

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon, (son of Louis, ex-King of Holland,) who, it is known, has resided in England for some time past, lately hired, as for a pleasure excursion of a fortnight, the Edinburgh Castle, a small steamer, the property of the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, and last year employed in the trade between Boulogne and Rye. In this vessel he embarked on the river on Wednesday, taking with him about sixty followers, eight horses, and two carriages. The vessel proceeded directly for the French coast, and at two o'clock on Thursday morning, cast anchor off Wimereaux.

The surprise of captain and crew may be imagined to see the whole of the passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but in military, some as lancers, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil-skin covering on their hats, with the number 40 painted in front—that being the regiment which at Strasburgh had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the Prince left the vessel, he ordered the captain to cruise off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalize to that effect. Among those landed were General Montholon, Colonel Vaudrey, Colonel Parquin, and Colonel Delaborde.

Wimereaux is situated at the mouth of a small river, about three miles due north of Boulogne; it is a narrow sandy harbour, but has a basin excavated by Napoleon for the use of the great flotilla armament against England. The place is otherwise memorable as the scene of the death of the aeronauts, Pilatre De Rosier and Romain, and as the theatre of the first great installation of "the Legion of Honour." From Wimereaux Louis Napoleon and his banditti proceeded to Boulogne. At the column erected to commemorate the expedition against England, and which stands rather more than halfway on their route, or about one mile and a quarter from the city, they stopped for a short time in order to hoist their flag, surmounted by the Eagle of Napoleon, at its summit. It was thus nearly five o'clock before they had reached Boulogne, marching through the lower town (the upper town is walled, and might have served as a trap); they went along the principal streets distributing proclamations, and shouting "Vive l'Empereur," the Prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword, and waving it in the air. At length he reached the barracks, which is built on the bank of the Liane, so that they had to traverse nearly the length of the city, which they did without interruption. At the barracks they found a company or two of the 42d Regiment of the line, just rising from their beds. The soldiers, harangued by Louis Napoleon and his accomplices, assured that a revolution had been effected in Paris and generally through France, and summoned to join the Eagle of the empire, were for some time puzzled as to how they should act. One of their officers, however, who had heard of the alarm, hurried to the barracks and relieved the poor men from their perplexity by shouting "Vive le Roi." They at once saw how the matter stood, and recognised the officer's authority. A struggle followed. Louis Napoleon drew a pocket pistol, and attempted to shoot the inopportune intruder who had deranged his plan. The shot missed the officer, but took effect upon the cheek of a soldier, on whom it inflicted a cruel wound. This repulse, so promptly made, satisfied the banditti that from the soldiers they had nothing to hope, and accordingly they betook themselves to secure at least a retreat through the favour of the populace; but here again they were disappointed. Though they distributed many proclamations and some money, they did not conciliate any assistance; the National Guards and armed inhabitants meanwhile assembled in considerable force. A chase of Louis and his friends quickly ensued; about twenty of them collected at the column above mentioned, as it seemed to make a stand, but they were easily dislodged, and they and all the rest made the best of their way to the shore of Wimereaux, in the hope of re-embarking. Here, however, they discovered, with dismay, that the last chance of escape had been taken from them. The Edinburgh Castle had been seized upon by the harbour-master, Captain Pollet, and twelve armed douaniers, acting under the orders of the Mayor, a vigilant and energetic Magistrate, whose conduct seems to have been admirable throughout the whole affair. The fugitives, however, seized the steamer's boat, which lay upon the shore, overloaded, and upset it; some of them were drowned, and others tried to escape by swimming. Louis Napoleon was among the latter; exhausted by the exertions of the morning, he scarcely saved himself from sinking by grasping a floating buoy about an eighth of a mile from the shore: in this condition he was secured by the harbour-master. All his accomplices who escaped death were in one way or another taken also. Among them are General Montholon, Colonel Vaudrey, Colonel Parquin, and Colonel Delaborde, formerly the military commander at Cambray. Another officer of rank (he wore the uniform of a General,) whose name is unknown, was killed on the beach by the fire of the National Guards.

BOULOGNE, August 16.—The prisoners detained in the citadel since the affray of the 6th are now all removed to Paris, having been conveyed there in different parties. The last convoy, consisting of General Montholon, and six others, departed this morning at seven o'clock, and the gates of the citadel are now allowed to stand open.

