BRITISH NEWS.

THE MINISTRY.—It seems to be past all speculation that a change in the ministry is to take place. The when, and the who, are yet undecided. Odium rests on the name of GOULBURN, according to our contemporaries. They say he hath a most unlucky method of casting up his accounts, and that all his financial projects are crookedly devised, and utterly unintelligible. The Attorney-General, having touched that fretful porcupine, the Press, is doomed to death by its countless quills, and is made answerable for sins he never committed, as a sort of revenge for the sins he did commit. There is injustice and truth blended in all the complaints that issue from the broad sheets; and possibly the constant iteration of the changes may at last produce them. A man who falls into the habit of daily repeating any given lie, at last believes it to be true; or, if it be within his power, makes it true. The prophecy not unfrequently forces on its own fulfilment. Should his Majesty's ear be wounded by the eternal topic, he may at last begin to see a necessity for relieving himself from a plague, and justifying, by an after-conception, the exclusive information of the journals. Thus the ministry may be changed, and gossip vindicated. We know of nothing more likely; for, to speak candidly, there never was a ministry so vilely represented in both Houses of Parliament. But as we have no information to which we can safely trust on the subject, we cannot sanction, by acquiescence, the rumours that pass current elsewhere. Neither do we venture to distrust them. They may be well founded, but we do not happen to know that they are.—*Atlas.*

The annual Parliamentary allowance to his present Majesty, as heir presumptive, amounted to only £32,500, being £17,500 per annum less than the income of Prince Leopold.

The present King is (though the fourth King William of England) the *first English* King of his name—William I. and II. being Normans, and William III. a Dutchman.

MR. HUME.—It cannot be denied that Mr. Hume is a very troublesome opponent of Government in the House of Commons, or that, in the mere useless consumption of time, he does mischief more than sufficient to balance all the good he ever has done, or is at all likely to do. Neither can it be doubted, we think, that the minister, now that the royal family and court is decidedly ministerial—the former, we rejoice to believe, for the first time unanimously so—could easily have procured the return for Middlesex of a friendly candidate in opposition to Mr. Hume, or any other man whatever. But Mr. Hume has become in some measure identified in the opinion of the country with the cause of economy and retrenchment in the national expenditure. The opinion may be erroneous. We think it is so. But the fact of its existence is not to be questioned. To have exerted the influence of government in opposition to the return of that gentleman might probably, therefore, have given rise to injurious misconstruction. He has the merit of having been the most industrious and prominent, although not perhaps always the most judicious, advocate of economy; and this merit, it now appears, is enough to cover a multitude of sins in the estimation of a minister who, in the cause of economy, has more than his zeal with less than his rashness, and who, on account merely of his strenuous efforts in this cause—misdirected although many of them may have been—is yet disposed to regard him in the light of any ally rather than in that of an opponent.—*Morning Post.*

Amongst the numerous instances of his Majesty's national partialities, it is said he intends wearing Woodstock in preference to French gloves.

His Majesty, quite *unattended*, walked up St. James's street recently: he was attired in a black coat and white trousers.

Of the nails used in the coffin of the late King, 4,000 were manufactured for the coffin of Queen Caroline. The plate is not silver but copper gilt.

