

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 21.

Mr. O'Connell said that the causes of disturbance in Ireland were so far from being of a political nature as had been argued, that those disturbances were uniformly lessened where there was political excitement. He wished for Reform principally to give the people legitimate hopes, in order that they might not resort to lawless violence. He called upon his Majesty's Ministers to advise the King to dissolve the Parliament. The people of England would not be deluded by the combination of the Right Hon. Member for Kerry and the Hon. Member for Cornwall, who voted against the dissolution of English boroughs (which, by the way, was translated into a diminution of English representation) lest the influence of the Catholic Priests in Ireland should be increased. The Hon. Member for Cornwall and the Hon. Member for Yorkshire must not hope that, with such a talented and powerful Press as now existed in England, the people would be deluded into the belief that upholding the rotten boroughs was necessary to their interests and their prosperity. Some Hon. Gentlemen wished that the dissolution should be postponed, but if such postponement took place, what pledge was to be given that the measure would ever be seriously brought forward? Let the Ministers give their advice to his Majesty—God bless him!—to dissolve the Parliament, and at once to do away that system which had been productive of so much detriment to England, and had prevented her from copying that system to which she was entitled among the nations of the world. The only way to secure tranquillity at home was to be prepared for any possible contingencies from abroad, was to resort to that measure, for which the opportunity now presented itself. Let them give the people of Ireland legitimate hopes, and they would see the night of disturbance pass. There was no principle about it in that country, but would support reform; and if dissolution should take place, Ministers would see the 50 Irish Members who had supported them increase to 80. When measures of reform were proposed in the Irish Parliament, supported as it was by Grattan, whose name was mentioned in history by Pausanias and by Curran, that appeal to the Irish people was averted, and the consequence was, that the country, finding it could not get reform, was driven into rebellion. He called upon the Government now to give the people an opportunity of leaving their friends, and discharging their duties. Let them give that opportunity, and they need not fear rebellion: let them refuse it, and he must be a bold man who would undertake to predict the consequences. Gentlemen might taunt the Belgians, and cast what reflections they pleased upon the three beautiful days of Paris. They showed what the people were to be expected to do by a despotic Monarch, who dared to trample upon the chartered rights and privileges of a people. The French nation did not rise to lie down in a tame and miserable submission and subservience. They fell from the throne the tyrant who would overthrow their sacred liberties. They did that which he should be glad to see the people of England do, if that occurred in England—which ever would occur while the present illustrious family presided over her destinies—which it was impossible should ever occur while the present august Monarch ruled over a faithful and attached people—namely, if an attempt were made to turn the nation into a nation of slaves. (Cheers.) If, for instance, an ordinance were to come out tomorrow that the representation of England should be similar to that of Scotland, would the people of England submit to it? Certainly not; or they would believe their ancestors and themselves. How many atrocious corruptions and abominations had been already submitted to, merely from despair? The people were now beginning to hope—give their hopes a legitimate channel. Let Ministers follow up their great and majestic measure. Let them say to the people, "there is a question to be tried between the boroughmongers and us. You, the people of England, are the tribunal to which the question is to be referred—you are to judge between us, and to decide whether there is to be still a boroughmongering system, or a Ministry which is to stand upon the judgment and the support of the people." (Cheers.)

IRELAND.—The state of Ireland, particularly in the western and southwestern districts, is deplorable. The peasantry, driven to desperation by famine, and the neglect and harassing opposition of the landlords, have resorted to acts of the utmost ferocity. Agricultural property, while it is yet in the earth, is devastated and turned to waste; barns are burned, cattle houghed, and houses demolished. Every species of midnight violence is carried into every execution, not from motives of religious animosity or political rancour, but because the people want food, because thousands of human beings, driven out from their wretched homes, and pursued by the famines-cry of their miserable offspring, cannot go into the ditches and die like dogs; because they have the hearts of men and fathers, and struggle for life and sustenance even over the ashes of the wrong-doer's ill-acquired splendour. Let it be remembered that, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, not even the sacred charms of a post's name could save Spencer from the vengeance of the outraged Irish. The castle which had been bestowed upon him by the Queen, and in which he lived for many years, was at last sacked; he escaped by stratagem, but his infant child was sacrificed in the flames. Many examples such as this might be cited, if fear can work upon landlords. But appeals to that obdurate class are vain. The demand must now be made on government. The patriots are only to be found inflaming the passions, but never contributing to the necessities of the people. The Irish members are remarkable for talking about the miseries of the country, and equally remarkable for leaving them without a remedy. A modified system of poor laws has been warmly opposed by many of the Irish. Mr. Spring Rice included; but nobody has as yet substituted any other remedial application in its stead. The Marquis of Anglesey has done much to soften the moral rigour of circumstances, but it is not in his power to alleviate the physical sufferings of the poor. We again repeat, what we have frequently urged before, that until a law be adopted (the outline and provisions of which we long since laid before our readers, and may probably republish) that shall oblige the Irish landlord to support the poor he makes, or provide adequate employment for them, there will neither be security for life or property, nor respect for the constituted authorities in that country.

