

From London and Liverpool Papers July 29-31.

**DON CARLOS AND M. DUPIN.**

The King, Don Carlos, was quietly seated in the packet-boat sailing for Dieppe, when he perceived every head in motion, every eye-glass turned towards him, and all the passengers whispering together. At this sight he felt very uneasy, thinking that perhaps, he had been discovered. But his next neighbour leaning towards him with a protecting air, and in a dignified manner taking off his spectacles, said in his ear—"It is me they are looking at—my name is Dupin." The King Don Carlos humbly thanked his neighbour for having apprized him of the grand company in which he happened to be, and apologised as a stranger for the wrong he had done in not having been sensible of the distinguished honour which chance had procured him, of being a fellow-traveller with the elder of the Dupins. M. Dupin found that the King, Don Carlos, expressed himself in a polished style, and offered him his protection. Then commenced a whimsical dialogue between the royal traveller and the wandering procureur-general, who little thought that at that moment he was making the finest interrogatory he ever made in the course of his life.

"Ah! you are a foreigner! and of what country?" said M. Dupin.

"I am a Spaniard," answered Don Carlos.

"And you have been in England on business," said M. Dupin.

"On business as you say," replied Don Carlos.

"I wish with all my heart you may succeed," said M. Dupin making a bow.

"I sincerely hope your wishes may bring me good luck," answered Don Carlos returning the bow at the same time.

"You appear to me an enlightened man, devoted to the government of Queen Christina," resumed M. Dupin.

"You are a physiognomist," resumed Don Carlos.

"You are right. Then Louis Phillippe may reckon you among his own?" exclaimed Dupin.

"Among his own in truth," responded Don Carlos.

"May I take the liberty of asking what is the business that now calls you to Spain," said M. Dupin.

"No liberty at all, I assure you. I am going to the Cortes, for which I have received my nomination," answered Don Carlos.

"Then we are brothers," said M. Dupin.

"Certainly! the Pyrenees exist no longer," replied Don Carlos.

"And are you already determined on the line which you mean to pursue in the parliamentary world? Will you be purely revolutionary, or purely Christianos," said M. Dupin.

"Neither the one or the other," replied Don Carlos.

"And what party, then will you take?" interrupted M. Dupin.

"To speak candidly I wish to create a *Tiers Parti*," responded Don Carlos.

"It gives me pleasure to hear you say so; come to me at Paris. If you wish it we will enter into correspondence, and with our mutual assistance arrive at the same time at power—I at, at Paris and you at Madrid," said M. Dupin.

"It is at that I aim, but I dare not make the offer which I accept with gratitude," said Don Carlos—"Behold we have arrived. Adieu Sir. I am grateful for the chance which has procured me the happiness of your acquaintance; but I acknowledge to you that I feel a very lively chagrin in passing through France."

"What! perhaps it is not having it in your power to attend at our fetes of July?" said M. Dupin.

"A much greater still, replied Don Carlos "not having it in my power to pay my court to your king, Louis Phillippe."

"I will present you myself, if you wish it," said M. Dupin. "Come and see me. I will do you the honours of Paris."

"And if you come into Spain, I hope to be able to do you the honours of Madrid," answered Don Carlos. "Adieu sir; you do not know the service you have done me."

And in fact, the custom-house officers and police of Dieppe had presented arms to Don Carlos, on seeing him in company with M. Dupin, they did not even demand his passport, afraid of irritating the impatient Procureur General, by failing in respect to the traveller, whom he held so affectionately by the hand.

