

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—NOV. 23.

ATTACK ON LORD BROUGHAM.

A person with having been moved for the re-election of the room of Lord Brougham, who had accepted the office of Lord High Chancellor of England.

Mr. J. W. Croker rose and said:—He could not allow the opportunity which this motion afforded him to pass, without a few observations. He, the hon. member, could not conceal the astonishment which he felt at hearing that the hon. and learned Lord had acted in a manner so inconsistent with his declaration. The noble and learned Lord had declared publicly and plainly in that House, and with a full view of the change which had now been effected, that he could not by any possibility form a part of that Administration whose creation when the noble and learned Lord made his declaration, was plainly, obviously, certainly inevitable.

He should not have thought so much of this declaration, had not the noble and learned Lord made it voluntarily, and had he not repeated it—repeated it, and voluntarily repeated it—on the next public occasion, and after he had full time to look at all the bearings of the impending change. He had often heard that noble and learned Lord, while a member of that House, declare that the character of public men for a part of the wealth of England, and that of the noble and learned Lord had expressed this sentiment, so often had he (Mr. Croker) been prepared to admit the correctness of it, and to participate fully in the justice of it. The sentiment was correct,—in his own heart he believed it was,—he must have done it, he did it, he thought it important that the character of the man who was vested with the most eminent and transcendent powers of the state—who was called, by a sacred expression but not an extravagant one, "the Keeper of the King's conscience"—and who, above all, had the disposal of the chief part of the property of the Kingdom—he did, he said, think it important in the highest degree, that the character of such a man should stand clear of all shuffling, muddle, open, fair, and unclouded, to the view of the public. Certain it was, that if the character of any public man ought to stand thus, it was the character of the noble and learned Lord. He thought it important that the character of such a man should stand clear of all shuffling, muddle, open, fair, and unclouded, to the view of the public. Certain it was, that if the character of any public man ought to stand thus, it was the character of the noble and learned Lord.

Mr. J. Mackintosh rose, not to offer any explanation in answer to the most extraordinary demand which had been made, because he did not think that demand worthy of any such answer even if it were in his power to do it. "Hear, hear" from the ministerial benches, echoed in cheers from the opposition. From such an attack he was not to be deterred, for he had to vindicate his noble and learned friend in an assembly of which he had so long been the chief ornament and the highest boast—where he had been so long known for his eminent services to the country. The speech which had just been delivered was the most extraordinary, he would venture to say, that had ever been heard in either House of Parliament from the period of their first existence down to the present hour; a speech from first to last consisting of nothing but the irregularities to which the Speaker had listened—a speech parallel in that respect to the speech of the noble and learned Lord, which had been delivered in the House, against parties who, if they could do so, must also commit a similar breach of order by entering into a defence. In his opinion no explanation whatever was necessary. But, after all, what was the explanation required? It must consist of the particulars of the relations carried on for the purpose of filling up the offices of the government, and must necessarily include details of a most delicate nature. Was the House prepared to call for the production of any such evidence?

HOUSE OF LORDS—NOV. 26.

LORD BROUGHAM'S EXPLANATION.

LORD GROSVENOR, in presenting a number of petitions, praying, some for Parliamentary reform, and others for the abolition of negro slavery, said that he could not help advertising shortly to those two most important topics. As his noble and learned friend, who had so long been the chief ornament and the highest boast of the House of Commons, had at length reached the woolsack, and become a member of their lordships' House, to which he was destined to prove an equal ornament, he (Lord Grosvenor) was anxious to give his noble and learned friend an opportunity, if his noble and learned friend thought fit to avail himself of it, for declaring his opinions upon these two questions, and for setting forth some misrepresentations of them which had taken place elsewhere. From what he had heard of his noble and learned friend's sentiments on Parliamentary reform, they most coincide with the opinions which a noble friend of his now at the head of the Government has recently pronounced to their lordships in an admirable speech, which was not soon to be forgotten. The noble Earl then declared his conviction of the necessity of economizing to the quick in all departments of the public service, and afterwards proceeded to say a few words on the subject of the abolition of slavery, of which he still considered deserving the consideration of their lordships. Their lordships must be aware that he was alluding to the propriety of abolishing negro slavery. As long as he had life, he would persevere in calling on their lordships to put an end to slavery. He thought that some period, sooner or later, should be fixed by their lordships for the abolition of slavery in every part of the King's dominions. Such a measure would, in his opinion, prove the happy means of abolishing slavery throughout the world.

