BRITISH NEWS.

It is expected that by the new elections in England, the ministry will lose from 30 to 40 votes in the House. If ministers attempt to renew the East India Charter, it is supposed they will be in the minority in the Commons.

The speculation upon the London Exchange profess not to like the aspect of English politics. They say that the Duke of Wellington's administration will not last six months, and this opinion is entertained by many persons not connected with the Stock Exchange.

On the 16th ult. 140 persons dined together at the London Tavern, on Mr. Cobbet's notification, to celebrate the French revolution, Cobbet in the chair. He said it was the happiest day of his life, and read an address from the reformers of London to the poor people of Paris, which was unanimously adopted.

A letter, dated Banks of the Rhine, July 27, states that Prince Paul of Wirtemberg has declared to the English Government that he would accept the Throne of Greece only on condition that the Territory of the Kingdom should comprise the whole extent of country between the Gulfs of Arta and Volo, as originally fixed.

Advices from Constantinople announce that the Turks have been defeated by the Albanians, and the son of the Grand Vizier made prisoner. It is reported that Austrian troops are marching towards the frontiers of Bosnia to the support of the Sultan.

The state of Europe at this moment is the most singular in the annals of diplomacy. There is no war, but there is no peace. There is no rebellion, but there is no obedience. There is no revolution, but every continential throne trembles. A popular spirit of insubordination has arisen, without a popular knowledge of the principles of rational liberty; and all Europe is fevered by a restless anxiety for rights which none of all its nations can possess without a total change of the habits, laws, and feelings of the people.

Wm. Lee, King of the Gipsies, died recently in England, aged 105 years.

Livings and Schools.—The annual rental and dividends of endowed public charities throughout the kingdom is £5,500,263 4s. 0d. There are 707 cathedral dignitaries; 1,015 livings in the gift of government; 3,567 in the gift of the church; 784 in the gift of the universities; 197 in the gift of public bodies; 5,030 in the gift of the nobility and gentry; and 68 in the gift of the inhabitants!—Roman Catholic congregations in England and Wales, 388; Presbyterians, 258; Independents, 1289; Baptists, 838; Quakers, 393; Wesleyan Methodists, 2,807; Calvinistic Methodists, 424; other Methodists of different classes, 698; Home Missionary Stations, 241; the National School Society educates about 275,000 children; the British and Foreign School Society partly supported by the Dissenters, educates in England and Wales about 53,000; and the Sunday Schools supported by the different classes of Dissenters are in number about 5000, in which are educated about 700,000 scholars.

Ireland.—The ancient, but somewhat dangerous practice of *Chairing* the successful candidate, is likely to be very generally superseded by one more rational and certainly much more beneficial. Instead of flinging about silver, to be picked up at the risk of limb and even of life among the promiscuous crowd in the street,—Mr. Knox, our much respected Representative, whilst he declined the honour intended him, yesterday, by a certain class of his constituents, presented the liberal donation of £100, to be distributed among the more necessitous and deserving poor. The chairing will also be declined at Armagh, we understand, by Lord Acheson and Mr. Brownlow: these gentlemen it is expected will each give a handsome sum in aid of the local charities of Armagh.—*Newry Tel.*

FRENCH NEWS.

Proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies—Ex-Ministers accused of High Treason.

Friday, August 6th.—At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th, a message was read from the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, announcing that he had chosen from the list of five candidates presented to him, M. Cassimir Perier to be President of the Chamber. M. Cassimir Perier being absent, M. Lafitte as first Vice President, took the chair. The Vice President informed the Chamber that a proposition had been made, which he read as follows:

I accuse of High Treason, the Ex-Ministers, authors of the Report to the King, and who countersigned the Ordonnances of the 26th of July.

(Signed) Eugene Salverte.

This proposition was received with acclamations of approbation from all parts of the Chamber. The Vice President called upon M. Eusebe Salverte to support his proposition, but honorable Deputies from every side declared that it sufficiently explained itself. M. Eusebe Salverte said, he should limit himself to moving that it be referred to the bureaux, as the Chamber had even more important business for its consideration, and that he would defer entering further into the question for a week.

