

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

We understand from a high source, that when the ordinances of Charles X., abolishing the liberty of the press and right of election, were read to William IV., the latter said, "It was to be expected from the course which they had taken. Charles would lead where he ought to have followed. He will now resort to force to crush public opinion, and public opinion will crush him." The result has shown how truly our excellent and constitutional sovereignty predicted.

Descent on Spain.—It is stated that from one to two hundred Spanish emigrants have left London, in a ship laden with arms and ammunition. The government it is said are very much annoyed at this proceeding. It is added, that an attempt has been made to intercept them, but without success, and that their object is to make a descent upon Catalonia, where they expect to be joined by the people.—The state of France is very favorable to their enterprise.

A correspondent informs us, that several vessels, American as well as English, are proceeding to Liverpool for ports in France, for the purpose of conveying from that country persons who may wish to emigrate to the western world in consequence of recent events.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

The ex-King of France and his son are said to be going to Switzerland, and the Duke of Bordeaux, with his mother to Naples.—*Globe.*

A subscription has been commenced in London, in aid of the widows and children of those citizens of Paris who have fallen in defence of the liberties of the people. To this fund Mr. Hobhouse subscribed £100.

Three frigates sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday one of them for the Tagus, with an official letter to Don Miguel on the subject of the conduct of his cruisers off Terceira, and demanding immediate restitution of the property. After the delivery of the document she will join the other two frigates which have sailed for Terceira. It is stated that his Majesty's government, in case of non-compliance, are determined to adopt those measures that will bring the tyrant to his proper senses.

In the year ending 5th January 1830, the Imports into Great Britain from France, were £3,178,824; whilst the total of her exports to the latter country were only 694,472, or more than ten millions of dollars in favor of the French.

110 pigeons were lately taken from Antwerp to London, and released, to see if they would find their way back. The swiftest pigeon flew to Antwerp in 5½ hours: distance 186 miles.

DOVER, Aug. 6.—Among the passengers arrived this day from France is the Archbishop of Rheims who was confessor to Charles X.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—All the English here are quite astonished that no pillaging has taken place; no burning of houses. I cannot obtain a tolerable accurate state of the killed and wounded. Some talk of four or five thousand; but I have, as I mentioned before, been as much as possible in the midst of what was going on, as a looker on, and I think it will turn out that the whole amount does not exceed 1,200 or 1,500. My long experience as to the kind of firing which took place enables me to judge pretty well that the effect was not so great as many might suppose.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Courier, August 6.
The latest accounts from France seem to justify the belief, that although a Republican feeling has manifested itself in some quarters, the prevailing opinion there is in favor of conferring the crown upon the Duke of Orleans. There are few reflecting and well-disposed persons in this country who do not think that this would be the reasonable and proper consequence of the late struggle, and the best security for the future peace and happiness of the French nation. A limited monarchy, in the person of the Duke of Orleans, would be a happy medium between a republic, for which some persons in France still sigh, and the despotism which has been so happily displaced; and as the Duke of Orleans possesses the public confidence, it is probable that even the Republicans would not object to entrust into his hands the necessary powers, without which no monarch could exercise his Government to be respected, although they might withhold their assent, and thus by an improper restriction of authority, lay the foundation of future troubles. It must not be concealed, however, that there is in France a party opposed to a Monarchical form of Government, however limited; and it is possible that if the Ex-King had not yielded to the public voice by an unconditional abdication, the irritation against him would have furnished a pretext for violent measures, in the execution of which the Republicans and more Revolutionists would have taken a leading part, and would have gained great influence. Lafayette himself in his last Proclamation, takes rather more of the Republican tone than was necessary, or consistent with the pledge which he is said to have given to support the nomination of the Duke of Orleans to the throne of France; and as Lafayette is regarded as the head of the National Guard, (and all France is now becoming a National Guard) there might be some danger if this veteran were to allow the theories which he formed in his youth to get the better of the judgment of age; but Lafayette, not long ago declared, that although a republican himself, in the most extensive acceptation of the term, he saw too clearly that the spirit of the age, and the state of society in France were unfit for the application of his theory, and that if the day should ever arrive (it has now arrived) for him to express an opinion as to what was proper, he would vote for a Constitutional Monarch. Lafayette cannot have altered his mind so; and if he has, as reported, promised to concur in the appointment of the Duke of Orleans, as King of France, he is too virtuous a man to retract his pledge, under any change of circumstances. The probability, therefore, is, that the Duke of Orleans will be King of France, and a good King we hope he will be; but, if, contrary to expectation, the French should throw away the golden opportunity before them, and split into parties, the result of whose dissensions might be the formation of a Republic, let them confine themselves to their own frontier, and make no effort to revolutionize other countries, and they may enjoy, unmolested, at least by us, the dream of political absurdity. It would indeed, be but a dream, of the remembrance of which every waking mind would hasten to divest himself.—We have no such dream, for there is too much good sense in France to allow the country to be governed by the wild theories which would deprive it of many of the advantages which it enjoys, and prevent the enjoyment of others which seem reserved for a prudent and Constitutional Sovereign.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Aug. 8th, may be considered the organ of the landed aristocracy of England, has the following remarks:—"We cannot that we dread the Regency, so called, of the Duke of Orleans, a thorough republican, and we fear a man of little principle. What can be more desirable than his address to the Parisians—his base fawning upon a mob, and his declaration that the tri-colored flag, (the banner of revolution) ever was the dearest emblem to his heart! This prince has ten times over sworn allegiance to the Bourbons, who replaced him in his high rank, and restored him to his family honors and estate. Is he not, we ask, following in the steps of his father, the famous Egalite? Can he have any other theory in his head? We look with terror on the coming events, and with a suspicion on the Duke of Orleans. The French may take a step which will redound to their immortal honor, or they may plunge their country and the rest of Europe into the horrors like those of the era of 1793. We only hope that our own government will rigidly abstain from interfering, and trust these mighty events to the hand of that Providence, which can alone control and guard them."

