IRELAND.

By the Lord-Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

ANGLESEY.

"Whereas, by an Act, passed in the 10th year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for the suppression of dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland,' a power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor, or Governors of Ireland, by his or their proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress the meeting of any Association, assembly, or body of persons, in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or any adjourned, renewed or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever:

And whereas it hath been made known to us, that an assembly, or body of persons, has been in the habit of meeting weekly at a place in the city of Dublin called Home's Hotel, Usher's quay, and that the said Assembly has been designed, and the meetings therefore held, for the purpose of disseminating seditious sentiments, and of exciting amongst His Majesty's subjects disaffection against the administration of the law, and the constituted authorities of the realm:

And whereas we deem the existence of the said assembly or body of persons, and the meetings thereof, to be dangerous to the public safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law:

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby prohibit the meeting of the said Assembly or body of persons, and all adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever, and being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the law and penalties thereof against all persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other magistrates, officers, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law, in preventing the meeting of said assembly or body of persons, and all adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meetings of the same, or any part thereof, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression thereof, and in the detection and prosecution of those, who after this notice shall offend in the respects aforesaid."

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 10th day of January, 1831.

By His Excellency's command,
E. G. STANLEY.

God save the King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Merrion-Square, 10th of Jan.

Another act of legal despotism has been committed. We are the bound slaves of a power created by law, and which, therefore should be submitted to. A single Englishman, in this our native land, dictates to us. He can use the most false and audacious calumnies with impunity—but above all things his will is made the arbiter of our conduct.

Another proclamation has been issued by the veracious Lord Anglesey—he has prohibited breakfasts at Home's. This veracious Lord Anglesey's proclamation must be obeyed. Let us obey it readily—let no man breakfast at Home's. Alas! for poor Home! But at breakfast, dinner, and supper, let every Irishman recollect that he lives in a country where one Englishman's will is law.

I write hastily to warn my countrymen not to violate the law in any one point. Let there be no species of tumults or illicit meetings, let us wait patiently, let us not be betrayed into acts which would give our enemies satisfaction.

Patience, my friends, patience. The time is not distant when, by taking no other than legal courses, and by always remaining right and putting our enemies in the wrong, we shall attain legislative independence. Obey the law in all things. This is our perpetual watch-word—obey the law, and those who trample us down at present will, in the strong power of a reformed Parliament, meet punishment and degradation. Be therefore patient, and obey the law. Mark me well, we can succeed only by not violating the law.

I with great difficulty restrain every feeling of indignation at living in an enslaved nation, where a proclamation is Law—but I know that the remedy is not to be found in any other than a quiet, peaceable, legal but determined course.

Your faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

N. B. A requisition for a meeting to petition for the removal of Lord Anglesey lies at No. 26, Stephen-street.

On the 10th January, another meeting of his friends was called by Mr. O'Connell, which he opened by saying, "I mean to move that the association shall be dissolved, and that I myself shall stand in its place. I propose, instead of this meeting that has been suppressed, three modes of defeating the proclamation; and for every proclamation that shall be issued, I will establish three new societies. In the first place, I will substitute myself as a society, and will take upon myself to exercise its functions. I will make myself individually into a society for that purpose. I will appoint Mr. Dwyer my secretary. Any one that wishes to aid me can subscribe 5s. We will soon create a sufficient fund."

On the 14th, the Marquis of Anglesea issued another proclamation. It contains restrictions on a much more extended scale than any that had been previously published. It in fact puts down all political meetings of *every kind*, alleging that they are merely held "for the purpose of promulgating and circulating seditious doctrines and sentiments, and endeavoring, by means of inflammatory harangues and publications, to excite and keep alive in the minds of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland a spirit of disaffection and hostility towards the existing laws and government."

On the 15th, Mr. O'Connell published a letter in the papers, of which the following is an extract:—

"This new proclamation is, in its nature, silly and absurd. It is, in one view of it, the most silly proclamation ever issued, merely showing a childish and peevish disposition, without the power to be mischievous.