Mediterranean Passes.—These obnoxious taxes hitherto levied on ships passing to the southward, will, it is hoped, be dispensed with, now that the nest of pirates against whom it was a protection, has politically ceased to exist.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS.—*(Wholsome Advice.)*—To attempt a detailed account of electioneering movements, would be to confine ourselves to one subject for the whole paper. We need only observe in general, that the gathering word has gone forth on all sides; that every county, city, and borough, will be a stage for the display of party feeling and personal animosity. Electors ought to keep their heads cool. Candidates should look to *ultimate* consequences, and writers on all sides consider the danger and impurity of exciting passions and provoking aggressions. Let every one remember the weight of responsibility that is attached to each individual who voluntarily engages in the contests that are about to ensue. Family peace disturbed, brotherly love changed to hate, social harmony turned into discord, friendships broken, ties severed that ought to be lasting: riot, ruin, and death, to say nothing of drunkenness, profusion, and perjury, are among the fruits of contested elections. But they may be avoided. Now is the time to exert moral influence. Let the gentry, the clergy, and ladies in particular, resolve to soften down the asperities and neutralize the sourness of political differences, by setting an example of self restraint, gentleness, and the spirit of charity.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—There is a strong excitement prevailing throughout the Kingdom on the subject of the general election; although it does not appear likely that there will be many severe contests, or that any of the great interests will have much popular opposition to contend against. The system upon which our elections are conducted is calculated to throw the controlling influence into the hands of the aristocracy; for the enormous expense of a struggle, even in places that were hitherto held cheaply enough, is, of itself, sufficient to keep candidates of the middle grade out of the field, and to increase the chances in favour of those families that have large landed possessions, can draw upon extensive resources, and that possess, by the usual associations of wealth, the advantages of government connexions. It cannot be said that an English election resolves itself into the representation of public opinion. There is so much done in England by money, that there is so little left for the free operation of principle. The badge of our tribe is cash. Half of the fault, however, is in human nature, that, under any circumstances, is prone to take the immediate good in preference to the remote. We believe that an alteration in the franchise, or in the manner, of voting, would produce very little effect by way of reformation. Still the predominant power would lie in the purse. So long as there is a sort of domestic oligarchy formed in the nobility, by which a few absorb the energies and free-will of many, it can scarcely be hoped that a fresh modification of privileges, either in form or fact, can change the ultimate character of our House of Commons. The evil is too deep rooted to be reached by any fanciful theories. It is mixed up with our institutions, and is inseparable from the present distribution of property. It would be absurd to say, that the exercise of an overwhelming influence in the return of members to Parliament, constitutes one of the *rights* of property; that would contravene the common acceptation of a very common phrase; but it is visible and indisputable that such influence is the inevitable *effect* of property. The power which belongs to great wealth is manifest; nor can the ingenious constitutions of BENTHAM, or the reveries of MILL, assist us to a means of escaping from a doctrine so often rendered practical before our eyes, unless, indeed, they show how property might be equalized without breaking up the frame of society, and doing violence to all our notions of justice. The rights of property are sacred. We permit an aristocracy to grow up, and allow money to accumulate in heaps. The results are of our own creating. If we would have a more perfect popular representation, we should have kept down our social organization somewhat nearer to the democratic scale, and so preserved the habits and practices of a nation of citizens. But our commercial and ambitious character—our open constitution—the accidents of increasing liberty—and the inspiring successes of our arms—have all led to the formation of a higher class, that have now become necessary to our stability, however they may have come by concentration to interfere with the expression of popular opinion. The progress of knowledge has done much towards arresting the inherent despotism of wealth. We believe that it is to knowledge alone we must finally look for a correction of our representative system. Even within a few years that system has rapidly advanced to a healthier and purer condition; and we entertain no doubt that the next Parliament will present an accession to the side of national independence. Our reliance is reposed in the true source of permanent power, and not in the dangerous and uncertain refuge of distracting theories and worse measures. We have Lord BACON's authority with us, and are content—since no better remedy appears at hand—to await the fulfilment, albeit it be lingering, of his immortal adage.—*Atlas.*

CITY OF LONDON.—Yesterday morning the space opposite Guildhall was crowded to excess, to witness the nomination of the candidates. At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, law officers of the City, &c. appeared on the hustings. Sir — Richardson, the newly knighted Sheriff, opened the business. He hoped that no clamour would call for official interference, and that every one would have a fair hearing. The Secondary read the writ of election, and the act against bribery and corruption in a very low tone of voice. Sir P. Laurie stepped forward amid loud cheers and said, that he should not have presented himself thus early had he not been told that this was the proper time to explain his reason if he did not intend to offer himself as a candidate. He had the greatest respect for the late members, and the electors seemed perfectly well satisfied with their representatives, and therefore he would not disturb the peace of the City. His name, however, had appeared in respectable journals, and rumours had gone abroad that he would be laid on the shelf if he did not explain himself. He had formed his determination, and he was as incapable of being shaken from it as were Gog and Magog at the other end of the hall. *(Laughter.)* That determination was, that when ever another contest for the City of London should occur he would offer himself as a candidate. *(Cries of Why not now, Sir Peter?)* He had already given his reasons. But he would protest against the idea that a member for the City of London should take his seat for a perpetuity, as had been long the case in Westminster. Loud plaudits followed the speech of the worthy alderman. Mr. Alderman Wood, the senior member, said that this was the fifth time he had asked the suffrages of his fellow citizens. He had but little to say. It was true that had hours were kept at St. Stephen's chapel, but he had spent his nights there, and his days in magisterial duty, and if they thought proper, he would go again and do likewise. Alderman Waithman said that he came among them in the French revolutionary war of 1791, when instead of persons rushing forth to seize the seat in Parliament, every one shrunk back from it. Since that time, he had been regularly sent to the senate, and he was willing to go again. His object would be to prevent extravagant expenditure, and to protect the interests of his fellow citizens and the nation. Alderman Thompson said, that what he had done they knew, and must judge of. He was much engaged in commerce, and, whether well or ill founded, his idea was, that those who had a large stake in that branch of national political economy, were better qualified to sit in Parliament than those who had retired from business. W. Ward, Esq. would not detain the meeting. It was for those who had sent him to Parliament four years ago, to judge whether he was now fitted to return there. He could not help adverting to the state of France. He was the enemy of that policy which was subversive of the elective franchise, and which shackled the liberty of the press—two of the greatest blessings known to Englishmen. The names were then called, and the four late members were re-elected. They returned thanks, and his lordship left the chair. Thus quietly ended the first of the present elections in the capital of the empire. We hope the example may be followed throughout the kingdom.

YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Brougham and Lord Morpeth having received a harmonious call from Yorkshire, harmoniously accepted it. The election is fixed for the 18th instant. The Leeds committee sent a deputation to York on Monday, to Lord Morpeth and Mr. Brougham, with the declaration agreed to by the freeholders, that they were both fit men to represent the county. Lord Morpeth and Mr. B. visited Leeds, and were invited to a public breakfast by the Committee. They made the tour of the Coloured Cloth-hall, and then proceeded to lay their claims before an assembly of ten thousand persons. John Marshall, Esq. one of the late members, introduced his friend Lord Morpeth. His lordship noticed the invitation he had received, and complimented Mr. Marshall and Lord Milton. He then stated his own principles, which were to be the test of his conduct. He advocated the abolition of the slave trade and East India monopoly; contended for moderate reform, was opposed to the corn laws and the game-laws, and felt the necessity of the strictest economy in all departments. George Ranson, Esq. introduced Mr. Brougham, who, he said, would speak for himself. Mr. Brougham said, that though he had not the distinguished honour of being a Yorkshireman, he had that morning given directions for the purchase of a freehold estate there. He thought he was by birth and possession a native of Westmoreland, yet he lived longer by a week of every year in Yorkshire, than in that county. He knew more of Yorkshiremen and Yorkshire, than ninety-nine out of a hundred Yorkshire residents. He did not come there as an untried man; he had often been before the judges in York. After 21 years of professional public life, allured and threatened by a court, he had passed through with clean hands. His first vote in Parliament was for the liberty of the press; his last, for the abolition of slavery. Speaking of the King, he said his Majesty had begun a splendid reign. "Not that I hope," said he, "to see it splendid by victories, which I detest and abhor—because I detest and abhor the unchristian practice of war—*(hear, hear)*—not splendid by building expensive palaces for nobody to live in—*(cheers)*—not splendid by squandering immense sums of money wrung from a suffering people, under worthless favourites—not splendid by seducing people from their political principles, in order to add them to the House of Lords—but splendid by all that can truly adorn a Christian Prince, and the Sovereign of a free people—*(cheers)*—by the rights of the subject being asserted and vindicated—by trade being restored to its pristine prosperity—by the people being emancipated from the thraldom which now oppresses them, and makes the bread they eat dear, without any real advantage to those who grow the corn; the splendour of the country which I wish to see, is the happiness of the subject, and no other ray of splendour do I wish to see the King surrounded by." He would have no monopoly. "We don't live" said he, "in the days of barons; thank God, we live in the days of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield." He would have parliamentary reform, but no ballot. He thought the new Parliament would carry these great matters urged to it by the freeholders of Yorkshire, reform, revision of the corn-laws, and the extinction of slavery. He eulogised the Beer Bill. The ministers, he said, appeared to be forgotten in the election. But he said the weakness of the government was the strength of the people.—What personal interest would he serve by exchanging Winchilsea for Yorkshire? Labour and responsibility; but he would stick to them as they had called him, because it would add to his weight in the House, and give him additional strength for the good of the people of England." The party proceeded from the Coloured to the White Cloth-hall, and the people, influenced by the spirit of patriotism and the heat of the weather, drew the coaches of the candidates. Both candidates were most loudly cheered. Mr. Brougham proceeded to Huddersfield, where his greeting was still more enthusiastic. The number of Yorkshire freeholders is 50,000.