Report of the Committee on the amendments to the Charter.—M. Dupin, senior, at 10 o'clock, brought up the Report of the Committee, and addressed the Chamber as follows:

"Gentlemen—In obedience to the Committee, and the natural anxiety of the Chamber, I submit my Report to you. I shall not refer to all the articles comprised in the proposition made to you with so much ability by our honorable colleague, M. Berard, but confine myself to those which have received modifications in committee. The necessity of proclaiming that the throne is vacant, has been unanimously admitted. The Committee thought that it was not sufficient to state this simply as a fact, but as a right resulting from the violation of the Charter, and the just resistance which ensued. (Cheers.)

The Committee approves of the proposed suppression of the preamble to the Charter.

The suppression of Art. 6, is not intended as an attack upon the Catholic religion. We acknowledge & declare in Art. 7, that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is the religion of the majority of Frenchmen.

The Chamber of Peers has excited our deepest attention. The last creations were too evidently made in hatred against our liberties. We have seen 76 Peers admitted at once. This was one of the chief grounds of impeachment admitted by the Chamber. From hence it necessarily follows that all the creations made by Charles X. should be annulled.

Wishing to reserve, without compromising, the other questions, upon which the best minds may differ with equal sincerity, the Committee propose to add the following paragraph: "In order to remedy the serious abuses which have been at variance with the principle upon which the peerage was established, Art. 27, which declares, that 'nominations to the peerage belong to the King; that their number is unlimited; that he may vary their rank, nominate them for life, or render them hereditary, according to his will,' will be submitted to a revision during the session of 1831."

M. Dupin closed, amid the general cheering of the assembly.

Saturday, August 7.

The order of the day was the debate upon the several amendments to the Charter, proposed by M. Berard.

M. de Conny, in remarking on the whole subject, said—In the terrible circumstances in which we are placed, freedom of debate is more than ever a sacred law. I come forward at the voice of my conscience—silence would be cowardice. Social order is shaken to its foundations.—These tumultuous commotions, which suddenly suspend the action of the legitimate powers instituted to establish order in society, are epochs of calamity which exercise upon the destiny of nations the most fatal influence. Inexorable history, rising above contemporary passions, will impress upon these lamentable days the character which belongs to them, and the cry of human conscience is raised to consecrate this eternal truth—*force consecrates no right.* In these times of trouble, liberty is invoked, but the expression of thought has ceased to be free. Liberty is stifled by the sanguinary cries which carry alarm in every direction. You will not suffer yourselves to be subjugated by the cries which resound around you.—Statesmen, remain calm in the midst of perils, and when confused voices call to France the son of Napoleon, invoke the Republic, and proclaim the Duke of Orleans, unshaken in your duties, you will remember your oaths, and acknowledge the sacred rights of the Royal Infant which after so many misfortunes, Providence has given to France. Think of the judgment of posterity—it would be terrible. You would not wish that history should say, *they were faithless to their oaths.*—The eyes of Europe are upon us. We have too long exhibited to her a spectacle of strange instability: too long have we changed sides, as often as victory changed colors. Brought back to truth by misfortune, let us remain calm in the midst of so many turbulent passions, and let us bestow our respect and tears upon great and royal misfortunes. By remaining faithful to our duties, I wish to spare our country all the calamities and crimes consequent upon usurpations. Viewing with an anxious mind the destiny of France, I perceive, gentlemen, the twofold scourge of civil and foreign war threatening our noble country: I perceive liberty disappearing forever: I perceive French blood flowing, and this blood would recoil upon their heads. The consideration of the principle of legitimacy, of this principle established by the Charter, can alone preserve our country from this fearful destiny. All France is bound by oaths: the army, ever faithful, will bend their arms before the young King: I call to witness our national honor. Let us not exhibit to the world the scandal of perjury. In the presence of the sacred rights of the Duke of Bordeaux, the act which should raise the Duke of Orleans to the throne would be a violation of all human laws.—As a Deputy, remembering my oaths before God, who will judge us, I have declared the whole truth. I should have forfeited the esteem of my adversaries, if, in the perils which surround us, I had remained silent. I declare the sentiments which animate me in the face of Heaven: I would express them at the cannon's mouth. If the principle of legitimacy cannot be recognized by the Charter, I must declare that I have no right to participate in the deliberations which are submitted to you.