"Before I proceed, let me once again conjure every man, woman, aye, and child, in Ireland, to recollect that we are busied in a struggle for national independence, by the restoration of a domestic legislature. Let every human being recollect that year after year, since the union, Ireland became more and more exhausted. The drain of absenteeism, the drain of eight millions of pounds sterling every year, has had its natural effect, aggravated almost to madness as the misery of Ireland is, by the heartless subletting act. Famine succeeds famine in a country which exports more of the prime necessaries of life, in provisions of all kinds, than any other country on the face of the earth. Every succeeding famine becomes more and more desolating, and the famine which threatens us in the year 1831 promises to be more horribly afflicting than any that went before it. Remember that we, the anti-unionists, are struggling to apply the only efficacious remedy to all these evils, and then my friends, do recollect, let it never be forgotten, that the only mode to obtain redress or relief for Ireland, is by a peaceable, legal, and constitutional course. He who violates the law is a vile enemy of the freedom and happiness of Ireland. Let there be no irritation no outrage, no violence. Above all things avoid the least approach to that which the basest of English enemies of Irish liberty do in their publications, call for—a crisis. Let the law be obeyed in every thing. * * * *

The former proclamation I declared to be consistent with law. This I affirm to go beyond the law, and to be an attempt to make a despotic authority which the law has not vested in any person."

The tribute to Mr. O'Connell is expected to net more than thirty thousand pounds.

After the proclamation, which suppressed the public breakfast at Home's, a public dinner was had in another Hotel, and Mr. O'C. said that if this should be prevented, he would invite all his friends to dine with him on the following day at his own house.

A circular was issued to the magistrates directing them to scrutinize carefully the characters of all persons whom they licensed to sell or keep gunpowder.

The Mayor of Drogheda seized twenty-two guns, sixteen pistols, and two blunderbusses, in the shop of an unlicensed gunsmith in that town.

There was a communication received by the commanding officer of the 6th Hussars, stationed in Dundalk, from the Executive, on Wednesday, requiring the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march to Drogheda upon a moment's warning.

ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL.

DUBLIN, JAN. 18.—This day, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Richard Barrett and Mr. Steele were brought to the Head Police office, in custody, on a warrant, charging them with combining with others, at various meetings, to evade the law, and holding meetings in defiance of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamations of various dates. A few minutes after these gentlemen had appeared, Mr. O'Connell arrived in custody of Mr. Farrell, chief constable, upon a similar warrant. Mr. O'Connell's arrival was announced by the loud shouting of the people, who followed him to the outer gate of the Police office.

On entering the office Mr. O'Connell addressed the magistrates, requesting to know if it were upon their own responsibility, or upon orders from their superiors, that a warrant had been issued against him, and that he, a householder of Dublin, and a member of the Imperial Parliament, had been dragged from his house, and through the streets, by the common thief catcher.

Alderman Darley said, they had acted under instructions.

Mr. O'Connell requested the information to be read.

After a short consultation between the magistrates, the clerk was instructed to read the informations. The informations were the joint informations of Robert Franklin and J. B. Snell, gentlemen of Grafton street; they set out by stating, that they had attended a meeting at the Parliamentary Intelligence office, on the 10th of January, upon which occasion Mr. John Redmond was the chairman: that at said meeting the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant was declared by Mr. O'Connell an act of despotism, a new crime against his unfortunate country, and continued to recite the speech nearly as it appeared in the public journals—proposing the three different associations. The clerk was proceeding in reading the informations, when the magistrates stopped him; they said the informations were extremely voluminous, and as it was not a matter of right, they could not allow the public time to be occupied.

Mr. O'Connell contended he had the right. He said he saw the hint given by Major Sirr; they refused the reading of the informations, because they found they did not bear out the warrant. He demanded the reading of the warrant; it was accordingly read, after which Mr. O'Connell entered into a long legal argument, contending that the warrant did not charge him with any offence for which he could be called upon to give bail; the act itself upon which they proceeded did not create any offence till the parties attending a meeting refused to disperse after fifteen minutes.

Alderman Darley interrupted Mr. O'Connell, and said they had but one duty to perform—that was, to demand that he should give bail; if they acted illegally they were answerable.

Mr. O'Connell said, that he should give bail, at the same time protesting against the proceedings as an act of despotism. He had resolved upon going to Newgate, but he would give bail, because he would not endanger the peace of the city.

