

BRITISH NEWS.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The London Gazette of August 27, contains His Majesty's Proclamation for convening the New Parliament on Tuesday the 26th of October next, then to sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs.—The business of the first day will consist principally of a formal communication from the King to the House of Commons (made through the Lord Chancellor) ordering them to proceed forthwith to the election of a Speaker. No other business will be transacted on that day, with the exception only of the necessary formality of informing His Majesty of the result of this preliminary proceeding. On the second day, the Commons being summoned by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod to attend the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor will inform the Speaker, in person, of the approval of His Majesty of the choice of the House of Commons in his favour. On the return of the Commons to their own House, the Speaker will inform them of the King's approval of his election to the Chair, and he will proceed immediately to the swearing in of the Members of the House. The third and fourth days will be occupied precisely in the same way—namely, the swearing in of the Members. On the fifth day, when a sufficient number of Members will have been sworn in to enable Parliament to proceed to business, a regular communication will be made to His Majesty to that effect. This will be Saturday, Oct. 30. The following Monday, Nov. 1, His Majesty in person and due State, will formally open the business of the Session with a Speech from the Throne. The necessary and pressing business, including of course the Supplies remaining to be granted from the last Session, will, it is expected, be disposed of in about six weeks; and both Houses will therefore, in all probability, adjourn about the middle of December to the beginning of February.

August 28.—A Morning Contemporary insinuates that there was a Secret Treaty among the Allied Powers in 1815, to guarantee to the Bourbons the possession of the Throne of France; and that Great Britain and some of the other Parties to this Treaty are now at issue with respect to the interpretation which ought to be given to it. We assert that there was no secret Treaty binding the Allied Powers to guarantee the Throne of France to the Bourbons, under circumstances such as those of the present crisis and that there is no difference of opinion on the subject between Great Britain and her Allies. The best proof of this will be given in the recognition of Louis-Philippe by the other Powers of Europe.—*Courier.*

It is understood, in well-informed quarters, that a peremptory demand has been forwarded to the Portuguese Government to restore the British ships unlawfully detained. If the end of three days this demand is not complied with, the ships and detaining squadron will be taken by force.—*Morning Herald.*

Departure of General Baudrand.—The mission of General Baudrand to this country having terminated as successfully as the French Government could wish, that gentleman has set out on his return, with every assurance of the mutual friendship which has subsisted for so many years not having been disturbed by the late events.—*British Traveller.*

It gives us pleasure to find that meetings are getting up throughout the country to express the opinions of the people on the subject of the late French revolution. The great public cities and towns are promptly leading the way, as they should do, and we have little doubt that their example will be followed by every respectable borough throughout the kingdom.—*Sun.*

On the Duke of Gordon taking leave, previous to departing for the North, his Majesty assured his Grace that he would visit him next summer, at Gordon Castle. Should the King realize his intention, he will be the first British Monarch who has penetrated so far into his Scottish dominions, since the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots made her expedition into the North, in the autumn of 1562.—*Inverness paper.*

IRELAND.

Belfast Address to the French.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, was held at the Court House in that city on the 21st August, for the purpose of joining an Address, to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies of France, congratulating them and the French nation on their late Revolution. The following Address was read by the Rev. Mr. Moutgouery, and adopted by acclamation:

To the Honourable the Chamber of Deputies of the French Nation.

GENTLEMEN.—The inhabitants of Belfast, in Ireland, approach you, the representatives of a great nation, with profound respect.

They offer, through you, to the French people, their heartfelt congratulations on the late glorious and successful struggle for the freedom of France.

Language is too feeble to express the sentiments which the inhabitants of Belfast entertain towards the heroic and magnanimous citizens of Paris. Their conduct has not only secured immortal renown for themselves and their country, but has also reflected additional lustre and dignity upon human nature.

The recovery of national liberty by a people, who have shown, by unexampled moderation in success, their right to that blessing, is an event which deserves the admiration and gratitude of the world.

France has resisted oppression! France has will to be free! France is free!

Receive therefore, Gentlemen, these our congratulations, and the expression of our ardent prayers for the perpetual unanimity, prosperity, and liberty of the people of France.—May the great nations to which we respectively belong, henceforth be rivals only in cultivating peace and amity, for the benefit of mankind.

A saving of £240,000 a year is proposed to be made by Government intending that each country in Ireland shall in future defray the expense of its own constabulary and police establishments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Observer, October 9.

By an arrival at this port, London papers have been received to the 1st of September.

The intelligence from the continent continues to be of a highly interesting character. From the accounts which we give below, it will be perceived that on Wednesday, the 25th of August, an insurrection broke out in Brussels, one of the capitals of the Netherlands; and that the insurgents succeeded without much bloodshed in obtaining possession of the city, and had

drawn up the terms on which they would make peace with their King. On Friday, the 27th, a similar revolution was effected in Louvain, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, 13 miles north-east of Brussels. On the evening of Sunday, the 29th, Antwerp was in great commotion; and at the date of the last accounts, the King's troops were firing upon the people, and had already killed four persons. The insurrection was evidently spreading to other parts of the kingdom, and further intelligence from the Netherlands will now be looked for with much anxiety.