M. Benjamin Constant.—I am happy to perceive from the attention which you have given to the speech which you have just heard, that the most complete liberty of opinion is assured. I shall now take the liberty to refute in a few words two assertions which have formed the basis of his discourse. I will remark first, that if tumultuous movements are sometimes fatal epochs, it is a fact which has not depended on us.—When a positive oath is violated, when all the guarantees of a nation are broken, when frightful measures are about to stifle all their liberties, it is very natural that this nation, which has conquered its liberties forty years ago, and which has had them snatched from her so often and in so many manners, should rise against this violation of all oaths and all rights. Assuredly it is not a fatal epoch, but one of a tumultuous movement, which no person has excited, and which has succeeded in guaranteeing all the liberties of France, and perhaps in saving the lives of those good citizens who have defended those liberties. The orator who has preceded me on this occasion has said that force does not constitute right. Is it the party who would bring forward a constitutional prince, which has recourse to force? Is it we who have commanded the streets to establish frightful principles? Is it we who can be accused of employing alarming violences? It is not we who have resisted the supplications of the Deputies who came to demand a suspension of carnage. It was not we who imagined the abominable project of reducing the people to the condition of Helots.

M. Hyde de Neuville mounted the Tribune.—(Profound sensation.)—I have but few words to address to the Chamber, but I am too profoundly affected not to solicit from you, gentlemen, a moment of attention and of silence. [Hear, hear.] I begin by declaring that I do not intend to pronounce judgment upon any one. I know that in politics as well as in religion, consciences are not all subject to the same influences—to the same impressions—and that thus men, wishing—seeking equally the public good, may without fault, at least in the sight of God, follow opposite directions. Let each of us consult his conscience.—Mine alone is my guide. If then, gentlemen, you do not unite in all my sentiments, no one of you, I love to believe, will refuse to me his esteem. [A number of voices—you always have our esteem.] I have done all which a man of spirit and of honour, all which a good Frenchman could do to avert from the country frightful calamities. [A number of voices, it is true.] I have been faithful to my oaths as well as to my attachments, and assuredly I have never deceived that royal family, whom false friends, madmen, perfidious, guilty beings, have precipitated into the abyss. [Bravo, and applauses.] Gentlemen, I have not betrayed the fortune of those whom I have served from my infancy with a zeal which nothing could discourage. I will not betray their misfortune, it would be to betray my life, and to dishonour myself in your own eyes. I must declare to you, gentlemen, that even if I could believe that I had a mission to break down a throne and to make a king, I would leave to others the care of fixing by so great changes the destinies of France. But, gentlemen, I do not recognize such a right. I cannot therefore but reject the dangerous sovereignty which your commission calls me to exercise. I believe besides, gentlemen, that the measure you are about to take is very grave, that it ought, for the benefit of those national liberties which I cherish, and of which I have always been the defender, to be submitted to a longer, a more deliberate examination of patriotism and reason. I believe that there is danger in wishing to found the future, the whole future of a people, and especially of a great people, on the impressions and prejudices of the moment. But I have not received from Heaven the power to arrest the thunder, I can do nothing against a torrent which overwhelms me.—I shall oppose then to the acts which I cannot second and approve, only my silence and grief. I shall not conclude gentlemen, without addressing to Heaven ardent prayers for the happiness and liberties of my country. God knows whether these prayers are sincere. (New and strong marks of approbation.)

M. Alex. de Laborde.—Whatever might be the consequences of the acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the Duke of Bordeaux, it would compel the virtuous Prince whom we desire to place upon the throne, together with his family, to bow the knee before that infant whose presence would recal to our minds nothing but crimes and misfortunes. Moreover, if you remain attached to an historical legitimacy, the Prince we are anxious to seat upon the throne is descended more directly than the fallen King from that Monarch whose memory the people cherish.

M. Lezadiere.—As Deputy I have sworn fidelity to the King and the Constitutional Charter, and, having consulted my conscience, I feel myself bound, together with every true Frenchman, to pay a tribute of gratitude to the Prince who has concurred in maintaining tranquility. I cannot go further and change the order of succession, for I foresee heavy clouds of misfortune hanging over France if the Chamber changes this order.

M. Eusebe Salverte.—I am sensible of the full extent of the duties imposed upon me this day. They have become augmented by existing circumstances, and I do not hesitate to incur all the responsibility that may fall upon me from the votes I give. The hon. Deputy then come to the matter in question, which he illustrated by referring to the course pursued by England in 1688.

M. Pas de Beaulieu.—the sacred law of my country, before which all my affections bend, teaches me that the Duke of Orleans is capable beyond all others, of re-establishing order and restoring peace and happiness to France; but, I declare, that on reading the report, I have become convinced that I have not been commissioned by my constituents to pronounce upon this question. I therefore refrain.

