BRITISH NEWS.

Their Majesties continue at Brighton, and, we are happy to say, in the best possible health. We understand that the Coronation will take place in May next, and immediately afterwards our deserved popular Monarch will visit Edinburgh and Dublin.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

On Tuesday, his Majesty paid a visit to Mrs. Fitzherbert, and afterwards made a call on Lady Nelson, at the Sea House Hotel, and Admiral Sir R. Otway, at his residence in Brunswick-square, Brighton.

Monsieur Falck, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, had a long conference with the Earl of Aberdeen, on Saturday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The Spanish Minister also visited the Noble Earl at the Foreign Office on Saturday.

Count Matuschevitz, the Russian Minister, had a long interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Friday.

Letters from Vienna to the 2d instant, confirm the report that the Emperor of Austria, before he recognised the new French Government, by officially receiving its Envoy, would await the issue of the present state of affairs in Belgium.

The following general memoranda have been given out at the different naval stations in England:—"General Memoranda.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having acquainted me that they have received a communication from the Earl of Aberdeen, stating that the Government of the King of the French has officially notified to his Majesty's Government the adoption of the tri-coloured flag as the national flag of France, the same is hereby notified to the Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels under my orders. (Signed, &c.) To the respective Captains, Commanders, &c."

By intelligence from France, we learn that the Chamber of Peers has adopted by a large majority the proposition of the Deputies to annul the title of all Peers who neglect to take the new oath within a month. In the Chamber of Deputies the new law of Elections passed almost unanimously; this law will regulate the Elections about to take place in consequence of the numerous Royalist resignations.

REVENUE OF THE CURRENT QUARTER.—(*From a Morning Paper.*)—In the portion of the current quarter that has elapsed, there is, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1829, a very considerable deficit, and there seems to be good reason to suppose that the deficit will go on increasing to the end of the current quarter, which will be on the 10th of October.—The present deficit amounts to rather more than £700,000., and the deficit on the entire quarter will probably amount to £1,000,000. The decrease has been principally confined to the three heads of Beer, Malt, and Hops, and can, in each of the three articles specified, be satisfactorily accounted for, without giving any reasons for gloomy anticipations. There are two other heads in which there is a falling off—Tea and Foreign Corn. It will be sufficient to remark, that the first (Tea) is an *ad valorem* duty, and that in the present year the consumption has increased, but the prices at the India sales (which prices regulate the amount of duty) were lower. In Corn the comparative prices of this year and the last, and the consequent difference in the duty, explain the deficit. The revenue of the current quarter exhibits an increase under the important heads of—soap, candles, starch, printed cottons, and spirits; it will be obvious that each of these articles is one of general consumption, and (unless, perhaps, in the case of spirits) of prime necessity. The increase, therefore, shows an augmentation in the general diffusion of comforts in society at large. It is important to remark, that the Customs generally exhibit a slow, gradual, and, therefore, probably permanent tendency to improvement—not a violent overflow upon any particular mercantile commodity, which only indicates an unsafe and unnatural burst of ill judged speculation, but too commonly followed by a disastrous re-action.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 11.

His Majesty's ship Galatea, 42, Capt. Napier, C. B., arrived yesterday, in 14 days, from Lisbon, to which place she had been despatched with instructions for the British Consul to demand the restoration of four English ships, improperly seized off Terceira by the Portuguese squadron. The schooner St. Helena was the first given up. She left the Tagus for England three days before the Galatea. The vessels Velocity, Margaret, and another, were then restored, and supplied with anchors, cables, and stores from the Lisbon Arsenal. The crew of the Galatea rigged and prepared them for sea. Some excuse was, however, made with respect to delivering up their papers; but it was not of such a nature as to impress the Consul with the persuasion he could not, unassisted by the presence of the Galatea, overcome it. He consequently sent the Galatea home. The cargoes of the vessels, we learn, were untouched. The Captain commanding the squadron which detained them has not only been dismissed from his ship and the service, but rendered incapable of serving again.—There are still two corvettes cruising off Terceira. When the Galatea left the Tagus, two frigates, the Diana and Pearl, and two sloops of war, were there, ready for sea. Three line of battle ships are lying in a state of ordinary, but in the most miserable condition. By a letter from Lisbon we learn, that had our Consul shown a little more firmness in his demands, these ships would have been restored without any application from this country. We are told also that Portugal is in a wretched state—trade is at a stand, and the greatest distress consequently prevalent. The Priests, and the lower class of people, are in favour of Don Miguel, but the higher orders and the soldiers are averse to him—the latter because they obtain no pay. Miguel, they say, pays no one, but sends a vast quantity of money out of the country—a fact which induces the belief that he anticipates ere long driven from it. On the receipt of the news of the French Revolution, all the guards and police were doubled, and several persons were arrested; no less than twelve were sent to prison the night before the Galatea came away, on suspicion of harbouring revolutionary ideas. His Majesty's ship Briton was expected at Lisbon.

