

The Dark Lady of Doona. By the Author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Wild Sports of the West," &c. &c. Forming Vol. IX. of the Library of Romance.

THE peculiar power and style of this animated author are already familiar to the lovers of works of fiction; in our opinion the present volume will considerably increase his reputation. It is a wild tale of Ireland—as Ireland was two centuries ago. The character of Grace O'Malley, the Dark Lady of Doona, is drawn with an awful indistinctness—half heroine, half Sybil—so as to produce an effect which we scarcely hoped to see after Walter Scott's immortal efforts in that way. The descriptive portions, whether they relate to external scenery or the interior of Gothic halls and castles, are done with a masterly hand. We predict that the prophetic Dark Lady will gain many admirers.

Zara, or the Black Death. A Poem of the Sea.

AT the first glance we took this poem to be a piece of burlesque, which, but for its length, might have found a place in the Comic Annual, or any other repertory of fun. On looking into the choice composition, however, we find it is meant to be solemnly serious, and intended to "gain a name" for its author, who, according to his own telling, in the plain prose

of his preface, has been "cradled in the world, schooled on the ocean." Ocean, no doubt, must be but a queer schoolmaster. We cannot, for the life of us, enter into this rhymer's serious intention, and think, after all, that he must be joking. What else can any one think of the following passage?—and there are a hundred equally laughable in this nondescript production.

(The heroine, "a sylph-like maiden, beautiful as May," is at sea, and in danger from a piratical vessel—*Captain Loquitur*.)

"If he's a—pirate, surely he'll board *ye*,
Or try to board, that *ye* may believe *me*;
And should he carry *ye*, your fate will *be*
To take your final slumber in *the sea*:
Bound hand and foot, if you drown singly,
Or back to back, if lash'd to two or three;
In either case I speak, of course, of—men

* * * * *

Then fight, my brave lads, for your sake and theirs;

And should he try to lay you by the board,
Try *him* to carry, when he's unawares,
And lay about like men with pike and sword;
When bullets whiz, and flashing powder glares,
Let "Victory," and "Forward!" be the word.

'Twould prove to me indeed a glorious day,
To tow you "Death's Head"—in a British bay.

With even more than our usual cordiality we recommend "Zara" to all who have a taste for the eminently ridiculous.

REGISTER OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE COURT.—The King and Queen spent the Christmas holidays at Brighton; where they both continue in the enjoyment of excellent health, riding out every fine morning, and giving select dinner parties every evening.

Among the company who have lately been honoured with invitations to the Palace, are Baron Vaughan and Mr. Justice Gazelee (on their way to open the Assizes at Lewes), the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Douglas, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Marquis of Conyngham, Colonel Wood, Mr. and Miss Hoare, and Sir J. and Lady Fraser.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta, who are both on a visit to their Majesties, frequently ride out together in the neighbourhood of Brighton.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Bagshot Park on Saturday, from a visit to Mr. Pearse of Chilton Lodge, Berkshire.

On Monday, the Duchess of Kent entertained a party a dinner at the Palace, Kensing-

ton. Favourable accounts have been received from Hanover of the health of the Duchess of Cambridge and the young Princess.

AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.—The Congress of Munchengratz was only preliminary to one of graver character, about to be held in Vienna. The precise time when it will be opened is not ascertained; but some of the Ministers have already arrived, and others are on their way. Among the former is the Envoy of the King of Holland, Baron Verstolk Von Soelen; and it is remarkable that he had hardly made his appearance in Vienna, before the Belgian Minister took his departure. Moreover, the Belgian Minister at Berlin is also on his road home. Nothing has transpired respecting the immediate cause of these proceedings; but it may be inferred that they point to measures hostile to the only Revolutionary Government in Germany. The Austrian and Prussian Ministers still remain at Brussels.

If we had no other circumstances than those

just mentioned to guide our conjectures respecting the turn which the deliberations at the Vienna Congress are about to take, we should be at little loss as to their real object. It is easy to discern that fresh schemes are hatching for the repression of Liberal opinions and the consolidation of Despotic power. It is a question, however, how far these schemes extend. The *Times* says—

“Not satisfied with what has been done already against the rights of the Constitutional states, the Conferences, under the direction of Prince Metternich, at Vienna, will endeavour further to extend the tyranny of the Diet, and to organize the military means of its intervention. The stipulations adopted at the late Congress of Despots in Bohemia, against what they call *Propagandism*, will thus first be tried in Germany, as *in corpore vili*; and if the attempt succeeds, the Despotic experiment will be extended with new confidence to a wider range of Europe. Happily, however, Europe will be prepared for resistance. Its free states will know where to look for protection, so long as the alliance of Continental Despots is balanced by the Liberal alliance of France and England; and the first act of invasion on the sovereign rights of any German principality, to whose rights we are guarantees, must be met by a prompt energy of interference.”

The substance of the resolutions promulgated by the German Diet in June 1832, must be in the recollection of our readers. The freedom of the press was utterly abolished in those states where it partially existed; the publication of the debates in the Representative Assemblies was prohibited; public meetings for the discussion of grievances were forbidden; and, to crown all, the right of the various legislative bodies to refuse or curtail the supplies demanded by their respective Sovereigns, was declared to be unconstitutional and rebellious. But the Legislatures of all the States, where the forms of a Constitutional Government exist,—those of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Electoral Hesse, and Nassau,—have met and protested against the doctrines contained in the resolutions of the Diet. The Sovereigns, on the other hand, have acted like the subservient tools of Austria and Prussia, and have dismissed the Assemblies without any promise of satisfaction or redress. The question therefore now to be decided is, whether the kings or their subjects shall yield; and it is presumed that the discussions at Vienna will have reference to the most effectual means of giving the victory to the former,—in other words, to the most eligible plan for establishing military despotism in all the German states, at present nominally free. The *Times* says that Europe is prepared for resistance, and that an invasion of those rights to whose integrity we are guar-

antees, must be met by a prompt energy of interference. This is fine language: but we were guarantees to the treaty of Vienna, by which a certain degree of independence was secured to Poland; and what was our guarantee worth? No—the Germans must depend upon *their own swords* for the conquest of freedom. The inhabitants of the Constitutional States amount in number to some millions: let them combine together and work out their own salvation.—*Spectator*.