DURHAM.—This city has not been so excited since the days of Wharton. Sir Roger Gresley's arrival was greeted by thousands.

The whole of Ireland is in a glorious botheration about the current elections. There will be contests in counties undisturbed for the last forty years. Kildare has four candidates. Mr. O'Farrell (a Catholic), on the popular side, and Mr. Roberts on the other. [Is there another side?] The Duke of Leinster is, as he is legally obliged to be, neutral. In the county of Meath, Mr. Lawless has been opposed to Sir Murray Somerville. In Dublin the most singular battle will be fought, the favourite appears to be Mr. Dawson.

It is said that Lord George Beresford concedes O'Connell the first votes at Waterford, and is canvassing for second voices.

EXPENSE OF ELECTIONS.—Thirty-six years ago Warwick had 5 or 600 voters—now 1,200. Stafford 400 when Sheridan stood for it—now 860. The number of voters in the interior has been doubled in most places, and trebled in Coventry, Leicester, Preston, &c. The last Leicester election cost Mr. Evans £19,000, Otway Cave £10,000, Sir Charles Hastings £16,000, and the corporation £16,000, in all £61,000. Yorkshire cost Mr. Marshall £30,000; Warwick cost £27,000, without bribery. Stafford, £14,000, where the voters displayed the Beaumont cockades, said to be worth £5 a piece, in their hats. The *china* of the Camelford voters was occasionally wrapped by accident in one pound notes of the Bank of England. The Northumberland elections cost a very large sum. Mr. Bell probably paid between 60 and £70,000 for his seat of two months from February, and his four sessions' seat from July 1826. Mr. Liddel probably £50,000, Lord Howick £12,000, and Mr. Beaumont was charged upwards of £100,000, but he contrived to pay with a much smaller sum. He encouraged his voters to riot and extravagance, and almost compelled the houses engaged for him to waste and prodigality, but his bills were most severely scrutinized, and the bills of some of his tradesmen, whose demands were allowedly correct, remained unsettled long and late.

The London Herald states that there is not a county in England that could be contested for a seat in Parliament at a less expense than 20,000 or 30,000 pounds sterling. A contest in the county of York would cost 120,000 pounds.

The London *Morning Chronicle*, in the course of an article "On the French People, and their Example to the rest of Europe," remarks as follows:—

"But will the effects of this victory be confined to France? Will the other nations of Europe view unmoved this grand struggle of a great and enlightened nation, to compel those to whose hands the power of Government are committed, to be accountable to the people? No, there is not a man in any corner of Europe, however remote, who will not be fired by the noble example set by the French. They have conquered, not for themselves, but for other nations. The nations the deepest sunk in the mire of corruption (and no nation perhaps exhibits a more loathsome spectacle than our own) will take courage from the example of the French, and instead of lending themselves as prostitute hirelings to the vile oligarchy who tempt a part with a share of the spoil of the whole, will learn to respect themselves as men bearing the image of their Maker. Yes, the people of England will become ashamed of the beastly orgies of an election, and the vulgar cajoling of candidates, and despise the affected condescension on the hustings of their masters during the rest of the seven years, as an insult to their understandings. In every town there are some men who can feel as they ought the contrast between the proud attitude of the French, and the mortifying attitude of ourselves, and who would infuse their spirit to their fellow citizens. We do not despair of seeing the day when a man will be as much ashamed of being descended from one who took money for a vote at an election, as from being descended from a thief or a murderer.—Though good, the people of England are far from being in circumstances so favourable for vigorous resolution as the French. Let no man despair. We appear lost in selfish considerations, and timid, as selfish and luxurious men usually are: but let not the oligarchy of this country be too confident. The principle of hatred to them is indestructible even in the bosoms of those who live on their bounty. The first favourable moment their power will be assailed, and will yield to the onset."