The Lord Chancellor then quoted the woolsack, and proceeded to address their lordships:—He had listened, he said, with great attention to the few observations which his noble friend had just made on two questions, which were paramount in importance, whether their lordships regarded the private interests of their own country, or the public interests which they owed, as statesmen, to the world at large. Many opportunities would occur, he trusted, at no distant period, which would present the necessity of his declaring at present the opinions which he held on these matters. That his opinions were known to his noble friend was evident from the observations which he had made upon them; that they were known to their lordships in common with the rest of their fellow countrymen, was, he thought, probable, and was, he hoped, not to his disadvantage. He trusted that few of their lordships—even among those who knew the least of him by report—would suppose that he could, in any situation in this world in which he might be placed, alter his opinions and feelings, his principles and wishes, on those two great questions, always of extreme, and now of great, importance to the welfare and character of the nation. He trusted that on the first time of his addressing their lordships, except in their judicial capacities, he should be compelled to speak upon a subject of such inferior importance as himself. Nevertheless, as his noble friend had said that misrepresentations had gone abroad, and that remarks of an unfriendly nature had been made also respecting the consistency of his public conduct, it was fitting that he should set the one right, and should say something in reply to the other. Should he shrink—perhaps he ought rather to say, should he decline saying a word on this subject, in deference to their lordships and out of respect to himself, especially after the call of his noble friend, it might wear the appearance of shrinking, not from expansion of his conduct, but from the attack, if attack it were, which had been made upon him. Suffice it once for all to say, that he was, with the utmost equality of mind, and with the utmost confidence, on the subject in any question. He was not surprised, but the contrary, that a person, respectable in point of learning and in

point—any, it might be, even distinguished for both—should have fallen from ignorance of his conduct, into a mistake as to his motives. He therefore burst forth with equanimity, and was not at all astonished at the observations which that person had made. That person and his friends could not be more astonished—and he understood that the observations in question were made in the hope of astonishment, whether they were intended or not as attacks—they could not, he said, be more astonished at his elevation in his Majesty's service than he was himself. At their astonishment he was not surprised; he shared it with themselves. They were not more struck with wonder than he was, when, at the eleventh hour, he was induced to overcome his repugnance to quit the representation of the county of York, and to walk into that House. He repeated, that up to the time when he made the statement—for, by the by, he never declared the intention of never severing himself from the representation of the county of York—he had no more conception of the possibility of his being prevailed upon to quit, than he had that moment a conception that he should go back to the House from the favour of his Majesty had been pleased to take him. He trusted that the noble and learned Lord could say, as he did, that he was not surprised, but that he had changed his situation in Parliament, his principles remained unchanged; and that when he accepted the office which his Majesty had been pleased to confer on him, he accepted it in the full and perfect conviction that it would be far from disabling him from performing his duty to his country, or from rendering his services to it less efficient. "The thing which dazzled me most," continued the Lord Chancellor, "in the prospect of my elevation, was not the g-w-gaw splendor by which it was surrounded, but the chance it afforded me, if I were chosen, of being able to do good to my country, and if I were able, as I knew myself to be honest and consistent—that which dazzled me the most in the offer of the care of the Great Seal, and which induced me to quit a station the most proud and exalted that any English subject can enjoy, was that the elevation held out to me the grateful prospect, that in serving my King I should be the better able to serve my country." (Hear, hear.)

