BRITISH NEWS.

House of Commons, July 18.—£120,000 was voted on account of the Expences at New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

Mr. Hume objected to the Vote, that the House knew nothing of Colonial expenditure, though the House had been promised a Colonial Budget last year. He did not know why such a Budget was not brought forward, or what the Secretaries for the Colonies were doing. (A laugh.)

Lord Howick explained, that the accounts from New South Wales had not yet come to hand.

Mr. George Robinson said that the delay was owing to the changes of the Secretaries of the Colonies, which rendered them quite insufficient to perform their duties.

Mr. Maberley expressed a hope that the Colonial Budget would yet be prepared.

Mr. Warburton thought it was the principal duty of a Secretary of the Colonies to make out an account of the expence and revenue of each colony, so that its value might be known. He complained of grants of land at New South Wales to individuals connected with the Government.

Lord Howick explained, that orders had been sent out to appropriate each convict, as he arrived, to some settler, and levy a tax on them.—The Vote was agreed to.

House of Commons, July 8.—On a Resolution for granting £8,450 for the contingent expences of Messengers to the Colonies. Resolution agreed to.

AUGUST 3.—The House having resolved itself into a committee to take into consideration his Majesty's message respecting a suitable provision for Princess Victoria,—Lord Althorp proposed to grant an additional allowance of £10,000 a year to the Duchess of Kent for her own support, and for the honorable maintenance of the Princess Victoria, which would make the allowance to their Royal Highnesses £22,000 a year. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 9.—*Mr. Hunt* presented a petition from the Westminster Union. The petition related to the grant lately proposed for the honourable education and maintenance of the Princess Victoria. The petitioners objected to that Princess receiving an increase of allowance out of the hard-earned wages of the half-starving people of the country, and recommended the House, as the Princess Victoria, when she ascended the throne, would be the head of the Church, to address his Majesty to provide for her maintenance and education, by making her Bishop of Derry *(great laughter)*, and allowing her to receive half of the revenue of that See, on the condition of residing in the diocese. *(Renewed laughter.)* The Hon. Member moved that the petition be brought up.—The motion was not seconded, and the petition was therefore not presented.

POLAND.—*Mr. Hunt* presented another petition from the Westminster Union. The petitioners stated, that having witnessed with pain that the Emperor of Russia had for some time past been waging an unjust and iniquitous war against Poland, they sent a memorial to Lord Palmerston, requesting the interposition of Government for the protection of that country; and they complained that the Noble Lord had treated their memorial with the utmost contempt. They contrasted the Noble Lord's uncourteous conduct with the urbanity manifested by Earl Grey, by returning an answer to the memorial presented to him by the Birmingham Political Union, and concluded by praying the House to address his Majesty to dismiss Lord Palmerston from his Councils. *(Laughter.)*

Lord Palmerston begged to assure the members of the Westminster Union, that it was not from any feeling of disrespect towards them, that he had declined to inform them of the intentions of Government with respect to the war between Russia and Poland.

Mr. Hume said, that it was a question of the utmost importance. He had met no individual who was not anxious to know whether Government intended to take any measures in behalf of the suffering Poles. He was not desirous of interfering in the affairs of other countries. On the contrary, he thought that England interfered too much already, and had paid dearly enough for it. But having seen Government interfere on behalf of a power which he thought little required our assistance, it did appear a fit question to be asked, whether Ministers had interfered in any way, by remonstrance or recommendation, in behalf of the unfortunate Poles, who were struggling for their independence. He reminded the Government that there were treaties existing, by which they were as much bound to see justice done to Poland as to Belgium,—he alluded to those treaties by which a Constitution was guaranteed to the Poles. There was nothing which the people of England more desired to know, than whether Ministers, if they possessed any influence, had employed it in order to put a stop to those horrid scenes of bloodshed which were passing in the north of Europe. He certainly did not desire the Noble Lord (Palmerston) to give any answer which was inconsistent with his duty; but he wished to know whether any thing was to be done for unhappy Poland.

Lord Palmerston could not consistently with his duty make the Hon. Member those explanations which he desired; but this at least he would undertake to say, that whatever obligations existing treaties imposed, would at all times receive the attention of Government.