Ships of war are fitting out at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, that our fleet in the Mediterranean might be reinforced with ten sail of the line. The French Government are also on the alert, and the dockyards at Toulon are full of bustle and preparation. These measures are intended to demonstrate, to the dissatisfaction of the Russian Autocrat, that France and England are determined to oppose the projected seizure and dismemberment of the Turkish empire. How far they will answer the purpose, and prevent the necessity of actual warfare, remains to be seen. A contest with Russia on the shores of the Black Sea would be bloody and expensive; and yet if the Czar persists in the designs imputed to him, strong arguments for its necessity must be urged. The *Times* suggests a cheap mode of doing the work; and thinks that the vigorous old Pacha of Egypt would be just the man for the job.

“The newly-created empire of Mehemet Ali is a mighty engine of defence against Russia, which it would be utter madness in Great Britain to repel from her, or superciliously to despise. Mehemet has 100,000 brave and disciplined soldiers, under an able chief; a good fleet; an unobstructed path to the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus; and would, if seated on the throne of Constantinople, present a different front to Czar Nicholas from that of the unfortunate and irredeemably fallen Mahmoud. Mehemet Ali is attached to England; he knows that her interests and policy are far from irreconcilable to his own; he has long courted her countenance and friendship; and William the Fourth's Ministers have but to speak the word, which will rivet the Egyptian conqueror to this country.”

Upon this the *Courier* remarks, that it would not be consistent with good faith to stir up a rebellion against the Sultan, with whom we profess to be on terms of amity; and that this would be precisely imitating the intrigues we condemn in Russia. The observation is just—that must be allowed—but verily the temptation in our way is great. Those, at least, who justified the seizure of the Danish fleet in the late war, would be precluded from condemning the questionable measure of placing Constantinople in treacherous, but to us, of necessity, friendly hands.

REGISTER OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE COURT is still at Brighton.—A Cabinet Council, at which all the Ministers attended, was held at the Pavilion on the 24th of January. His Majesty will return to the Palace of St. James's on the 3rd of February, and the following day will open the Session of Parliament in person. This session will be one of vital interest and great labour. Among the many important questions to be decided, are the church reform, and the alteration of the corn laws, which seems inevitable.

AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.—The King of the French opened the Chambers with a speech from the throne, on the 23rd December. The royal address, on the whole, was satisfactory, but some stormy discussions took place on the clause which related to Russia. M. Bignon, in a very vituperative speech, urged the necessity of an appeal to arms against the ambition of the Czar. The Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, seemed to take up M. Bignon's sentiments as those of himself and his colleagues in office; but a few days after the duke ate his words. He then tendered his resignation, but was induced by the King to remain at his post.

M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, has announced that a new loan of £3,000,000 sterling, is indispensable. France has at this moment to pay a regular army, which amounts to nearly four hundred thousand men!

SPAIN, Jan. 14.—The ministry of Zea Bermudez has been superseded by one of more liberal principles. Senor Martines de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs during the constitutional regime of 1822, is appointed Prime Minister. The first acts of his ministry are expected to be the convocation of the Cortes, and an amnesty more general than those hitherto granted.

The Marquis of Amarillas, a nobleman of the highest rank and greatest influence, and one of the Council of Regency appointed by King Ferdinand on his death-bed, is said to have recommended the members of the new cabinet to the Queen Regent. The Marquis is a friend to constitutional monarchy, and equally averse to despotism and ultra-liberalism—the Seylla and Charybdis of Spain.

The Carlist insurgents in the north of Spain, after a few insignificant skirmishes, have almost disappeared from the field. By the last intelligence they were not in possession of a single city or place of strength. According to some accounts, however, they are only determined *a reculer pour mieux sauter*.

In Portugal, though the Pedroites have destroyed a few Miguelite windmills near Torres Novas, and the Miguelites have bayoneted a few Pedroite soldiers near Oporto, matters remain much in the same state, and nothing seems certain except (in the meantime) the misery of the people. Don Pedro is at Lisbon—Don Miguel at Santarem—the

distance of only two days' march separates the worthy brothers. It is said that a new fleet or flotilla is preparing by Don Miguel's agents in England and elsewhere, and that Don Pedro's fleet, under Napier, is ready to intercept and destroy it. A quarrel which Don Pedro most imprudently provoked with some of his peers, has been made up. The Duke of Terceira, who deserves a better master and a wiser ministry to act with, has left Lisbon to take the command of the army before Santarem, and General Saldanha has marched with 5,000 men to clear the country of the Miguelites.

In Italy, the Pope has made some fresh efforts to induce the French government to withdraw their garrison from his good city of Ancona, and men's minds have been puzzled and confounded by a book written by Count del Pozzo (until lately a liberal,) to prove that the government of Austria is the best calculated to secure the prosperity and happiness of the Italians. The Count might as well attempt to prove the wolf the best guardian of the lamb.

An event has occurred at Naples which will interest many persons much more than the *small* political affairs of that kingdom. It is the death of the Princess of Gerace (whom our newspapers, with their usual felicity of spelling foreign names, have converted into the Princess Gerau). This lady, whose mother was among the victims of one of the great earthquakes in Calabria, was one of the few Neapolitan nobility that retain an ample fortune. She made a tasteful and hospitable use of her wealth, travelling much herself, and receiving, when at home, travellers of all nations. To the English she was particularly attentive and hospitable, and, we doubt not, many persons in this country will remember her kindness and be grieved at this announcement. If our memory does not betray us, the princess must have reached about the good old age of eighty!

In Turkey, the fortifications on the straits of the Dardanelles are undergoing repairs and improvements, which are directed by Russian officers. Unless these measures are prevented in time, the forcing of that passage in the fashion of Admiral Duckworth will be next to impossible.