The Pallas, 42 guns, Captain Fitzclarence, arrived on Thursday last, from Halifax, to which place she proceeded from this port, to convey to England Lieut Colonel and Mrs. Fox, the son in law and daughter of his Majesty. The Pallas was 36 days on her outward voyage, and 17 days on her homeward.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN FRANCE.

Into whatever form of government France may for the present appear to settle, there is every reason to apprehend that her final state will be decidedly republican—a compound of liberalism and fierce democracy, wielded by the capricious and malignant passions of the Parisian Journals, and upheld by some jacobin principles which formerly distinguished it—we say this; and it is our firm persuasion that such must be the result although the crown is settled on the Duke of Orleans, and the pretended government, in the first instance, be a limited Monarchy.

In France, as in this country, the press seems now to bear the sovereign sway, and is in its nature and constitution essentially republican. It is opposed to every civil institution which aims at its own control, and which is placed in any grade above the condition in which its *hired* writers are found. The press, therefore, *hates* an aristocracy, and *abhors* a church;—it is for a *dead level* equality, and will tolerate *no distinctions* of civil society.

The idol of Parisian worship is also a republic. Unlike London, Paris has no natural tie or connection with the nobility, if, indeed, the order can be said to exist at all in France. Now, as *Paris claims a sort of prospective right to give away the French government*, we have very little doubt but that the ultimate form into which this government must come to settle will be a republic.

Again, let us take experience for our guide. The passions of the French people seem incapable of any medium; they must either be disciplined and tamed down under absolute rule, or left to the unbridled licentiousness of a democracy.

At the present moment there are certainly three parties in France. The first party, the ancient Peers of the kingdom and the restored emigrants are desirous to keep the throne in the old line of succession: and to whatever resolution this party may be compelled to come they will undoubtedly incline to the Duke de Bordeaux. This party, though greatly inferior in numbers to the Liberal party, is well inclined to the church and the ancient institutions of the realm; it is strong and wealthy in landed possessions, and eminently distinguished for virtue and other acquirements.

The second party which supports the Duke of Orleans, and the transference and settlement of the crown in that Prince's line, is headed by Lafitte the banker, and other Liberals amongst the Chamber of Peers. This is the large commercial party in France, and comprehends persons of great opulence and weight; though we are sorry to say, men of little principle. The limited monarchy, which these people propose to institute, savours as little of the character of monarchy as the absolete office of Stadtholder in Holland, or of the Doge of Venice. It would be a republic with the mere symbols of a crown and Sovereign power, but with nothing of its characteristic prerogatives. It would be a mere phantom neither inspiring reverence nor fear.

The third party, and which we apprehend to be the strongest party in France at present, is the old republican or democratic party,—and a more odious, base, and detestable body of men never existed.

In the bosoms of most of these men of the 3d party, every generous feeling and sentiment of honour are defaced. Religion exists only as a subject of mockery and scorn, and virtue is merely acknowledged according to its dry value as a matter of expediency. It is summed up on the principles of a rigid economy, and made the creature of accident in every particular, according to the result of calculation in this cold, ungenerous, and inhuman school.

This party, moreover, has all the bias of the original civic school founded in the old jacobin times; and would be as ready, if occasion required, to revive the same atrocities. Happily it has not the same spoil to covet and pursue. In France there is no longer any church to rob, and no nobility to massacre and plunder. It is true, therefore, that the same domestic temptations do not exist to incite the appetite of this jacobin party; but there is enough both at home and abroad to stimulate them to all manner of excesses, should a republican government be established as the ruling sway.

