honourable member for Newark. The Act of Union certainly prescribed a certain number of members for that house, but it did not prescribe the places from which they were to be sent. He was of opinion that the appointment of a committee of the Privy Council to make those divisions, was the fairest and best mode for effecting them. His honourable and learned friend had made an argument about the principle of the value of houses, at a certain amount giving the right of voting. Now it appeared to him that the principle was an excellent one, and that the only question was as to the best mode of ascertaining their value. He was sorry to be obliged to enter into those details now, which would be properly discussed in the committee, but the fact was, that they had debated the principle of the bill on the first reading of it, and that they were now discussing the details, which should be reserved for the committee. The value being fixed at a certain amount, the poor rates, where they could be depended on, might be a satisfactory mode of ascertaining it. As to the house duty, it was very probable that very soon it and several others of the assessed taxes would be repealed, so that it could not be taken as a test. They must then go to the rent, which was, generally speaking, a very good criterion. When the house was in the hands of the owner himself, it might not be so easy to get at the value of it; but that would not be the case when it was leased out to a tenant. He thought that most of the difficulties would be surmounted, and that they would get at the real value of the houses in all those cases, by the appointment of persons who would not have to make their inquiry in the heat of an election, when corrupt and interested motives might be supposed to influence them; but who would be responsible for the due discharge of the duty intrusted to them, and who would effect the object in view by requiring the production of the receipt for the rent as the criterion of the value of the house. [Hear.] That appeared to him to be a very fair and unobjectionable one. But his learned friend had said that here was a boon given to the landlords,—that here was a bribe offered to the gentlemen of the House of Commons, to induce them to consent to this measure. In making that statement, his learned friend had paid a great compliment to the gentlemen whom he was addressing. It appeared to him (the Attorney-General) that there was nothing absurd in saying that a man should have a real bona fide substance to entitle him to vote. It was for that purpose that they required the proof of the payment of rent before a man should be entitled to vote. He did not think it was necessary to say any thing further upon that point, though it was one of those made in the speech of his honourable and learned friend last night,—a speech which appeared to be so convincing to some honourable members, that he had heard them saying, in going out of the house, that it had determined them to vote against the bill. His honourable friend had objected to the proposed mode of registration in the counties; but it seemed to him (the Attorney-General) a simple and an excellent one; and with regard to the 40s. freeholders in counties, he thanked God that they were not to be disfranchised. He hoped and trusted, that by thus spreading out the right of voting, the lower orders would become the purchasers of small portions of soil, and he was sure that in that way the most beneficial effects might be anticipated from the measure. It was also proposed to give to the copyholders and the leaseholders the right of voting. Now as this had been denounced as a revolutionary measure, and as an honourable member opposite (Mr. O Gore) had that evening again denounced it as such, and described it as a measure which went to destroy all the establishments of the country, it was a matter of some satisfaction to have got from that honourable gentleman a legal definition of what was meant by a revolutionary measure. Amongst other great departed spirits, that honourable member had evoked the shade of Sir William Blackstone. The honourable member had expressed himself willing to give to copyholders and leaseholders the right of voting, but how said he, had Sir William Blackstone described the introduction of such a principle. Had he not stated that it would be the introduction of a new foundation or superstructure? and then, said the honourable member, what was a revolution but that? So that here they had it explained—a revolutionary measure was one that went to extend the right of voting to leaseholders and copyholders! (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) That instance showed the effect of using big words,—of words of such a description as the epithet which had been applied to the measure before the house. He would only ask honourable gentlemen for a moment to look into the debates which occurred when King William came over to save it from arbitrary power, and they would find that the speakers then used the word revolution, and that they avoided the word abdication, and that they used the word revolution in the sense of restoration. He would therefore entreat honourable gentlemen not to be scared or frightened by big words. (Hear.) He entreated them to give a calm consideration to this measure, and not to allow their judgment to be warped or disturbed by such circumstances as these (Hear, hear.)...(Remainder of this Speech next week.)