A second commissioner sent to the Pasha of Egypt, who has been tardy in paying certain tributes he submitted to in the late treaty, returned to Constantinople with 10,000 francs, *in ready money*, and thirty-two purses annually, counting from May, 1834, *in promises*. The stipulated sum of 18,000,000 of Turkish piastres, for certain cessions made to the new kingdom of Greece, have been, however, paid to the Sultan, and one of the great money-raising Rothchilds has arrived at Constantinople.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of honouring with his presence a grand performance of sacred music, which is to take place in honour of Handel, in Westminster Abbey, about June or July next. Every thing is expected to be done on the most magnificent scale, and an orchestra of seven or eight hundred performers engaged for the occasion. What a splendid opportunity this is for producing something new! Why do not the Committee of Management offer a premium to be paid from the funds collected by the concert, for a grand musical composition of a sacred character to be performed on that day, that English musicians may have some chance of showing the genius they possess. The public, from seeing it so seldom exhibited, consider that there is no native talent in England—but they are mistaken. Not to mention Bishop, who has evinced musical genius of the highest order, we possess musicians, who, had they been born in any country but England, would have had their names popular all over Europe. But Englishmen have no chance among their own countrymen: as one instance of this, among many, we know that a gentleman, who is scarcely known out of the profession, yet is there acknowledged to be possessed of extraordinary abilities, composed an opera—the work of a studious life—which has been pronounced by many good critics as one of the finest productions of modern times, and to the justice of this opinion we can add our humble testimony, having heard every bar in it; yet, after having unavailingly attempted, for seven years, to get it performed on the stage, he offered it, at the commencement of this season, backed by the recommendations of many talented musicians, to the management of the patent theatres: it was returned to him without any objections to it as a work of art, but only because it was not considered advisable to bring forward national productions! We hope to resume this subject shortly.

Of vocal music we have seen but little which bears the least claim to novelty. Blewitt's scena, "the Matrimonial Ladder," and the illustrations on the title-page, of the rise and

progress of matrimonial life, by George Cruikshank, are marked by genuine humour; it will doubtless find a place on every piano. Nelson's "Time! speed thy wings!" is a pretty ballad, but we do not like the last two or three bars of the melody—they are not in character with the words. Songs and instrumental pieces for the guitar are coming fast upon us; of the former we can recommend the cavatina, "Einsam bin ich, uicht alleine," from Weber's opera of "Preciosa," as arranged by Eulenstein—there are English as well as German words to the accompaniment; and the Swiss air, "By the margin of fair Zurich's waters," as arranged by Louisa Dance: neither of these are very difficult. The "Introduction and Variations on a favourite Waltz by Himmel," with an accompaniment for a second guitar or the piano, requires a brilliant player: the "Rondo alla Tedesca" is more simple. Both are cleverly arranged by Neuland. Neither are we short of piano-forte music. The "Souvenir de la Pologne," by F. Chopin, consists of eight pretty mazurkas. The "Souvenir de Naples" is a brilliant concert piece, arranged for the flute and piano by Bucher and Benedict, and is called in the title-page a "grand Potpourri." It chiefly consists of clever arrangements of some of Rossini's popular airs, and requires to be played by performers tolerably proficient. "Six Valses Autrichiennes," by Leopoldine Blahetka, a pianiste much estimated on the continent, are graceful and easy; so are Lemoine's Quadrilles, from the "Pré aux Clercs." Jacques Herz has published a clever "Rondo brillant," made up of two favourite themes from Ludovic. It is brilliant, without being very difficult; nor are we less pleased with the "Fantasia on Airs in Weber's opera Euryanthe," by J. B. Cramer; there is much grace exhibited in the arrangement, but it requires a good performer to play it with effect. "The Gipsies' March," from Weber's "Preciosa," arranged as a duet by Moscheles and Mendelsohn Bartholdy, affords very excellent practice for students, conveyed in an attractive form.

REGISTER OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PARLIAMENT was opened by the King in person on the 4th of February. The speech from the throne was, as all such addresses must necessarily be, somewhat indefinite. It was, however, on the whole satisfactorily received; and, with the exception of a little of the usual ebullition on the part of the Irish members, this second session of the Reformed Parliament has hitherto proceeded tran-

quilly enough; and, in our humble opinion, with a proper sense of what is owing to the country, whether in relation to economy at home, or the maintenance of our proper relations abroad. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington, by making another violent attack on the foreign policy of the present Ministry, gave Earl Grey an excellent opportunity for proving that the greatest of the

difficulties which embarrass the Cabinet on that head arose out of and formed a consequence or part of the Duke of Wellington's own administration. They were, in fact, a legacy bequeathed by the Duke and his colleagues on quitting office to those who should succeed them.

After the business of opening Parliament was over, the Court retired to Brighton. On the 22nd of February their Majesties returned to St. James's, and the Queen held her first drawing-room for the season on the 24th.

FRANCE.—Although O. P. Q., and all republicans from A. to Z., continue to prophecy that King Louis Philippe must fall, it appears to us that his government is gaining strength. Some violent altercations, which bear rather the character of personal quarrels than that of state conflicts, have taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, and elsewhere. For calling General Bugeaud "the *gaoler* of the Duchess of Berry," M. Dulong, a deputy of the ultra-liberal party, and a young man of some talent, was challenged and shot by the General. Count Kergorlay, an ultra-Royalist or Carlist, an old man of great enthusiasm, was brought to trial for declaring, in a printed letter, that Henry V., (the Duchess of Berry's son,) and not Louis Philippe, was the sovereign to whom allegiance was due. The jury acquitted the Count, on which a host of the Fauxbourg St. Germain faction that crowded the Court embraced the champion of legitimacy on the spot. A Paris paper says, that the ladies, who were all in full dress, were the most forward on this occasion.

The conductors of the *Quotidienne* were also tried for having published in their journal Count Kergorlay's letter. The defence was intrusted to M. Berryer, the royalist advocate, who went on a mission from his party to the Duchess of Berry when she was in La Vendée, and had some extraordinary interviews with that princess*. In the course of his pleading the advocate even outran the enthusiastic loyalty of the Count; but here again the jury, wisely considering the utter impotence of this fallen party, gave a verdict of acquittal.

