FOREIGN.

BELGIUM.

On the 4th Aug. the following Proclamation was posted on the walls of Brussels.

"Belgians! On taking possession of the throne, to which the national will has called me, I said, on my addressing the representative of Belgium—

"If, notwithstanding all the sacrifices made to preserve peace, we should be menaced with war, I should not hesitate to appeal to the courage of the Belgic people, and I hoped that they would all, and together, rally round their chief, for the defence of their country and the independence of the nation.

"These words I this day address to all the nation.

"Without a previous declaration, the enemy have suddenly recommenced hostilities, thereby despising and breaking at one time the engagements resulting from the suspension of arms and the principles that regulate civilized people.

"They have not hesitated to perpetrate the most odious breach of the law of nations, and by a surprise they wish to gain some momentary advantages. They are the same men whom you conquered in September last; they now appear in the midst of peaceful districts, preceded by devastation and incendiarism.

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

"Already once you overcame Holland; you commenced the revolution by victories; you will consolidate it by victories; you will not prove unworthy of our glorious recollections. Your enemies await you in the places which have already been witnesses of their defeat.

"Every one of you will do his duty.

"Belgians! like you, I will defend Belgium.

"I rely on the Civic Guard,—on the army,—on the courage and devotion of all.

"I am going to my post.

"I will then, for all the Belgians, to whom [illegible] country, honour and liberty are dear.

"Brussels, August 4.

(Signed) "LEOPOLD.

"By the King.

Count D'Hane is appointed Minister of War, *ad interim*. C. DeBroucker is Minister of the Interior.—Leopold set out for the army on the afternoon, occompanied by the Ministers above named: before his departure he nominated M. Lebeau member of the Council of Ministers. The greatest excitement prevailed in Brussels in favour of the King and against the Dutch. The proclamation above had made a deep impression.

In Antwerp, the inhabitants being roused, are busy in making barricades; they do not seem affrighted at General Chasse's threats.

The Dutch have landed troops in different places on the Scheld: there have been various skirmishes. The wounded have come to Ghent and to other towns.

At Maestricht another sortie was made yesterday. The Belgians are concentrating their forces of that district at Hasselt, near Turnhaut. On Tuesday the Dutch drove back a regiment of the Lancers and the Civic Guard of Brussels. There have been several wounded and killed on both sides.

By this arrival, the papers of succeeding dates are filled with details, unimportant perhaps, of the movements of Leopold—of his reception at the various places through which he passed, the enthusiasm of the Belgians, and the movements made to oppose the Dutch. We are compelled for want of room, to omit many details, which the succeeding accounts have rendered in a measure uninteresting.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, August 2.—The Government and the Foreign Ambassadors have received numerous couriers to-day.

"PROCLAMATION.

To the inhabitants of the countries to which the army of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall penetrate,

"I have entered your territory at the head of the National Army of the Netherlands.—I desire to make the peaceable inhabitants easy respecting the object of this hostile act.

"No desire of conquest or vengeance animates the army or its chief. The King, my father, sends me for no other view than to obtain just and equitable terms of separation between the provinces that have remained faithful to him and those that have withdrawn from his communion.

We begin war in order more speedily to effect a durable peace. To the peaceful inhabitants of the country in which I am, I guarantee protection and safety, and promise to support those who are attached to the good cause.

"Should any excesses occur, which are always an unavoidable evil of a numerous army, every complaint made by an inhabitant shall be attended to by the commanders of the troops, and every instance of bad conduct that is proved shall be immediately punished.

"Head Quarters, Aug. 2, 1831.

"WILLIAM, Prince of Orange.

"Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Army."

SIX DAYS STILL LATER.

On Saturday afternoon the Telegraph announced that the packet ship Canada, Capt. Macy, from Liverpool, was in the offing. At an early hour yesterday morning, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser received their regular files of London papers to the 15th, Liverpool to the 16th and Glasgow to the 13th August, all inclusive, together with London Shipping Lists and their Correspondents letters to the latest dates.—The Canada sailed on the 16th August.