London, April 24.—The representative system is now fairly on trial before the electors, and it is best so. They are the fittest judges in their own case, now that the public mind is wrought up to such a height of energy and enthusiasm. The position in which England is placed is unexampled in the annals of her history. Since the repeal of the penal laws affecting the Catholics in 1829, liberal principles have been advancing with miraculous rapidity. They could not much longer be withstood, even if the Ministry were opposed to Reform. Perhaps, on the contrary, that would have accelerated their progress. A calm examination of the probable consequences of the debates during the week, and the issue of the proceedings on

Tuesday and Thursday evenings, when the Ministers were defeated by two several majorities of eight and twenty-two, will, we think, satisfy all rational men that much of the revolutionary spirit which was gradually rising into a bold manifestation will be repressed by this bold dissolution of Parliament. Had the people witnessed the continued triumph of those whom they believe to be their enemies—had fresh and nightly opportunities been given to the borough-mongers for unpopular declamations and forceful invectives—had the bill, incomplete as it was, been suffered to be mangled in committee, and then sent back, banded, like the rejected and hopeless of all parties, between the contempt of the two Houses—the issue would have been more terrific in every respect than may be fairly anticipated even from the fearful struggle that is yet to take place in every town, village and hundred in the country. The fact of the elections being simultaneous, will do much toward staying the violence of the borough party, and also towards reducing their power. In Ireland there will be much anarchy for a time, and many deadly feuds between families and dissociated factions; but the contest would come one day or another, and it is better that it should come at once than that it be allowed to acquire increased motives to ferocity by paltering subterfuge and delay. At this moment the popularity of the government is at its height. Every movement on the part of the King is followed by demonstrations of attachment. The fervour that prevails throughout London at the moment we write surpasses any similar state of excitement within our memory. Yet the streets are tranquil, and there is no external sign of that rejoicing which fills the minds of the great majority. Up to the moment of going to press, we have not heard any thing from the Continent, which can add to the important intelligence under our regular heads. The Polish victory is confrmed beyond question. Prussia is suspected of an intention to join the autocrat against the reviving hopes of Poland. This intelligence, we are happy to say, is doubtful. The troops of the confederation pause in their advance on Luxembourg. Paris is more tranquil. Austria and the Pope ride over the necks of the insurgent Italians. Every eye is fixed on England now.—Atlas

Effects of the Dissolution.—A writer in one of the London papers estimates that Ministers will gain, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament, 70 votes certainly, and 33 more probably. Total 103. Thus giving the Ministry a majority in the Lower House sufficient to command the calm consideration of the House of Lords. The Liverpool Courier of April 16, says, in the course of the last week, 27,779 barrels of flour have been imported into Liverpool from America.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—By Parliamentary returns, just printed, it appears that in 1830—the number of British ships employed in the import trade was 13,542; their Tonnage 2,180,042; Crews 122,103.—Number of Foreign ships employed in said import trade, was 5,350; Tonnage 755,828; Crews 41,670.—It next appears that the number of British ships engaged in the export trade, was 12,707; Tonnage 2,102,147; Crews 122,025.—Number of Foreign ships employed in said export trade, was 5,148; Tonnage, 758,365; Crews 33,769.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, April 20.