Parliamentary Reform.—Lord Kine, in presenting petitions in favour of Parliamentary reform from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, observed that he had great pleasure in laying it before their lordships, as he had always been a friend to reform, and he had greater satisfaction in presenting it now than he would have had ten days ago, when it was first introduced to him, because the administration then in existence had declared, through its chief, that it not only had no plan of reform to submit, but that it would oppose any plan that might be brought forward. After this unadvised declaration, he considered that it would have been hopeless to propose reform; but now he certainly did look for better things, after the satisfactory declaration made by his noble friend at the head of the Government the other evening. The declaration was satisfactory to him, and he trusted it would be satisfactory to all reasonable men. It was a declaration, that a plan of reform would be submitted by the Government, which should give satisfaction to the country, and restore the confidence of the people in the Government of Parliament. This, he thought, was as much as could be expected in a declaration of general principles, and he had no doubt his noble friend would follow it up in the most proper and advancing manner. It was notorious that there were defects in the House of Commons. The defects were these:—The great number which had sprung up within the last two centuries—might, indeed, say the last century—were not represented. The bills, &c. which were called the nomination boroughs, in which it was well known a scandalous traffic was carried on for the purpose of getting those who had no right to be in the House of Commons, into it. These nomination boroughs had no long enjoyed a monopoly of patronage; and he considered that no plan could be of use while these nomination boroughs were not remodelled, so much had they been applied to the detriment of the country; for by the influence of these nomination boroughs, Parliament had become the property of a few individuals, and the country has so long had the most expensive, the most extravagant, and the most profligate government in the world. As to the other object of his noble friend, he did not believe that a cheap government could be secured without a reform in the House of Commons. People expected that the House of Commons should have control over taxation; and he thought that the great argument for reform was, that the House of Commons had not, for many years, exercised a proper control over taxation. In consequence of this it was that the House of Commons had not, for many years, exercised a proper control over taxation. In consequence of this it was that the House of Commons had not, for many years, exercised a proper control over taxation.

The noble lord also presented a petition from Brechin, praying for a reform in the Scotch boroughs. In support of the prayer of this petition, he stated that the forty-five Scotch members were returned by three thousand persons!!!

THE WHIG ADMINISTRATION.—The present administration has entered into office at a crisis which has been truly described as without a parallel in our history; but in proportion to the greatness of the difficulties with which they will have to contend will be the glory of overcoming them. All the resources and acquisitions of superior statesmanship will be requisite to achieve such a triumph; but they must rely, above all things, on the moral force of political honesty. They must stand or fall by the pledges which they have given, and the principles which they profess. Their hold upon public opinion will be the tenure of their power. If they should justly forfeit that, they will fall even more speedily than their predecessors, inasmuch as they stand more deeply pledged to the reformation of public abuses, the abolition of useless and corrupt expenses, and the enforcement of those principles which may secure to the people their undoubted rights, and restore the pure excellence of the constitution. The leading error of the Duke of Wellington's government was the military spirit by which it was directed; a dictatorial policy ruled the cabinet, and dominated over the country. The premier, either from an ignorance of the qualities requisite in statesmen, or a desire that his administration should borrow its only lustre from himself, selected the most incapable cabinet that ever attempted to administer the affairs of a great nation. Some of its members were smart and active in the details of office, but none of them had either fixed principles, or those capacious and luminous views of national interests which could inspire the country with respect for their integrity or admiration of their wisdom. At their entrance into power they made abundant professions of introducing into all the departments of the state an efficient system of retrenchment and economy; and their whole practice, with the exception of cutting down the small salaries of working clerks, the emoluments of half-pay officers, and soldiers' pensions, was in contradiction to their professions. The great and overgrown corruption of the state remained untouched—family influence and Parliamentary connection were a bar to the reformation of abuses in church and state, and rendered venality sacred. The drones of the hive were still pampered with the honey which they had not wrought—the great sinners still revelled in their unearned riches—and the children of industry explored the redemption of their burdens in vain. Instead of circulating public opinion, an attempt was made to intimidate and suppress it by a revival, in its most persecuting spirit, of the odious and