The news by this arrival is of a much more pacific character, than might have been expected from the tenor of the preceding accounts by the Salem. It seems certain that the King of Holland had no promise of assistance in his invasion of Belgium, from Prussia, or any other power, at least, he received none, and that the decisive movements of France and England, have forced King William to declare that in commencing hostilities against the Belgians, he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the Five Great Powers—that he had regarded the quarrel strictly between himself and the Belgians, and not at all connected with the interests of the Great Powers—but being assured, that a continuance of hostilities will be viewed with dissatisfaction by the Conferrence, and desirous of remaining on a friendly footing with the Great Powers, he will withdraw his trooops within his own territory, as soon as he shall have received intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, for he will regard such an entrance as an intimation on the part of France as adopting the quarrel on the part of the Belgians by the Conferrence. The King of Holland has intimated also, he has sent orders to the commanders of his troops to retire upon the advance of the French army, and on no account to commit any act of hostility after such an advance.

To enter into details, of the two conflicts in which the Dutch and Belgian troops were engaged—and touch upon the thousand rumors, authentic and unauthentic, that have emanated from Brussels, as well as other places in Belgium, would not only be uninteresting, but would fill much more space than we could possibly spare in this great crowd of foreign news. It is certain that the Dutch behaved bravely, and it is equally certain that the Belgians have shewn a craven spirit, which, by their deeds, till now, from the breaking out of the revolution, we little expected from them.

The London Chronicle of the 13th Aug. says, "The Dutch have turned their attention towards Louvina, whither Leopold has removed his head quarters.

The greatest praise is due to King Leopold for his coolness and presence of mind. By his remaining and concentrating his little army of 18,000 men at Louvain, he has saved the honour of Belgium. He has not run away. An order of the day is, however, posted up at the corner of the streets of Louvain, in which the Ministers of the Interior, Charles de Brouckere, accuses a part of the Civic Guard which having left their posts at time of danger. The number of Civic Guards and volunteers exceeded 40,000, so that the King has been obliged to issue orders so that no more shall come to head-quarters. Numbers have therefore been sent back to their villages.

The French army has entered in three columns, so far as to reach Ghent, Namur, and Louvain, by nearly the same moment.

This evening it is expected that 2,500 French Cavalry will have reached the latter place. None are to enter Brusnels.

FRANCE.

The London Courier of 13th Aug. (Saturday evening) says, the Paris papers which arrived this morning contain a long and interesting report of the discussion of the Chamber of Deputies on the address, with the speech of M. Casimir Perier. M. Casimir Perier admits that it is not his intention to recognize the independence of Poland, or to take any other step in its behalf than negociations.

The Messenger des Chambers of Saturday the 13th Aug. says, under date Paris the 11th—"The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies is highly interesting. New men have lent the support of a conscientious adherence to the policy of order and peace. It is thought that the debate on the address will not be concluded till the sitting of Saturday"—and adds

NEWS OF THE MORNING (13th)—"Yesterday evening at 8 o'clock the deputation of the Chamber of Peers presented to the King the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. "M. Pasquier, the President, having read the address, His Majesty answered in courteous terms, but his answer, we are obliged to omit for want of room.

POLAND.

The latest accounts from Warsaw, are to the 29th July, received through the Prussian State Gazette, but from the source whence they come must be received with caution, they state that—"The danger is coming nearer, and begins to be more and more urgent; and in order to encourage the people and set an example of making every effort, the Deputies to the Diet are to assemble on the ramparts, to-morrow, to work on the fortifications.

WARSAW, July 29.—The day before yesterday the National Government and the Commander in Chief are reported to have discussed, in a great council of war, the state of affairs and future plans. The Diet to which the result was immediately communicated, issued a proclamation to the people and the army. It seems that they prepare for a mortal struggle. It appears also that it is intended to send farther assistance to Lithuania and Volhynia, where the insurrection is said to have broken out afresh Rudiger is preparing to cross the Upper Vistula, but we have no positive information.

The residue of the accounts are filled with details of the movements of both the Russians and Polish battalions—which it is unimportant to recapitulate.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, July 29.—An imperial akase, dated the day before yesterday, announces the issue of treasury bonds of the amount of 30 000,000 of rubles Bank Assignats at 4 per cent. interest. They are to be issued in three series: the first immediately, the other as future ukases shall determine. The notes of 250 rubles to be received in pay, mention the public offices.