Alderman Darley said, the bill required was a bond, himself in £1,000, and two securities of £500 each.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Dame-Street, and Mr. Jeremiah MacCarthy, of Dawson-Street, then became securities. Upon signing the bond, Mr. O'Connell repeated his protest against the proceedings of the magistrates. Mr. Barrett was required to give bail himself in £200, and two sureties in £100. Mr. Staunton and Mr. Effe were his sureties. Mr. Steele gave similar bail—Mr. T. Dolan and Mr. Cailan becoming his securities. Mr. Lawless, who was in the office, was then told he was also in custody upon a similar warrant—he was also required to give bail. Mr. John Reynolds was at this time brought to the office in custody upon a similar charge, and required to give the like bail.—Mr. Keshan and Mr. Dolan became his sureties.

All the bail-bonds being completed, the parties left the office. An immense concourse of people waited outside, and cheered Mr. O'Connell as he left it—they attempted to raise him on their shoulders, but this he would not allow.

Mr. Edward Dwyer, secretary to the Parliamentary Intelligence-Office, was arrested about three o'clock, on a similar warrant, and held to bail in the same sum as those required from all, except Mr. O'Connell.

On the first sitting day of term, (Monday last,) Mr. O'Connell and his co-conspirators appeared in the Court of King's Bench, to discharge their recognizances. Their trials will not come on until the sittings after term.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO AGAINST POLAND.

WE, NICHOLAS, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c. to all our faithful subjects, greeting.

"A terrible treason has convulsed the kingdom of Poland, which is united to Russia.—Evil minded men, whom the benefits of the Emperor Alexander, the magnanimous restorer of their country, had not disarmed, and who, under the protection of the Constitution he had granted them, enjoyed the fruits of his solicitude, plotted the overthrow of the order of things introduced by him, and marked the outset of their crime on the 17th (29th) of November, by rebellion, blood-shed, and criminal attempts on the life of our beloved brother, the Cesarowitsch and Grand Duke Constantine Pawlowitsch. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a furious multitude, instigated by them, attacked the Palace of the Cesarowitsch, and, at the same time, spread in several parts of the city false reports that the Russian troops were massacreing the peaceful citizens, engaging the people, and filling the city with all the horrors of anarchy. The Cesarowitsch then resolved to take up a position in the environs of Warsaw with the Russian troops that he had with him, and the Polish troops that remained faithful to their duty, and not act offensively, in order to avoid all occasion for the effusion of blood, to shew clearly the absurdity and the falsehood of the reports that were spread, to give the authorities of the city time and means, with the aid of the well disposed citizens, to keep the evil minded in check; but this expectation was not fulfilled. The Council of Administration could not succeed in restoring order, incessantly menaced by the rebels, who had formed illegal meetings, and who had changed its composition by removing the members named by us, and establishing others forced on it by the chiefs of the conspirators. There was nothing left for it to do but entreat the Cesarowitsch to send back the Polish troops who had left Warsaw with him, in order to preserve public and private property from further pillage. Soon this council was totally dissolved, and the whole power placed in the hands of a General. At the same time a report was spread of a similar insurrection in all the provinces of the kingdom of Poland.—The same means were every where employed—seduction, menaces, falsehoods, the object of which was to subject the peaceable citizens to the power of some rebels. In these serious and deplorable circumstances, the Cesarowitsch thought it necessary to follow the advice of the Council of State, and he permitted the small number of Polish troops who had remained faithful, to return to Warsaw, in order, if possible, to protect persons and property. He himself with the Russian troops quitted the kingdom of Poland, and on the 1st (13th) of December arrived at the village of Wlodawa in Volhynia. In this manner a crime which had long been meditated was consummated.—After so many calamities, the Polish nation was enjoying peace and prosperity, under the protection of our Government, again it precipitates itself into an abyss of revolt and misery, and troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear of approaching chastisement, dare to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to us, their legitimate master.

"Russians! you know that we reject them with indignation. Your hearts, burning with zeal for the throne, comprehend what we feel. As soon as we heard of the treason your answer was a new oath of unalterable fidelity, and at this moment we are in the whole extent of our vast empire only one impulse, in the hearts of all only one sentiment—the desire of sparing no effort for the honor of our Sovereign, the inviolability of the empire, and to sacrifice to it their riches, prosperity, and even their lives. We have contemplated with emotion this generous transport of the love of the people to our person and to our country, and we consider it as a sacred duty to answer it by words of moderation.