Purity of Election.—At a Parliamentary Reform Meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Friday, Col. Jones related the following anecdote of Sir Isaac Coffin. "It happened that he (Col. Jones) and Sir Isaac were fellow-passengers from America.—In the course of conversation, Sir Isaac said to him, 'Do you know, Jones, that I should have no objection to be a member of that jawing-house, called the House of Commons? I think I should make no shy figure there.' *(Hear, and a laugh.)* Well, he thought no more of the matter, till walking one day near Pall-Mall, he was touched on the shoulder by his friend, Sir Isaac, who said, 'Do you know old boy, that I am a member of the jawing-house?' *(Laughter.)* 'Pray, old gentleman, how did you become so?' 'Why,' explained Sir Isaac, 'it was all through my friend Lord Darlington. I went down to Raby Castle, and said one day after dinner to his Lordship, 'Do you know, I should like to be a member of the House of Commons?' 'Indeed!' said his Lordship.—'Pray, how would you vote, supposing you were a member?' 'I have not made up my mind,' was the reply. 'Would you vote with me,' asked Lord Darlington, 'should I put you in?' 'I can't say,' said Sir Isaac; 'but I'll tell you what I shall do. I am a man of few words, and like to come to the point at once. I will toss up here on the table if heads turn up, I shall vote with you: If tails, just as it pleases myself,'—Lord Darlington agreed; heads it was, and here I am, old boy, a representative of the people.'

THE ARMY.

War Office, July 22.—To be Field Marshals in the Army, Gens. Sir A. Clarke, G C B; Right Hon. Sir H. Hulse. To be Generals—Lieut. Gens Earl of Dalhousie, GCB; Sir T. H. Turner. To be Lieut. Generals—Major Gens. Sir P. Maitland, K C B; Sir John Keane, K C B; Sir Hudson Lowe, KCB. To be Major Generals—Colonels N. M'Leod, half-pay New-Brunswick Fencibles; A G. R. Norcott, C B, Rifle Brigade. To be Major—Capt. Donald J. Macqueen, 74th foot.

To be Aids-de-Camp to his Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army—Lieut. Cols. Sir R. Gardiner, KCB. Royal Artillery; J. Freemantle, Coldstream foot guards; Lord G. W. Russel, 90th foot; E. Wynyard grenadier foot guards; J. Fergusson, 52d foot; T. W. Brotherton, 95th foot; Sir A. J. Dalrymple, h. p. 2d garrison batt; Sir J. H. Reynett, half pay 52d foot; W. Smelt, 37th foot; A. Crengh, 81st foot; J. R. Arnold, royal engineers; W. Wemyss, h. p. 93d foot; G. Fitzclarence, half pay unattached.

The King has been pleased to appoint the following Colonels of Militia to be his Majesty's Aids-de-Camp for the service of his Militia Force:—Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. Royal Denbigh Militia; Colonel George Earl of Aboyne, K T. Aberdeenshire Militia; Colonel J Lord Dufferin and Clanboye, Royal North Down Militia; Colonel Thomas Wood, Royal East Middlesex Militia. His Majesty has at the same time been pleased to direct that the said Colonels shall take rank as the four senior Colonels of the Militia, immediately after the junior Colonel of his Majesty's Regular Forces.

August 3.—Rifle Brigade.—Major Wm. Eeles, to be Lieut. Colonel, without purchase; Capt. John Charles Hope, to be Major, vice Eeles; Lieutenant John Fry to be Captain, vice Hope; 2d Lieut. John Rooper, to be 1st Lieut. vice Fry; Gent. Cadet Robert Moorsom, from the Royal Military College, to be 2d. Lieutenant, vice Rooper.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty Office, July 2.—This day, in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the right hon James Lord Gambier, G C B. Admiral of the Red; and Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart. GCB. Admiral of the Red, were promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

July 22.—Sir I. Coffin, to be Admiral of the Red. E. G. Colpoys, to be Vice Admiral of the Red. Sir. E. Codrington, GCB; Sir David Milne, KCB. to be Vice Admirals of the White. Rear-Admirals W. T. Lake; Sir C. Ogle, bart. to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.—Capts Sir J. Brenton, bart. KCB; Sir P. B. V. Broke, bart. KCB. to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

FRENCH NEWS.

From the Messager des Chambres.

PARIS, AUGUST 3.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

SPEECH OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM

"Peers and Deputies,—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers.

"In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

"Their cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colours which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

"I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing for ever the power of that Charter, whose name invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory.—(Applauses.)

"In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developements of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the jury to the crimes of the press, the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations, and above all to that fourteenth article of the charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted.—(Fresh applauses.)

"It is with these sentiments, Gentlemen, that I come to open this session.