An incident of some interest occurred, upon the truth of which you may rely. Mr. Romeo Coates, once so well known in the fashionable world of London, occupied a handsome suite of apartments at the Hotel du Nord, in Boulogne; these apartments he politely surrendered to the use of the Royal Family. As the King ascended the stairs of the hotel, he honoured Mr. Coates with a bow and smile of recognition, which the latter answered by shouting "Vive le Roi! Vive la France et l'Angleterre! Soit entre elles le paix pour toujours!" The King hastily seized the opportunity, and replied to Mr. Coates in English, somewhat better than that gentleman's French. "Yes, eternal prosperity to England and to France—eternal peace between them; and I promise you that while I live you shall have peace."—*Correspondent of the Standard.*

The fetes in honour of Rubens commenced on Saturday at Antwerp, and attracted immense crowds from all parts of Belgium. The town was decorated at various points with triumphal arches and other devices, while from the houses of the principal streets, banners, garlands, &c., were suspended. The fountains ran, some with wine, others with beer; and amusements of several kinds took place throughout the day. The Royal Society of Sciences, Arts and Letters, held a public sitting, at which dissertations on the works of Rubens were read; and the annual exhibition of pictures by Bel-

gian artists was opened on the occasion. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Monday morning, August 24, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, and suite, arrived at the Dockyard, Woolwich, in two of the Royal carriages, the early hour of their departure from Windsor (four o'clock in the morning) having prevented their being attended by any of the members of the Queen of England's household. The Widgeon steam-vessel, Master Commander J. Hamilton, was in waiting to receive the Royal party, and they immediately embarked, the signal being given by a royal salute from the field batteries of the Royal Artillery stationed in the Dockyard, under the command of Captain Mee. When the vessel sailed, the spectators gave three cheers, which the King acknowledged by taking off his hat several times. The Royal flag of Belgium was hoisted in the Dockyard, and the national flag of Belgium on her Majesty's vessels in the river. His Majesty was very plainly dressed, and appeared much fatigued.

PORTUGAL.

Recent accounts from Lisbon give the details of an *emeute* which occurred in that capital on the night of the 11th August. It seems to have been little more than an ebullition of popular disaffection, having for its ostensible object to overthrow the Ministry. The insurgents, amounting to about 300, who seem to have consisted principally "of *sans culottes*, barbers, tailors, and cobblers," were joined by a small portion of the Municipal Guard; but by the activity and firmness of the troops, the movement was put down without bloodshed. About 40 prisoners were captured; the rest contrived to make their escape. Some accounts allege that their object was more formidable than a mere change of ministry; that their plan was to subvert the Government, and restore the constitution of 1820; to expel the reigning family, and proclaim the eldest son of the Marquis de Loule, establishing a regency during his minority. We know not what credit is due to these reports, but judging from the precautionary measures resorted to by the Government, the insurrection is not yet at an end. The freedom of the press and the laws respecting personal liberty have been suspended for the space of a month; and in the mean time an extraordinary tribunal has been established for the trial of the offenders, according to the summary process of martial law.

EGYPT.

We learn by letters from Alexandria of the 7th Aug., that M. Cochelet, the French Consul, had communicated to Mehemet Ali the terms of the Quadruple Treaty, and earnestly invited him to yield to the counsels of France, if he would avoid the disasters awaiting him by resisting the efforts of the four Powers for the pacification of the East. M. Cochelet is said also to have assured the Pacha, that France was resolved to remain entirely neutral in the execution of the coercive measures of the other Powers against Egypt. The effect produced by this communication is said to have been to confirm Mehemet Ali the more in his determination not to yield to the conditions proposed, nor to surrender the Turkish fleet; but to resist to the last extremity. This statement is confirmed by letters from Alexandria, in the French papers, mentioning that the first hostile movement against Egypt will be followed up by the march of Ibrahim on Constantinople; a course to which the Pacha has been advised by all his partisans in the Turkish capital. It is quite clear that the state of matters in this quarter has reached a very disagreeable crisis. Though Mehemet's resistance may prove unavailing, yet he has a formidable force, and may give his European assailants some trouble. The *Standard's* private correspondent states, that there are at this moment nineteen sail of the line in the harbour of Alexandria; twelve of which are Egyptian ships of 100 guns and upwards, and the remainder seven Turkish ships of the same weight of metal; besides 15 large frigates, and many corvettes, brigs, and smaller vessels. This fleet, armed with 3000 guns has been disposed in three lines, for the purpose of opposing any attempt that may be made to force the entrance to the port. Strong batteries have likewise been erected, so that the harbour appears "to be encircled by a belt of iron." Besides his preparations at Alexandria, the Pacha boasts that he is able to throw 50,000 men into Syria. From these demonstrations it is evident that he is resolved to make a desperate resistance, and if he persists in his determination, the peace of the East and of Europe may be seriously endangered. The assurance that France will remain neutral, had deluded him into the belief that he will be able to cope with the other Powers. An attempt was made by Col. Hodges the British Consul at Alexandria, to disabuse his mind of so absurd a notion; but he avoided an interview, and would hold no communication with him. We have little doubt that, with all his demonstrations, the obstinacy of the Pacha will be made ultimately to yield. Accustomed only to Eastern warfare, he has formed erroneous ideas of the courage and tactics of European troops. "He appears (as the *Standard* remarks) to place a degree of reliance on the measures adopted for his defence, which they will not be found to warrant. He has abundance of *materiel* at his command, but it will be rendered comparatively harmless by the incapacity of the people employed to direct its application. Guns are mounted on carriages that will not bear the slightest shock, and other inconsistencies equally gross, pervade all his boasted arrangements. His forts are, it is true, better supplied, but then he has no artillerymen worthy of the name to man their guns. His army is, for the most part, composed of undisciplined lads, and suffering greatly from sickness, arising from the bad quality of its food. He argues, however, that because a handful of gallant Circassians have been able to oppose, successfully the aggressions of Russia, he can go to war with that country, and England to boot, with some prospect of success. He will discover his mistake when the reparation of the error is impossible, but not, we fear, before."