The London Courier says, that a dissolution of Parliament will not take place, unless on the third reading of the Reform Bill, it should be rejected. If it should pass by a small majority, it will be carried to the Lords, and if rejected there, Parliament will then be dissolved immediately.——Thirty-eight of the Irish members of Parliament opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill.

The extent to which the petitions for Parliamentary Reform had been carried in England, may be judged in some degree by a fact mentioned in some of the papers, that "the skins of upwards of 2000 sheep had already been consumed in the parchment required for such petitions"—petitions on paper not being receivable.

Among the few instances of disinterestedness which the Reform Bill has given rise to on the part of members from rotten boroughs, a London paper mentions that of Sir Stanford Graham, who, without saying a word, or claiming any merit whatever, gave a vote which tended to deprive himself of £35,000, the sum paid by him for the borough of Ludgershall.

There seems to be very good reason for believing that the system of Irish agitation is almost at an end. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. O'Connell declared that "what he wanted was, that every idea of rivalry between England and Ireland should give place to *mutual kindness and good offices*. He hoped above all things that the Reform Bill would lead to a solid, perpetual, and irrevocable union between the two countries." There can be no doubt that the repeal of the Union, previously announced to take place on or before the 1st of January next, is postponed *sine die*.

Sir Henry Parnell had accepted the office of Secretary at War, vacated by the recession of Mr. C. W. Wynn.

It is intended again to separate the West India from the Halifax command. Rear Admiral Lord James O'Brien will hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief on the North Am. station.

The Counties of Galway and Mayo are visited by Famine, and a meeting has been held in London to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. A subscription has been entered into.

Cobbett, who at first affected to be rejoiced at the success of Mr. Hunt for Preston, (where he himself once offered as a candidate and was defeated,) has recently attacked him violently in his Register: whereupon the M. P. has rejoined in a penny pamphlet under the following title—"The Preston Cock's reply to the Kensington dunghill—a penny exposure of Cobbett's fourteen pennyworth of falsehoods; by Henry Hunt, Esq. M. P., addressed to the electors of Preston.

A Clerk of Messrs. Dixon & Co. of Chancery lane, has absconded with about £2,500 which he took from the drawers, & on the same evening embarked for America.—*London Obs.*

From the New York Gazette.

NATIONAL COURTESY.—During a violent gale at Gibraltar, about the middle of January, the U. S. sloop of war Boston, Capt. Storer, which was lying in the Bay, lost three of her anchors, and was considered by her commander in a very critical situation. Col. Hayne, the U. S. Navy Agent at Gibraltar, not being able to procure any anchors at private sale, made application to Governor Don, for a supply from the King's Arsenal, to which he received the following prompt reply:—

"I have had the honour to receive your letter of this day's date, and beg leave to acquaint you that I have not lost a moment in informing the naval officer in charge of his Majesty's Dock Yard here, of the loss of anchors which the United States Sloop of war has unfortunately sustained, and in requesting that Capt. Storer may be immediately supplied with such as may be necessary from the Dock Yard."

This act of courtesy was thus acknowledged by Col. Hayne:—

"I should do injustice to my own feelings, but still greater injustice to the very frank and prompt conduct exhibited by your Excellency on the present occasion, if I did not return you my most unfeigned thanks for having extended relief and protection during the late storm, to the United States' sloop of war Boston, now riding at anchor in Gibraltar. *You have saved the ship. The act itself, but especially by the manner in which it was conferred*, calls for the expression of my warmest gratitude."

Governor Don replied as follows:—

"I feel extremely happy to find that the anchors supplied from his Majesty's Dock Yard to the U. S. sloop of war Boston have been the means of placing that vessel in safety."

(From the same.)

The Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road is in such full and successful operation, that, according to the Liverpool Mercury, a whole cargo of cotton, landed from an American vessel, can, in *one hundred minutes* after leaving the ship, be in Manchester, thirty-two miles off.—The number of engines now on the line, all of which were made by George Stephenson, Esq. the celebrated engineer, under whose superintendence the road was constructed, is sixteen, and it is expected that several others will be placed upon it in the course of a few weeks.—With respect to the conveyance of goods, the railway most fully answers the expectations of the Directors. More goods are conveyed by the Company than by all the carrying firms who ply between Manchester and Liverpool. The journeys with goods are invariably performed in an hour and a half, in order that they may not obstruct the carriages with passengers.

