wishes well to France, well to this old Europe, and well to human nature, that I fear much, very much fear, and tremble when I think, that there will be war in Europe!

But do I believe that this war is probable? I am obliged to do so. A fact after fact occurs; and courier after courier, from every country in Europe, arrives with such rapidity, bringing additional facts and additional news, all leading to war, that I am compelled against my will to declare—yes; war is probable. Take my facts. Take the news which we have received from the various countries of Europe within the last forty-eight hours, and tell me how I can think otherwise.

From Russia we have official intelligence of the raising of troops—of the non-recognition of our Louis Philippe, King of the French—of the determination of the Emperor to maintain the cursed Holy Alliance system of 1815—of the marching of troops to the environs of Germany—and of the protest of the St. Petersburg Court against the exclusion of the house of Nassau from Belgium, and against the Revolutionary spirit!!! in the west of Europe!

From Prussia we have official intelligence of nearly one hundred thousand troops being ready to march into Belgium at an instant's notice—we have the fact of the marriage of two members of the families of the Kings of Holland and Prussia, which bind them together to oppose the late revolution in Belgium—we have next to official news of the concord existing between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, as to the course which should be adopted, in case the House of Nassau should be excluded.

From Belgium we have official intelligence of the said exclusion forever of the House of Nassau from all power in Belgium! I adopted by a majority in the Congress of seven to one! But we have more than this! We have official intelligence that this decision was come to, notwithstanding before its decision a diplomatic communication was made to the Congress on the part of Russia, which stated that in case the House of Nassau should be excluded from the throne of Belgium, the peace of Europe would be disturbed. When the Communication was made, were the brave Belgians intimated