LATER STILL.

Two o'clock.—By the arrival of the ship Alabama, Capt. Rocket. Paris papers of the 16th, and Havre of the 17th ult. are received by the editors of the Courier and Enquirer, from whose extra we take the following.

The Dutch were retiring from Belgium; and the cause of the Poles is again looking up.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favourable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Skrzynecki has resulted in his honourable acquittal.—This has produced *union* and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 29th of July, state that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail at Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken, which are kept in profound secret—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander-in-chief, Skrzynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which was manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Rudiger had evacuated Lublin.

The Prussian Official Gazette states that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, 29th July.

Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of General Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army commanded by Field Marshal Paskewitch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, and in the dangerous conjecture in which we found ourselves recourse was had to a grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palatinate of the present kingdoms; and of some other patriots, representing each palatinate of the present kingdoms, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo, who owes his rank to the development of his ideas on the campaign had the opportunity of exposing his views and of initiating in his secrets the members of his Grand Council, that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation.—All the members, after having sworn to observe secrecy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope. The army is well disciplined and the people too, are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favourable for the representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favor of our National Independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our successes for eight months past are sufficient guarantees to her of our future conduct.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14th.

Ten o'clock at night—The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day. The Dutch troops retire on two roads, Ferlemont and Diest. Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

We must do justice to all parties. The Prince of Orange has conducted with wisdom and prudence this campaign, which he might have terminated in fifteen days by the complete occupation of Belgium. And now there is a certain nobleness in his retreat before the French army, which, be it observed has not been in consequence of the inferiority of his forces, (the Dutch army being able to meet the fifty thousand men commanded by General Gerard,) but only from a spirit of moderation which does honour to the Prince of Orange and his father. What I now say, is what is said by General Belliard, who has an opportunity of observing every thing closely, and by Marshal Gerard himself, notwithstanding the desire he had to measure strength with the Hollanders.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 16.

The Session of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, presented an afflicting spectacle to the world. It appeared to be transformed into an arena where each party would force its adversaries, by violent means to submit to its opinions. In this debate, the President of the Council, evinced all the tenacity of his character and his desire to force the Chamber to bend to his wishes

(Midnight.)—We have received from the army the particulars of the Treaty concluded be tween General Belliard and the Prince of Orange.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

It is agreed that the Dutch army shall begin to-morrow its retrogade movement. The Prince of Orange will send an officer to Gen. Gerard to make known to him the route which his army will take, and to fix upon the stations each army (French and Dutch) will assume at night, as the French army will accompany the Dutch to the frontiers. The Prince at the request of Gen. Belliard has promised that no troops should enter Louvain, provisions and forage will be furnished to the Dutch army, who will bivouac near Louvain without entering there.

PARIS, 15th August

We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish envoy who are here, feel more confidence They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

JULY 27.—FUNERAL SERVICE.

At sun rise a salute of 21 guns will usher in the fete, from which time till night a gun will be fired every quarter of an hour.—From six o'clock in the morning, posts of honor, one-half of the National Guards, and the other half troops of the line, will be placed on the spots where the brave men are buried who died in defence of liberty on the three days of July—namely: Place du Louvre, rue Froidmanteau, Champ de Mars, Marche des Innocens.

Trophies will be erected over the burying places.

Funeral marches are to be played by bands of music from the National Guards and troops of the line. A communicative service will be performed in the places consecrated to the different religions. All the civil and military authorities and the National Guards of every degree will wear mourning.

At 11 o'clock the King, preceded and followed by an escort of cavalry, will proceed to the Bastile to lay the first stone of a funeral monument destined to perpetuate the remembrance of the three days. The cortege will pass through the rue St. Honore and Richelieu, and the Boulevards Montmartre, Paissoutere, St. Denis, St. Martin, du Temple, &c. The Tribunes of the two amphitheatres erected on the spot where the Bastile formerly stood will be occupied by the members of the two Chambers, the Council of State, the Municipal Body, and the deputation of those invested with the cross or medal of July, chosen by lot.

In the centre of the two amphitheatres will be placed the model of the monument destined to perpetuate the remembrance of the events of July. The persons who have received tickets for the ceremony of the Bastile must be on the spot by 11 o'clock.