M. Anisson du Perron.—The arrondissement I represent is desirous of a Monarchy purely Constitutional. The gift is indeed valuable, but our new King will make us a more valuable return; he will present to us peace and liberty, which is not less difficult to preserve than to gain.

M. Arthur de La Bourdonnaie.—More than any other I mourn the broken social compact, but this is not a reason that its fragments should be trampled under our feet. It is to be reformed, or modified; it can only be done by the three powers united.—(Interruption.) If the discussion is to be conducted in this manner, the Chamber will not be astonished at our silence, and remaining immoveable upon our seats.—Several voices.—Be it as you please.

M. Peiron.—I have been, gentlemen, as well as yourselves, attached to the Dynasty; but I was far from imagining that infamous Ministers were silently plotting the ruin of our liberties, and preparing against us, lists of proscription. We have arrived at the point, where we at this moment find ourselves, through seas of blood, which have overwhelmed legitimacy.

M. Berryer.—I am as sincerely attached as any man can be to our public liberties, I am as fully inspired with the love of my country, I think, nevertheless, that the proposition as settled by the report should be divided. I admit that modifications are necessary, but as to the exercise of supreme powers, I have referred to my conscience, and I cannot believe I am warranted in voting that the Throne is vacant both in fact and law, and in usurping the right of electing a new King for France. I therefore feel it my duty to abstain.

M. Villemain.—Montesquieu has said:—"During a frightful calm all combine against the power that violates the laws." With us it was not a frightful calm that followed the irrevocable deed that hurled the King from his Throne.—Public authority was broken to pieces upon the spot by the thunders of the wrath of the people. The necessity of restoring public order, calls to the Throne the Prince Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. Let a public act proclaiming our independence, and stipulating guarantees for the stability of order, and protecting it against all vengeance or reaction, be at once prepared. It is thus that the Throne may be nobly and securely offered to the Duke of Orleans.

The President then read the first paragraph of the Report.

M. Podenas proposed the following amendment; "The Throne is vacant in consequence of violation of the Charter and the Laws." The Hon. Deputy in supporting this proposition, drew a striking picture of the events which had led to the fall of the Ex-King, who, he said, was the worthy heir of Charles the Ninth's ferocity, and had not the courage to show himself in the hour of danger.

M. De Martignac.—I feel compelled to raise, in behalf of a family plunged in misfortune, a voice which defended it in the height of its power. I could not hear without deep sorrow, the words that fell from the last speaker. Ah! gentlemen, I, who was intimate with him, had it in my power to know this Prince, I could not hear him accused of ferocity without indignation. (Great agitation on the left. Cheers.) No, Gentlemen, this man was not ferocious, he has been deceived. It was not his heart which dictated the infamous Ordonnances. They were the work of perfidious Councillors, which I give up to you. Let not your indignation be wreaked upon him. Ah, believe me, gentlemen, believe me, who have lived in intimate intercourse with him, the love of his country animated his heart. (Murmurs from the extreme gauche.) I am not astonished at the truly heroic resistance which these iniquitous Ordonnances called forth; but I ask again, why, after a power has fallen, utter words which will be an additional sting to a heart already afflicted by misfortune. I do not know, gentlemen, whether I have followed the rules of prudence and moderation. (Oh! oh!) It was my heart that spoke.

M. Bernard.—You have applauded what has been said by M. de Martignac; in France, the defence of misfortune will always be heard with favor. But on the other hand, we could not, with *sang froid*, hear it stated that the heart of Charles glowed with the sacred fire of the love of his country. The sceptre was in his hand the sign of protection. He has broken it upon his people. No, he never cherished the love of his country.—(Loud cheers.)

M. Alexis de Noailles.—I beg to second what M. de Martignac has spoken, by stating only one fact. When it was proposed to recall these Ordonnances, which had been the cause of the carnage, you know, gentlemen, you all know, who answered, and took the consequences upon himself, it was not the sovereign but the minister.—(Numerous voices: Ah! ah! what a singular subterfuge!)

* * * * *

Art. 6. Was then submitted to discussion. It has for its object to grant a stipend to the Ministers of the Catholic worship, which is that of the majority of the French.

M. Viennet.—Among the French there are 150,000 Jews, citizens like us; they are admitted as we are to pay homage to the Sovereign; they defend the country and liberty; it would be an odious prejudice to exclude them. I therefore demand that the article be drawn up thus:—"All Ministers of worship legally authorized, shall be paid by the Royal Treasury."