The Paris papers continue to give the most contradictory versions of the state of things in the north of Spain. As respects Don Carlos, how he got to Elisondo appears to be as great a puzzle as ever. The *Gazette de France*, one of his organs, contains a letter from a person of his suite, in which the Prince's progress from Dieppe to Paris, and from Paris to Bayonne is narrated in most circumstantial details; whilst another of the journals, equally in his interest, avers that he landed near Bayonne, from whence he made his way uninterruptedly over the frontier, and denies that he was in Paris at all. The *Quotidienne* reports a dialogue supposed to have taken place between "His Majesty," and M. Dupin, on board the steam-boat from England, in which the mask is well preserved on the side of the Spanish Adventurer, and the gullibility of the "great" Dupin very smartly exposed. The proceedings of the Don since his arrival and his present position are also as much matters of controversy with the French Journals as the particulars of his journey. The Government papers affirm that despatches had been received of the arrival of Rodil, the Queen's general at Puente de la Reyna, with his army in three divisions, on the 13th inst., and that the Carlists evacuated Elisondo; whilst those on the other side say that on that very day Don Carlos appeared before Pampeluna, and summoned it to surrender. Puente de la Reyna, is a village on the high road from Madrid to Pampeluna, and about half as far from the latter place on the south, as Elisondo is on the north side. The grand struggle then, if it is to take place at all, is expected to be in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna. Don Carlos has published an amnesty in favour of those opposed to him—the military in particular, as soon as they return to their obedience. A remarkable feature in this controversy is, that the French Government persists in denying that it has received any information respecting the proceedings of Don Carlos.

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**DECLARATIONS IN LIEU OF OATHS.**—The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the expediency of substituting a declaration in lieu of oaths in certain cases have made their report and recommended:—

1.—That the Lords of the Treasury be empowered to authorize and direct the substitution of a declaration in lieu of an oath, if they shall think fit, in cases not being of a judicial nature, relating to any of the public departments.

2.—That the same power be given to the Universities, to all corporations, and chartered bodies.

3.—That no accounts should be required to be verified by oath.

4.—That a declaration be substituted for the oath now taken by churchwardens, according to a form to be settled by the Dean of the Arches and the King's Advocate General.

5.—That the penalties which are now by law attached to perjury shall attach to wilful falsehood, in the case of false declarations or affirmations substituted for oaths.

6.—That all persons administering or taking any oath, not warranted by law, be subject to a penalty.

**THE HAGUE, JULY 24.**—His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange has head quarters to Soetsdy to see his consort the Princess, on her return from Germany. We hear that her Majesty the Queen of England is expected very shortly in Holland on her return to England. Major General Vanhooff aide-de-camp of the Prince of Orange, went on the 21st. from Flushing to the French district of the province of Zealand, in order to examine the ground for the forts of Breskens and Ellewoutsdyk, as well as the works of Neusan, which are proceeding very rapidly.

**DEATH OF EARL BATHURST.**—On Sunday last, soon after two o'clock in the afternoon, Earl Bathurst who had been several days indisposed, died at his lordship's house, Arlington Street St. James's. His death was unaccompanied by pain, he expired in the bosom of his family, and was perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution. Lord Bathurst was one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Secretary for the Colonial Department in the year 1824, which office he filled for some years during a period pregnant with important events. He was a man of business, attentive to the duties of his office, and much esteemed by his party.—His talents, though not brilliant, were useful, and he had a competent knowledge of diplomacy; his manners were conciliating, and as a political adversary he conducted himself without any of those asperities which distinguish some of the present leaders of his party. He was a Knight of the Garter, a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society and a D.C.L. His lordship was in office when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and was the only civilian invited annually to the military festivals given by the Duke of Wellington in commemoration of that great event.

**REDUCTION OF TAXATION.**—The following are the particulars of the proposed reduction in taxation brought forward by Lord Althorp.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| House Tax .....             | £1,200,000 |
| Customs' Bill .....         | 200,000    |
| Starch .....                | 75,000     |
| Stone bottles and Sweets .. | 6,000      |
| Almanacks .....             | 25,000     |
| Small Assessed Taxes ....   | 75,000     |
|                             | £1,581,000 |

The noble lord also proposes to raise the duty on the licenses of all retail spirit dealers, except those who pay £10. 10s. for their licences 50 per cent. The relief to be given to Ireland is a reduction of the duty on Irish spirits, from 3s. 4d. to 2s. 4. per gallon.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 1.**

There have been several great meetings lately of the Divan, in consequence of the arrival of the English fleet on the Turkish coast; and it having been resolved to require of the English Ambassador a categorical declaration respecting the object of it, a note to this effect was delivered some days ago to the English legation.