His Majesty will afterwards proceed to the Pantheon to assist at the inauguration of the sepulchres of the victims of July, the cortege proceeding by the rue St. Antoine, l'Areade St. Jean, Place de Greve, Quai Pelletier, Pont Notre Dame, and rue St. Jacques.

A second deputation from these who have the Cross and Medal of Jnly, and the members of the institute, will occupy the tribunes and elevated seats in the interior of the Pantheon.

Funeral hymns will be performed. Tables of brass inscribed with the names of the victims, will be fixed in the presence of his Majesty in the walls of the Pantheon.—Those who have received tickets must be at the Pantheon by half past 12. The gates of the Pantheon will be open from half-past 12 till 1 to the public, for whom places will be reserved on the side benches.

After the ceremony, the King will return to the Palais Royal by the rue St. Jacques, St. Dominique d'Enter, the Gardens of the Luxembourg, rue de Tournou, rue de Seine, Buai Voltaire, Pont Royal, and the Carousel.

JULY 28.—PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

At six o'clock in the morning a salute of twenty one guns will usher in the fete.

Jousts on the water will take place.—1. Opposite Greuelle, at nine o'clock in the morning—1. At the bridge in Bercy, at noon.—3. Between the Pont Royal and the Pont de la Cencorde, at three o'clock. On each of these points the combatants, divided into two parties, one wearing red, the other blue sashes will step into the boats painted with the same colors, and decorated with flags. A large boat will be appropriated for the reception of the Municipal Authorities, and the umpires of the combat. Two other boats, with bands of music, will proclaim the conquerors. Two prizes, one 300f and another of 200f are assigned to each of these three jousts. The prizes will be distributed—for the first joust, by the Mayor of Frenelle; for the second, by the Mayor of Bercy; and for the third, by the Mayor of the first Arrondissement of Paris.

Immediately after the joust at the Quay d'Orsay, there will be an ascent on the tight rope, across the Seine, from the Quay des Tuilleries to the unfinished public building on the Quay d'Orsay. In the Champ de Mars, races of horses mounted, and these without riders, foot races, and exercises of the Bedouins, will commence at one o'clock. The first and second races will be run by 22 horses mounted, divided into two parties; the third and fourth by 12 horses without riders, likewise in two parties.

The winners of the two parties of each description will then contend together respectively for the prizes. The foot races will be run by the pupils of the Norman Gymnasium, upon a studium 400 metres in length. The runners, 50 in number divided into three columns, will have similar dresses, and wear a tri-colored sash. The runners will be divided into three classes—viz. boys, youths, and full grown men.—Prizes and crowns will be adjudged to the winners. The sports in the Champ de Mars will terminate with the exercises of the Bedonins, who will display various feats with the lance, sabre, &c. after the custom of their own country."

From ten in the morning to ten at night, in the Champs Elysees, there will be at the grand square two theatres, where military pantomimes will be represented; another stage, for rope dancing, gymnastic exercises, and comic scenes; four orchestras for music, and four for dancing, and two *mats de cocagne*. In the square called Carre Marigny, there will be a stage for rope-dancing, and other feats of strength or address; Seraphim's theatre for puppets, shadow work, and two orchestras for music, and two for dancing, and one *mat de cacagne*.

At the Barrier du Trone, a theatre will be erected, at which will be performed comedies, vaudevilles, and farces; a stage for rope dancing, and other fetes of strength and agility, four orchestras for dancing, and two *mats de cacayene*.

The whole of these entertainments will be continued in the evening by illuminations. The Grand Carree, the Carre Marigny, the Grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, and the Place and Barrier du Trone, will be illuminated by obelisks, and garlands of lamps, and there will also be a general illumination of the public edifices.

JULY 29—MILITARY FETE.

As on the preceding days, a salute of 21 guns. At eight o'clock, the King will leave the Palais Royal to review the National Guards and garrison troops, and proceed to the Barrier du Trone, from whence he will pass along the whole line, which will be ranged from that barrier along the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, the Boulevards, the Rue Royel, the Place de la Concords. and the Avenue of the Champs Elysees to the Arc de l'Etoile. The King will then return to the Place Vendome, where the troops will pass before his Majesty.—The theatres will be open to the public gratis at three o'clock, two balloons, dressed with the national colors will ascend, one with the aeronaut Marget, from the Barrier de l'Etoile, and the other with the aeronaut Dupuis Delcourt, from the Barrier du Trone.