Our own wishes on this all-absorbing topic we have never dissembled. From the bottom of our hearts, and in the spirit of good will, we wish France a sober, manly, regulated freedom. We wish her a limited monarchy like our own, and we care little in what line that monarchy shall be established, whether in the line of Orleans, or in the descendants of Charles the 10th.—but we look with terror upon the prospect of a REPUBLIC in that vast portion of Europe. It would be incompatible with the peace and prosperity of France her-self, and would spread the contagion of change through every part of the world. It would menace and shake in their foundations our own most happy and glorious institutions, and light the fire of war thro'out every state. For France, in one way or another, gives a fashion to change, and leads and incites by her example more effectually than by her power.

We scarcely need say, that we envy liberty to no people on earth, and we abhor despotism from our souls We have already expressed our opinion upon the despotic conduct of Charles the Tenth in his attempt to garble the Charter and new model the Constitution of the country. It was an act of decided despotism, conceived in folly and executed in madness; a bold, ambitious speculation committed to timid hands, and worthily punished as the result has shown. We applaud the Parisians for the resistance they made to this decree and their determination to preserve their rights at the expense of their lives. But unless out of this scene of disorder shall arise a Goveroment, founded on its only natural props—justice, religion, and civil order, we shall deplore the change. *Liberty is a great blessing*; but *anarchy is the greatest curse*; and the worst government is better than no government at all.

Whatever the event may be, LET NOT ENGLAND INTERFERE. This text it is the duty of every public writer to preach. The events must be left to the controul of that Providence which can alone guide and shape them. Our wish is for LIBERTY in France;—and a Monarchy as nearly as possible according to our own. But Democracy we must detest. Even despotism would be better for France herself, and for the peace of Europe, than a Republic.—[Bells Messenger.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Last night we received the *Messager des Chambres*, and *Gazette de France*, dated Saturday, together with the other Paris papers of Friday, by express, and, in due course, Brussels Journals of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The contents of both are so interesting that we are, without any affectation, at a loss to which to give the precedence. We shall, therefore, follow the order in which chance, rather than choice, has placed them, as they appear above. The Paris Papers, state that a telegraphic despatch was received on Thursday, announcing that an Austrian courier passed through Strasbourg on that day, conveying new credentials to the Austrian Ambassador at Paris. To this important intelligence the *Journal des Debats* adds, that Prussia has also recognised the new French Government; and, as recognition is thus become the order of the day, we expect to learn, by the very first arrival, that Russia has also adopted it as her policy, and that the orders issued under the first impressions of alarm have been formally recalled. Who, after this, will presume to say that the members of the ci-devant Holy Alliance are not open to conviction? Ever since the first entrance of the Allies into Paris, those three Powers, as every one knows, waged an implacable warfare against the principle, which has just achieved so signal a triumph in France; and, as if a new light had suddenly come upon them, we now see them leagued with it. The Netherlands, as a matter of course, following in the wake of the great Powers, has in like manner, recognised Philip I.; and we learn from the French Papers that Baron Fugel, Envoy Extraordinary of that State, as well as Count Mulinen, Envoy Extraordinary of Wurtemberg, have received new credentials. An edifying anecdote, in the same spirit as related of his Sardinian Majesty, who, being pressed it is said, by one of his Ministers to invoke the aid of the Austrians, replied, aptly enough, though with more good sense than the world has generally ascribed to him.—"No; I have no inclination to go on a pilgrimage like Charles X;" as he proved the sincerity of this remark by ordering the imprudent Minister to go on a pilgrimage himself. Yet it has been strongly suspected that his Sardinian Majesty, who is thus witty, at the expense of the unfortunate ex King of France, encouraged, as much as he could, those very measures, which have proved so fatal to him and his family.—Another piece of intelligence in the Paris Papers is of a very different character to the foregoing, but, we are inclined to think, not quite so authentic. It is the *Constitutionnel* which gives it, whilst it assigns for its authority a private letter from London. According to this letter the French Government, between whom and the British Cabinet there had been for some time previously an animated correspondence on the subject, declared very lately that it would not allow the intervention of England in the affairs of Algiers. In the same note in which this declaration was conveyed, words to the following effect are said to have been used:—"That the conquest of Algiers by a French army was the result of a war lawfully entered into by France, and that no law, Divine or human, was opposed to France retaining her conquest, if the King of the French judged it necessary to the interests of this kingdom to do so, and that his Majesty had the intention of making use of the power with which he was invested by the Constitutional Charter, to support his rights, in the event of their being denied or attacked." This news rests as yet on the single authority of the *Constitutionnel*; and we have no means ourselves either of confirming or contradicting it. We feel, therefore, some little curiosity to see what kind of a reply it will receive from those Journals which are in the confidence of our Ministry; and, in the mean time, a thought strikes us, that it is this business, and not the affairs of the Netherlands, though the latter is mentioned as the ostensible cause, which has provoked the half-menacing tone in which some of them have of late thought proper to indulge towards the French Government. Be this as it may, the French Funds continue to decline, though the internal state of France, without that or any other foreign cause, would be fully sufficient to account for it. It will be seen, from the subjoined extracts, that the walls of the capital have been covered with placards, calling upon the working classes, and even the National Guard, to pull down the Chambers; and though the Government has put, or affected to put, this daring and inflammatory appeal into a train of legal inquiry, yet it is said to have taken upon itself the work of getting rid of the Chambers, by proroguing them. If it be true that it has adopted this resolution, the danger is far more imminent than it is represented; whilst the reason assigned for it is a mere pretext to spare the Chamber of Deputies the pain of a premature dissolution. It would also incontestably prove that the Legislative branch of the Government does not by many degrees reach at this moment the level of public feeling, and that it is at the same time too dilatory in its proceedings for a people who, to their characteristic vivacity, now gain that confidence and audacity which are the necessary fruits of their triumph over the late Government. It is therefore impossible to say what character either the domestic or foreign policy of France may yet assume; but this we will venture to say, that the course hitherto adopted by the Government, particularly in its external relations, does not meet the wishes of the nation. As we have devoted so much room to the French papers, we must barely refer our readers to the equally important contents of the Brussels Journals, though the affairs of Belgium, as every one must be aware, acquire an additional importance from the spirit which is rapidly gaining the upper hand in France.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.—The King has appointed Prince Talleyrand to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty.