"New sacrifices, new efforts, will not be necessary. God, the defender of the legitimate cause, is with us, and powerful Russia is able in a single decisive battle to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace. Our faithful troops, who have very recently distinguished themselves by numerous victories, are already assembling on the western frontier of the empire. We are ready to punish the treason, but at the same time we shall distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and pardon the weak who, through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion.

"No—all the subjects of our kingdom of Poland, all the inhabitants of Warsaw, have not taken part in the conspiracy and its deplorable consequences. Several have shown, by dying gloriously, that they knew their duty; others as we have seen by the report of the Grand Duke, were obliged to return with tears of despair to the places occupied by the rebels; they form, with the victims of fraud and seduction, the greatest part of the army, and of the kingdom of Poland. We addressed them in a proclamation of the 5th (17th) of this month, in which, expressing our just displeasure at the violation of faith, we gave orders to put an end to all usurpation of power, illicit armaments, and to replace every thing on its former footing. By doing this they may still repair the fault of their countrymen, and save the kingdom of Poland from the disastrous consequence of a criminal infatuation. In pointing out this as the only means of safety, we make known to all our faithful subjects this effect of our clemency; they will see in it our resolution to maintain untouched the rights of the throne and to protect the country, as well as the equally firm resolution to excuse those who have been led astray.

"Russians, the example of your Emperor will serve you as a guide. Justice and not vengeance, unshaken in the combat for the honor and welfare of the state, without hatred towards infatuated adversaries—love and respect for those subjects of our kingdom of Poland who have remained faithful to the oath taken to us—a prompt reconciliation with all those who return to their duty. You will fulfil our hopes as you have already done. Persevere in your peace and tranquility, in firm reliance upon God, the eternal benefactor of Russia, and in a Monarch who knows the greatness and sacredness of his vocation, and will know how to maintain unimpaired the dignity of his Empire, and the glory of his Russian name.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

"St. Petersburgh, Dec. 12 (24), in the 6th year of our reign."

The Emperor of Russia has issued a "thundering Proclamation" against the Poles, and Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 16th, says that "all the foreign writers who have any liberty of opinion seem to concur in one sentiment—that war will certainly arise out of the insurrection of Poland; and when once kindled in that central position of Europe, it seems most probable that the flame will spread, from the natural contagion of passion, and the proximity of all the materials of combustion, through every State on the Continent."

The London Times in commenting upon this manifesto, says: Though prepared for a declaration of war against Poland, probably neither the Poles themselves, nor any other European nation, were prepared for the assertion of such arrogant pretensions, or the employment of such sanguinary menaces, as this document contains. The "rebels" are spoken of as "struck with the fear of approaching chastisement, yet daring to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to their legitimate masters." These "traitors are to be put down in a single decisive battle, and their treason is to be punished. When any autocrat, from Czar Peter down to Czar Nicholas, appeals to God as the defender of the legitimate cause, and denounces the punishment of treason, there is no doubt that hypocrisy is to be the cover to every excess of violence and atrocity. The cruel derision of demanding gratitude from the Poles for such "peace and prosperity" as they enjoyed under the despotism of the Grand Duke Constantine, adds unbearable insult to those manifold oppressions which provoked and justified the insurrection.

The London Courier says: a more gratifying proof of the feeling which the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia has excited in this country cannot be found than in the fact that, of all the daily papers in London, only one has refrained from alluding to it with expressions of indignation, and that one does not venture to insist upon the justice of his cause.

WARSAW, DEC. 28.

Our journals have published the following Proclamation by the Dictator, dated Dec. 21:

"Fellow countrymen—The wish of the Representatives of the nation, confirmed by the two Chambers, have called me to the exercise of supreme power. I have only undertaken the supreme command of the national forces to ensure the liberties of our country. My duty will always be to conquer or die for this cause. Having taken the Dictatorship, through obedience to my country, I demand, in the name of the people, the same obedience. You will always find my standard on the road to justice, duty, and national honor. It cannot fail of being followed by all the loyal Poles, worthy of the names of their ancestors: and I am sure none will be found to act contrary to the sovereign authority confided in him.

"Starting upon the same principle, and guided by unanimity and energy, we cannot fail of being successful. The people have placed me at their head to direct their exertions, and I promise most solemnly never to swerve from the strict rules of duty: I swear this before God and my country."