With other newspapers government has proceeded in a more summary manner, having seized the *Tribune*, the *Corsaire*, and two or three more. Too much of their attention, and too much of the time of the Chambers, has been occupied by this subject; though those who judge of the extent of the licence of the French press, and the effect it produces on society, by our own press, are certainly mistaken, and underrate the importance of the subject. The cheap publications, and the flying sheets at two sous the piece, which had filled the streets of Paris, and been, for the most part, made the vehicles of sedition, immorality, and the grossest indecency, have also been checked by a new law, which it is feared by some may, in the

hands of ministers, be made to act hostilely to the general liberty of the press.

A circumstance of more importance, and to which we can look with unalloyed satisfaction, is, that Louis Philippe's government has begun to make an approach to the system of free trade. The duties on the iron, coals, cotton-yarn, and many other productions and manufactures of England, and of the commercial world generally, have been considerably reduced; and the whole custom-house system has been revised by M. Thiers, the Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

We regret to state that M. Bourrienne, the author of the well-known "Memoirs," which give us by far the best notion of Napoleon's real character, died lately at Caen, the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

SPAIN.—The Cortes has not yet been summoned; but that event may be expected in a few days, as government has been busily engaged in preparing for it, and settling, according to the old laws of Spain, the mode of its convocation, and what is to be its constitution when assembled. It appears there are to be two chambers, or a House of Peers and a House of Commons.

The Carlist insurgents in Biscay and Navarre, where there has been some fighting and great cruelty committed on both sides, continue to cause trouble to government, which is, moreover, sadly hampered by want of money. Scandalous stories, which attack the morals and decorum of the young Queen Regent, have been circulated at Madrid, and spread all over Europe.

PORTUGAL.—The Convent of San Bento at Lisbon has been prepared for the accommodation of the Cortes, who will be convoked forthwith. Leiria and Torres Novas have been taken from the Miguelites, after dreadful bloodshed, by Marshal Saldanha, who, however, has not yet advanced upon Coimbra.

Don Miguel is still at Santarem, only two days' march from Lisbon. An epidemic disease has prevailed at Santarem, and one of his unfortunate sisters (Donna Maria) has fallen a victim to it. In consequence of this event Don Pedro's, or Donna Maria da Gloria's court, is now in mourning.

Except a mad attempt made by a handful of Polish and Italian refugees to revolutionise Savoy and the other dominions of the King of Sardinia, which ended in a disgraceful flight, in quarrels and recriminations among themselves, and in causing great trouble to the canton of Geneva, and some other parts of Switzerland, where they had enjoyed an asylum, and whence they made their attack on a country with which the Swiss confederation is in perfect peace—no great or striking event has happened in the rest of Europe. In the other hemisphere, however, we have to deplore that the South American States seem as unsettled and turbulent as ever. Insurrections and civil wars are again raging in Mexico, Chili, and the Brazils. In the last country it appears that Don Pedro's infant son has been plotted against by the person to whom his education was confided.

* See "The Duchess of Berry in La Vendée," p. 133. This very interesting volume contains nothing more curious than the account of M. Berryer's journey in search of the Duchess.

more stirring, and is a production of considerable merit. There is an error in the twelfth bar of the symphony. The sharp which appears before the B of the first chord in the treble, should have been placed before the D. "The Gude Wife's Welcome Hame," is a pleasing ballad in the Scottish style. Thomas Haynes Bayly has written and composed two easy trifles, "Thou art that one," and "When the moon shines brightly," and if simplicity is to be considered a merit, they are certainly very meritorious productions. Mr. Hodson has delighted us with two exceedingly sweet ballads, "He reached the Valley," and "I've left them all for thee." We only wish we were as well pleased with the words as we are with the music, but we cannot close our eyes at the unsophisticated nonsense of the former. The sentiment in the first, is as old as the hills, but it is any thing but as exalted; and in the other the thoughts are quite as ancient, and still worse expressed. There is, however, one novel idea, upon the possession of which we must compliment the Author. He writes

"You go in other climes to seek
More love and tenderness,
But ah! no heart will *louder* break,
No lip will fonder bless."

Now as we never heard a heart break, although we have frequently read of such calami-

ties, we should much like to know the proportion of sound thus produced. The writer does not tell us whose heart is capable of making this noise,—whose lip is to bless, or who is to be blest,—and with a liberal confidence in the intelligence of his readers, has left them to supply both the sense and the punctuation of his verses. We are sorry for Mr. Hodson, for he deserves to be in better company; but as all young ladies are now on the most familiar terms with the muses, we hope that they will procure these songs, and put to the music some poetry of their own. A Canzonet of an extremely graceful character, written by John Lodge, Esq., to some beautiful lines by Lord Byron, is worthy of more praise than we have space to give it; nor have we room to notice half the Piano-forte music which has been sent us. We must, however, find a few lines to mention Burroves's arrangement of "The Brigand's March," from Fra Diavolo, which is easy and pleasing. Henri Herz's Variations on the Barcarole in the same opera, is a brilliant composition, well deserving the attention of the student. François Hunter's "Quadrille de Contredanses et Galopade," are less difficult, but scarcely less pleasantly written, and the "Brilliant Galopade" by the same composer is equally attractive.

REGISTER OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE COURT.—With the exception of a few short visits to St. James's, Kew, &c., their Majesties have remained at Windsor Castle, where they now are. At the King's Levee, held on Wednesday, 19th March, which was rather thinly attended, it was interesting to see King Otho's envoy, M. Tricoupi—the first Grecian ambassador or minister that has appeared at our Court. On Thursday, the 20th, the Queen held another drawing-room in St. James's, at which the presentations were numerous.