OPENING OF LONDON BRIDGE.—The New London Bridge was opened on Monday the 1st of August, the anniversary of the great victory of the Nile, and of the accession of the royal house of Brunswick to the throne of the British Realms. The spectacle was of the most splendid character. The grand attraction of the scene was of course the presence of their Majesties, who graciously condescended to take that opportunity of honouring their most dutiful and loyal subjects, the citizens of London, with a visit. Early in the morning the bridges over the Thames were crowded with numbers who stationed themselves wherever they could obtain a view of the splendid pageant. The river presented a very gay appearance, with the flags and streamers that hung pendant from the larger vessels. Our own national colours floated more proudly and conspicuously than the rest. Besides, however, the glorious flag of Old England, there were the black eagles of Russia and of Prussia, the tri-color of France, the keys and mitre of the Pope, the rich emblazoned shields of Venice, of the King of the two Sicilies, and of Spain, the flag of America, &c.—Their Majesties, and the Royal Family, left the Palace about 3 o'clock, in carriages, followed by a great number of the nobility. The Royal *cortege* proceeded to Somerset House, on the way to which their Majesties were hailed with tremendous bursts of "Bravo!"—"God save the King and Queen!" and other demonstrations of loyalty. Their Majesties shortly afterwards embarked on board the royal barge. His Majesty looked exceedingly well and descended the stairs to the barge with a firm step, declining the aid of the proffered arm of one of his suite. The awnings of the barges had been removed by his Majesty's desire, so that a full view of the Royal party could be obtained throughout the whole line. When the barges moved off from the shore, the firing of cannon, the shouts and huzzas, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, were renewed and kept up without intermission along the whole line on the river, and the shores at both sides. The scene at this moment was inexpressibly grand. The whole space [illegible] lines, and a great part of that without, [illegible] with a moving mass of glittering [illegible] floating of the royal standards, of [illegible] jacks, penants, and streamers, [illegible] of every colour and of all na[illegible] the almost countless thousands [illegible] to the remotest distance [illegible] joined, the moving of [illegible] artillery, [illegible] discharges of a[illegible] spectacle an effect of wh[illegible] correct idea to those who [illegible] our o'clock before the [illegible] bridge pre[illegible] that far surpas[illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] ls [illegible] ic most tasteful magnificence. An awning was thrown half-way over the bridge. On the London side of the bridge was erected a splendid pavilion. This position was allotted to their Majesties, to the royal suite, to the civic authorities, and to others, the more distinguished of the company. It was in all respects worthy of the purposes for which it was designed. Constructed of standards that had formerly waved over the armies of almost every civilized nation in the world, its decorations were of an equally striking and princely character. The breadth of it was co-extensive with that of the bridge itself. Its form was quadrangular, and at the four corners were placed, upon raised broad pedestals, groups of men in armour, which had an extremely picturesque and agreeable effect.—The pillars which supported the Royal Pavilion were adorned with flags, shields, helmets, and massive swords. Their Majesties' seats were beneath a gorgeous canopy of state, of crimson cloth, the back of which was formed of plate glass. To the right and left of this canopy were places for the Members of the Royal Family, the Ministers, and many of the nobility. From the ends of this, the principal table, and at right angles to it, ran two other narrow tables, which were reserved for the civic authorities and members of Parliament. From this pavilion the awning extended along the narrow part of the bridge to the distance of about 500 feet. On either side there were tables for the guests. These tables were filled with gaily and elegantly dressed company, of which the female part was, perhaps, more numerous than usual.

The *coup d'œil* from the bridge was of a novel and striking character. So thickly crowded were the vessels, that scarcely a timber of them was visible. Men, women, and children, were seen hanging in dense clusters on every side. One scarcely perceived what the machines were which bore them upon the face of the water. The river presented, in all respects, the appearance of an oppressively crowded street; and, but for the rippling of the water, and the contrast which the space that was left for the Royal procession afforded to the scene on either side, one would have been led to believe that the motley and thickly studded groups which were seen from the bridge, had really their position on *terra firma*. The houses, wharfs, and warehouses, which abutted upon the river, were filled also in every part with spectators.