The same paper, the Mercury, contains the following:—

Grand Sight on the Railway.—Such of our readers as are interested in railway experiments may be gratified on Saturday morning, when it is intended to despatch by the railway 1000 bales of New-Orleans cotton, in two trains. The Samson and the Gellah will be the only engines employed, except at the inclined plane, where additional power will be required. The departure will take place at half-past seven o'clock.

But there is another side of the question to be looked at. The subjoined *per contra* will not be perused with the same pride or pleasure as the above. It is from the very same paper from which the two previous extracts are taken:—

Accidents on the Railway.—On Saturday last, the Phœnix engine, with a train of wagons, was thrown off the road, in the neighbourhood of Broad Green, by a plank which had been incautiously left on the rails by some workmen in the employment of the Company.—The fireman, who jumped off the tender when the accident occurred, was unfortunately killed on the spot. On the evening of the same day, the body of a man who was lying on the rails was run over by the Dart engine, the engineer not perceiving the object, in consequence of the darkness of the evening, until it was too late to stop the engine. It is not known whether the man was living at the time or not.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following remarks are copied from the London Sun:—

"The probability of France being able to continue in a state of peace, becomes daily less and less. In the first place the moderate party are hourly losing ground; secondly, the young men, who comprise the elite of the army of France, are ripe and panting for action; and thirdly, the policy of Austria has of late been so equivocal, so insidious, that the French Government, however pacific may be their inclinations, are bound by all the laws of honor, to demand a full and satisfactory explanation from the wily Cabinet of Metternich. M. Casimier Perier, President of the French Council, appears to view the matter in this light. Though cool and even sagacious in his policy, this Minister, when once he is convinced of the justice of his course, is decided and uncompromising in following it up. He is just now strongly impressed with the idea that the Austrian Cabinet has been endeavoring to outwit him, and has accordingly determined on a bold, decisive line of conduct. His speech on this subject, in the Chamber of Deputies, clearly explains his motives and his determination. It is not to be perverted or misapprehended. It is manly, energetic, and explicit.—He who runs may read. It seems that Count Appony had some time since given a positive assurance to the French Government, that the Austrians in their interference with Italy, would respect the doctrine of non-intervention, and restrict themselves solely to the occupation of Parma and Modena. Instead of this, however, they have thought fit to mix themselves up with the disputes in the Roman States, and have ordered two brigades of Gen. Frimont's corps to enter Bologna. Such conduct was not to be tolerated an instant—hence M. Casimier Perier has very properly and significantly insisted on a full, efficient, and above all, an immediate explanation.

"The President's declarations on this head, are, as we observed before, not to be mistaken. He is desirous of preserving peace—he will not be imposed upon. He is no advocate for France remaining as she is, but—he thinks the Government ought to advance a step before events. He is unwilling to be at enmity with Austria, but—he has been *provoked* to ask explanations of her, which he has no doubt will be satisfactory to the honor of both countries. The last clause in this sentence, is a mere flash in the pan. Austria has already so far committed herself, that an explanation, which should satisfy her honor, must necessarily be one of defiance to the French Cabinet, whose honors in like manner, would be equally pledged to accept the challenge. The honor of both countries is therefore more likely to plunge them into war, than to continue them in a state of peace with each other.

"A few days will however clear up all these matters.—But one fact may be already safely predicted. If France goes to war, she will revolutionize as she advances; and *nolens volens*, put the finishing stroke to that monstrous system of despotism which has long disgraced the majority of the Continental Kingdoms. The same spirit of Reform that is now working so irresistibly in England, is equally active throughout Europe. Whether it be in Belgium—the German States—the Papal Dominions—the Swiss Republic—Poland—or even in Turkey, Persia, or the Georgian and Circassian territories; no matter—it is still the same spirit that is every where at work—the spirit of moral improvement, no longer grovelling like a blind mole in the dark, but walking abroad, and Argus eyed, in the full of day, under the very nose of legitimacy and the Holy Alliance.