Lord Ponsoby is said to have given an answer which is by no means satisfactory, but very equivocal and evasive, and even in a tone of reprimand, which seems to have highly offended the Divan, and considerably strengthened the apprehensions that are felt. The Porte will hardly rest satisfied with this and there must therefore, be a further declaration which will solve the enigma, unless unexpected events should do so previously. No credit whatever is, however given to the notion that England acts in concert with Mehemet Ali. The Hospidars are still here and have not yet received the investiture.—The reason of the delay is said to be, that the Sultan proposes to give them Divan Effendis (a kind of control) as was formerly done, to which the Hespodars object, on which account the matter is referred to the Russian cabinet which is umpire in disputed cases of this nature: the answer is expected from St Petersburg.

The Greek Ambassador Zographos, has only been able to obtain a formal audience, and it seems as if there was some cabal against him at the Porte; whether from dislike of his person or of his character as Greek envoy, or merely from national aversion to those who were formerly subjects, it is difficult to decide. All his endeavours to obtain a free passage through the Dardanelles for Greek merchantmen have failed, and they are consequently wholly excluded from the trade of the Black sea. Another instance of the aversion of the Porte is the following:—

Some Greeks of Laconia having accidentally said they were no longer subjects of the Porte, but of the King of Greece, the Turkish authorities were so angry that in order to convince these Greeks of the continuance of the Turkish power they ordered them to receive the bastinado. Zographos, as soon as he heard of this, sent his chief Dragoman to enquire into the truth of the fact, and to remonstrate with the Porte. The only effect that this step had was that the Dragoman was sent away with a rough answer, and orders were given to administer a second bastinado to the poor Greeks. It is said that Zographos in consequence of these affronts has sent an ultimatum to the effect that if his equitable demands are not complied with, in a certain time he must ask for his passports. He has received notice that the answer to his ultimatum will be given this week.

The plague has extended from Scio to Smyrna, where it prevails to a considerable degree chiefly in the Jewish and Armenian quarters. It has likewise manifested itself among the Greek population. Here too the cases of plague are becoming more numerous.

**THREE CHEERS FOR THE KING.**—This old-fashioned and very natural mode of giving expression to unsophisticated loyalty, has (says the *Dublin Evening Mail*) become a crime—a political crime, in Ireland; and subjects the person guilty of such a demonstration to legal penalties—and as soon as Popish Judges are elevated to the Bench, will doubtless render him liable to heavy punishment. Almost incredible as this statement may appear, in truth will be borne out by the following, which we extract from the *Londonderry Sentinel*, that reached us this morning:—

**TYRONE ASSIZES, July 23.**—After the records were disposed of, Chief Justice Doherty proceeded to try a few cases. The last which came before the Court on Thursday evening, was the most extraordinary, we will venture to say, which was ever brought to trial in any court of justice,—that of a loyal subject, for proposing three cheers for King William the Fourth! and his late declaration to the Bishops!! Will this be credited? The following will satisfy our readers, and prepare the Protestants of Ireland for what they are to expect from our Whig rulers:—

Robert Johnston, of Omagh, was indicted under the anti-Boyne act, for being of a riotous assembly, with arms, badges, &c., at Dungannon, on the 1st July, and for there joining in procession, to the great terror and imminent danger of his Majesty's liege subjects, and contrary to the statute in that case made and provided. He pleaded not guilty.

"Mr. Sheriff White, examined by Mr. Smyly.—Was at the sessions of Dungannon on the 1st July; Robert Johnston was also there; there was a kind of procession through the streets that night; did not see Johnston with the procession; saw a crowd gathered round a tar barrel in another part of the town; witness was standing near it, in company with Captain Duff of the police; saw Johnston also standing near the tar barrel; the crowd cheered; heard Johnston give three cheers for King William the Fourth, and his declaration to the Bishops!! heard him join in the cheer; none of the crowd had arms, nor was there riot or disturbance of any kind.