Shortly after four o'clock the loud and general cheering from the river, gave signal of their Majesties approach. Every body rushed to the side of the bridge. A royal salute was fired from the brig off Southwark bridge, the shouts from the people on the river increased, the bells of the churches struck up a merry peal, and in a few minutes the foremost of the Royal Barges were discovered making their way through the centre arch of Southwark bridge.

It is impossible to give any notion by description of the enthusiastic cheerings which accompanied their Majesties from Southwark bridge to the landing place at London bridge.

The stairs on the London side of the bridge had been covered with crimson cloth and at the bottom of these stairs their Majesties were received with all the formalities which are "made and provided" upon the occasion of Royal visits to the city. The King was handed out of his barge by Mr. Routh; who gave his Majesty his arm. Mr. Jones, too, as chairman of the "New London Bridge Committee," was present to receive her Majesty at her landing. Upon stepping ashore, the King addressed these gentlemen in the following words:—'Mr. Jones and Mr. Routh, I am very glad to see you on London Bridge. It is certainly a most beautiful edifice; and the spectacle is the grandest and the most delightful, in every respect, that ever I had the pleasure to witness.' His Majesty then paused to survey the scene around him. At this moment the air was rent with the most deafening cheers from all sides, and the King, taking off his hat, acknowledged this hearty greeting of his subjects by repeated bows.

His Majesty walked up the great flight of steps without the slightest appearance of fatigue. Upon reaching the top of the stairs the sword and keys of the city were tendered to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor. His Majesty was graciously pleased to return them to the Lord Mayor, and to signify his wish that they should remain in his Lordship's hands.—The Chairman of the Committe then presented his Majesty with a gold medal, commemorative of the opening of the bridge, having on one side an impression of the King's head, and on the reverse, a well-executed view of the new bridge, with the dates of the present ceremony, and of the laying of the first stone.

As soon as these formalities were completed, and the whole of the Royal party had assembled in the Pavilion, their Majesties proceeded to the end of the bridge amidst the most grateful music to monarch's ears, the enthusiastic plaudits of a people. Their Majesties were attended by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, and by the principal members of the Royal Family. The officers of the Royal Household, nearly all the Ministers, and a vast number of the Nobility, and of the Members of the House of Commons, composed the royal procession.

His Majesty's progress from one end of the bridge to the other was, we suppose, considered as the opening of the bridge. His Majesty showed himself from the parapets on either side of the bridge to the assembled multitudes below, and was evidently much struck by the appearance which the river presented. A hearty burst of cheers from the river welcomed the King as often as he showed himself. After the conclusion of this ceremony, their Majesties and the royal suite returned to the Pavilion, where a cold collation was laid out. A similar repast was served up to the guests at all the other tables. This banquet was conducted upon a scale of profuseness that was remarkable even in civic feasts.

As soon as their Majesties had concluded their repast,—The Lord Mayor rose to drink His Majesty's health.—"His Most Gracious Majesty," said the Lord Mayor, "has condescended to permit me to propose a toast. I therefore do myself the high honour to propose that we drink His Most Gracious Majesty's health, with four times four."

The company rose, and after cheering in the most enthusiastic manner, sang the national anthem of "God save the King." His Majesty bowed to all around, and appeared to be much pleased.

Sir C. S. Hunter then rose and said, "I am honoured with the permission of His Majesty to propose a toast. I therefore beg all his good subjects here assembled to rise and to drink that 'health and every blessing may attend her Majesty the Queen.'"

The Lord Mayor then presented a gold cup of great beauty to the King, who said, taking the cup, "I cannot but refer, on this occasion, to the great work which has been accomplished by the citizens of London.—The city of London has been renowned for its magnificent improvements, and we are commemorating a most extraordinary instance of their skill and talent. I shall propose the source from whence this vast improvement sprung, 'The trade and commerce of the city of London.'"

The King then drank of what is called the loving cup, of which every other member of the Royal Family partook. His Majesty next drank the health of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and

His Lordship, in a few words expressive of the deepest gratitude, thanked His Majesty.

Soon after this toast was drunk, the King rose, it being near six o'clock, and, bowing to the company, intimated his intention to bid farewell. The chairman of the committee and Mr. Routh, and the whole of the committee, followed the King to the royal barge. His Majesty again expressed his high satisfaction at the grand scene presented to his view, and at the whole of the occurrences of the day.