The appointment of Prince Talleyrand as Ambassador to Great Britain cannot fail to be gratifying to those who look forward to an enduring good understanding between the two countries, on the basis of a common interest in the support of the principles of the British Revolution. In the first place, it cannot be considered as other than complimentary, that the French should play their great card (for so he clearly is) to England, when there were so many other quarters where diplomatic relations were much less clear and assured. Secondly, the fact itself is no mean confirmation of the strength of the existing Government in France. Every body knows that the Napoleonists declare to the last, that they should have infallibly succeeded, *if only Talleyrand had joined*. Thirdly, though there may be individuals in England bitterly hostile to the establishment of French independence, who could ride Prince Talleyrand down at the head of a regiment of heavy horse, these same individuals are very likely to be kept in check by the acknowledged mental superiority of the veteran of continental diplomacy. Fourthly and lastly, the absolutists in England have given tokens, that either for these reasons, or some others, they very much dislike the appointment

News was brought from Rouen on Wednesday, by one of the steam-packets from Havre, which arrived at two o'clock, that the workmen of that city having proceeded to acts of open violence, the National Guard were called out and constrained to fire. It appears that two persons were killed and several wounded, after which the workmen dispersed, and the latest accounts report that tranquillity was restored. The fact of the National Guard acting on this occasion is important, as it shows how well that truly civic force may be depended upon in such emergencies.

SEPT. 9.—Yesterday, at two o'clock, the King gave a private audience to General Baron Fugel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, who presented his new credentials to his Majesty.

We believe we may announce the news of the recognition of our Government by Austria and by Prussia.—We must also seen have communications on this subject from Russia.