"If France moves, she cannot do so without at once consummating the triumph of this mighty principle.—Her very first step will be a victory for the Reformers throughout Europe. There is no province, however obscure, no kingdom, however powerful, that will not be shaken to its centre, by the movements of the French troops. The tri color is abroad, will be in itself a warning quite alarming enough to frighten all despots out of their senses.—The Italian and Polish provinces of Austria, will totter; the Rhenish possessions of Prussia will be in jeopardy; and as for the unwieldly empire of the Czar, it will be split into God knows how many fragments. Well aware that such must inevitably be the consequences of its movements, the French Government are naturally anxious to make out a strong case for themselves ere they commence operations. But there is a point at which forbearance becomes a weakness; and this point the French seem very nearly to have reached. We see not how Austria can get out of her present dilemma, or France withdraw her pretensions, without each country compromising its national honor."

PARIS, MARCH 29.

A few hours have effected a great alteration in the aspect of affairs here; yesterday all was calm—to-day all is excitement. The confirmation of the reported entry of the Austrians into Bologna, and the speech of the President of the Council in reference to it, leave little ground for hope that war may be avoided. The report on the state of the public Revenue, presented by M. Hounino, is fraught with additional causes for despondency.

Speaking on the subject of the entrance of the Austrians into Bologna, the Journal des Debats of this day, under date of Sunday last, contains the following sentences:—

"The Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th inst.

"We are assured this evening that a diplomatic note has been forwarded to the Austrian Cabinet, to notify to it that France would not suffer the Austrians to prolong their sojourn in Bologna."

Nothing can be more true than this last paragraph, but it is deficient in an essential quality—it suggests little idea of the tone in which the notification it speaks of is said to have been conveyed.—The resolution of the French Cabinet is taken. The good faith with which, at the expense of its popularity, it has observed the principle of non-intervention, is said to have been interpreted by M. Metternich in the precise way in which a common observer would have understood it. Believing that France was sincere in her pacific professions—timid, and incapable of external exertion—and that she was torn and disabled at the same time by internal broils—the Austrian Cabinet is said to have been acting with a duplicity, which, if proved, (and by this time an avowal or denial of the charge has been given,) will bring down upon it the vengeance of France, and the contempt at least of England. Of the other two great European Powers it is not necessary to speak.

The first step taken by the army of France beyond the bridge of Kehl would be the signal for insurrection through the centre of the *ci devant* Rhenish provinces. Should she press her Italian frontier, the whole of Savoy and Piedmont would rise and join her. Should war take place, it is in the latter quarter that the first blow will be struck. Not only is such an event deemed probable by the Savoyards and Piedmontese, but they are with difficulty restrained from anticipating it.—The Sardinian Government is impressed with apprehensions.

On the 28th March, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cassimer Perrier said:

"*The future does not wear a less favorable aspect, but it draws nearer. A new circumstance, which has taken place in the midst of the negociations which were on foot, the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops calls for explanations, which we do not doubt will prove satisfactory to the honor of the two countries; and for a guarantee of this opinion we may take the anxiety with which our first overtures were received. But even with this hope, the Government should advance a step upon events, in order not to risk the chance of being left behind; for, as you know, it is by foreseeing them that we are enabled to direct them. Let us prove to them, that by leaving nothing to chance in our preparations of defence there shall be nothing equivocal in the guarantee of peace. The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its passions. Let it know, also, that its security is our principal object, and that we are determined to procure it by every other means, if peace should not suffice.*"

The Journal des Debats contains the following:—"As soon as M. Cassimir Perrier returned to his seat, he was surrounded by a large group of Deputies. Lafayette and M. Manghin, who was amongst the number, asked M. Perrier whether it was true that 30,000 men of the Confederation of the Rhine were now marching against Luxembourg. The President of the Council, it is added, remarked that France was preparing to support, under all circumstances, her pretensions either in the North or South."