Thus concluded one of the most gorgeous festivals that has occurred for some time past in the annals of the metropolis.

Their Majesties re-embarked, amidst the same loud cheering, firing of artillery, ringing of bells, and the other marks of respect which had marked their progress down. The procession had a more imposing appearance on its return, in consequence of its being joined by several of the city barges, including that of the Lord Mayor. The same excellent arrangements which were observed in the early part of the day, were followed up in the disembarkation at Somerset-stairs, in which not the slightest disorder or confusion occurred. Their Majesties, on landing, were loudly cheered as before. In going along the platform, her Majesty, who leant on the King's arm, turned round repeatedly and bowed to the surrounding multitude. His Majesty remained uncovered the whole of the way along the platform. The cheering at this time was immense. In a few moments after their arrival at Somerset-house the royal party entered their carriages, and returned to the Palace, escorted in the same way as on setting out. The cheers as their Majesties passed along the Strand were loud and continued. The Duke of Sussex was also loudly cheered on his way to and from Somerset-house.

The following is a description of the new Bridge:—"The elevation of the bridge consists of five very beautifully formed elliptical arches, the central one of which is one hundred and fifty-two feet in span (the largest elliptical stone arch in existence), and twenty-nine feet six inches in height. The piers on each side of this magnificent granite arch are twenty-four feet in width. The arches on each side of the centre arch are one hundred and forty feet span, and twenty-seven feet six inches rise. The piers between these and the land arches are twenty-two feet each. The extreme arches nearest to the shores are one hundred and thirty feet each, and twenty-four feet six inches rise. The abutements of the bridge are seventy-three feet each at the base. These five arches are separated by plain granite piers, with massive pilaths and pointed cut-waters; they are covered by a bold projecting block cornice, which describes the sweep of the roadway, and are surmounted by a plain double blocking course receding in two heights like the scamilli of the ancients; which give the bridge a grand and beautiful antique air, totally unlike the petty perforations and filligree work of the balaster of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars' Bridges.

The Prussian Manifesto with which the *Courier* and *Times* have been deluding their readers, is a vile forgery. Prussia, like Austria, is too wary to declare openly, at present, against the Poles, although secretly there can be no doubt of her lending an indirect aid to the Russians. She is, as Pitt once said of her, neutral but not inactive.

King's Property.—Louis Philippe is the richest Sovereign in Europe: his private revenue amounts to 10,000,000 francs a year—about £400,000 sterling. Next to him comes the Elector of Hesse Cassel, who enjoys a revenue of 7,000,000 of francs.—The ex-king of the Belgians is supposed to have come third on the list. No just estimate can be formed of the fortunes of absolute Kings: the Grand Sultan, Ferdinand of Spain, and Don Miguel, may be considered the wealthiest of Monarchs, since the whole of the riches of their subjects is at their mercy.'—This is a piece of exquisite fooling. Of the worthy persons so specified, there is not one whose tenure of *life*, as well as property, is not at this moment at the mercy of 'their Majesties the mob.' The side-blow of a sabre was the signal for the French Revolution of 1793, which swept away Kings, Princes, Nobles—rank, station, wealth—'all at one fell swoop.' The whiff of a cigar in the *Place de Grave* might set all Europe in a flame to-morrow; and then we may calculate what 'King's property' would be worth.

The cholera, not having the fear of the knout before its eyes, and paying no more respect to an absolute autocrat than to an absolute ass, or Alderman, has become so formidable in St. Petersburgh, that a military commission has been appointed to eject the intruder at the point of the bayonet. Many English merchants have left that capital, and in a riot, occasioned by the popular suspicion that foreign surgeons were killing the natives, the blundering boors demolished the principal hospital, and killed a German surgeon, Mr. Seaman, for his *seeming* over-attention to them. The Imperial Court has gone into mourning for three months, for the Grand Duke Constantine. How odd if this should be a mere rehearsal for another mourning in the same family—for the choleric Nicholas is already but too much *predisposed to cholera*.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Monday, a scene truly French took place. The Grand Referendary, the Marquis de Simonville, produced the colours won by Napoleon from the Armies of Austria, and they were laid over the President's chair. The Marquis stated that he had kept them hid for seven years; but now that France was strong, and that no foreigner dared ask for them again, he produced them as an excitement to the youth of France to similar glory. The Duc d'Orleans, on the part of the youth of France, pledged them to defend the national honour as dearer than liberty itself.