The business in both houses of Parliament has, on the whole, proceeded rather smoothly. The great question of the Corn Laws has been disposed of for the moment. Lord John Russell's bill, which was framed with the most liberal intentions, in the view of relieving the Dissenters from various disabilities under which they still lie, has offended the high-church party, without satisfying the sectarians. The plain truth is, that the great mass of the Dissenters will be satisfied with nothing less than the overthrow of the Established Church, and a participation in its revenues and benefits. This, we think, they never will obtain; but still there are many things which ought to be conceded to them, and which the increasing liberality of the age will doubtlessly concede ere long.

FRANCE.—A contemplated slight reduction in

the wages of the silk-spinners and weavers, and other workmen at Lyons, has tended to lead to a riot, which, at one time, bore an alarming aspect. The discontented workmen had not only clubs and societies of their own, but were affiliated to certain other societies, such as that of the "Rights of Man," whose scope is wholly political and republican—whose roots are in Paris, but whose branches spread to many of the more populous cities in the provinces. A great military force was rapidly concentrated at Lyons; and, after some little bloodshed, the mutineers were reduced to order.

In Paris, in consequence of the suppression of some newspapers, and the restrictions put upon the inflammatory and indecent cheap publications formerly hawked about the streets, another *émeute* has taken place. The affair, however, was trifling. Instead of employing the military, Government merely increased the police force, who, armed with sticks, broke a few heads, and (it is said) killed one man, a poor tailor.—In the Chamber of Deputies there have been some discussions even more than usually violent. A project of law, introduced by Ministers for the dissolution of the political societies and clubs, who are proved to have been deeply concerned in all the revolutionary movements, whether in France or on her frontiers, that

have recently taken place, was denounced by the Opposition as being unconstitutional and tyrannical. Salvarte, a Republican member, accused Government of having belonged to a political club before the revolution of July, 1830—and boldly asserted that it was owing to that club, the "*Aide-toi, et Dieu l'aidera*," that Louis Philippe was on the throne, and they (the Ministers) in power.

The new law for custom-house duties, or the "Tariff," has created much discontent, particularly in the great commercial cities, where it is thought it does not go half so far as it ought towards the system of free trade. Bordeaux has been very violent on this subject; and a remonstrance made by her Chamber of Commerce to Government even hints at dismembering the French kingdom, by detaching that part of France from him, should the desired full liberty of commerce not be granted. Other remonstrances, some equally intemperate, and some more moderate, have been sent from other great ports. In the meantime, Government has re-considered the Tariff, and introduced certain judicious alterations.

A work of art has lately been produced by an obscure artist, named Chanuel, of Marseilles—a colossal group of the Virgin and Child, formed out of sheet silver. It is said to be full of grace and simplicity, and every part admirably struck out. The statue is destined for the chapel of Notre Dame de la Garde, which stands on a rock immediately above the port of Marseilles; but, before it is placed there, it will be exhibited in Paris this spring.

SPAIN.—The affairs of this distracted country drag on with all the slowness of an old man's story; nothing decisive, and indeed, scarcely any thing of importance, has occurred since we wrote our brief summary of last month. The Carlist insurgents are as strong as ever in the north, where some blood has been spilt, and cruelty committed on both sides, without any result. At Madrid, the riots have been suppressed; but the number of parties and factions, instead of being conciliated and lessened, has been increased. The Government is in the greatest straits for want of money. At present it has not the means of raising and maintaining a sufficient number of troops, and a law made for creating a militia in the provincial towns has been, so injudiciously framed, that ministers have been obliged to withdraw it for correction. Reports have been current that the present ministry is to be changed—some state *entirely*, whilst others say that the change is merely to be the substitution of Count de Toreno for Martinez de la Rosa. We fear that many ministries will rise and fall before Spain be secured in a good, moderate, lasting government.

As if there were not dissensions enough, the Queen Regent has been quarrelling with her own sister, the wife of her brother-in-law, Don Francesco de Paulo.

PORTUGAL.—The stock-jobbers of London and Paris have made at least one victory per week for the Pedroites; but the plain truth seems to be that,

except a sanguinary affair at the end of last month, in which both claimed the advantage, the Miguelites and the Pedroites remain much as they were three months ago. The Tory papers, who have about as much right to be credited as the inventive geniuses of the stock exchange, or as the hot partisans of Don Pedro, aver that Don Miguel is in a condition to assume the offensive, and will presently march from Santarem to Lisbon. It appears certain that a considerable supply of money (some say from England) has reached the Miguelite camp, and that the younger Don's troops are now well clothed and fed.

Don Pedro, the magnanimous, has had a violent quarrel with Saldanha, and with Bacon, and certain other English officers in his service, about three horses which had been promised to the said B— (now General Bacon.) According to the last advices this moss-trooper-like affair had been amicably arranged.

Lord Howard de Walden, our new ambassador, has been presented to the young Queen Donna Maria, who, it is said, has just refused a proffered match with one of the sons of the French King Louis Philippe.

GREECE.—Recent intelligence received from this long degraded, but always interesting country, is of rather a satisfactory nature. The young King Otho's government was increasing at once in strength and popularity. The people, demoralised by the oppression of the Turks, by prolonged warfare and want, and by the mad dissensions of their chieftains or capitani, were gradually assuming settled, tranquil, and industrious habits. Trade was consequently reviving, and a number of intelligent Maltese and others had gone to establish themselves in Greece, as mechanics, shopkeepers, &c.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has been sadly harassed by the British and French ambassadors about his last humiliating treaty with Russia. No doubt he would be glad to break it, if England and France would assist him, or defend him from Russia, in so doing. Mahmoud has also been busied in re-organising his army, and repairing and increasing his fleet; and six great fires have happened within four days at Constantinople. It is an odd way of expressing political opinion; but when the Turks are dissatisfied with the government, they always set fire to their own houses. On one of the late conflagrations, the Capitan Pasha, seeing some fellows taking advantage of the alarm and confusion to plunder, had them seized, thrown into the flames and burnt. "This," says a newspaper correspondent, "is true Turkish promptitude in the administration of justice." Who could ever doubt it?

CHINA.—The *Pekin Gazette* has announced the death of the Empress, and enjoined the general mourning of the subjects of the empire, with all its usual and interminable details and formalities. A court-mourning, like this, is a serious affair in the celestial empire: it lasts three years, and by law it is death to infringe it.