The article was adopted in the following terms:

"The Ministers of the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion professed by the majority of the French, and those of other Christian Churches, receive stipends from the Public Treasury."

Special Provisions.

"All the creations of Peers during the reign of Charles X. are declared null and void."

"In order to prevent the recurrence of the abuses which have destroyed the principle of the establishment of the Peerage, Article 27, which gives to the King an unlimited faculty of creating Peers, shall be submitted to a revision in the course of the Session of 1831."

These propositions being before the Chamber—

General La Fayette ascended the Tribune.—(Profound silence prevailed).—He said, "In mounting this Tribune upon this serious question, I am not yielding to a momentary impulsion, nor am I courting popularity, which I shall never prefer to my duty.—[Cheers.]—The republican principles, which I have professed throughout my life, are well known, but these opinions do not prevent me from being the defender of a Constitutional Throne raised by the people. The same sentiments animate me under the present circumstances when it is judged desirable to raise to a Constitutional Throne the Prince Lieutenant General, and I am bound to avow that this choice the more perfectly fulfils my wishes the more I became acquainted with him. [Cheers.] I do not partake in the opinion entertained by many of my fellow citizens as to our hereditary peerage. [Hear, hear.] I have always conceived it to be necessary that the legislative body should be divided into two chambers, differently constituted, but I have never thought it of any utility to create hereditary legislators, who in some cases became judges. I have always thought that the introduction of aristocracy into public institutions was mixing them with a bad ingredient. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I find you occupied with a project that meets the sentiments I have professed throughout my life, & which I only now repeat. My conscience forced me to make this repetition, and declare that I hope shortly to see the hereditary peerage suppressed. My fellow citizens will do me the justice to acknowledge that if I have always been the upholder of Liberty, I have at the same time been the supporter of Public Order."—[Prolonged applause.]—Both propositions adopted.

When the declaration that the Throne was vacant, was about to be put, many of the Peers retired, and M. de Castlebajac made the following remarks:

"I would not be accused on account of my silence. I therefore declare that, as a Peer nominated by the King, having received power only from him, having taken an oath of fidelity to him, I recognise in no person the right of changing the laws of my country, and the order of succession, of declaring the throne vacant and of offering it to any one. My conscience orders me to vote against such a proposition, and I withdraw." Many Peers declared their concurrence in this declaration, and followed the example of the speaker. "It is to be remarked," says the Gazette de France, "and the fact will neither escape France nor future times, that it is a minority of the Chambers which has offered the Crown to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 430 members, that of the Peers 392, total 822, majority 412. In the Chamber of Deputies, 219 voted for the measure, and 89 in that of the Peers—total only 308. Another still more important remark, is that the Chamber of Peers can only vote legally, when it is composed of one third, plus one, of its members. 132 were therefore necessary and there were but 114 votes."

"Glory and honor," says the same paper, "to Messrs. De Conney, Hyde de Neuville, Berryer, de Markjnac, Arthur de la Bourdonnaie, de Lezardieres, de Chateaubriand, and all their colleagues of the right, who acted with them and did not fear to invoke that sacred principle, the sanctity of an oath the laws of eternal justice, and to protest against the destruction of the ancient social edifice. They have proved that generous sentiments, the love of truth and devotion to the public good, are not vain words, that there are yet in the country masculine virtues which can save it."

Paris, Aug. 12.—At eight o'clock in the evening the great Deputation of the Chamber of Peers came to the Palais Royal to present to his Majesty the Address of the Chamber—(which was agreed to yesterday, by a majority of 81 to 1.)—Baron Pasquier, the President, spoke as follows:—

"Sire.—Your faithful subjects, the Peers of France, still penetrated by the great events which have just passed, appear before your Majesty to thank you for your attachment to France. A unanimous voice proclaims that your accession to the throne could alone secure the public happiness. It is only under your reign that we can enjoy in peace those liberties which have been so heroically defended. To be indispensable to a great people, who acknowledged freely and calmly this necessity—what title was ever more noble and more true? Had Providence ever a language more manifest?

"This contract which you have entered into with France, this oath, pronounced by reason and by honour, are engagements worthy at the same time of the Prince who enters into them and the nation that receives them.