unconstitutional doctrine of *ex-officio* information. Nor was this arbitrary power, thus unhappily called into action, the less odious for being wielded by an officer of the crown who had sacrificed a popular character to the seductions of a bad ambition. From the hour that the Press was persecuted the fall of the administration might have been foreseen.—From that time we predicted that its continuance would be without honour, and its fall without dignity. Its declaration against reform, and its determination to intermeddle in the affairs of Belgium, were only further evidence of the narrow and dangerous spirit of policy by which it was actuated. Political infatuation was closely followed up by financial impetuosity. Sinking by the weight of its own unpopularity, one vigorous and successful effort of its Parliamentary antagonists was sufficient for its extinction! The present government has the advantage of having at its head a man long known to the political world for those statesman-like talents which, though long excluded from power, have reflected lustre on the senate of England. It is true, his advanced age, if it brings with it the advantage of great experience, must have some what dissipated the energies which the direction of the affairs of a great empire, at a crisis of unexampled difficulty and peril, may be supposed to demand. But his character for high and unblemished integrity is always refusing to accept of place at the sacrifice of his principles, united to the enlightened moderation of his views, justly attracted to him the public confidence. Though austere in his deportment, & attached to "his order," he has given, during a long public life, unequivocal proofs of a comprehensive regard for the rights of the whole people. Having no unworthy jealousy of the abilities of others, he has formed an administration strong in the variety of talent which it possesses. But, disposed as we are to praise well such a ministry, we will only judge of it by its acts. We know that the temptations and dangers by which it is beset would task the severest public virtue and wisdom; and we do not, therefore, presume to forecast the verdict of the country. As we have already said, this administration must stand or fall by the pledges which they have given, and the principles which they profess.—The chief attention of the public will be directed to their plan of Parliamentary Reform. This will be the criterion of their capacity to govern a country circumstanced as England is at present; for all persons who can reason on political affairs know that a system of retrenchment and economy can only work a temporary relief, unless the sources of venal and corrupt influence be closed by an effective reform in Parliament. We stated, the other day, our view of the sort of Parliamentary reform that ought to satisfy the country. We shall soon know whether that which is now intended to propose coincides with it or not; but, as far as things have yet gone, we cannot but congratulate the country on a change, which, whatever effect it may have on our domestic circumstances, seems to ensure the preservation of the peace of Europe.—*Morning Herald.*

The present Administration has been facetiously named "The New Edition of 'All the Talents,' with additions, revised & corrected."

THE KING'S VISIT.—A requisition to the Lord Mayor to convene a Court of Common Council was on Thursday signed by upwards of 100 members of the Court. The object is, to discuss the propriety of again requesting that his most gracious Majesty will be pleased to appoint a day for visiting his faithful citizens of London, at the Guildhall, which still remains in a state of almost complete preparation. The most sanguine hopes are entertained by the corporation, that the invitation will be most favourably and promptly answered. Both their Majesties have expressed their regret at the late disappointment.—*Atlas.*

It is said this morning, that the present administration is an amended edition of "All the Talents." We hope it will be more prosperous. O'Connell's mouth is to be stopped with the Irish rolls. Lord Durham goes to India.—Earl Fitzwilliam is to be a marquis. Sir T. Denham and Mr. Sauter are to be invited to stand for Yorkshire. Seven Greys, one Paquet, and one Lambton, are already provided for by the new administration.—*Id.*

REFORM.—The shape in which it is to be prepared is as follows:—Thirty-six members for great towns to be added to the present House, which is, however, to be again reduced to 638, by the extinction of delinquent boroughs, as their corruption shall be exposed.—*Evening paper.*

It is reported that it is in contemplation to elect Prince Leopold king of the Netherlands. His Majesty William IV. during the 3 first months of his reign, died 21,000 persons at his palace. Chief Justice Bayley, after a duty of 22 years, has formally bid adieu to the Court of King's Bench. The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel will shortly be called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Tamworth. The London Morning Chronicle is now described as "the official journal."

Quackery.—The trial of Mr. St. John Long, the quack doctor, for the manslaughter of Miss Cashin, by improper medical treatment, took place at the Old Bailey Sessions on the 23rd of October, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. He was fined £250, which he instantly paid, and was discharged. Second Edition.—The London papers give an account of another victim, arising from the improper treatment of the quack, Mr. St. John Long, by causing the death of Mrs. Colin Campbell Lloyd, aged 48. A jury of Inquest made it out a case of manslaughter.

Collect, in his Register, says the Citizen King of the French has in the British Funds £800,000. INSURANCE.—The river Iwell, near Manchester, was suddenly overflowed on Tuesday, and much valuable property destroyed; many thousand acres of land are laid under water.—Wrecks of cottages, bleaching-works, and the bodies of drowned cows were floating down the river all day. The Warrington coaches were detained by the state of the road, and it is said that the total loss by this flood already exceeds £100,000.