The Russian forces were preparing to move towards Poland; but it is said were obstructed by the weather and the cholera morbus.

The Committe of subscriptions at Paris in favor of the Poles, is stated to have received already about 400,000 francs. Lafayette subscribed 20.000 francs.

One of the Paris Journals announces that an engagement has already taken place between the Russians and the Poles, which resulted in favor of the latter. It is asserted that 1,500 prisoners were taken, and six cannon.

WARSAW.—The Palatinate of Lubin (Russian Poland) has sent an offer of 50,000 men. Count Zamoski is equipping a regiment at his own expense. There are in the army 12,000 men who served under Napoleon.

The Poles were patriotically enthusiastic—150,000 armed men, and 200,000 irregulars, with pikes, &c. were ready to meet the invaders.

BELGIUM.

Selection of a Sovereign.—A Bavarian Prince is likely to be placed on the throne of Belgium. This will be done, not at the free choice of that country, but as the best step in her power under existing circumstances. The Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is the individual spoken of.

In a debate on this subject in the congress at Brussels on the 12th of January, M. Gendebien delivered an interesting Speech, from which we make the following extracts:—"Gentlemen—Before you proceed to debate upon the question whether you should send Commissioners to London and Paris, it is my duty, without absolutely opposing such a measure, to inform you, that if the object of such a mission be either to demand a simple reunion of Belgium to France, or to offer the Crown to Louis Philip, or to one of his sons, as King of the Belgians, the step will be perfectly ineffectual. I am convinced it would meet with no other result than a positive refusal; and I submit it to the Congress to consider, whether it be consistent with its own dignity, or that of a nation, to expose itself wilfully to such a refusal. I do not conceal from myself the embarrassment of our situation; I am fully aware of all the inconveniencies of a Regency, but necessity must be submitted to.

"When I was presented to the King of the French, I asked him whether, in the event of the Congress persisting in electing his son for King of the Belgians, His Majesty would refuse to grant him to us. The following was his Majesty's answer, I believe, even his own words:—

'M. Gendebien, you are the father of a family, nearly as numerous as my own; you are therefore in a position to be better able than any one to appreciate the feelings which agitate my mind at this moment. You must feel how agreeable and flattering it must be to the heart of a father, to find his son called to the throne of Belgium, by the free and spontaneous wishes of the people of that country. I am even persuaded that the liberal education of my son would afford a sure guarantee for the maintenance of those institutions you have just created. It is therefore doubly painful to me to be obliged to declare to you that I cannot accede to the wishes of the Congress. A general war would be the inevitable consequence, and no consideration can induce me to expose myself to the accusations of having kindled such a conflagration, through the ambition of placing my son upon a throne. Besides, liberty rarely springs victorious out of a war.—You, as well as I, have an interest in preserving peace, but if your independence was attacked, I would not hesitate, but consult only the duties of humanity, and my own warm sympathy, as well as that of all France, for your cause. I am persuaded that I should be seconded by the whole nation'—(Hear, hear! Bravo! Bravo!)—Strong impression.

AUSTRIA.—Accounts from Vienna to the 22d of December, state that Austria is arming on all sides. The troops which have long been in Italy, and those which have been lately sent thither, will remain as a corps of observation; but all the other forces of the Empire, and those of Hungary which can be spared, are going to assemble in Gallacia and the other provinces on the frontiers of Poland. By this means it is intended, at the same time, to awe the Poles, and to repress the fermentation which has manifested itself at Lemberg, and in other provinces formerly Polish. The Prince of Lobkowitz, Governor of Gallacia, has received from Prince Metternich unlimited powers. He will combine in his person civil and military authorities.

POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw, dated Jan. 5th, says: "Patriotic gifts flow from all quarters, and the amount is already near 3,000,000. The Jews alone have given above 1,000,000. Their enthusiasm is above all praise. Since the war with Turkey, Russia is very weak. It lost there in two campaigns 200,000 men and 20,000 horses. The Treasury is empty, the ammunition and stores intended against France had been collected in the fortress of Modlin and Ramose, which are now in the hands of the Poles. There is sufficient for three campaigns. Our artillery is excellent, and it is well known that it was our officers who repaired the faults of the Russian officers at the sieges of Varna and Shumla. The manufacture of arms is carried on with extraordinary activity. All the men employed sing while they are at work, the celebrated *Mazurka* of Lombrowski; every where are seen the portraits of Kosksiusko, Poniatowski, and so many other Generals whose memory was proscribed by the brutal despotism of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Mlle. de Sezanieckie, a Polish lady, who on the 26th of June, 1826, sent the Paris Committe 362 fr. for the Greeks, has given up the whole of her fortune to her country, and has become a nun, in order to devote herself to the care of those who may be wounded in battle.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Diet have published a declaration in the name of the 22 confederated Cantons, "that in the event of a war breaking out among the neighboring Powers, it has resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality." Also a declaration as follows: "The Diet unanimously perpetuates the principle, that each State of the Confederation, by virtue of its Sovereign right, is at liberty to make any changes in its own Constitution which may be deemed necessary or useful, so long as they are not contrary to the federal convention. In pursuance thereof, the Diet will interfere in no manner with the reforms already made, or those hereafter to be made, in the constitutions."

TURKEY.—A Paris paper of Jan. 19th says, "The Turks have just sent an envoy to Poland, charged with making a treaty of alliance in the name of the Porte. The Turks are to make a diversion upon Moldavia and Wallachia. The Poles under Sobieski preserved the liberty of Europe by beating the Turks; it would be curious now to see them establishing the liberty of the world by an alliance with them."

PERSIA.—Persia is at this moment a prey to a horrible civil war. The eldest son of the Shah has raised the standard of rebellion, and marched against his father. Prince Abbas Mirza hastened to the succour of his father, and is fighting against his brother. A great part of his army is organized and trained upon the European principle. The inhabitants of the Caucasus, habitually impatient of the yoke of Russia, have also risen in some parts near the Black and Caspian Seas.

SPAIN.—Accounts from the frontiers of Spain to January 8th say, that the Spanish refugees intend making another effort in Spring, in which they are certain of success, as all the minor chiefs have at last agreed to acknowledge Mina as their head. It is well known that want of unanimity amongst the different chiefs caused the failure of the expedition of last October.

Dutch and Belgians.—Hostilities had recommenced between the Dutch and Belgians. The Dutch had entered and plundered Hulst; were concentrating large forces on East Flanders; the Belgians had invested Maestricht, having previously repulsed the garrison which had made a sortie. A corps of 3000 men had marched out of Antwerpt and fallen upon the rear of the troops of the Prince of Saxe Weimar and defeated them. The tone of the Dutch Journals was bold, and they seemed to exult in the renewal of hostilities in the hopes of subduing the Belgians.

The commercial letters received from Rotterdam state that, though the King has consented to the breaking up of the blockade of the Scheldt, he has done so with a very bad grace, and that he is about to publish a protest against the right of the Five Powers to interfere. It is added that his Majesty has voluntarily reduced the amount of his salary from £200,000 a year to £90,000. Accounts, however, have been received at Lloyd's, stating that the Scheldt was not open on the 21st instant.

PARIS, JAN. 12.—The political system (says the National) which now prevails in France is quite in the classic style of our old comedies; a great deal of intrigue, which must end in marriage. When a King was about to be given to Greece, a Queen was considered a necessary appendage, and it is, no doubt, because no Queen could be found, that Greece is yet without a Sovereign. Whoever may be the King selected by Belgium, a Princess will be chosen at the same time, to become his wife. Scarcely was it reported that the new English Cabinet had abandoned the cause of Don Miguel, of Portugal, than an august spouse was instantly fixed upon for Donna Maria Gloria. It was fortunate that the King we chose was a married man, otherwise, after raising him to the Throne before European diplomacy had time to interfere, we should have seen some Congress busy, choosing a wife for him, in virtue of the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

A French army of observation, of 40,000 men, it is stated, is to be stationed on the frontiers of Italy.

It is said that the Court of Peers is going to try, in their absence, those of the ex-Ministers who have not been taken.

ROME.—Private letters from Rome, received on Thursday, say that the voices of the Cardinals still continue to favour the election of Cardinal Weld to the Papal chair; but numerous and powerful intriguers were at work in favour of the Austrian interest, and it was supposed the deliberations would be protracted for at least another week.—The weather has been extremely severe.

Sanctuary in France.—The French government have just resolved in Council that in future the surrender of no one, who has set foot on the French soil shall be granted, no matter from what quarter the application may come.