"Here Mr Smyly said they had no other witness to produce, and he was afraid the indictment could not be sustained.

"The learned Judge.—From what has appeared, the traverser is not guilty of any crime.

"The jury at once found a verdict accordingly.

"Comment on the above case is unnecessary. Think of the Sheriff of a County being compelled to prosecute a peaceable subject for giving THREE CHEERS for our good gracious KING!!! What next?"

Parliament it is expected will be prorogued about the 6th of August.

A sword fish the *Xiphias Gladius* of Linnæus supposed to be nearly 300 pounds weight, was caught in the river Parrett, near Bridgewater, on Sunday week.

Mr Creevy is to have the situation at Greenwich Hospital vacant by Lord Auckland's removal to the Admiralty, and the Treasurership of the Ordnance will be abolished.

An American vessel having ten thousand stand of arms on board for Don Carlos has been stopped in the Thames by order of Government.

The Snaresbrook, Captain Partridge, one of Messrs G Capper and Nephews' regular weekly schooners between London and Hamburg arrived on the 21st July in the London dock; with a cargo of tea, being the first imported into that Port under the new act.

Don Carlos sailed from Portsmouth, in a yacht purchased for 2000 guineas from Mr Weld, nephew of Cardinal Weld of Lutworth.

Lord Brougham is reported to have told the canny Scotch members who treated him to a dinner the other day, that he would give all he possesses, whether in fortune, reputation or influence to *undo the patent* by virtue of which he sits in the House of Lords.

A very brilliant meteor in the heavens was observed at Stamford, on Saturday night week between eleven and twelve o'clock diffusing a light as powerful as the full moon, with a clear sky. Its duration was about three seconds; and what is remarkable it was raining at the time though there was a break in the clouds at some distance off.

Lord Grey held office as Premier for 3 years 7 months, and 22 days. His predecessor, the Duke of Wellington, not so long, by nearly a year and a half. Since 1751 only four Premiers have held office for a longer duration, namely the Duke of Newcastle 8 years, Lord North 12, Pitt upwards of 17, and Lord Liverpool nearly 15 years.

The Under secretary of the Home Department, vacant by the retirement of Lord Howick, was accepted on Saturday by Mr Edward John Stanley, the member for the northern division of Cheshire.

Viscount Howick, having spontaneously resigned the Home Under secretaryship, has proceeded to join his lady at the baths at Ems, in Germany.

The French Government had issued orders to the authorities on the eastern frontier not to allow Marshal Bourmont to enter.

A letter from Portsmouth, announces the return of the consort of Don Carlos and his sons to their previous lodgings at Portsmouth. The Don is not with them!

It is said to be the intention of the Greek Government to restore the ancient names of all the provinces, cities, islands, and the seas of Greece.

The German papers bring us an account of a measure recently adopted in the south of Germany by which all foreign journals except the *Moniteur* are to be subjected to a censorship before they are allowed to be read.

The pope has issued a circular, chiefly to the French bishops, enjoining them as a duty to bring back to the bosom of the church the erring learned member of the Catholic religion, Abbe de la Mennais.

A gigantic citadel is building at Warsaw to control the Polish capital. It will be several years before it is finished. Sooner or later this fortification will pass into the hands of the Polish patriots, for the Russian dominion in Poland is founded on two scandalous a violation of justice and human rights to last for ever.

The St. Petersburg papers of the 2nd instant announce the arrival of Captain Ross in that city.

The flax crop in the north of Ireland is unusually luxuriant this year.

A lot of butter, consisting of 60 firkins, has lately appeared in the Waterford market, made in the county of Tipperary, upon a new principle, being seasoned with saltpetre and brown sugar in place of salt. Its quality was very prime, and such as to obtain 82s., while the general run of prices for first quality was 75s. to 78s.

In the *Manual of Domestic Economy* the process of giving to fresh brandy the taste and flavour of old is as follows:—Pour into the brandy-bottle five or six drops of volatile alkali, and shake the whole well together. The brandy by this process loses the acid which it has remaining, and acquires the taste of old spirit.