Parliamentary Privileges.—Mr. Baring said in the House of Commons last week, that 'if he were a member of that House in the next Parliament, he would introduce a motion to prevent Members of Parliament from pleading their privilege as a bar to imprisonment for debt. He thought that it was very detrimental that any set of men should enjoy privileges which enables them to set their creditors at defiance.'—Should such a measure be carried, it would have more effect in causing a real reform in the House than any other that could be devised. It would completely purify the Honorable House, and shut out the loophole which enables men who can pay and won't pay from eluding the just claims of their creditors. It has been known that men have been in Parliament for the sake of eluding their debts, and have escaped to the continent instead of being incarcerated: the cases may be few, but they have been, and should be therefore wholly prevented; and moreover the 'privilege' should also be taken from the Peers as well as the Commons.

SPLENDID UNDERTAKING.—Among other great objects in contemplation, the most pre-eminent is that of a Northern and Eastern Junction Railway, which will lead from London through Cambridge, Sleaford, and Lincoln, to Retford; and thence to Bawtry and Doncaster, and forward nearly in a line with the great north road, to Edinburgh. The distance measures upon the map 340 *miles!* and will be accomplished in 14 hours. All the water communications out of the west will meet this railway. The eastern junction will be merely a continuation of the Liverpool and Manchester, and the proposed Manchester and Sheffield railway, from Sheffield to Retford, where it will form a junction with the northern line, and proceed through Lincoln, Sleaford, and Cambridge, to London, measuring on the map 160 miles. The distance will be effected from Sheffield in six hours and a half; from Manchester in nine hours and a half; and Liverpool to London in eleven hours, with a branch from Retford through Gainsborough, Messingham, and Brigg, to Grimsby; thus opening a direct communication betwixt the Eastern and Western Oceans, measuring 164 miles, and will be accomplished in seven hours. This, it is said, will be the most direct and expeditious line which can be found from Liverpool to London. The black cattle out of the north, and fat cattle from Lincolnshire, will then make their transit to London, Sheffield, Manchester, and all intermediate places, with great rapidity, and at little expense."

"Nothing is now wanting," says a leading Yorkshire paper, "but permission from Parliament to commence it, as *twice* the amount of money necessary for its erection, can be obtained in *two days!*"

Railroads Superseded! Canals abolished!! and Horses rendered Useless!!!—The following is an extract of a letter, dated July 9, from a gentleman in Ireland to a friend in this town:—"I have recently hit upon an invention for propelling carriages, so simple in its structure, yet so vast in its power, that it must supersede the use of locomotive engines, and of horses too, in a great measure. Capable of having its power increased to an unlimited extent; adapted for propelling vessels on rivers and canals, as well as carriages on common roads, however hilly; the expense of construction small; without liability of the machine getting out of order, and the working inconsiderable; it will very materially reduce the cost of travelling and carriage, and cannot fail of coming into general use. I have already made such experiments as convince me of its powers; and I intend to make application for a patent as soon as possible.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—An engineer of Bristol, named Richards, living in that city, has, after 15 years' labour, completed a machine which he calls his "Endless Power Machine," which is now in motion. This engine, it is said, will supersede the use of steam in all its various purposes. The inventor declares that his self-acting engine of 250 horse power will take a vessel round the world with the small quantity of two gallons of oil applied to its movements when required.—*Dub. Herald.*

City of Dublin Election.—The committee appointed to try the validity of this election have terminated their labours. Both members, Harty and Perrin, are declared to have been unduly elected, and certain persons, of high official rank, are more than partially glanced at for unduly influencing votes.

Isle of Man.—The population is 40,090.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From Papers per the Lord Stanly, at Miramichi.

From the Liverpool Times of the 13th August.