At half past nine o'clock there will be two grand displays of fire works; one on the Pont de la Concorde, which will represent the bridge of Arcole on the 28th of July, and conclude with a grand discharge of 1,200 dozen rockets. His Majesty, who will take his station at the Paivilion de Flore, with the Royal Family will give the signal. The other will be at the Barrier du Trone and will represent a magnificent triumphal column, dedicated to the three great days. The signal for the discharge will be given by the Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement. There will be a general illumination at night.

On each of the three days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th, provisions will be distributed in the morning to all the families whose names are inscribed at the Bureaux de Bienfaisance of the capital. They will receive on the first day, bread and wine; on the second day, bread, wine, and sausages; and on the third day, bread, wine, and a pound and a half of stewed beef, or a pie of the same weight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.

REFORM BILL.—The latest London Chronicle says, in the division on the clause for dividing counties, there was a greater diversity of voting than has as yet taken place since the Bill was in the Committee. The numbers for the division, and with Ministers, were 241; and the numbers against them were 122 giving a majority in favor of Ministers of 119.

Many members gave up their objections to the clause expressly to support Ministers and carry the Bill.

From all the circumstances attending this division, the friends of the Bill may consider it conciusive as to its final success in the House of Commons.

NEW DUTY ON COTTON.—Under date of Liverpool 10th August, it is stated that some doubt having existed as to time when the increased duty on Cotton would take effect, enquiry had been made from Liverpool, and Mr. Hume, of the Board of Trade, replied by expressing his belief that the bill would be carried into effect as soon as it received the Royal assent, and that cotton, on which the duty has been paid, will not be subject to the new duty, even though it shall still be lying in bonded warehouses when the bill shall have passed. The bill has been read a second time in the Lords, under the title of the Ucal, &c. Bill, it was read a third time on the 11th Aug. but we have not been able to find, on what day it would go into effect.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday August 11.

THE CORONATION—CONVERSATION.

Viscount Strangford would ask a question which, as it referred neither to the French invasion of Belgium, nor the French spoliation of Portugal, would not, he hoped, be said to be of grievous inconvenience to the public service. He begged to know if, among the unseemly mutilations of the coronation ceremonial, it were intended that peers should do homage for themselves, or, as he had heard it was proposed, by godfathers selected by government, one for each class of the peerage? Earl Grey thought it hardly necessary to answer the accusation of disgraceful or unseemly curtailments. The wish of the King and the government was to prevent a heavy burden from falling on the people, who would best judge of the "unseemliness" of such a wish. It was their hope to preserve all necessay forms to dispense with many unsuited to the spirit of the age, and greatly lessen the expense. As to the particular question it was not yet decided. The case supposed by the noble viscount was not unprecedented, but the government had no intention to appoint the "godfathers" of each rank, nor to do any thing inconsistent with due respect for the peerage or the dignity of the crown—The Marquis of Lansdown said, the question was not referred to the cabinet, but the privy council.—Viscount Strangford, as a privy counsellor, had never been summoned on the subject. A *caucus* of ministerially selected persons from the privy counsel were, he understood, deliberating the question—lord Holland explained that the committee of the privy counsel was meant by the noble marquis.—He would share the responsibility of referring the question to such a committee. The duke of Wellington begged to correct the noble marquis and the noble baron. The Gazette referred the subject to the whole privy counsel, but only a select few were summoned. As to the question of homage he had never heard it doubted before. He would oppose the intended alteration. The Marquis of Londonderry said that no peer would willingly delagate his right of paying his duty to the King. He hoped both ministers and privy counsel committees would deign to be instructed by that House on such a question. Lord Goderich reminded the House of the coronation of George III, and complimented the opposition on the discovery of another mare's nest. Coupling this question with late transactions, the object of the party was clear; but as to the charge of levelling or disrespect to the crown, he, for himself and colleagues, repelled the imputation with the spirit that became him as a man and a member of that house.—(Hear.)—Earl Grey said their levelling amounted to this—the last coronation cost 240,000*l*., the present would not require one fifth of the sum. (Hear, hear.) The lord Chancellor reminded noble peers that they were out of order. The coronetion had nothing to do with the motion he held in his hand, "That the order of the House of the 5th of July last, be complied with forthwith."—The marquis of Londonderry again rose, and insisted on his right to repeat his sentiments. Lord Holland rose to order.—Their noble president had put a motion, and the noble marquis' conduct was most irregular. The marquis of Londonderry would move an adjournment of the House, if he were interrupted on a point of order. Cries of "move, move.") He charged the noble lords opposite with a desire to revolutionise the country, and with a want of respect to the crown. The duke of Richmond thought his noble friend had shown most want of respect to the House and to the crown; for he had stated that noble lords would not attend the coronation except on certain conditions.—(Hear, hear.) The question was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Aug- 8.