"Our oaths too have not been dictated by an imprevident enthusiasm or a blind sentiment. We swear fidelity to you with the profound conviction that we are performing a sacred duty to our country.

"Now, that this solemn act is accomplished, France is going to return to the regular course of legal existence. It was to defend its laws that it took up arms; it is, that it may no more have recourse to force to maintain them, that it has established new guarantees; peace at home and abroad; public order; the free developement of talent and industry—such has been the object of its efforts—such ought to be the reward of its victory.

"The Chamber of Peers will be eager to concur in the labours which are to improve our legislation, and ensure our prosperity. Its efforts, which have more than once been successful in contributing to the public good, have been too often confined to checking or to alleviating evil. At present, a noble career is opened before it. Your Majesty has no other thought than the happiness of France. This will be the principle of an unalterable union between the King and the Chambers." The King replied:—

"My Lords—I am happy to hear you declare that the fidelity which you have sworn to me is founded on the profound conviction, that you are performing a sacred duty to your country. It is this same conviction which has been the rule of my conduct; and I also felt that I was obeying this sacred duty in tearing myself from the peaceful habits which were the charm of my life, to devote myself entirely to what the country required of me. I have yielded to the national will with the firm resolution to fulfil all my obligations—to consolidate peace at home and abroad, and to secure the reign of the laws. I depend upon your loyal and sincere co-operation to facilitate the task which is imposed upon me; and I receive with lively satisfaction the expression of your sentiments towards me."

Interference with the Deliberations of the Deputies.—Paris, Aug. 7.—Last night, about nine o'clock, an assemblage of about 400 young men went to the Court before the Chamber of Deputies, in order, as they declared, to protest against the acknowledgment of an hereditary peerage, and to point out to the Deputies what they considered to be the wish of the nation. They formed a double line, and when a Deputy passed through, they received him with cries of "Down with the hereditary peerage!" At the same time the whole group, even the most ardent, took off their hats, and mingled the above acclamations with cries of "Long live the Deputies! Honour to the Deputies!" By degrees, however, the disorder increased; the lines broke into groups, in the centre of which orators delivered harangues. It seems the noise disturbed the Chamber, and M. Benjamin Constant came out, who entreated them to have confidence in the Deputies, and not thus interrupt their deliberations. M. George Lafayette also appeared among them in their national uniform, and entreated them to retire. At last Gen. Lafayette himself came forth upon the steps and addressed them, and after bearing testimony to their noble conduct during the *Great Week*, continued, "I am entitled to your attention, because the opinions that have induced you to come here are my own; I know how to support them, while I fear that you may fall into errors.—Permit me in addition to so many motives, to require you to consider my personal feelings. I have engaged my honour that no disturbance shall interrupt the proceedings of the Chamber. If the Deputies are interrupted, and should any painful scenes pass at the doors, I shall be as it were responsible. It is with me a point of honour, and I place my honour under the protection of your friendship." These impressive words had the desired effect, and the greater part of the young men withdrew.—Others remained a short time longer, and formed groups; but among them were some who manifested an open and firm disapprobation of the commotion. At length the whole retired, some singing a couplet of the *Marseillaise* hymn, and some threatening to return to-day, but others evidently vexed at having suffered themselves to be misled.

On Monday evening the Queen received a great number of ladies amongst whom were the widows of Marshalls Ney, Davoust and Suchet.

ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

From the Messager des Chambers.

Paris, Saturday, Aug. 14.

"Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"On the report of our Keeper of the Seals, Secretary of State for the Department of Justice, we have ordered as follows:

"The ancient Seals of State are suppressed.

"For the future the Seals of State will represent the Arms of Orleans, surmounted by a closed crown, with the sceptre and the hand of Justice at the top, and tri-coloured flags behind the escutcheon: and for motto 'Louis Philippe I., Roi des Francais.'"

"Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"Our accession to the crown having rendered it necessary to determine the names and titles which our Princesses, and children, as well as our much-beloved sister, are henceforth to bear, we have ordered as follows:—

"The Princes, Princesses, our much-beloved children, as well as our beloved sister, will continue the name and arms of Orleans. Our much-beloved eldest son, the Duke de Chartres, will take the title of the Duke of Orleans. Our second children will preserve the titles they have hitherto borne. Our much beloved daughters and sister will bear no other title than that of Princesses of Orleans, in distinguishing themselves by their Christian names."

"Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"According to the article 63 of the Charter authorising that *the King should fix the decoration of the Legion of Honour*, we have ordained as follows:

"Art. 1. The decoration of the Legion of Honour will continue to bear the effigy of our great grandfather, Henry IV. of glorious memory, with his name on the exergue; and, on the other side in the middle of the medal, the motto—'*Honneur et Patrie.*'

"2. The Grand Crosses will bear the same effigy, with the same motto in exergue, and the five points which surround it will be separated by lances of tri-coloured flags."

"Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"We have ordained as follows:

"The title of Monseigneur (my Lord) will no longer be given to the members of our Council of Ministers, They will be styled Monsieur le Ministre."

"Louis Philippe, King of the French,

"Considering that the Navy has no commission corresponding with that of Marshall in the Army; on the report of our Minister of Marine and Colonies, we have ordained as follow:—

"Art. 1. There is created in the Royal Corps of Marines three degrees of Admirals.

"The commission of Admiral will be assimilated in every respect to that of Marshal of France. The Admirals will enjoy the same honours and pay as the Marshals of France, and they will be ranked with them according to the dates of their commission."

"Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"On the report of our Minister Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies, we have raised to the rank of Admiral, Vice Admiral Duperre."

"Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"We have raised to the dignity of Peers of France, Marshal Soult (Duke of Dalmatia) and Admiral Duperre."

Ninety-three Peers of France, lately appointed by Charles X, have been disqualified from taking their seats under the new government, by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies which annuls all the late nominations made by the Ex-King.

It is said that the present King of France refuses to accept the income given to the late King by the nation, and is willing to take only 6,000,000 francs (about £240,000 sterling.)—This is very probable, for, as Duke of Orleans, his income was estimated at upwards of 30,000,000 of francs annually.

Charles X. arrived at Dreux, at 3 P. M., on the 4th, in a state of great dejection and in tears. The Dauphiness appeared less distressed. The Duchess de Berry was dressed in men's clothes, and was most deeply affected; her two children were with her.

The Dutchess of Angouleme, daughter of Louis XVI., who lost his life in the revolution of 1793, has lived to see another revolution.—Napoleon used to say she was the only man among the Bourbons.

The Courier Francais gives the following summary character of the government of Charles X—"It was not that of a King who came to rule for the best, the country entrusted to him by destiny; it was the emigrants and the clergy returned to seize their prey; it was the sanguinary enemies of France, enemies a hundred fold more cruel than foreign armies, who came to gratify thirty years of hatred, humiliated pride, and disappointed cupidity. We repeat that it was not a legal or regular Government. It was an invasion of the Emigrants and Jesuits.

In the rue St. Antonie, the inhabitants have taken up one of the cannon balls fired by the King's Artillery, and suspended it in the place of a lamp, with this inscription—"28th July 1830. Charles X. to his people."

The French ex-Minister of Marine, Baron d'Haussez, after being four nights at sea in a fishing boat, landed in England. He made his escape from Dieppe.

On the 31st July, the Jeanne d'Arc arrived at Naples with the Dey of Algiers, his family and suite, amounting to 110 persons, of whom 58 were women. The government has consented to the Dey's forming his residence there.

Oran, Constantina, and Bona have submitted to the French. Troops will be sent to each of these places to occupy them.

Madame Genlis has died in France, at the age of 90. She was governess to Charles X. and to Louis Philip I.

The movements in France had produced some ferment in the Southern parts of the Netherlands; and considerable panic in the German States. The Grand Duke of Baden, on learning what had happened in Paris, ordered the bridge of Khel to be destroyed. Bank Shares fell at Vienna more than six per cent.

Prussia.—*King of Prussia's views of the new revolution.*—A Cologne paper of August 9th says, "The military authority of this city received, the day before yesterday, a Cabinet order of the King to the following effect:

"The autumnal reviews will take place in the manner already ordered. The events which have taken place in France will not have any influence on them; Prussia does not interfere in them. No abode will be granted in Prussia to the French refugees. Those who present themselves are to quit the territory (of Prussia) in 24 hours. My will is that the inhabitants of the Rhenish provinces shall not be placed under any restriction in the manifestation of their opinion in the affairs of France."

UNITED STATES.

The Mount Holly Chronicle says that Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, is preparing to return to France. It is said, that Louis Philip I. has invited him to return.—*Boston Patriot.*

We learn that Sir Isaac Coffin, now Admiral of the Blue in the English Navy, has arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at the National Hotel.—*New York Standard.*