The question of peace or war must be speedily decided; and we suspect the sudden movement of the French troops into Belgium, was prompted by a desire on the part of Louis Philip to provoke at Berlin and Vienna, an expression which could not fail to terminate the suspense under which France laboured. If Prussia stir not in the cause of Holland, and Austria sanctions the proceeding he has adopted, Louis Philip will discover in their prudence, if not in their sincerity, a security against European war; for if they are disposed to hostilities, it is not likely they would let pass an opportunity which would readily furnish an ingenious diplomatist with reasons for suspending peace. They must now discover their purpose most unequivocally; and if they hesitate to move their arms, Europe may still calculate on a protracted peace. The promptitude with which the King of France involved the other powers in a perplexing difficulty, is creditable to his address; and as the merit of the proceeding is not owing in the remotest degree, according to good authority, to his ministers, the royal judgment must not be robbed of its acuteness, by ascribing its wisdom to others. Whatever way the movement is made, France must be the gainer. If war be the result, she occupies a position favourable to the developement of her resources, but if peace be still preserved, her army returns with the glory of having made challenge, which neighbouring states declined responding to. It can no longer be said in truth, that Louis Philip shrinks from provoking an avowal of enmity, if it be entertained; and the boldness of the transaction will secure him at once respect abroad, and attachment at home. The events of the last week are well calculated to raise our opinion of his mind; the opportunity was embraced the moment it presented itself; and it was fortunate for him that he was, at the moment, unencumbered with a responsible ministry. If he betrayed a vigour beyond the law, a nation so fond of military excitation, will readily pardon that which ministers imputed to their vanity.

It is somewhat remarkable, that news of a revolt in the Island of Batavia reached the head quarters of the Belgians on the arrival of the King. The population of this Colony, the most valuable of the Dutch possessions, have declared for the Belgians, and cast off the authority of Holland. This intelligence gave of course great satisfaction in the camp and at Brussels.

From the London Morning Herald, August 12.

We received last night the Moniteur Belge, and several other Belgian Journals, of the date of Wednesday, from which we might have half filled our paper with minute and desultory details of the movement of the armies in Belgium. The following letter from our own correspondent, however, affords all that is important to be known upon the subject, and may be received with confidence, as a narrative free from the prepossessions and exaggerations to which partizan Journals under the excitement of present circumstances, would be necessarily subject. We are sorry to perceive that the Belgian cause has met with so serious a reverse; but it was not to be wondered at. The Belgian soldiers have hitherto done themselves any thing but credit. King Leopold was at Aerschot on Monday, where he was joined by General Tecker de Terhede, with what is called the army of the Scheldt, and expected to be joined by the troops under Gen. Daine, which were called the Army of the Muse. The Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick had effected a co-operation on the other side at the same time. Daine's corps, before coming up, was attacked, and, it appears, completely defeated, and every thing was in confusion in the Belgian ranks. The King was returning to Brussels. The French army had entered Belgium through Mons, but, of course, had not come into action. The King of Holland, however, it appears, had determined upon discontinuing hostilities as soon as he understood that the Great Powers had taken umbrage at his commencement of them. Up to the time of his being apprised of their strong feelings upon the subject, he declares that he considered it only a dispute between him and Belgium.

BRUSSELS, August 9.—*(By Express.)*

Estafettes are continually arriving with news from the Army. Report, of course, says they bring intelligence of victories gained by the Belgians.

General Daine, has, as yet not effected a junction with General Ticken de Terheve; but, if the details of his victory over General Georges be correct, this desirable manœuvre will soon be effected.

I am exceedingly incredulous in believing the reports of victories, as given in the Belgian Papers; their correspondents who are chiefly of the Civic Guard, and with the army, are naturally partial, and their information seldom has been true. It is for this reason that I am constantly going to the head-quarters of the King: and you may rely on my reports, as I shall make no communications but those I can as far as human forsight vouch for.

This city was yesterday in a state of great agitation, from the report of the Dutch having been at Tirlemont and were directing their route here. All the false information, as circulated in this city, is chiefly the work of the Orangists.

The following I believe to be the exact position of the two corps of the Dutch army. They occupy the left bank of the river Gette, and the villages and towns of Gette, Deert Selk, Velper, Beltz, Budingin, Lean, and Duras.

The Belgians have possession of the opposite bank of the river, and Waelen and Werk with an open communication with Tirlemont, St. Troud, and Tongres.