Singular and most outrageously daring as it may appear, yet an attempt, from good authority, was made to force the magazine of the life guards at the barracks, on Wednesday night.—The sentinel gave the alarm, but could detain no one. At the fort on the King's road, the artillerymen lay by their arms all night.—*Letter from Brighton.*

The London Sun, remarking upon the fall of Wellington, says:

The downfall of so illustrious a man will not be without its due effect upon his successor. It is in effect a moral lesson, replete with wisdom and materials for reflection, which none but an ultra Tory can misunderstand. If the conqueror of the continent of Europe, was, with the experience of more than half a century on his head, vanquished by a power greater than his own, here ever wielded—the power of truth and justice—what chance can possibly remain for an inferior Statesman, who should presume to array himself against public opinion? When we use the term inferior Statesman, we would imply that Earl Grey, respected as he is for his sagacity, has not one half the weight—one half the consideration with the country that the Duke of Wellington once possessed; and that therefore, should he pursue the same line of conduct, it is self-evident that where his Grace failed, there Earl Grey must be annihilated. Luckily for his country and himself, there is not the slightest chance of such an occurrence. The Whigs—for it is a decided Whig Administration—come into office more strongly pledged to the popular measures of reform and retrenchment, than was ever Dr. Faustus to the devil. Body and soul they are bound inseparably to the country. The cause of truth is the same, both fight under the same banners, both march forward to the same goal; but should the one halt, or attempt to fall back in the rear, the other in its rapid onward progress, which no mortal power can now restrain, though it may wisely direct, would not only trample it under foot, but crush it into mere atoms than the dust of the sunbeam.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—In the Commons, the Regency Bill was brought down from the House of Lords, and was read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The acknowledgment of Don Miguel is said to be postponed *vide supra* by the New Ministry. A letter from Rome states, that on the 28th Nov. the Pope was supposed to be at the point of death. It is understood that the Duke of Wellington will support the present Administration; a determination which we consider more strongly indicative of his Grace's love of his country than even the most brilliant of his military achievements.—*Courier Journal.* Sir James Keppel, has been appointed Master-General of the Ordnance.—*Courier.*

The King held a Privy Council, at which Sir James Keppel and Lord Foley were introduced and sworn in Privy Councillors, and took their seats at the Board.

The following appointments, we understand, are certain:—Irish Lord Chancellor, Lord Plunkett; Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Mr. Doherly; Chief Baron, Mr. Joy; Attorney-General, Mr. Pennefather; Solicitor General, Mr. Crampton; King's Sergeant, the well known Catholic barrister, Mr. O'Laughlan.—*Morning paper.*

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

FALMOUTH, Dec. 11. The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been principally effected by the change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which they made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distress of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was thought to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many.

The cause of Reform in Parliament is gathering irresistible force, and it must soon be granted, or, as Earl Grey says, will be taken. The public interest demands it, and delay is dangerous. A few years since, and the man who avowed himself a Reformer, stood a self-branded reformer in the estimation of men who now, through their tears, are no sorry for the country, but in such a reformed world, formerly, have been demanded only by an ultra reformist. Such is one instance of the complete reformation that sometimes takes place in the minds of a majority of opinion.—Large meetings have been held at Edinburgh and Sheffield, in support of the Parliamentary reform were carried with acclamations.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The accounts received at the Home Office of the internal state of the Country, improve, we are happy to say, daily. The proclamation, and the energy and firmness displayed by the Government, have already had a considerable effect; and we doubt not that the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy will ere long restore the country to a tranquil state.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over a great portion of the country, have, for the most part, ceased on the strict enforcement of the law. The penalties of which now await the perpetrators, vigorous measures which have been taken will ere long restore the country to a tranquil state.—*Brighton Gazette.*

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IRELAND. The Duke of Northumberland, who leaves this country (says the *Dublin Evening Post*) having had the honour (honour even to his high rank) of having been the vicar-roy who first administered the constitution to all the people of this realm. His amiable and admirable conduct can never be forgotten by the poor of Dublin, as the dispenser of piously beneficence. This exalted lady, therefore, will leave Ireland with the blessing of the poor, and with the hearty prayers and good wishes of all men who value public virtue and private worth.

A severe hurricane has been experienced in Galway. Several vessels had been cast away, and 14 bodies were lost. Many other lives were lost—houses destroyed, &c. In Galway the damage is estimated at £200,000. The entire sailing, for miles around, was literally strewed with wrecks and fragments of ships & boats. The Western Ageas gives a long list of vessels lost or damaged.