The examination preparatory to the impeachment of the ex-Ministers are still going on, but their captivity is not so rigid as formerly, they having obtained permission to dine together. Finding they cannot have sufficient exercise within the keep, they have requested permission to walk occasionally in the courts of the prison. We have not learned whether this favour has been granted.

SEPT. 10.—We hear more than ever of the resolution to prorogue the Chambers for a month, in order to give the Deputies an opportunity to make themselves acquainted, by personal observations, with the state and the actual wishes of the Departments; to complete the representation by the re-elections rendered necessary by resignations and acception of officers; and to give the Minister time to prepare, with all due deliberations, the organic laws of which France stands in need.

We cannot but approve this measure. By actual observations of the state of the Departments, which is becoming more and more calm, the Deputies will learn to trust in the country, no longer to fear the exaggerations of a minority, which has no hold on public opinion, and their prudence, in concert with their patriotism, will doubtless lead them to do every thing that is required by the well understood interests of a people who can no longer find repose except in true liberty. If the Ministry profit as it intends by this prorogation, to prepare useful plans, the re-opening of the Chambers will realise what we most heartily desire, the alliance of the Ministry and of the Chamber in liberal views, & secure to both the confidence and love of the country.

(*From the Semaphore de Marseille.*)

The telegraphic despatch announcing the recognition of the new French Government by England was shown here yesterday morning (Sept. 1.) at eight o'clock.—The municipality, preceded by music, and escorted by the National Guard and the troops of the line, perambulated the various quarters of the town, and published the same. The interest taken by the people of England in our happy revolution would not permit us to doubt of the sentiments of Government. But the certainty of good harmony between France and England was expected with great anxiety by the merchants of Marseilles, whose trade had been languid during the last month, but will now resume its wonted activity.

At this solemnity Marseilles associated the English standard with the national flag, both were paraded through the streets of our city, and both were displayed on our monuments, and at the hotel of the English Consul.

The municipal authorities paid a visit to his Britannic Majesty's Consul, and the National Guard gave him a serenade.

Thus two nations, whom circumstances had rendered enemies are now perfectly united under the standard of liberty and civilization; thanks be to the intercourse which brought them to appreciate each other.

It was reported and generally believed in Paris, on Friday, that the Russian Government had consented to admit vessels bearing the tricolour [illegible] to the ports of that Empire.

The Review of the National Guards on the 29th of August, must have been a magnificent spectacle. It is estimated that more than fifty thousand of these civic soldiers were drawn up on the Champ de Mars, every one completely armed and equipped at his own expense; and that their evolutions were witnessed by at least 250,000 spectators assembled on the surrounding heights. The King was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations. He was dressed in the uniform of the National Guards. His popularity seems to increase every day. In this all the correspondents of the London papers agree. One of them says, "Louis Philippe was received with uninterrupted acclamations by all the troops and the entire body of spectators. Never was the sympathy of a people with their Prince more unequivocally exhibited. It was no longer a Monarch imposed upon France by foreigners, but a King chosen by the nation. It was no more 'King of France and Navarre,' but 'King of the French,' and each could say, 'It is we who have done this.'"

One part of this review must have been particularly interesting. "Such of the wounded, during our three glorious days, as were well enough to go out, formed a small company, and after parading the lines, went to present their flag to the King. The brave fellows were, of course, received with universal acclamation. Their appearance was certainly both novel and interesting.—Some of them advanced with difficulty from lameness, and others had their heads wrapped up. The commander had his arm in a sling, and altogether the sight of these martyrs to liberty excited emotions which it is impossible to describe. They defiled before the lines which presented arms and lowered their flags."

It was estimated that before the middle of September, the number of National Guards in Paris would be no less than 70,000; and in the Kingdom it was thought it would exceed 500,000. Henceforth, says a Paris paper, "no citizen will be unarmed, and the country, bristling with steel, need not fear either for the maintenance of the laws or the preservation of independence."