It is mentioned that a new project of law is about to be presented for calling out 280,000 National Guards, for the war-service, according to 6th sect. of the law of March 22d.

POLAND.—The Times has the following encouraging paragraph:—"We have seen private letters from Warsaw of March 17, which speak in high terms of confidence and hope of the ultimate success of the Polish cause. The Russians have as yet been unable to cross the Vistula at any point near Warsaw, and the river had risen so much from the breaking of the ice, that there was little chance of a passage for some time. Meanwhile Gen. Diebitsch's army is suffering severely from a scarcity of provisions, the severity of the season, and the badness of the roads. It is even imagined that he will soon be obliged to retreat to the Russian frontiers. Should this happen, his situation would be extremely dangerous, and the war may be protracted for several campaigns. Some of the Polish commanders of corps have been extremely active and successful against the enemy. General Dwernicki has dispersed the division of General Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, and he has now a park of twenty guns captured from the enemy.—Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun in Volhynia and Podolia."

PORTUGAL.—Our private correspondent at Lisbon gives, in a letter of the 19th inst., an account of the execution of seven persons in that capital accused of a conspiracy against Don Miguel's Government. The trial of those persons, by a special commission, had been interrupted by the report of the insurrection of Cadiz and the Isla de Leon, which had produced the greatest consternation at the Court of Lisbon. On the 13th inst. a Spanish courier arrived with the news of the failure of the insurrectionary movement, and there was no longer any restraint on the ferocity of the tyrant. He therefore gave orders to select the victims, and to prepare for the exhibition. Accordingly, the President of the Commission drew up a sentence, in which seven were ordered to be executed, seven to be transported, and seven to be acquitted, but not liberated. The first seven were immediately ordered to be committed to the care of two friars, who were ordered to prepare them for being strangled and burnt.

It is mentioned as a curious fact, that Don Miguel did *not*, as usual, attend this execution, or go to see the heads stuck on poles afterwards. Indeed, the heads, contrary to the common practice, are stated to have been burnt along with the bodies.—*Times.*

SPAIN.—The *Lisbon Gazettes* insert particulars of the insurrection in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, and of the executions which followed its defeat. They state that 45 of the Constitutionalists had been executed, and that the band, consisting of 400, had been dispersed. The time for a revolutionary change has not yet arrived; but the numerous executions of the persons who attempted to bring it about, show a cruelty allied to fear.—*Times.*

ITALY.—Letters from Rome state that the inhabitants daily expected the arrival of the revolutionary troops from Bologna. The tri-color was seen from the towers of the city, floating over the advancing force, and would soon, it was supposed, be planted on the seven hills, unless the Papal army showed more courage and zeal than it had hitherto displayed.

"BRUSSELS, March 28.

"The greatest alarm pervades the town. A horde of miscreants, paid and organized by well known individuals, have been let loose upon the town, and are at this moment committing the most disgraceful acts of disorder and pillage—acts which will render forever infamous the names of the instigators, and cast eternal disgrace upon the nation, the more so since they are not the result of temporary effervescence, but emanate from a preorganized plan.—Reports of an Orange complot of conspiracies in this place and Antwerp have been rife for some days, and a partial corroboration of the truth of the reports was produced by the declaration of a Colonel Burremens, who, in a drunken carousal, proclaimed his intention of proceeding to meet the Prince of Orange with his regiment. This officer was immediately arrested, and it is said he made revelations implicating other persons.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

France and Italy—France and Belgium—New Protocol against the Belgians—France and Poland.

PARIS, MARCH 27, 1831.