There are several Prussians among the prisoners taken by the Belgians.

According to a report of General Vandermeer, Commander of the 3d division, and Governor of Liege, there has been some sharp fighting near Hechteran. The Belgians say they have taken three cannons, a flag, a Colonel and several prisoners. The General concludes by stating that, according to private Letters the number of prisoners are upwards of 3000. This requires confirmation, and is not credited.

Antwerp is, as I informed you this morning, perfectly tranquil, and Commissioners are occupied in tracing the limits to be observed between the citadel and the city. Thus we may conclude the armistice is likely to be permanent and this beautiful city saved.

The people here are not astonished at the insurrection in Java. They say they had long expected it; and that emissaries were sent over for the purpose of exciting the troops to revolt, three-fifths of whom are Belgians. Already several young men have volunteered to go to the colonies.

The Moniteur Belge, in an article of this evening, says that a junction has been formed between the armies of the Scheldt and the Meuse. I attach little credit to this information. I only left the army of the Scheldt myself yesterday evening at eight o'clock, and then it was not even positively known where the army of the Meuse was, besides, from the position in the engagement with General Georges it is almost impossible they could have, even by forced marches, obtained this desirable object.

Tuesday, Half-past Seven.—It is just reported that General Chasse has declared the renewal of hostilities at Antwerp this night at 11 o'clock. It is generally credited here by the merchants although I cannot vouch for it. I understood it was known on 'Change to-day.

Tuesday, Light o'clock.—The diligence has just arrived from Antwerp. The conductor confirms the report of General Chasse having given notice of his intention to re-commence hostilities.

Tuesday, 10 *o'clock.*

DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF THE MEUSE, COMMANDED BY GENERAL DAINE.

We are in great consternation; It is official that Chasse has received orders from the Hague to renew hostilities, the King of Holland declining to sanction the armistice as laid down by General Belliard. Yet the General declares so long as Antwerp does not molest the citadel, he will not bombard it.—This, I am afraid, is only a ruse, and that the next account we shall have will be his possession of that city by a coup de main. This would have been bad news enough, but to add to the misfortune, General Daine with the army of the Meuse, has been beaten, it is said only slightly, but I am informed it is almost a total defeat. The French have entered Belgium, and are on this side of Mons. The conduct of Sir C. Bagot is freely canvassed, and great blame is imputed to him for keeping the British Government ignorant of the Dutch movements. I have seen a letter from Aix la Chapelle. The Prussians are here in considerable numbers. The accounts from Berlin are also of a warlike nature. The conduct of the General Daine has been for some time a subject of discussion, and serious hints have been thrown out as to his attachment to Leopold. I am afraid this defeat will not lessen the suspicion. Several officers of high rank have been arrested.

I shall go to-morrow morning to the head-quarters of the King.

Six waggons of wounded soldiers have just entered the city. There were about 150 of the most miserable creatures in them.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE BELGIAN ARMY OF THE MEUSE.

Head-quarters of the King at Louvain,
Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

Information has just been received that the whole of the Belgian army is defeated, and in full retreat—that the King, in great haste, was compelled to quit Aerschot for Louvain, and is hourly expected at Brussels. It appears that at the first charge of the Dutch army, the cavalry of General Daine retreated in great disorder upon the ranks of the Infantry, and put the whole army into confusion. The rear guard flew in all directions; nor was the line backward in following their example. The whole of the army is scattered, and the greater part have taken refuge in Leige.—The Dutch have possession of all their baggage, artilley, and ammunition. Treason is being cried in streets of Leige. Several Members of the Congress, with the President (M. Gerrache) have just arrived here in great haste; they left Leige in great fear.—The inhabitants were flocking from that city. The army of the Scheldt, under Gen. Ticken de Terhove, has retreated to Louvain, and are expected in this neighbourhood.

At this late hour of the night the streets of Brussels are filled with anxious enquirers.

The Dutch army was commanded by the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation issued by King Leopold on setting out to take the command of the troops. It is an animated and manly appeal, honorable to the King, and calculated to make him beloved and respected by his people.

"Belgians!—In taking possession of the throne to which the national will has called me, I said, in addressing myself to the representatives of Belgium—'If, in spite of all the sacrifices made for preserving peace, we should be menaced with war, I would not hesitate to appeal to the courage of the Belgian people, and I hope that they will all rally round their chief in the defence of their country and national independence.'