The King was received by General Lafayette, Commander-in-Chief of the Guards. He then alighted, and took his seat on a Throne raised under a tent, and facing which were stationed deputations of the thirteen legions, comprising an equal number of officers, sub-officers, and privates. The King addressed them in the following terms:

"Comrades! it is with pleasure that I entrust these standards to your keeping, and with peculiar satisfaction that I place them in your hands, through those of him who forty years ago was at the head of your fathers in this same place. These colours marked the dawn of liberty amongst us. The sight of them recalls to my mind with delight, my first essay in arms. Symbols of victory over the enemies of the State, let them be at the same time at home the safeguards of public order and liberty! Let these glorious colours, entrusted to your patriotism and fidelity, be ever our rallying ensign—Vive la France!"

His Majesty then delivered four colours for legions into the hands of General Lafayette, who pronounced the formula of the oath for each deputation, when the chiefs of legions, the chiefs of battalions, and the members of the deputations, lifted up their right hands, and said, "Je le jure," General Lafayette then delivered the colours to each deputation, who carried them to the fronts of their legions; and when all the detachments had taken their places, the Colonels administered the oath to their respective legions, and 13 guns were fired in honour of the 13 legions.

The following Order of the Day, dated August 30, has been published by the Commander-in-Chief of the Paris National Guards:

"The fine review of yesterday—the admirable appearance of the Citizen Army, the rapid formation of which is in harmony with the rapidity of the triumph of liberty—the manner in which the National Guards presented themselves under arms, and filed off before the King—excited the enthusiasm of the innocent population that surrounded us, and the just eulogiums of Generals whose victories have many years since proved them to be the best of all military judges. The presence of the brave men who were wounded in the Great Week, and of several deputations of our brethren in arms from the departments, added to the enjoyment of this memorable day. The General-in-Chief confines himself on this occasion to congratulate his comrades of the National Guards of Paris on the superb and patriotic spectacle they exhibited on this memorable day What expressions could be find, after those contained in the speech of the King, when he placed the colours in your hands, and the letter he has addressed to his brethren in arms? LAFAYETTE."

The following is the letter addressed by his Majesty to General Lafayette:

"I am anxious to learn, my dear General, how you find yourself after this glorious day, for I am fearful that you must be overcome with fatigue; but I have another object which lies near my heart, namely, to request you to be the interpreter of my feelings towards the glorious National Guards, of whom you are the patriarch. Tell them, that they have not only surpassed my most sanguine expectations, but that it is completely out of my power to express my sentiments of joy and happiness. Having been a witness of the Federation in 1790, in the same Champ de Mars—a witness also of the grand enthusiasm of 1792, when I saw come up, to join our army in Champagne, forty eight battalions of the citizens of Paris, formed in three days, and who so eminently contributed to repel the invasion we had the happiness of arresting at Valmy—I am able to make the comparison; and it is with transport I declare to you, that what I have just seen is far superior to what I then considered so noble, and what our enemies found so formidable. Have the goodness, my dear General, to express to the National Guards how sensibly I was affected by their testimonies towards myself, and how deeply my heart is impressed therewith. Yours, affectionately.

Paris, Aug. 29, 1830." LOUIS PHILIPPE.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, well known by the signature of O. P. Q., offers the following reasons for the yet unsettled state of France. The letter is dated 3d September.]

To-day the streets of the capital are lined with troops and National Guards. To-day there is an anxiety in every countenance, and apprehension in every family. To-day commerce is suspended—the Funds are falling still lower in value, and there exists much agitation and alarm. You will be sorry to hear this, and you will be anxious to learn the reason. Then listen to me a few minutes, and I will tell you the whole truth.

Well, then, "the people are not satisfied! You ask me why? I will tell you. The people fought to establish a principle, to overturn a dynasty, and to get rid of a system. The principle was the sovereignty of the people, the dynasty was that of the Bourbons, and the system was that of the monarchy. The people generally feel that the actual Government neither understands the power, the wishes, nor the wants of those who made the revolution; and the Government in its turn, thinks that the violence of the workmen, their menaces, their illegal acts, riotous assemblies and processions, and refusal to return to order and peace, proceed from mistaken notions, or from the impulsion given to them by wicked and unprincipled men, by disappointed Royalists, discharged Placemen, ex-Peers, ex-Deputies, and ex-Courtiers, and that there are no real grievances of which the workmen can complain.