REGISTER OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Court has been chiefly at Windsor, having come to St. James's, however, for some levees and drawing-rooms. On Wednesday the 23rd of April, his Majesty held a grand Chapter of the Order of the Bath; and then a levee, which was numerously attended. In the evening he entertained the Knights of the Garter, who were all in full costume, at dinner. The next day the King and Queen, with a large court party, went to Drury-lane Theatre, where they were cordially greeted by the audience. The play was Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

The debates, in both Houses of Parliament, have been interesting and animated. In the Lords, a discussion on the vested rights of the two Universities, and the exclusion of Dissenters from Degrees, gave the Chancellor an opportunity of bringing his "thousand and one" horse powers of wit and sarcasm into play. The cause of the two great learned bodies was advocated by the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Gloucester, who, whatever may be their other merits, are scarcely among the learned of the land. The whole debate, particularly as reported in that excellent work, the "Mirror of Parliament," is well worthy of attention.—In the Commons, Mr. O'Connell, in a five hours' speech, gave a history of Ireland *de sa façon*, from the deluge down to our days. This very much reminded us of a story told of Mr. J—— L——, another furious repealer, who some time ago called on a great publishing house in the city, and said, "Gintelmin, you have no such thing as a fair, *impartial* history of Ireland, and I'm the man that will write ye one!" Mr. Spring Rice, in a seven-hours' speech, did great execution on Mr. O'Connell's historical data; and Sir Robert Peel spoke wittily, but somewhat disrespectfully, of the "*ould* kings of Ireland," and the state of the country before the British conquest. Opposition makes Sir Robert more and more a wit and orator. His speech, however, was not so strong in point as Mr. Rice's facts, statistics, and political economy.

On Monday the 21st of April, the Trades' Unions made rather a silly display. About 30,000 of them marched in procession to present a petition to the King, through Lord Melbourne, praying for a mitigation of the punishment of their Dorsetshire brethren. His Lordship, of course, would not receive a petition presented by such a bullying force, and so they walked on to Kennington Common.

"The Times" calculates that the loss of their day's work, and the extra money spent on this state occasion, must have cost them altogether about 12,000*l.* To this must be added, that many of them have in consequence been dismissed by their employers. The *devout* Doctor Wade attended as

chaplain-general, and *in full canonicals*. The tail of the procession was closed by the respectable body of coal-heavers, in their peculiar and almost clerical-looking beavers.

The only thing to be praised in the awkward promenade was the orderly, sober conduct of all present. Only one accident occurred: a man driving a *flock of sheep*, in trying to get out of the way of these biped greges, was run over, and killed.

On Thursday a proper deputation of five waited upon Lord Melbourne, who then took charge of the petition.

FRANCE.—We sincerely regret to state that both Paris the capital, and Lyons, which is the second city of France, have been again convulsed by insurrection and civil war. The proceedings at Lyons more particularly have been on a grand scale, and of the most tragical description. The disaffected workmen formed into different associations and clubs, such as "The Rights of Man," "The Mutuellistes," &c. &c., all professing republicanism, irreligion, and the scope of equalising men by the plunder of the rich, after sundry minor operations, one of which was the interruption of the proceedings of a court of justice met to try certain Mutuellistes, and the beating of the witnesses who appeared against the prisoners, assembled in immense multitudes and in arms, on the Place St. Jean, on the morning of the 9th of April, and declaring Louis Philippe fallen from his throne, proclaimed a Republic for France, the provisional head of which was to be the city of Lyons, while they (the revolted workmen), we suppose, were to form the government of this hopeful commonwealth. They then formed into regular military order, and, with all the tactics, steadiness, and precision of old disciplined soldiers, attacked the king's troops. For five hours they fought most desperately in the open streets and squares. The troops employed artillery, and battered many of their barricades and several strong stone houses (in which the workmen were sheltered) literally to pieces, before they could dislodge these desperadoes. At nightfall the workmen were repulsed at all points, and obliged to retire into the narrower streets of the old part of the town, where General Aymar, who commanded with great talent on this difficult occasion, was much too wise to follow them.

On the second day the republicans renewed the combat, increased their numbers, extended their barricades, made and stole powder and shot, and in spite of severe losses gained a little ground. By this time they had ransacked and dilapidated the houses of all the merchants and manufacturers who were unpopular with them.

On the third day they drove the troops out of

most of the fauxbourgs, destroyed two telegraphs, which prevented intelligence to and from Paris, and nearly succeeded in cutting off General Aymar's communications. The troops were by this time worked up to frenzy by the losses they had sustained and by the cruelty and insults of the mob.

On the fourth day, by heavy attacks with cannon and mortars, and by a succession of condensed charges, several of which the General headed in person, the insurgents were thoroughly beaten and routed at all points. This day's hard fighting decided the business. The workmen resisted in the narrow streets and alleys till the 15th of April, when the half-destroyed, wretched city of Lyons was reduced once more to order.

The troops lost 2000 men in killed and wounded—the insurgents upwards of 6000. The damage inflicted on property, houses, public buildings, and churches, in which the workmen took refuge, and which were carried by storm and deluged with blood, is incalculably great.

Republican attempts were made simultaneously at St. Etienne and other places, but the military were everywhere successful.

The government of Louis Philippe had scarcely announced that hostilities had ceased at Lyons, when the republicans, on Sunday, the 12th of April, made a mad attempt to revolutionise Paris. A more deplorable essay was never made by a dwindling, desperate faction. After some fighting on Sunday night and Monday morning, they were nearly all destroyed or taken prisoners. In the moment of victory the troops, and more especially the National Guards, committed some indiscriminate slaughters, which we cannot dwell upon without horror.

Paris remains quiet under 40,000 bayonets!

THE PENINSULA.—An *Estatto Real*, or Royal Statute, for the convocation of the General Cortes of the Spanish Kingdom, has, at last, made its appearance. It was published at Madrid on the 15th of April, and appears to have given pretty general satisfaction to all the moderate parties.