"The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent, but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance pure from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

"Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to Europe that solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and repose of its neighbours.

"Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence, to the institutions that stability, which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people, and of the strength of the States.

"Peers and Deputies, as soon as the Chambers shall be constituted, I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of His Majesty King Charles X. By the same act His Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights.—This act was placed in my hand yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers, and I caused it to be inserted in the official part of the *Moniteur.*"

The cries of *Vive d'Orleans! Vive la Liberte!* were again heard more loudly than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times, and withdrew with his son, attended by the deputation which conducted him back to the door.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS.

We have received the Act of Abdication of Charles X. and the late Dauphin. It will be seen that it is qualified in favour of the Duke de Bourdeaux.

It would be clear to him, if adversity had taught the ex-King a little sense, that he is in no condition to make terms with an armed people whom he has outraged. All he has to do is to descend from the throne: it is for the French nation (the compact between which and the Bourbons he has violated and annulled) to say who shall fill it:

(From the Moniteur, August 4.)

PARIS, August 3.

(Official).—The following Act, superscribed—"To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom," has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans, in the Archives of the Chamber of Peers:

"*Rambouillet, August 2.*

"My Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have, therefore, taken the resolution to abdicate the Crown in favor of my grandson, the Duke de Bordeaux.

"The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favor of his nephew.

"You will have then, in your quality of Lieut.-Gen. of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the Crown to be proclaimed. You will take, besides, all the measures which concern you to regulate the form of the Government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions: it is a means to avoid many evils.

"You will communicate my intentions to the Diplomatic Body; and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognised King of France, under the name of Henry V.

"I charge Lieutenant General Viscount de Foissac-Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favour of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family.

"We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of the reign.

"I repeat to you, my Cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,

"CHARLES LOUIS ANTOINE."

(From the Moniteur.—Official part.)

ORDINANCE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM.

"Art. 1. The French nation resumes its colors. No other cockade shall henceforward be worn than the tri-coloured cockade.

"Paris, August 1, 1830.

"LOUIS PHILLIPE D'ORLEANS."

(From the Constitutionnel.)

Orders have been addressed by the telegraph from Baron Louis to all the agents of the Treasury. To day he has received the assurance of all those who are depositaries of the funds seized at Algiers, already estimated at forty millions, that they would not dispose of any sums without the authority of the provisional Minister of the Finance.

The Duke of Orleans has just subscribed the sum of one hundred thousand francs for the relief of the brave men who were wounded in the memorable days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, and of the families of the slain.

(From the Moniteur.)

ORDER OF THE DAY.

PARIS, July 30.—The prohibition of departures from the barriers of Paris, without permission, has been thought necessary for a moment. It is removed by the present Order of the Day. The communications are entirely free, both inwards and outwards.

The General Commanding in Chief,

LAFAYETTE.

We have before been led to remark on the drollery of the relative position of Charles X. and his quondam enemy the Dey of Algiers. The following account of the form of the submission of the Bay of Titteri, also received to-day, is, in the way of humorous coincidence, scarcely less piquant:—

Extract of a letter received from Algiers, published in the *Semaphore de Marseilles*, of the 28th July:—

"In the name of God, &c. I renounce the absolute sovereignty in the victorious and grand Charles the Tenth; and I agree to pay him the tribute; and will also furnish him with the contingent, obeying him in the same manner and in the same form as my predecessors and the Dey of Algiers. I also expect to receive from the virtuous Charles the Tenth all succour and protection that a subject has to expect from his legitimate king."

It would appear that Charles X will proceed towards Cherbourg, where there are two American vessels, in one of which he intends to embark, in order to proceed either to Italy or Spain.

It is asserted that Charles X. requires an annual allowance of 4,000,000 of francs, and the liberty of taking with him whomsoever he pleases. It is supposed, that the latter part of his demand will not be complied with, and that he will be suffered to take with him only a limited number of servants, well ascertained to be such.—*Journal du Commerce.*

A plan of complete counter-revolution has been found among the papers of the Duchess d' Angouleme. It will be soon published.

It is impossible to witness so much prudence, promptitude, energy, and composure, as are manifested in these extraordinary events, without a spontaneous tribute of admiration at once to the heads, hearts, and hands of those who produce and guide them.

We stop the Press to announce that a third Express has just been received from Paris, bringing further information that the abdication of the