"The people" are not satisfied with the present Ministers!! You must not judge of a French by an English mob. Ask a set of Wapping workmen or Thames-street coal-heavers who are the Ministers, and they will not understand your question. But ask the same class of men in Paris, and they will not only tell you their names, but they will give you an outline of their characters. They all know that the Minister of Finance [Baron Louis] was Minister of Finance under Louis XVIII. They all know that Count de Mole is not at heart either a Republican or a zealous Liberal. They all know that he protested but a few years back in favour of the doctrine of legitimacy, and that he abhorred as "damnable and heretical" the "dogma" of the sovereignty of the people. They all know that the Duke of Broglie is nothing more than an English Lord Grey, or rather an English Lord Dudley—very respectable and very worthy men, but not men suitable to the new state of France and to the new principle which has been established.—They all know that M. Chardel is only director of the Posts *ad interim*, and they feel persuaded that Gen. Gerard will not long remain at the Department of War. They all know that M. Guizot is not a good Minister of the Interior, and that France requires more to-day than doctrines and metaphysics. They all know that there have been renewed troubles at Nismes! disturbances at Amiens—dissatisfaction at Rochefort! riots at Befort—and downright military insurrection at Metz, Sarreguemines, and Boutan-Moresson; and that M. Guizot looks on, and says these are evils which will correct themselves. This philosophical indifference, or indolence and inaction, do not suit the people; and they are therefore not satisfied with the present ministers.

"The people" are dissatisfied with the non-dissolution, and even non-approaching dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies!

This is the greatest of all existing evils, and it must be redressed! France is governed by a new King, by a new Chamber of Peers; for all those created by the Ex-Monarch have ceased to exercise their functions, being deprived of the Peerage; but yet France has the old Chamber of Deputies. This is unjust and dangerous. Under the old system, France was very glad to have such men in the Chamber as M. Royer Collard, M Vatismenil, M. Martignac, and M Debelleyne! These gentlemen were called constitutional Royalists. They opposed the Extreme Droite, and they did well. But to-day there is no Extreme Droite to oppose.—These men are running off to their chateaus in La Vendee or to Spain—to England or Fribourg. The air of France, and especially of Paris, is too liberal for them; there is too much of oxygen and too little of nitrogen, and they are afraid of dysentery! Well, then, these men must be replaced in the Chamber, and who will be sent to replace them? That will depend on the qualifications of the electors and the elected. But if the millions are to decide, their places will be supplied by young men, talented men, men of the new system, men of about thirty years of age, men who have no prejudices to lose, and who adopt not merely cheerfully, but who adore the new order of things. The people then ask with reason, how can these 150 new men act with the 280 old ones? There will be no harmony—no union—and the Ministry of 1830 will have to deplore, in the words of the eloquent Martignac, "that it marches in the midst of anarchy." The people require the dissolution of the present Chamber, after it shall have voted the Budget, and passed a law of Elections These measures might be accomplished in fourteen days, and in six weeks France might have a new Chamber. The new Chamber might confirm or repeal the new Law of Elections, or might amend it."

(*From the London Dispatch, Sept. 12.*

The Dutch papers which arrived on Tuesday contain an account of the arrival, on the 4th inst., of the Prince of Orange at the Hague. Nothing is said in these papers, as to the acceptance of the conditions of which the Prince of Orange was bearer; but one fact stated may be taken as an earnest of what is about to take place. M. Van Maanen, who is stated to have served his country faithfully for 35 years, has solicited his discharge, and his Majesty gave him his discharge, expressing his gratitude for his long and faithful services. We may infer much from this. The King would not have sacrificed his Minister if he had been determined to hold out.

On Wednesday, a Proclamation of the King of the Netherlands on the subject of the demands of the Belgians, was received in London. It bears date the 5th inst., at the Hague, after the return of the Prince of Orange from his mission to the southern provinces. The King begins by stating, with reference to the disturbances in the Flemish capital and elsewhere, that at the first news of those disasters, he had hastened to convoke an extraordinary meeting of the States-General, which, according to the terms of the fundamental law, represent the whole people of Belgium. His Majesty next alludes to the fact of his two sons having proceeded to the Flemish provinces, and to the merciful and generous manner in which they had executed their mission. He calculates upon the assistance of the States-General, and invites them to examine whether the evils, of which the country so loudly complains, arise from any defect in the national institutions, and if it is possible to modify them, and particularly if the relations established by treaties and the fundamental law, between the two grand divisions of the kingdom, should, with a view to the common interest, be changed or modified.