The Cortes are very properly to form an upper and a lower house.

The *proceres*, or peers, are not, however, to consist solely of clergy and nobility, but distinguished though untitled men, such as ministers under former governments, ambassadors, generals, admirals, judges, learned professors, men eminent in literature or science, the heads of great mercantile or manufacturing establishments, are to sit in the upper house.

Every member of the house of peers must have completed his twenty-first year, and his estates must be free from mortgage! The pecuniary qualification is an annual income of 70,000 reals.

The *procuradores*, or deputies, are to be freely elected by the people, for three years at a time.

To obtain a seat in this house of commons, a member must be thirty years of age, possessed of an annual income of 12,000 reals, and free from mortgages and debts.

The date for the meeting of the Cortes is not fixed, but it is expected that their meeting will take place very soon.

In Portugal, though slowly, and not always without trifling reverses and checks, things are proceeding on the whole favourably to the cause of the young Queen Donna Maria. Several important provincial towns have spontaneously declared in her favour, and the brave untiring Napier is taking, by rapid *coups-de-main*, all the seaports on the northern coast, through which Don Miguel used to receive the supplies and reinforcements which have mainly enabled him to protract the struggle so long.

It appears to be now diplomatically settled that France and England are to interfere, and dispose of both Don Miguel and Don Carlos.

What has become of the Portuguese Cortes? we hear nothing more about the convocation of that body!

BELGIUM.—Brussels also has been again the scene of a disgraceful riot. At the period of the revolution in Belgium, among other things taken possession of by the new Government, were several horses belonging to the Prince of Orange, which, until recently, were kept in the possession of the Belgian authorities. It was, however, resolved to dispose of them, which was done publicly a short time since, and they were bought by a subscription entered into by several of the Flemish *noblesse*, for the purpose of being presented to the Prince of Orange. The horses, four in number, we are informed, were bought for 7,000 francs, and they have been sent to the Hague. Among the principal Orange nobility, who took part in this proceeding, were the Prince de Ligne, the Duc de Chernay, and others; and they subsequently issued an advertisement, calling upon the friends of the House of Nassau to join in the subscription, in order to make up the amount for which the horses had been purchased. The populace, having thus obtained information as to the individuals who had taken part in this proceeding, on the 5th inst., commenced an attack upon the houses of the Prince de Ligne, the Duc d'Ursel, and several other individuals of the Orange party. The destruction of furniture and other property was continued during the next day, but little interference having taken place on the part of the government. An attempt was subsequently made by the troops, headed by King Leopold, with an escort of several officers, to quell the disturbances; his Majesty being received with the loudest acclamations by the people.

The *Courrier Belge* observes—"The most striking fact in this spectacle was the pillage of sixteen houses under the very eyes of the government, which appointed a force that literally assisted in the plunder."—We learn from a private letter, that "the garrison consisted of three thousand infantry and fifteen hundred of the King's body guard, more than enough to tread to powder twenty times the number the mob consisted of." Tranquillity has been restored.

is, that with Perlet the principal character is a French cuisinier—while in the other Liston represents an English cook. Both are exceedingly amusing. The same evening he played his original character, in “*Le Comédien d’Etampes*.” His acting does not seem to have lost any of that excellence for which it was remarkable.

The minor theatres have not produced any novelty which calls for remark. Mr. Morriss opens the Haymarket theatre in a few days, and we hope with a better company than he produced last season. His actors were then very inferior, and among his singers there was scarcely one worth hearing. Mr. Arnold will also shortly open the English Opera House, the building of which is progressing rapidly. We trust that he will see the advantage of producing English Operas. We know of one, at least, by an English musician of great genius, of the success of which there cannot be a doubt. If he attempts merely to get up adaptations of foreign operas, we are certain they will not attract; and the Society of British Musicians,—whose petition to the king, praying to be allowed the same advantages that have been granted to foreigners (a theatre for the performance of their productions, they having been most unjustly excluded from the national stage), we are glad to see lying at the music shops covered with the signatures of the numerous friends of English music,—will erect a theatre of their own. With regard to this petition, we think that every person who has the least pretensions to national feeling ought to sign it.

The concerts this month have been almost without number. They have been the occasion of introducing

to us M. Ghys, a violin player, who executes his own difficult and indifferent music with great brilliancy; M. de Vrugt, principal tenor-singer to the king of the Netherlands, who sang a Dutch ballad called, “*Maria*,”—and a beautiful composition it is—in a most feeling and impressive manner. His voice is of extensive compass and of great sweetness; and he exercises it with remarkable taste and skill. Mr. Herz had a room crowded with fashionable company, nine-tenths of whom were elegantly dressed ladies. He performed in four different pieces of his own composition: his grand concerto in A major, a grand quatuor for four performers on two pianos, from the chorus in Meyerbeer’s *Il Crociato*, in which he was assisted by Messrs. Cramer, Moscheles, and Cipriano Potter; a new duett concertante for two pianos on the *March d’Aline*, in which he introduced an air from *La Donna del Lago*, assisted by M. Moscheles; and brilliant variations di bravura from a theme in Herold’s *Pré aux Clercs*. The last two were composed for the occasion. All were productions which showed the capabilities of the instrument and the skill of the performer. The brilliant manner in which they were played excited universal approbation. Mr. Sedlatzek also gave a concert at the King’s Theatre concert room, which was well attended, and his performances were heard with undisguised pleasure.

The preparations at Westminster Abbey for the Grand Musical Festival are nearly completed. Next month we will endeavour to devote a few pages to a description of the performances, which will then have taken place; and also a brief history of former festivals.

REGISTER OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE COURT came to town from Windsor on Wednesday, the 30th of April, when his Majesty held a levée, and then returned to Windsor. Another levée was held at St. James’s on the Wednesday following; and on Thursday, 8th of May, the King gave a splendid entertainment to the Knights of the Orders of the Thistle and St. Patrick. Her Majesty’s drawing-rooms have been unusually well attended. The household of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria is put in mourning for the death of the infant son of Leopold, King of the Belgians.