The Marquis of Downshire has signed the declaration against a repeal of the Union. His lordship says he is induced to do so, feeling that the repeal of the Union, after such a lapse of years, would be ruinous to the country; that the agitation of the question is in itself injurious, and that what is now wanted for Ireland is peace, the abolition of party feeling and violence, and the application of the energies of the Irish, and wealth of the English nation, to improve the great natural advantages which Ireland possesses in its people, its soil, and its local situation.

The Cholera Morbus was making dreadful ravages at Moscow and other parts of Russia, at the latest dates.—Several thousands had perished.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Alliance Jan. 1.

On the continuance of the events for us have the most troubled and hostile aspect. The internal state of France is certainly more tranquil, but she has been suddenly alarmed by warlike preparations on the part of Russia and Prussia. The former is assembling an army of 250,000 men, with 400 pieces of field artillery, on her western frontier, which the latter is pouring troops into the Rhine provinces which border on the Netherlands. France then does seem excusable for the military preparations she is making, and the extraordinary levy of 150,000 men, does not seem to be without cause. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that Paris mediates any design against the new order of things in France, or that the Autocrat has recognized Louis Philippe, though perhaps not altogether in the most friendly terms. The following paragraph, which are said to compose a part of the Imperial autograph from the Czar to the King of the French, speaks for itself. Louis Philippe is too wise to resent its apparently ungracious language. The letter amounts to a recognition of the new order of things, and war cannot be brought about without the assistance of a fresh set of circumstances.

"I have received from the hands of General Albulin the statement of which he was the bearer of the event for me to be depicted, which placed your Majesty in a cruel alternative, I shall say nothing of the motives which guided you at that occasion; but I offer my ardent prayers to Divine Providence to bless the designs of your Majesty, and your efforts for the well-being of the French people."

"In concert with my Allies, I receive with satisfaction the desire expressed by your Majesty to maintain the relations of peace and friendship with all European states. As long as those relations shall be founded on existing treaties and on the free determination to maintain the rights and obligations solemnly recognized by them, as well as the territorial possessions. Europe will see in you a guarantee of the peace which is so necessary even for the repose of France. Indeed, conjointly with my Allies, to continue with France, under her own Government, those conservative relations, I shall certainly, on my part, continue to be the ally of your Majesty, and shall incessantly manifest the sentiments of sympathy which give me pleasure to express towards your Majesty, in return for those which your Majesty has expressed towards me.—I beg your Majesty to receive, &c."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The whole French mind seems to have been with one accord to repel the dictation of these foreign Powers, who do not disguise their ultimate end of their martial preparations in the extinction of the revolutionary spirit of Europe, but the immediate one that of controlling the Government of France. The Emperor of Russia has published a sort of manifesto, in which he states, that, besides forcing upon the free people of Belgium a dynasty which they detest, he is also concerned for the honor and authority of the French Government, and would save it from measures which the impetuosity of the French people might oblige to adopt.

This multi-gated project of intervention, coming from a quarter so honorable as that of the Emperor of Russia, has naturally given universal offence to the whole nation. Every thing testifies to the aversion with which the first cry of war would be resented throughout France. The Minister of War is indelibly marked in his department. We state yesterday, the formation of a new party in the Chamber, and the departure of M. de Montalivet, as it is now added that orders have been given to provision the fortresses throughout France, for all Governors to report to their commands, and all officers to report to their superiors, and if we interpret rightly a paragraph in one of the papers, for the first time the rights of the Belgians, and the rights of the French, are to be put in issue by the Emperor of Russia. It is known from the memoirs of Napoleon, that he more than once contemplated such a measure; and he always adhered to the opinion of its impracticability and expediency.—The fruits of all the French preparations will very soon appear; but such is the confidence which is placed in the first of January, he will have in the field an army of 300,000 men fully complemented and equipped, besides the National Guard. He is, on Monday next, to make a requisition of the Chamber of Deputies for 1,000,000 francs upon account of the expenses. Some notion of his activity may be gathered from the fact, that he is at his office at four o'clock every morning; and this is the hour at which he holds his levees, but we do not understand that they have been numerously attended. These papers speculate, with great boldness, upon the probability of the formation of a coalition to be formed between their country and England. There are really many reasons why they should be more closely drawn together, particularly at the present moment; for the manifesto of the Holy Allies is a crusade against liberty, which applies as much to this country as to France. The movement of the European by free institutions and higher in civilization, England, France, and Belgium, if they could maintain a good understanding, might set at defiance the whole of the slavish continent.