At one o'clock the King proceeded on horseback to the Chamber of Deputies, where, in addition to the Members of that Chamber, were assembled a deputation of the Peers. After the usual ceremonies his Majesty addressed the Chambers in the following speech: "GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS AND DEPUTIES. Eight months have elapsed since I accepted, in this place, the throne to which the national voice called me, and I have sworn to observe faithfully the Constitutional Charter, with the moral ceremonies prescribed by the declaration of the 7th of August, 1830; namely, only to govern by the laws and according to the laws, to cause exact justice to be administered in all accordance with general rights, and to act, in every thing, for the sole view and objects of the interest, happiness, and glory of the French Nation. I have been deeply convinced of the entire extent of the duties which this great act imposed upon me. I had the impression that I should fulfil them, and that it was with this full determination that I accepted the compact of alliance proposed to me. I feel pleasure in dwelling upon the words which I pronounced on the 9th of August, because they are both the exact and constant rule of my conduct; and the expression of those principles according to which I desire to be judged by France and by posterity. "Your Session commenced in the midst of great dangers. The dreadful struggle through which the nation had just defended the laws, its rights, and liberties, against an unjust oppression, broke the springs of power, and it became necessary to retrace and insure order by re-establishing public strength and influence. France, in a moment, was covered with National Guards, raised spontaneously by the patriotic zeal of every citizen, and organized by the authority of Government. That of Paris again had its appearance, more splendid and numerous than ever, and this admirable institution presented us at the same time with the means of crushing anarchy in the interior, and of repelling all foreign aggressions against our national independence. Our brave army of the line was formed at the same time as the National Guard, and France may now be proud of that force. There never was an instance when the levy of our troops was effected with so much promptness and facility; and such was the patriotic ardour with which they were animated, that they were scarcely enrolled under the national banners—those glorious colours which remind us of so many events dear to our minds—when they showed the same spirit as veterans; and at one point were the French troops in better condition, better disciplined, and, I may confidently say, more animated with noble feelings, than they are at the present day. The operations of this great organization have not retarded the accomplishment of the Charter. The chief part has already been realized by the laws which you have voted, and to which I have given my sanction. I have watched with anxiety the course of your important labours, the performance of which furnishes a proof of your talents, zeal, and courage, and will point out this epoch to the attention of the historian. France will not forget your devotedness to the national cause in the moment of danger, and I shall always retain the remembrance of the assistance which I have received from you, as often as the wants of the State required it. The approaching Session will, I am convinced, only serve for the completion of your labours, by uniting for them the character of the great event of July, through some severe ordeals during this Session; but, thanks to the constant efforts which you have made to aid my endeavours—thanks to the patriotic loyalty of the population, its patriotism, and the indefatigable zeal of the National Guard and the troops of the line—we have passed through them fortunately, and, if we have had reason to regret some afflictive scenes of con-

fusion, the opinion of the country, at least, sanctioned and applauded the intentions of the authorities. The internal peace of the country has been gradually increasing and gaining strength, and the influence of the Government has increased in proportion as obedience to the laws regained its sway, and public confidence resumed its place. My Government shall continue to pursue, with a ready step, the course which has been commenced, and in which you have supported it with so much honour to yourselves. My Ministers have constantly informed you of the state of our diplomatic relations; and you have been made acquainted with the circumstances which required my resorting to extraordinary armaments. Like me you have seen the necessity for this measure; and you will, no doubt, be sensible, that the armaments which I receive from all parts of the Pacific disposition of foreign Powers give me reason to hope that their armies and our's may, in a short time, be reduced to the peace establishment; but, pending the negotiations which have been commenced, and until they have acquired such a development, as will secure the possibility of this reduction, the attitude of France should be strong, and we should persevere in the measures which we have taken for assuring it to be respected, for peace can only be secured by having honour for its basis. "Our support, and the consequence of the great Powers of Europe, have sanctioned the independence of Belgium and its separation from Holland. If I have refused to yield to the wishes of the Belgian nation, who offered the Crown to my second son, it was because I thought that refusal was dictated by the interests of France, as well as those of Belgium herself. But it is not my intention, in my opinion, for maintaining its honour and defending its independence; but I have grounds for hoping that our state of peace will be permanently established, and that, far from the Government having occasion for fresh supplies, we shall be able, by industry, and commerce, to maintain its credit, and promoting that prosperity which the country wished to acquire along with liberty, and which liberty can only effect by the assistance of a strong, generous, and ever-national power."