On Wednesday there also arrived an address from the States General, then (on the 3d instant) at Brussels, explaining, so as not to be at all misunderstood, the full extent of the separation demanded by the Flemish people. This is expressed to be "a complete separation between the southern and northern provinces—*without any other point of contact than the reigning dynasty.*"—Such language is sufficiently explicit. The parallels found for such an arrangement, by the Editor of a Brussels newspaper, are Sweden and Norway—Russia and Poland—Austria and Hungary.

The *Courier des Pays Bas* is the favourable journal of the popular party, and it contains one paragraph which, if the correctness of the facts it states could be relied on, would be highly important. It is in these terms:—"The diplomatic body has declared that the spirit of the treaty of London is in no manner opposed to the separation of Belgium and Holland into two States under the sceptre of the Orange dynasty. This important news arrived yesterday at Brussels. It removes the objection which the Prince of Orange seemed more particularly to have in view."

The Dutch steam-boat has brought letters from Amsterdam, and the Ostend steam-boat letters from Antwerp and Brussels, all of the date of Tuesday evening. In the commercial letters from Antwerp, it is stated, that the King's proclamation had given very general satisfaction there, and that the *majority* of the inhabitants, both of Antwerp and of Ghent, are opposed to the separation of the two countries. Several gun-boats and frigates had been stationed before Antwerp, for the protection of trade and property. It is said that orders have been sent to the troops to quit the vicinity of Brussels, and repair to their former garrisons, and that Sir C. Bagot, our ambassador at the Hague, had sent a recommendation to the English subjects to remain in Brussels. Among the Dutch subjects of the King of the Netherlands much enthusiasm in favour of his family had been manifested. Many of the rich merchants had made large offers of money, and in particular M. Van Hoboken, of Rotterdam, had individually tendered a loan to the amount of a million of florins, about £100,000, together with two large vessels employed by him in the trade to India. A few other merchants had joined together, and had offered to the King a loan of 4,000,000 of florins. To judge from the general tenor of the letters here referred to, there is evidently an expectation that the question of the separation of the two countries will be lost in the States General. The approaching meeting being so near at hand as the 13th inst., was looked forward to with a degree of interest truly intense. Some of the Belgic deputies are said to have expressed their determination not to attend.

BRUSSELS, *Sept. 7.—Yesterday will add another bright page to the history of the astonishing revolution of which we are witnesses. The whole city was quiet, and the citizens were preparing for the review by the Commandant, which was to take place at one o'clock at noon. News was brought that the Council of Ministers had unanimously voted the separation of the North from the South. This news spread through the city with the rapidity of lightning. It caused confidence to revive a little, but every citizen remained convinced of the absolute necessity of remaining firm and under arms. Meantime, people were employed in erecting, in different parts of the city, barricades which look very formidable.—Profound tranquility prevailed in the city. At one o'clock one of the mounted guard came post from Tervueren, the palace of which was guarded by a detachment of our Burgher Guard. He announced the occupation of it by a corps of cavalry. Count Vander Meeren, who commanded the detachment, had placed some of the Burgher Guard in the wood, and sent a courier to Prince Frederick, to tell him that his troops had violated the terms of the convention concluded with his brother.*

As soon as the news was known, a great crowd that was assembled in the Grand Place, began to run to the Namur gate. Cries of "To arms!" resounded on all sides. Some of the people who were unarmed, took all the large sticks they could find in a waggon load of faggots at a baker's door, and set off at full speed. The brave armed citizens of Leige soon came with their banner to the Namur gates and were immediately followed by several companies of the Burgher Guard. News however was brought that the cavalry had left Tervueren, which suspended this movement.

Nivelles has hoisted the flag of Brabant, with the inscription Liberte et Patrie. *It has sent a Deputation to this city.*

A letter from Antwerp, received this morning, speaks of a popular commotion at Antwerp, and of the people having erected barricades.