The debates in both Houses of Parliament have been animated, and devoted to interesting subjects.

The tailors of London, taking the post of valour to which a proverb entitles them, have put themselves in the van of the “*Trades’ Unions*,” and made a strike. Mutiny, however, is in their camp; many of the members have deserted to their old masters, and the worthy Schneiders, like all others who have tried the strike system, will go to the wall.

FRANCE.—Ministers have carried a most rigorous

bill for the punishment of all future *éméute* and barricade-makers. They have increased the standing army (for twelve months certain) to the enormous amount of 425,000 men—with less, they say, they cannot keep the country in order. Government also has determined on keeping possession of Algiers as a colony, which, according to Soult, and in spite of Louis Philippe’s assurance to England to the contrary, they have all along been determined to do.

An immense number of arrests, on political grounds, have taken place at Paris, Lyons, and in some other departmental towns.

The report of the Deputies’ committee on the project of law relative to the Customs’ tariff has at length appeared in the *Moniteur*. It recommends a greater extent of modifications than M. Thiers had been willing to allow; among them, a reduction of one-third in the duty on foreign coal, which the original project left untouched; a reduction of six francs per kilogramme in the present rate of duty on foreign iron; a reduction of 10 per cent. in the

present duty on foreign raw wool, that is, from 30 to 20 per cent.; and a trifling reduction in the duty on foreign cattle. Some other amendments to the original project are also proposed, but they are of inferior importance.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, 20th May, brought intelligence of the death of the well-known General Lafayette, after a short and violent illness. This event took place on Tuesday morning, at a few minutes past five o'clock. The deceased was in his 77th year, and was one of the most remarkable men of his time.

Speaking of Lafayette, whom we should designate as a man honest in folly, and as the constant dupe of the dishonesty of others, a contemporary journal says—"His name, more than that of any other individual living, is connected with modern history, and may be said to be so identified with that of revolution, as to be almost a convertible term for it. Without any immediate connexion with the causes of the great convulsions which have shaken the world for the last half-century—for he was an actor, not a plotter—Lafayette was present at the birth, and acted as the godfather to most of them. His interference in North American affairs influenced the secession of the United States from this country, and upon every occasion he is found most prominently mixed up with all the extraordinary scenes which occurred in his own country some few years subsequently. But, though cradled in insurrection, his character was mild, and his disposition merciful. He revolted from scenes of blood; but, strange to say, justified those outbreaks, which, necessarily provocative of resistance, must in their nature be sanguinary. He was weak enough to think that the most violent disorders might be perpetrated in an innocuous and peaceful manner. He would not hurt a fly, and could yet approve of convulsions which unsettled all the guarantees of life, liberty, and property. Weak and inconclusive in council, he was straightforward and formidable in action. Most commonly the slave of his own impulsive attachment to abstract liberty, or a tool in the hands of somebody more cunning and less principled than himself. He was the last of that theoretic school which received its notions of sedition from the writings of the philosophers, and was as unlike a modern republican as D'Alembert to a member of the Aide-Toi Society. His reputation belongs to the former rather than the latter revolution."

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain has announced in a semi-official manner that the Cortes will be convoked on the 24th July. Her army, under General Rodil, in Portugal, is aiding the cause of Don Pedro, and before the Duke of Terceira and Admiral Napier every thing falls. The Miguelites and Don Carlos, it is now said, are retiring upon Elvas, which is provisioned for six months. It is not supposed that they will quit Santarem without a battle.

Other accounts, however, represent both Don Carlos and Don Miguel as gaining, rather than losing

ground. In the north of Spain the Carlists have certainly obtained some advantages in the open country, but they are still without fortresses.

The northern courts are said to be indignant at the conclusion of the quadripartite treaty between England, France, Spain, and Portugal. The ambassador of Prussia is withdrawn from Spain; the long-established ambassador of Russia—not ostensibly on that account—is removed from England, to assume the office of tutor to the son of the emperor. The northern courts have no ambassadors at Lisbon, and it is expected that a corresponding demonstration of their displeasure will be levelled at France. It is said, that this counter-alliance has caused the congress of Vienna to resume its sittings.

In Portugal there have been numerous bickerings, dissensions, and resignations, among the British and other mercenaries in the service of Don Pedro. Sir John Milley Doyle, the blundering hero of many farces, has again made himself conspicuous. The *Examiner* tells the story with its usual felicity:—"He (Sir John) wrote a letter to General Bacon, informing him, as a matter of kindness, that reports injurious to his reputation were in circulation, and offering to give the names of the accusers. General Bacon denied the charges, and asked for the names of his traducers. Sir J. M. Doyle refused to give up his authority, upon which General Bacon challenged Sir John; but Sir John answered, that he could not fight him till he had cleared himself of the charges preferred by the persons unknown, whom he (Sir J.) had refused to name. General Bacon then applied terms to him which we do not choose to copy, and sweetened the letter further by informing him, not that he might consider himself horsewhipped (a gentle and convenient fiction which Sir John himself had employed towards Sartorius), but that he, General Bacon, would leave nothing to the imagination in the business of chastisement. General Bacon claims inquiry into the charges. Sir J. M. Doyle is dismissed from the staff appointment he held, and so the matter rests." Explanations, and re-explanations explaining nothing, and printed letters that nobody will read, have since appeared on the subject.

DENMARK.—This country, which is generally so tranquil and so retiring from all public notice, has been much agitated of late by the extraordinary wild conduct of the Prince Royal. Many people say his highness is mad, and that he has forfeited his right of succession to the throne. The head of his offences seems to be family disputes, and his ill usage of, and separation from, his wife. To reclaim him, and revive his conjugal affections, many cures have been proposed. Some of the moral doctors would have sent him to sojourn in Italy (about the least likely country to work the cure proposed); while others, with more wisdom and less mercy, would have confined him for a time to the cold, bleak, poor, most virtuous island of Iceland. The course adopted by the king, his father, has been to send him into Jutland, to take the command of a regiment of cavalry!