From the New York Standard. We have translated the following Report, from CASIMIR PERLIN, Minister of the Interior, on which the Royal Ordinance was founded, ordering the Statue of NAPOLEON to be replaced on the column of the Place Vendome, at Paris:— "SIR—Fifteen years ago, the statue which crowned the column of the Place Vendome, that monument of our glorious victories, was destroyed. This mutilation will exist, a vestige of foreign invasion. Monuments serve as history; they are like her, indivisible; they ought to preserve all national recollections, and yield only in the ravages of time. "The President of the Republic has not forgotten the name of the great Captain, whose genius presided over our victorious legions—the able monarch, who caused order to succeed anarchy—restored her altars to religion—and gave society that immortal code which still governs us: happy had it been, that his glory cost nothing to the Republic of France. "Your Majesty must be unwilling to destroy a single brilliant page of our history; you admire all that France adores, and are proud in whatever the nation takes pride. "I believe I respond to those noble sentiments in proposing to your Majesty the replacing of the statue of Napoleon upon the column of the Place Vendome. "The reign of your Majesty has restored to France all her independence, with all her freedom. It should obliterate every trace of a terrible reaction; henceforth, no glory should rest in the shades of great men, no glory should be denied to France by any species of jealousy;—The generous and popular principles on which the Constitutional Government of your Majesty is founded, should guarantee France forever from evils attached to absolute power, and the policy of conquest;—But in order to give to that great reign its again raising the monument which consecrates a remembrance in which France glories, the King forms, in some sort, a bond between the throne and the country; and I am bold enough to believe that the decree which I submit for the royal sanction, will be regarded as a public opinion, and as a new and brilliant proof of the strength and justice of a Government, which like that of your Majesty is entirely national. "I am, Sir, with the most profound respect, Your Majesty's most humble and most obedient servant, CASIMIR PERLIN, Minister of the Interior."

The Statue of Napoleon which is thus to be replaced on the column in the Place Vendome, is of bronze, made in Paris. The column upon which it stood was also of bronze, made in part of brass cannon acquired by Bonaparte in his various victories. It is encompassed with a series of his most brilliant actions in *busso red coo*. The statue of Bonaparte, in the possession of the Duke of Wellington, and now in Apsley House, London, is of marble, made by Canova, and was obtained by the Duke at Paris.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of April 17th, writes:—"Between 'Spain and France' just now, there is some quarrel—some cause of discontent—some motive for complaint—and the latter has demanded satisfaction. French dispatches have been stopped, seized, and read, by the Government of the latter. This is not the first instance of insult received at the hands of the Spanish revolution, since the resolution of July. First the revolution was attacked. Then the Citizen King was insulted. Then the French King was not respected. Then the Citizen King was encouraged to conspire in Spain against the peace of France. Then the French territory was invaded by an army pursuing the Spanish refugees. If we had had a war Ministry, or had held consistent and dignified language, we should not have been treated in this manner. But the Spanish Court thinks we are afraid of war, and imagines that if war were proclaimed, Frenchmen would be divided into factions. Nothing can be more stupid than this. No; if war be declared, all Frenchmen will march, and party spirit will be forgotten. Then let Spain take care, unless she desires a severe chastisement. "Between 'Portugal and France' just now, there is also a dispute, or rather, I should say, between Don Miguel and France. Sebastiani has designated him a 'monster,' and has promised not to recognize him. This has given unqualified satisfaction to the French people, and the Government of France would be the most popular of all popular measures in France. Say, if Don Miguel does not desire to be deposed, let him apologize for the insults offered to the French Cabinet—the French Government—the French flag—and the French Citizen King. In the person of his impudent, oppressive, and meddling French minister, for otherwise, in less than two months he will be either 'King de facto, or de jure.' "Between 'Sardinia and France' there is also a dispute. The French flag has been insulted in the Mediterranean; and French merchant vessels have been harassed and searched by Sardinian frigates. Against such proceedings the French Cabinet has protested through their Ambassador at Turin; and unless the sick monarch or his ministers shall 'eat humble pie,' his Most Christian and Catholic Majesty may find in a few days a French army in Piedmont. "Your obedient servant, O. P. Q."

WARREN, April 2.—The bulletin of our General will have commended to you our glorious success of the day before yesterday. Our men fought like lions; our General flew from post to post, rank to rank, directing, animating, and encouraging. This is a glorious triumph in the history of our arms; and I treasure it highly. The barbarian has not fed yet. "The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm."