"These words I now address to the nation at large.

"Without any preliminary declaration, the enemy have suddenly resumed hostilities, disregarding, at the same time, the engagements which result from a suspension of arms, and the principles which regulate civilized men.

"They have not hesitated to commit the most odious violation of the rights of nations, and, by surprise, they wished to obtain some momentary advantages. These are the same men whom you saw in September; they re-appear in the midst of a peaceable population, preceded by devastation and flame.

"Strong in the conviction of our right, we shall repulse this unexpected aggression, we shall oppose force to force.

"You have once already vanquished Holland.—You have commenced the revolution by victory, and by victory you will consolidate it. You will not be faithless to your glorious reminiscences. Your enemy awaits you at places which already once before witnessed their defeat.

"Every one of us will do his duty.

"A Belgian like yourselves, I will defend Belgium.

"I rely on the civic guard, on the army, and the courage and the devotion of all.

"I repair to my post. I there expect all the Belgians to whom country, honour, and liberty are dear.

"By the King. "LEOPOLD.

"Brussels, August the 4th, 1831."

Leopold I. King of the Belgians, exceedingly distinguished himself at Waterloo, where his bravery and valour are said to have called forth the praise of the Duke of Wellington.

From the London Courier, August 11.

It is reported that a new protocol was received in London on Tuesday by the Ambassadors of the Five Powers in which they agree to the measures taken by the French Government, in regard to Holland.

The Brussels papers of the 8th inst. contain an important proclamation, announcing that the city of Antwerp is placed under the safeguard of France, England, and all Europe. An order of the day announces that an armistice has been agreed between the Governor of Antwerp and General Chasse, that there shall be a suspension of arms between the Citadel, the Dutch naval force in the Scheldt, and the Scheldt, until the receipt of superior orders, which Chasse was expecting. Great eulogy is bestowed on the exertions of Leopold. It is confidently affirmed that two thirds of the prisoners taken from the Dutch are Prussians—an enquiry is to be instituted into this subject.

A Dutch Paper of August 9th, has the following intelligence:—Yesterday we received positive information that General Chasse made a sally on Friday evening at ten o'clock, in which sixteen 24-pounders, twenty four mortars, and two howitzers, belonging to the Belgians were spiked, and as far as possible rendered unserviceable; also, that Captain Koopmans, having with him the *Teeuw* and *Suriuam* steam-boats, sailed up the Scheldt, and captured at Ruplemonde four Belgian merchantmen, which he carried away in triumph, past Antwerp, with the Dutch flag flying above the Belgian. Gen. Chasse had received a letter from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 3d, containing observations on the existence of the armistice of the 20th of November, in which Antwerp is said to be included, and which is represented as an engagement entered into by Belgium and Holland with the Five Courts, by whose meditation the armistice was brought about, and also an exhortation to suspend the renewal of hostilities till the King of the Belgians, who had written on the subject to the meditating Powers, should receive an answer from London. The General merely answered that he had announced the renewal of hostilities by order of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Private letters say that "the sally from the citadel was made by 1,000 men, who stormed the enemy's works, spiked the cannon, and killed a great number of their men. We had five killed and 37 wounded. General Tabor is disposed to make proposals to Gen. Chasse, for a convention."

Ministers are said to contemplate advancing to the House of Lords, certain of the Irish and Scotch Nobility who have not at present seats in that assembly Lord Grey has little disposition to extend the creation of Peers beyond the number usually elevated on the accession of a new monarch. The majority in the House of Lords, at present, in favour of the Reform Bill, have been estimated at seventeen.—*Court Jour.*

NEWTOWNBARRY.

A warm debate arose in the House of Commons on the presenting of a petition from the Inhabitants of Waterford, complaining of the outrages committed by the yeomanry at Newtownbarry. Whatever opinions different parties may entertain as to the conduct of the Catholics in Ireland, we think it is to be inferred from the general tenor of this debate in which several of the most experienced and influential Members from Ireland took part, that the Irish yeomanry is not the description of force best calculated to preserve the peace of that country. If there were no other objec-