SIR:—The Austrians have entered Bologna! The Emperor, when he made his Proclamation in favor of "Order" and "Despotism," declared that the Austrian troops were "in the first instance" to enter Modena and Parma. The lovers of peace, at all hazards and at all prices, said, that although the "pacific Emperor" spoke of "the first instance," yet he really had an intention of proceeding into the Roman States, and that if by any mistake the troops should proceed as far as Ferrara, that they would arrest their march at the birth place of Ariosto, and not incur the indignation and reproaches, the anger and resentment of France!—From hour to hour these assurances have been made in Le Temps (which of late has changed its colour;) in the Journal des Debats, which so later than yesterday, recommended war in case the Austrian troops should attempt to establish themselves as the police of the Roman States; and in all the Court Circles and Literary Salons, where it has been laid down as a sort of axiom that Ferrara would be the limit of French forbearance. But at length the Austrians have entered Bologna! and the peace party are to-day biting their lips and cursing their own imprudence in not even consenting beforehand to the entry which has been made, and to which they must now submit, or declare war. The Temps of to-day has, however, with its accustomed ability, thought of a remedy for this evil; and it says "Let us wait"—"This is the result of the negociations or policy of the last Ministry." "We cannot know the result of the new system of our new cabinet before the middle of April;" and, in fine, they are for waiting till the mischief is done, and then they will exclaim "It is too late to help it!!" Although, however, the "peace party" has not yet abandoned its hopes, the nation has nearly lost its patience. All reasonable and respectable citizens unquestionably admit that war is a great evil, and that peace should, if possible, be preserved; but all citizens who have a grain of common sense, and whose love of high prices does not get the better of their judgments, must also admit that after the Revolution of July in France, if despotic and absolute Governments shall succeed in crushing the spirit and love of liberty in other lands, they will afterwards unite in attack that Revolution which was the parent of the rest, and which they depend only affect to respect because it is powerful & until they have succeeded in crushing all its allies.

In the cases of Modena and Parma, the excuses which were made by the Court of Vienna, though frivolous and unjust, were yet founded upon something like the pretext of family alliances, and the necessity for supporting the dignity and honour of Austrian Princes; but the case of the Papal States admits of no such interference—and as Austria is arming every where—has ordered a new levy of troops—has just made a loan of 100 millions of francs—occupies Modena and Parma—and ere this dominates in Romania, and will occupy all central Italy, it is high time for Louis Philippe to be up and be stir himself, unless he desires to be a witness to the third restoration. If liberty shall be crushed in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Belgium, and Germany, she will not long remain unassailed in France, or even Britain. As, however, this occupation of Bologna has only been known a few hours to the Government of Louis Philippe, let us wait for the decision of the Cabinet before we complain or threaten. Let us hope that this progress of despotism in the South of Europe may, ere it be too late, open the eyes and raise the courage of even a Perier Administration.

In Belgium we are not matching. On one side there is the French Government afraid of offending—on another, Holland preparing for war—on another, Prussia, ready to occupy Luxumbourg and Liege—and last of all, there are at London an assembly of Protocolists who meet in Downing-street, and legislate for the hopes, wants, and wishes of nearly four millions of people. But what is the Belgium Government doing? What is the policy of the Regent? Who and what are his Ministers? What is the conduct of the Members of Congress? And, above all, what are the people about? Let me answer these questions in a few words.

The Belgian Government is divided! The most powerful party still entertain some hopes of a re union to France—or at least for the Duke of Nemours for King. Another party, considering this as impossible, is favorable to an English alliance, and to the selection of Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg. A third party is for postponing all these considerations until the preliminary question is disposed of; and that question is, "What is Belgium—its limits—territory—population?" This party is divided into two sections—one for an immediate declaration of war against Holland, in order to obtain possession of Antwerp, Maestricht, and Luxumbourg by force, and the other section is for negociating with King William—for mutual concessions—for yielding up part of the provinces of Lembourg and Hainault, for the purpose of securing Luxembourg to Belgium.—Thus the Government is divided—and now the Ministry is dissolved.

What is the policy of the Regent? National! truly national!—He is opposed to the system of Protocols! He is for demanding the strict observance of the principle of non-intervention. He is for relying on themselves, and not on France or England, or Prussia, but on nearly four millions of united Belgians. He looks to Poland, and derives consolation from the noble and successful exertions of those brave and devoted patriots; and he hopes to raise the enthusiasm and valor of the Belgians to the same degree of excitement.—In this he is mistaken. He must calculate upon the coldness of the Belgian character—upon the lukewarmness of the capitulists, who were the friends of the fallen dynasty—and upon the opposition and secret conspiracies of the Orange party. The Regent has a host of difficulties to contend with, and the last, though not the least, is the uncertainty of the policy of the French Government.