WAR IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Lord G. Bentic would ask the question of the noble lord (Palmerston,) with the avowed intention of affording his noble friend an opportunity to satisfy the public mind. He had been given to understand that immediately on the order being given for the march of the French troops into Belgium, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had invited the ambassadors from England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to a conference that at that conference the French minister had stated that the French troops had marched into Belgium at the request of the King of Belgium, in consequence of the Dutch having invaded that country; and that every French soldier would be recalled into France the moment the Dutch had retired out of Belgium; also that none of the fortresses in Belgium would be occupied for a moment by the French. He would ask if this statement were true? and he hoped the answer would set at rest the dread of general war that had for some days prevailed.

Lord Palmerstone said the statement of his noble friend was substantially correct. Immediately on the comma nd being given for the narch of the Erench troops, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had invited the ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, to a conference. At that conference the French minister had assured the ambassadors present that the French troops had been ordered to march into Belgium at the express invitation of the King of Belgium, in consequence of an invasion by the Dutch; and that they would not remain in that country one moment after the Dutch forces had retired into Holland. The French minister also stated in reply to a question as to of the fortresses in Belgium; that they would avoid the fortresses as much as possible, only passing through them when necessary.

In answer to a question by Capt Ross, Mr. P. Thompson said the government had not any intention to alter the quarantine fees.

Mr. O'Connell complained that there was no member of the government present to whom he could address himself on Irish affairs.

IRELAND.

Sir J. Newport moved for a copy of the opinion of the law officers of the crown in Ireland relative to first fruits.

Mr. O'Connell regretted the frequent absence of the Secrerary of Ireland; he wished to know whether the conduct of a party of Orangemen, who had committed a disgracefull outrage at Maghera, was known to the government; and he wished for copies of the confiction at Newtonbarry, and the report of the King's counsel thereon; and he desired to know upon what authority the crown solicitor, at Kilkenny, on a tithe trial allowed all the protestants to stand and objected to the Catholics?

The Solicitor General for Ireland was authorised to say that the right hon. secretary would always be in his place to answer questions provided that intimation was given. In the first case alluded to persons were tried and acquitted; in the second case the Solicitor Genoral coufd not reply; and as to the third case, no instructions were ever given by government to make invidious distinctions.

Mr. Leaner said the fact that such distinctions were made was clear, and it was very highly injurious to Protestant gentlemen who lived among the Catholics.

Captain Gordon alluding to Mr. O'Connell's statement regarding certain ultra Protestant toasts said to have been drunk by the grand jury at Carlow, said probably there was ne more truth in the present than in the former statement.

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Blankey were assured that such toasts have been drunk by the grand jury.

Mr. Stanley entered the House. He regretted that a complaint of his absence should heve been made. From nine to four he was engaged in his department, and from five to twelve in the House; was the intermediate hour too great a relaxation? The toasts had been proposed by guests at an hour when even grand jurymen own a peculiar influence; they were drank by few of the jury- No one in the employ of government was a party.

Mr. Sheil said that credulity, the alleged attribute of the religion he professed, appeared to dwell in the honourable member for Dundalk, who, though representing (by what means he knew not) 14,000 Catholics, had declared before the Irish committee that the priests made their followers believe that they could turn them into hares and goats. He thought government should interfere in the case of the toast pledgers the raisers and fomenters of party spirit.