Could you have seen our heroes—could you have seen the burning zeal with which the recruit hurried on to the old soldier—and even the half-recovered strength of our great previous achievement—how they hurried to the field, you would have said, this people cannot die the death of slaves—they were not born for eternal bondage. "We are tired of opposing to the great Powers, who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna. They give us sympathy; well, our next treaty will be inscribed in letters of blood upon the field of battle—the condition is, our country's freedom: we shall achieve it ourselves, and single handed if we can; if not—well, then—we know how to perish! "The pursuit is still hot; but we have not the prompt transport which gives wings to an army; men can run for a day and night, as ours have done, fighting and struggling, but physical exhaustion will impose power, and we cannot accomplish every thing. Our countrymen in every village, Lithuania is striking her blow, and the march through Poland is not the passing of the Balkan—he will not have quite leisure enough for the use of his rich Turkish pipe and perfumed tobacco—even for his brassy pouch. Our Generalissimo, Skrzywicki, is like a man, as our Generalissimo is shown himself. With a handful of men he has overthrown whole Minervite masses—38,000 Poles have been driven back 100,000 Russians, who congregated their masses under the walls of Warsaw; and now 40,000 men are charging and protesting twice their positions, deemed impregnable without heavy artillery. "Do not believe what the Berlin papers say of the humanity of our invaders—the barbarity of the Russians extends to torture. I declare to you, upon my honour, that I have seen on the skirts of the fields of contest, women and children, whose eyes were torn out, have been, on the Muscovite line of march, brutally violated and carried off—whole families have been dispersed, and many borne into Russia under base pretences. They now hover and devastation wherever they pass by Palmyra, from the very apartment of the Princess Czartoryski. "Heaven!—see if it is possible to get us arms: the campaign is only begun—no fear now of a coup d'état upon Warsaw. We do not want men, or money, or credit, industry, and commerce, remaining their indifference, our sympathies. We delight to hear of the afflictions of our friends in Paris and London; but this is not the season for indulging in affectionate personal recollections: we must delay all these until tranquility is—the assistance we want is what I have mentioned. Can any thing be done in this way towards kindling, and he who gives us a musket fights with us, he is of our ranks. Let freedom, then, lend us this, helping hand. Show this to our friend, the General, if he has not set out. "I shall write again by the next post. A private hand will pass this through Breslaw—it is a lady's. Our cause deserves the benediction of that sex, who love all generous sympathies. Don't believe in the reports of new treaties: we shall make none. Poland repairs her proud head now, or sinks it forever. "Campbell's Pleasures of Hope."

We learn from Warsaw that an act of adhesion, of which the following is an extract, has just been received from the ancient Polish provinces that embrace the national cause:—"Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine, have ever formed a single national body with the Kingdom of Poland. The oppression and slavery that we have suffered since the last division of our territory, have never been able to extinguish in our hearts the love that we feel for our common country, nor hinder that unchangeable tendency of the parts of the nation so violently torn from each other, one day to reunite so as to form one free and independent body. A superior and illegal force has indeed succeeded in establishing frontiers, but it was out of its power to destroy our national existence. It is imperishable under the shield of history; it exists in our blood and the reciprocity of our sentiments, our recollections, our language, our misfortunes, our wishes, and our hopes. Let us proclaim aloud, before all Europe, that the cause of the Poles extends as far as the Dnieper and the Dvina; that we all form a part of that Poland which has been so long oppressed; that the national representation is one and inseparable; that the actual Diet alone is legal; that all the signatures wrested by force, after the manner of the infamous plot of Targowica, of execrable memory; that all the addresses and acts extorted by craft and violence, are not, and will never be, the real expression of the conscience, opinion, and sentiment of the provinces unjustly united to the Russian empire. For so important an object, we delegate to you, the conscientious representation of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine; placing our whole confidence in your civil virtues, we place in your worthy hands the fate of this noble part of Poland."

BRASIL.—The new spirit of revolution—The spirit which originated at Paris in July—has extended to our own hemisphere. DON PEDRO, the same Prince who the other day assured his subjects of the inviolability and sacredness of his person, no longer sways the sceptre of Brazil. Finding the Independent party too strong for him, he had three changed his Ministry in the vain hope of suiting their views. At length, on the 7th of April, his troops deserted him and went over to the cause of the people. This movement settled the question at once. The Emperor repaired on the same day on board the Warspite, British ship-of-the-line, and penned the following in favour of his son, who is of the tender age of ten years:—"LETTER OF ABDICATION. Exercising the rights which the Constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated [the throne] in favor of my dear and beloved son, DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA. (Signed) PEDRO. Boa Vista, 7th April, 1831, aid of Ludependence and the Empire the 10th. "Things were far from being quiet at the last accounts from Rio Janeiro, and business was at a stand. "The disturbances originated from the different views of the Republican party and those of the Portuguese residents, who are still lingering for the old monarchy. "Under this view of the case, it may be asked what effect will the intelligence of this revolution produce on reaching the ears of the tigre subjects of his mightiness Don Miguel.—New York Gazette."