Who and what are the Ministers of the Regent? On this head the information which we are in possession of to day is not more satisfactory. The Cabinet is dissolved—a new administration is forming—various names are announced as likely to form it—& we must wait eight and forty hours before we can pronounce an opinion.

What is the conduct of the members of Congress? Some are still conspiring for the Prince of Orange—but they are few, obscure, and anti-national. Some (the majority) are sighing and pressing for the re-union to France. Belgium is too small—too powerless—too divided to form an independent kingdom for any great length of time. An union to Holland is impossible—to Prussia impossible—but to France both possible and desirable, provided Great Britain would consent.

And what are the people about? They are preparing for war! They are first of all for fixing the territorial limits of Belgium. They say with truth that it is useless to elect a King until there be a kingdom to offer him: and that until the limits of Belgium shall be fixed, all other measures are provisional and useless! They wish for a war with Holland to decide the questions. They do not wish war for the sake of war; but they understand that King William will not abandon the citadels of Antwerp and Maestricht, or Luxembourg; and they, therefore, wish to appeal to the force of arms. Can this be avoided?—Yes, by the reunion of Belgium to France; or by the armed intervention of the foreign Powers. But this armed intervention is forbidden by the principles of our July Revolution.—The reunion to France will not be sanctioned by Prussia or Great Britain. Then a war between Belgium and Holland is inevitable, unless the principle of the July Revolution is to be compromised. This is the position of the Belgian affairs.

But what is this we are told? It is said in private and in public, "that a Protocol was signed in London, on the 17th March, which sanctions the occupation of Luxembourg and Leige, by the Prussian troops—the Scheldt by an English naval force—Mons, Bruges, and Ostend, by an English army—and Namur, Brussels, Tournay, &c. by French forces!" The army of occupation, and this fleet of inspection and order, are to be stationed in Belgium for two objects—first, to prevent a war between that country and Holland, i. e. prevent an attack on the part of the Dutch Government; and second, to enforce on Belgium the Protocols of London and the election of such a Prince as may be agreeable to the Allied Powers!! Do I pledge myself that this Protocol has been signed? By no means; but I fear it has been, and that even Talleyrand is a party to such an arrangement! If France shall be thus cajoled out of her Revolution of 1830, she will take care not to be deceived in 1831; and any Government which shall be a party to a similar attack on the rights of the Belgians, and on the principles of their Revolution, will have a sad and short life in regenerated and emancipated France. What! is liberty to be crushed in Italy—is patriotism to be exterminated in Poland—and are the Belgians to be protocolled out of their rights, by the armed interventions of a "non intervening" policy? No, no—France will not endure this!

Poland is still the theme of our anxieties, our hopes, our fears, and our love. The first campaign of the Emperor has failed. He thought the Revolution was a mere *coup d'etat*, and he called the Revolutionists a handful of Brigands! He resorted to his "fourteenth article!" for the benefit of his faithful and well beloved Polish subjects, and sent a large army to arrest the Brigands, and plenty of cannon to maintain "order." These lovers of order are always for shooting; and they have a sort of patent for putting down insurrection, namely—that of killing all the insurrectionists. This was the mission of Marshall Diebitsch; but the Poles and the thaw were too much for him, and he has adjourned the execution of his task "to a more convenient season."

