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man among them, than had been made to prevent Earl Grey from resigning.

The London Courier of the 29th says 'Lord Mulgrave is to succeed Lord Carlisle as Lord Privy Seal, having, of course, a seat in the Cabinet.' The same paper of the 29th says, 'Lord Durham is again mentioned for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.'

Where is Don Carlos.—In the House of Lords, July 29th, the following conversation took place.

The Marquis of Londonderry said he wished to ask the Noble Lord at the head of His Majesty's government whether any authentic information had been received of Don Carlos' arrival in Spain. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Melbourne said some information had been received of Don Carlos, but it was of a nature that could not be rested upon. (Hear hear.)

The Marquis of Londonderry then gave notice that on Monday next he should submit a motion to the House relating to the foreign policy of the country, particularly in regard to France, Spain and Portugal.

The London Courier expresses a doubt whether, after all that has been said, Don Carlos has returned to Spain.

The bill for admission of Dissenters to the Universities, was passed in the House of Commons, July 29th, and sent to the Lords.

A long discussion took place in the Commons on the 30th, on the proposition of Mr. O'Connell, to postpone the Irish Tithe bill to next Session. The division was Lengthening, that she thought the Government should act upon a basis which it is impossible for the ingenuity of man to reconcile with the principles of honesty, of right, of religion, and that it was a Crime which could be the spirit of Lunacy, in Lunacy itself, to be guilty of. The Irish Tithe bill will excite a great attention. The motion was negatived by 151 to 14.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse had been elected member for Nottingham, by a large majority over the radical candidate.

The Harvest.—The hay harvest is completed in this part of England, and although the crop is on some lands light, yet on the whole it is an average crop, and has been secured in better order. The wheat harvest has actually commenced in the south, and during the next week it will become general. The wheat, barley and oats wear a better. Peas, beans, and vetches have suffered much from the blight, and will be a partial crop. The late rains have made the roots.

Death of Earl Bathurst.—Earl Bathurst, formerly Secretary for the Colonies, died at his residence in London, July 27th.

The mail profits of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road for the year ending June 30, were £[illegible]. The Directors have agreed a dividend for that period of £4 10s. per share.

FRANCE.

The health of Marshal Gerard is entirely restored, which promises him a long ministerial career, as his friends do not calculate upon his being able to undertake the fatigues incident thereto for a few months at farthest. On his retirement it is supposed that an entire change will take place in the Ministry, which will in all probability be modified by the state of parties in the Chamber of Deputies.

The National Guard of Strasbourg, which, as the *Courier Français* says, is known to be very loyal to the Throne, has been disarmed. This was one of the last corps which Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, and his successor, Marshal Molitor, have retained in their command. Count Rumigny, it is to be the Governor of the Invalides, succeeding, we presume, Count Lobau, a military as a civil station.

It was stated that the order directing the French fleet at Toulon to go to sea, had been countermanded. A rumour assigns as the probable cause, the necessity the Government may be under of employing this fleet against Spain. In fact, the French Journals, and some of our own Journals, contemplate the interference of France with the affairs of Spain, and that ere long, that should Rodil succeed in defeating the French army will immediately enter Spain. We leave the propriety of that to the judgment of our readers.

The fêtes of the three days commencing the 27th, as heretofore, were celebrated with as much enthusiasm, as the most mysterious order of proceedings of 1830, and the government feared the revolution, can desire. What with opening bridges, portioning orphans, and other ceremonies, they seem to occupy almost exclusively the attention of a Parisian public. To the rest of Europe, not unfrequently excited and alarmed to its very heart by the deeds of the Parisians, it must be delightful to see them now so amicably and innocently employed. Rejoicings in their streets are better than *emeutes* and barricades, and the sound of music is somewhat more gratifying even by its distant echo in other lands, than the roar of cannon.

The new bridge Louis Phillippe at Paris, which communicates from the north shore of the river to the island De la Cite, has been opened. The first stone of this bridge was laid by his Majesty in July, 1833.

SPAIN.

From the London Morning Herald July 30.

We have received the whole of the Paris papers of Sunday, 27th July, and the Gazette de France, Messager des Chambers, and Journal de Paris, dated 28th July.

The French Government received on Saturday last a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, by courier. Tranquility continued to reign at Madrid. All the authorities civil and military, had been changed in consequence of the excesses which had taken place within the three preceding days, the details of which will be found in our present number, conveyed in the letter of our Madrid correspondent. M. Martinez de la Rosa had returned to Madrid on the 19th. The Queen was expected on the 24th, and would open the Cortes in person. Preparatory meetings of the members of both Chambers took place on the 20th and

1st, at each of which the best spirit was manifested. The cholera still continued, but appeared to diminish in intensity.

Respecting the movements of Don Carlos and Rodil the French Ministerial papers continue to be comparatively uninformed, but maintain that there was every probability that in the first general engagement the Pretendar and his army would be completely overthrown. Singular as it may appear, a Ministerial paper, dated yesterday, expresses some doubt respecting the actual presence of Don Carlos in Spain. It was insinuated by the Opposition party at Paris that the King contemplated a new clap trap for the review fixed for yesterday, namely, to announce the capture or Defeat of Don Carlos

Our Bayonne letter, dated the 23d instant, states that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in Navarre, in favour of Don Carlos. The Governor of St. Sebastian has received directions to prepare for the arrival of a British squadron in that port.

GREECE.

We regret to find in the papers several paragraphs that would go to confirm the report of the defeat of the Bavarian troops in Greece by the Mainotes, and the insurrectionary movements in various parts of the kingdom

MISSOLONGHI, June 28.

Some days last, accounts have been received of the events in Maina, which I give you as they are contained in letters from Patras. Nearly, belonging to direct accounts from the Theatre of war. The united Bavarian and Greek troops had certainly advanced, as I stated, from Calamata across the deep but narrow bed of the river at Amyrosa, the frontier of the territory of Maina, and in their progress had taken possession of the towns of Vitulo, Vergas, and Kastri, and burnt the Mainotes to ashes, and carried off the inhabitants, and burnt all the Mainotes to ashes, and carried off the inhabitants, and burnt all the Mainotes to ashes, and carried off the inhabitants, and burnt all