The warlike rumors from France, together with the alleged movements of the Russian army, excite nearly all the conversation of the city politicians; but people cannot bring themselves to believe that there is an immediate danger of actual hostilities. It is impossible, however, to say what despo may do, particularly when they are met, reminding with few least the chances should pass by from their hands. The movement of troops in Russia and Prussia are probably for the purpose of overawing the Belgians, though some persons will have it that France is to be attacked. In support of this opinion, we are told of the great preparations which the French are making in order to raise a powerful army; but the most reasonable consideration is, that the state of disorganization, in which that army was left by the Revolution, that the preparations were not commenced long ago. The French are merely putting into effect a device which was issued about three months since. The establishment of the Russian army, in time of peace, is 250,000 men. In the month of September, what with the troops sent to Africa, the dismissal of the Swiss and the Garde Royale, together with the change of officers in the regiments of the line, there were probably not more than 200,000 organized men in all France, exclusive of the National Guard. It is said that the five great European powers are contemplating the propriety of making certain proposals to the Belgians with regard to the settlement of their government, which if they accede to, of course there will be no need of any further interference, but which if they do not accede to, will give rise to a coalition to invade the country. It is not, however, likely that France will accede to any such measure; and as for England, the ministry have pledged themselves to the principle of non-interference with foreign states. But it is possible that France and England may agree to leave Russia, Prussia, and Austria to settle with the Belgians upon certain terms, (England and France agreeing not to interfere as long as those terms are not executed.)

LONDON, Dec. 3. We have received Paris papers of this day, which contain the speeches of M. Laffitte and Marshal Soult. Both declare that there is no intention of going to war on the part of France. They say that their names are called out on a principle of precaution, when France and England, said M. Laffitte, wish for peace—when other great powers are likewise anxious for it, how can war be anticipated? The Marshal said:—We receive the most pacific assurances from the powers of the continent; yet grave events are passing; considerable armaments are in progress in the greater part of Europe. We cannot remain passive spectators of these warlike preparations. The unanimous wish of France for peace, the gifts of the four other powers, their pacific intentions to be combined; but he is firmly determined on supporting the principles of non-intervention. France has abandoned the idea of conquest; she wishes for liberty at home not independence without, and if she were obliged to do so, she would give millions of National Guards are ready to take the field.

Both speeches were received with loud acclamations. Such being the feelings of the ministers of the two greatest powers of Europe—France and England,—the other nations must count on their hostile propensities.

From the Messenger des Chambres, Nov. 29. What are the Chambers now going to do? Perhaps some abuse of power; but let us use another word—some great political folly, after having committed a first error in throwing up the scale of the deliberations of a people who wish to remain free. Is the holy Alliance reorganized, or are they going to make the German

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Confederation... independence... Let Russia... France... We... the Holy... the aggress... From... We have... war... the... Let us... were... London... Since... have... at Prince... to recede... Earl Grey... red in the... state of the... interfering... Continent... England... a war which... more than... has... communication... have to... the event... The... record... those which... this week... The... Committee... I am... after fact... country in... additional... year is... which we... Europe will... how I can... From... Phillips... of the Em... system of... viron of G... tersburg... National G... From... one hundred... Belgium at... the marriage... King of H... their... ness of the... Berlin and... should be... be exclud... From... exclusion... power in... gress of se... We have... the commu... part of Ru... Nassau sh... the peace... communica... timated... they proce... no attempt... that the H... the throne... From... identification... French... not to be... and King... Luxembourg... G... made... from the... the Belgia... by Russia... common in... guide them... From... fifty thousand... of the C... in France... by 1830... the Eng... G... of the... They will... war, if we... France will... Prussia will... will not... But... Try to ave... come, and... and the co... as indication... PARIS... —The r... and read... that had... act of a... the crime... commenced... The Ma... of the do... from... express... The Pop... and the P... The... is a... of... one pres... question...