[From the Liverpool Advertiser, August 9.]

The stupendous events of which Paris has, during the last fourteen days, been the theatre, have raised the character of her citizens above all Greek, above all Roman fame. An industrious, unarmed people, inflamed to madness by traitorous wretches who basely attempted to enslave them, and fired with a burning love of freedom, attacked, defeated, and routed a formidable army of disciplined troops who had on their side all the advantages of equipment, of concentration, and position. This glorious victory, unparalleled in the history of the world, these heroic citizens achieved in the brief space of three days, and rescued their beautiful city—may we not hope permanently—from the grasp of a tyrant whose cruelty would have injured, as much as his inability would have, injured, their beloved France. Nor has the glory of the achievement been sullied by a single act of pillage, of cruelty, or revenge. Every soul was animated by the love of liberty, by the hatred of tyranny. The blow which they struck was for freedom, and for her alone. Never for a single moment, did they desert their ranks for the purpose of indulging the base and criminal passions of our common nature, the indulgence of which too often tarnishes the glory of popular triumphs. Though the battle of freedom was fought and the victory achieved by the great classes of citizens, persons and parties were universally respected. The vice of drunkenness was even suspended for a time, and the streets of Paris, during the days of conflict, presented scarcely a drunken man. The love of country animated every breast, and enabled these heroic men to break in fragments the chains which the detestable Charles and his wicked Ministers had forged for perpetrating the slavery of Frenchmen.

In these respects, the second revolution stands out in bold and striking contrast to the first. The horrors which preceded and marked the progress of the former mighty event, filled the civilized world with regret, alarm, and apprehension. The genuine love of rational freedom was shocked at that great country. Heroic in the hour of conflict, they have been moderate in the hour of victory. Having defeated and expelled the troops of the tyrant, the people of Paris, who had been militant in the cause of freedom, returned peacefully to their occupations; and that city, ere the week closed, exhibited scarcely any traces of the sanguinary conflicts which had covered her streets with the mangled limbs and the bleeding corpses of her brave citizens. Tranquillity the most perfect everywhere prevailed; and the Provisional Government, with the Duke of Orleans at its head, proceeded undisturbed in its march.

Thus the Revolution of 1830 has elevated more than the revolution of 1789 depressed the cause of freedom and of good government. A comparison between the two events, and their concomitant circumstances, is infinitely to the credit of the present age. The people of France part not now after theoretical and unattainable forms of government: they grasp not now at the shadow, instead of the substance. All now is practical, and their only object the establishment of a Government, which, with a Monarch at its head, shall secure to them and their posterity the blessings of personal and political liberty. That object is now within their reach; and may no cause interpose to prevent the people of France from reaping the just reward of their glorious toils, and enjoying the freedom which they have won with their sword.

This mighty revolution cannot but be productive of the highest benefits to mankind. To Kings it reads a most important lesson. It shows them, that the age of blind reverence for their persons is past; that they must no longer talk of "divine right of kings"; that the duty of the supreme ruler, by whatever title he may be called, is to promote the happiness of the people committed to his care; and that, if he neglect that duty, and endeavour to set himself above the laws, there is a power which can hurl him from his throne, and drive him into ignominious exile, far from his country and his home. To nations it reads a lesson equally important. It shows them, that when they have the government, for the good of all, they have the power, with which the people have intrusted it, for the good of the whole, to the destruction of the very institutions in which they behold the only safeguards of their freedom, personal and political, the nation has only to rise in its might, and, by a united effort, beat down the fabric of tyranny which their enemies had reared for their subjugation and ultimate slavery. May this great, salutary lesson, never be forgotten either by Kings or Subjects!

EUROPEAN POLITICS.—The *modus operandi* of the Holy Alliance, although not recently developed to the eye of the world, since the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain, it cannot be supposed has undergone change. It is to be the manual of those potentates who control, by "divine right," the destinies of kingdoms. Consequently, they remain pledged to the support of the Bourbon dynasty in France, as well as in Naples and Spain. An exception in favor of one, necessarily extends to the others; and the league and its principles fall to the ground. But France, in an especial degree, is the cherished bulwark of this confederation—the frontier post developed to the eye of the world, since the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain, it cannot be supposed has undergone change. It is to be the manual of those potentates who control, by "divine right," the destinies of kingdoms. 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