[It would appear from the following article, that the United States purpose forming a settlement on the Oregon or Columbia River.] From the Boston Patriot, May 29. To the Oregon Emigrants.—The American Society for the encouraging the settlement of the Oregon country, is desirous that emigrants should be made, as soon as practicable; and that of the number offering for the first emigration, proposed to consist of one thousand male persons, who will quarter in St. Louis sometime in the months of January and February next, a part should be of the following character and occupations: 15 or 20 persons possessing a scientific knowledge of the different branches of natural philosophy, particularly astronomy, geology, and botany.—8 or 30 practicing and skilled physicians.—6 master ship-builders—with brights—wheelwrights—carpenters—blacksmiths—timbermen—tanners—curriers—shoe makers—bakers, &c.; of capitalists, taking with them vessels suitable for the lumber trade and white fishery, both which pursuits are, and for many years will continue, really profitable; and a few more persons, who will carry out the iron parts of the great mills, saw-mills, &c.; of nail making, machinery, &c.; who will establish a paper-mill—a printing press—a manufactory for window glass, and a foundry for iron ware. "An immense water power is found 21 miles from the Columbia, up the Wallamet, or M. Minamish, in the very midst of the contemplated settlement. It is formed by the falling of the great river, perpendicularly 25 feet. Captain Donnell, who has recently returned from the valley of the Wallamet, where he had resided for several years, is the man of the year of the valley of 4000 feet. This gentleman surveyed a part of the Columbia river, and made a chart of the same. He was particularly in his examination of the country, and thinks, with hundreds of others who have explored it, that the territory all containing with each other, is really a vast country, that no spot elsewhere, on earth, offers equal advantages for the residence of a civilized people. "He reports that the English traders at Fort Vancouver, a post usually opposite the mouth of the Multnomah, had in 1830, 400 acres of land under cultivation—had raised, and on hand, 7,000 bushels of excellent wheat—10,000 bushels of potatoes—corn and other grain in abundance—had 350 head of horned cattle; and horses as many as would suit their convenience. They had built three vessels, which were then employed in the profitable business of carrying lumber to the Sandwich Islands. "Emigrants will go to the Oregon country in the manner and under the encouragement announced by the society's circular; each receiving, gratuitously, a lot of land in the most delightful and valuable region in America; where the fertility of soil, the beautiful scenery, the good market for every product of earth or of labour, and the enjoyment of a free and liberal government, will combine to make life easy, and the settlers happy. "H. J. KELLEY, General Agent."

TURKEY.—We begin to entertain some fears that the Sultan is stretching his liberality too far for the stability of his throne. His reformation in military costume and tactics, although not effected without difficulty, cannot be compared in importance to the decree with which we conclude this article. It will be considered that the Sultan here trenches upon holy ground, and that the word of a Mufti and a sentence from the Koran, would suffice to deprive him of his head. And if this be not the case, we must say that Mahomedanism has greatly degenerated since the last reign. "The following Imperial Decree was issued in February:—"Greeks—Armenians—Armenian Catholics and Jews, shall from henceforth, in common with the Turks and Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulman shall in future have any preference or enjoy any superior rights in consequence of his being a Sultan, all forms, according to the opinion of the Sultan, all forms but one family, but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any but God. As to the Government of the Sultan, it will not under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

ANTIGUA.—"The tranquillity of the Island, we trust, is more fully established, and it now remains for the public authorities to concert with the proprietors of estates, to adopt such judicious measures as will ensure a continuance of good order and satisfaction throughout the whole country."—Weekly Register, April 5. "Accounts at Nevis from Gaudaloupe, state that all the public buildings at Basseterre had been burnt by the N-groes. "MARTINIQUE.—A passenger in the schooner Valour at Norfolk from Martinique, informs the editors of the Beacon, that 150 negroes who had been engaged in the late revolt in that island, had been executed. He also states that

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