What now is the duty of France? It is too clear, too obvious to an infant in leading strings, to be mistaken by even a dotard or a Dupin! Her duty is to aid alone, or to co-operate with Austria; and if the King of Prussia shall indeed be willing, as it is affirmed that he is, then to co-operate also with him; and, above all, with Great Britain, in preventing, by diplomatic negociations, the further effusion of blood, and the sacrifice of a brave and virtuous people. By even the treaties of Vienna, Poland was declared an independent Kingdom! It was not joined to Russia, though, as King William of England is also King of Hanover, so was the Emperor of Russia declared King of Poland. The Poles have refused longer to obey their King! It is a national, and not a party determination! Their King disputed this—denied it—said that Europe was deceived—that a handful of Brigands were the Revolutionists—and that as soon as his standard should be raised in Poland, the inhabitants would flock by thousands to the head quarters of his army. None believed this but the Emperor; but as Charles X. had tried at Paris, and William of Nassau had tried in Belgium, to restore order and legitimacy by the sword—why the King of Poland was allowed to march Russian troops against Warsaw! But his troops are defeated—his standard is trampled upon—and, unless he shall from time to time reduce Poland to ashes, and thus reign over silent morasses and barren deserts, he will never be King of that country. Diebitsch can tell him this secret, though it will be a painful developement.—The duty, then, of France is clear—that duty is to enforce the principle of non intervention. Any further interference of Russian troops in the affairs of Poland, will be a violation of that principle; and Russia has no more right to take up the cause of the ex King of Poland than Prussia would have the right to espouse that of the ex. King of Holland. I am no lover of this principle of non intervention, so long as absolute Governments exist in Europe; but still, as this principle is adopted for the benefit of Kings, let us insist on partaking of its advantages—we who form part of the people!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

UNITED STATES.

Important Changes in our National Council.—All the Heads of Departments at Washington have resigned their offices; Mr. Van Buren, of the Department of State, Mr. Eaton that of War, M. Ingham that of the Treasury, and Mr. Branch that of the Navy, and it is said Mr. Berrien as Attorney General. The reasons for this measure are not very explicitly developed in the communications which have been published; but it is evident that the gentlemen had some reference to the future elections to the Presidency. It is rumoured that the New Cabinet will consist of Mr. Edward Livingston as Secretary of State; Mr. McLane, who is daily expected to arrive from England, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Hugh L. White, Secretary of War, and Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy.

BUSINESS.—We believe that there has not been, for the last twenty years, so much bustle and activity in a certain section of the city, as at the present time. On the North River, in the neighbourhood of Courtlandt and Liberty streets, and on the East River, from Coenties slip to Whitehall, the docks present a scene of confusion difficult to describe. The tow-boats employed on the North River, land at the above places, and the quantity of flour and produce from the canal, brought by these boats, surpasses any former receipt. Thousands of barrels of flour are piled up, exposed to the weather, and goods to an immense amount, are lying on the docks.—*Daily Advertiser*

New York Custom House.—We (Mercantile Adv.) have already alluded to the very large fleet of vessels that, in the month of April, arrived from foreign ports, and the immense amount of business transacted at our Custom House: the extent of the business renders it impossible to make up the accounts for April for some time to come, or even to guess at the amount of duties that in that single month was paid, or secured to be paid.

From the 1st January, to 31st December 1830, inclusive, the amount of duties secured at our Custom House, was, $15,012,553 29, exceeding by nearly *two millions*, the revenue collected here in 1829; namely:

1st quarter, Jan. to March inclusive,	$2,287,045 63
2d quarter, April to June,	4,009,473 24
3d quarter, July to September,	4,781,128 33
4th quarter, October to December,	3,934,906 04
Total,	$15,012,553 29

Boston.—The amount of duties at this port, for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at *one million of dollars!* being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830 of $500,000. The duties for the present month, up to Saturday, amount to about $600,000.

Canal Commerce.—The business on the Canal, thus far, has been greater than in any former year. The Collector at Albany commenced clearing boats on the 16th April, and on Saturday the 30th, 358 boats had been cleared, and about $28,000 collected for tolls; being an average of more than $2000 per day. Last year the Canal opened on the 29th of April, and the average daily receipts at the office in Albany, for the residue of April, was about $1500.—The greatest amount of toll paid in a single day, was on the 23d April, on which day the Collector at Albany received $4493—exceeding the receipts of any single day before, by about $500.

Banks.—It appears from an article published in a recent number of the American Quarterly Review, that since the 1st January 1811, *one hundred and twenty-nine* Banks, having a capital of $24,212,339, have failed or been discontinued in the United States—besides *thirty-two* Banks, the capital of which could not be ascertained.