In France, the people were remarkably quiet; and if we may judge from the temper of the Paris prints, will not be disposed to interfere with the concerns of their Belgian neighbours. The Chamber of Deputies, under the counsel and evident guidance of the venerable Lafayette, seemed disposed to pursue a course of policy so moderate, so humane, and at the same time so firm, that it must commend them and their cause to the wise and good of every land. Among the subjects of their deliberations are the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American republics, and the abolition of the punishment by death.

It seems to be certain that England has acknowledged the new King of France, and there can be little doubt that Austria, Prussia and Russia will soon follow her example.

The elements of disturbance in Spain and Portugal are evidently in commotion, and although we have no authentic accounts of any serious insurrections, we shall be much surprised if the cry for Liberty is not soon heard in every part of those countries.

Italy (except Sardinia) is so well protected by Austria and her own degeneracy, that Legitimacy seems for the present to be secure of its prey. It would not be surprising, however, if the Revolution in its progress should surmount all barriers, and overwhelm these tyrants even in their strong hold.

The news from Africa must be gratifying to every philanthropist. Piracy, slavery, and the demand of tribute from Christian nations, are forever abolished, in Tunis and Tripoli, as well as in Algiers. The commerce of the Mediterranean is thus delivered from the humiliating and disgraceful vexation to which it has been so long subjected; and a way prepared for the introduction of civilization into Northern Africa.

The details of the events alluded to will be found below.

Insurrection in Brussels. The Courier des Pays Bas, [a Brussels paper] of the 27th of August, gives the following account of the commencement of the difficulties:—"The Belgians of all classes have been for a length of time dissatisfied. Much displeasure was produced in the city of Brussels, on the 25th, by a publication in the official government paper of an article which spoke with emphasis of the happiness which all the Belgians enjoyed, and of the insinuations and rejoicings they are plunging into. This language was most mortally afflicting, as, for some days past, the public excitement had been violent, and given rise to much uneasiness respecting the disposition of the public mind. On that evening an immense crowd assembled at the theatre and a part of it took possession of the square in front of the house of Libry Bagnano."

The crowd began now to assume a more serious and violent aspect, and ran with great noise towards the hotel of M. Van Maanen, situated in the Place de Princes Sablon. Here the people were before this excited, and the doors, being burst in, shortly afterwards gave free admittance to the multitude, who poured in with the cries of "Down with Van Maanen!" Furniture and effects of every description were demolished. The troops wished to restore order, but they were too feeble. They were attacked, disarmed, and obliged to retreat. After this explosion the multitude set fire to the building. The smoke appeared rapidly; the crowd rushed out and ranged itself round the hotel, and declared that it would not retire before the building was burnt down to its very foundation. The conflagration was complete; hardly a bit of wall remained standing of it. The people watched themselves so as to prevent the access of cavalry.

Towards five o'clock in the morning of the 26th, a battalion of Chasseurs and a battalion of Grenadiers spread themselves in companies through the streets where the agitation was greatest. It was in the Place de Sablon, where, about six o'clock in the morning, an officer ordered a platoon fire, and where the struggle became bloody. Presently the wounded were seen being carried home. The troops traversed the streets, firing multiplied volleys; sometimes into the air, and sometimes on the crowd. This repeated firing of musketry resounded throughout the whole town, and spread consternation afar. The houses were shut up, and the windows liced with women and curious people. The citizens, armed with guns and swords, taken in some instances by force from the shops of the gunsmiths, posted themselves at the corners of the streets. During the morning the fire of musketry continued almost unintermitted. Blood flowed, and the resistance of the

troops, by exasperating the public mind, had the effect of unnecessarily animating and prolonging the combat. There were incessant exclamations to the troops of "Let us surround them, let us surround them, and, notwithstanding the promise not to fire again!" Unwilling at length any longer to shed the blood of their friends and brothers, they listened to the repeated admonitions. By degrees they were seen to slacken and cease their fire. From that moment the intensity of the struggle abated. About the clock the whole garrison of Brussels, consisting of gendarmes, troops of the line, and cavalry, drew up in the Place Royale, in front of the palace. They remained in this position for many hours, and different detachments from the neighbouring posts in the country, continued to join them, till in the afternoon they amounted to about 3,600 men, but without artillery. Meanwhile the citizens formed themselves into a guard, and patrolled the city in every direction. In the afternoon a parley took place, and much to the tranquillizing of the people, the troops marched out and left the city to the citizens' guard, which had under arms to the number of 5,000. The tri-colored flag was flying on the Hotel de Ville. Order and quietness were then soon restored. The royal arms disappeared every where, with the orange cockades. The people ceased to be taken down, and not a single one is to be seen at the post-office, where the clerks were ordered to take them down themselves.

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