Sir R. Peel hoped, for the peace of Ireland, that such statements as the right hon. member for Kerry had made this night and on former occasions would not be repeated without good cause.

After mutual explanation from Captain Gordon and Mr. Sheil, the motion of Sir J. Newport, on which this irregular discussion arose was agreed to.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Lord Palmerstown requested Sir R. Vyvyan to postpone still further his motion fixed for this day. He did not ask this favor from any idea of personal convenience, but situated as the government was, having addressed a remontrance to the King of Holland, to which no answer had been received, he put it to the honourable baronet whether he could consistently call upon him to explain all the previous negotiations and induce a discussion sn which would be involved, of course, the question of right or wrong.

Sir R. Vyvyan, however anxious for explanation, would, for a short time, postpone his motion. The King of Holland had been unfairly used. He was attacked and vilified in that House and no one stood up in his defence. (Hear, hear.) They must soon know whether he was a tyrant as he was repsesented to be, or truly an enlightened Monarch, who had invariably exerted himself for the bast interests of his subjects.—He would postpone his motion till Thursday.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Lord Stormont, said that no official account had reached him of a French embargo on Dutch vessels at Dunkirk. His lordship would not reply to the question of another hon. member, whether England and France had settled on a course of action in case of the invasion of Belgium by Holland; but afterwards he said the five allied powers had not overlooked the possibility of a breach of the armistice on one side or the other. But that no verbal or written communication from Holland had reached him which was intended to announce the King's determination to march his troops across the Belgian frontier.

THE CORONATION.

Earl Marshal's Office, Whitehall-yard, July 27, 1831.

The Earl Marshal's Order concerning the Robes, Coronets, &c., which are to be worn by the Peers at the Coronation of their Most Sacred Majesties King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide.

These are to give notice to all Peers who attend at the Coronation of their Majesties, that the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with miniver pure, and powdered with bars and rows of ermine, according to their degree, viz:—

Barons, two rows.
Viscounts, two rows and a half.
Earls, three rows.
Marquises, three rows and a half.
Dukes, four rows.

The said mantles or robes to be worn over the full Court dress, uniform or regimentals usually worn at her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms.

Their coronets to be of silver gilt: the caps of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a gold tassel on the top: and no jewels or precious stones are to be set or used in the coronets, or counterfeit pearls instead of silver balls.

The coronet of a Baron to have, on the circle or rim, six silver balls at equal distances.

The coronet of a Viscount to have, on the circle, sixteen silver balls.

The coronet of an Earl to have, on the circle, eight silver balls, raised upon points, with gold strawberry leaves between the points.

The coronet of a Marquis to have, on the circle, four gold strawberry leaves, and four silver balls alternately, the latter a little raised on points above the rim.

The coronet of a Duke to have, on the circle, eight gold strawberry leaves.

By his Majesty's command.

(Signed) NORFOLK, Earl-Marshal.

Earl-Marshal's office, Whitehall-Yard, July 27, 1831.

The Earl-Marshal's Order concerning the Robes, Coronets, &c. which are to be worn by the Peeresses at the Coronation of their Most Sacred Majesties King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide.

These are to give notice, to all Peeresses who attend at the Coronation of their Majesties, that the robes or mantles appertaining to their respective ranks are to be worn over the usual full Court dress.

That the robe or mantle of a Baroness be of crimson velvet, the cape whereof to be furred with miniver pure, and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine: the said mantle to be edged round with miniver pure, two inches in breadth, and the train to be three feet on the ground; the coronet to be according to her degree, viz. a rim or circle, with six pearls upon the same, not raised upon points.

That the robe or mantle of a Viscountess be like that of a Baroness, only the cape powdered, with two rows and a half of ermine; the edging of the mantle two inches as before. and the train a yard and a quarter; the coronet to be according to her degree, viz. a rim or circle with pearls thereon, sixteen in number, and not raised upon points.

That the robe or mantle of a Countess be as before, only the cape powdered, with three rows of ermine, the edging three inches in breadth, and the train a yard and a half; the coronet to be composed of eight pearls raised upon points or rays, with small strawberry leaves between, above the rim.

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