SYRIA.—The *Marseilles Semaphore* states positively, that the Syrian insurrection was at an end, and that, by the last accounts, the inhabitants of a small mountainous district, situate near Tripoli, were the only insurgents who had not yet submitted.

DISCOVERY OF COAL ON THE BLACK SEA.—A coal mine is said to have been discovered at Penderacia, one of the finest ports in the Black Sea, belonging to the Sublime Porte. A Turkish steam-boat was sent to examine the locality, and bring specimens to Constantinople. It returned using the coal for the production of its steam.

THE JEWS OF DAMASCUS.—Accounts from Damascus say that the Viceroy of Egypt has, with respect to the Jews accused of the murder of Father Thomas, expressed it as his intention, since Europe was interested in their behalf, by some means to

set them at liberty. It is his firm opinion that they are the authors of the crime, but he will not believe that it was committed from religious principle.

STATE OF THE JEWS IN PERSIA.—I conversed repeatedly and freely with the Khakham, or Chief Rabbi, and others of their chief men, and struck more deeply than ever with the terrible fulfilment of prophecy in their instance. Their common occupations at Hamadan are as workers in silver, twisters of silk, and sellers of old coins. They are extremely ignorant, and wear that cringing and slavish demeanour, which is everywhere the badge of oppression. They know little even about themselves. They dress like the Persians, and when abroad speak Persian or Turkish, but at home Hebrew. I asked the Rabbi whether they had any tradition among them of the time when their ancestors came to this country. He said that they belonged to the tribe of Judah, and were descended from the Jews who were brought captive into these regions. "And where are the ten tribes?" I asked. "A part of them are in Bokhara, and the rest are scattered." "But why do you not return to the land of your fathers?" "We are waiting for the Messiah, who will restore us with all our race." I pointed him to Jesus of Nazareth, but the old man only hung his head and sighed. I asked him again why, if they were so oppressed as he represented, they did not remove into some other country? He replied that they could not leave the city without a written permission from the Governor, which it was impossible to procure; that, if they attempted to escape, they should be overtaken and brought back, and their misery would be greatly aggravated. They have three synagogues in Hamadan. A fourth had recently been erected, but was at once torn down by the Mussulmans.—*Southgate's Travels in Turkey and Persia.*

IRELAND.

IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Maziere Brady was yesterday sworn in as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Pigot also took the oaths as Attorney-General. Mr. Richard Moore, as Solicitor-General, and Dr. Stock, as Serjeant-at-Law, will be sworn in either this day or on Monday.—*Dublin Monitor, Aug. 15.*

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR JAMES WEBSTER WEDDERBURN, BART.—It is our painful duty to have to record the demise of the above-named Baronet, which event took place a few minutes to eleven o'clock on Thursday night, under the following most distressing circumstances. It appeared that the deceased had been stopping for some time in Dublin, at Elvidge's Hotel, Kildare Street. He had dined and spent the evening of Thursday at the house of a friend in Harcourt Street. Between nine and ten o'clock he left, took a car and called at one of two shops in Sackville Street, at which, having transacted some business, he desired the driver of the vehicle to wait for him at the corner of the same street, turning into Upper Abbey street. Some time afterwards, within ten or twelve minutes to eleven o'clock, he went into the public-house, 77, Abbey Street. He was accompanied by two females, and was shown up to the front drawing-room. There he seated himself on a box in a recess of one of the windows, and ordered the waiter to fetch up two glasses of punch for his companions. One of the latter, however, declined drinking punch, and in its stead a glass of lemonade was ordered. The waiter was in the act of having the beverages prepared at the bar below, when a fall, as if of some heavy substance, was heard on the floor of the drawing-room immediately overhead. He stopped till the drink was got ready, and he proceeded with it up stairs. There, on entering the apartment, he beheld the deceased extended on the boards all but a lifeless corpse, breathing convulsively, but without the slightest motion of the body or limbs, the females still seated and looking upon the awful scene before them apparently with about as much emotion as they would regard the shivering of a drinking-glass for the payment of which they might be held responsible. The waiter hurried off immediately for medical assistance. Dr. Herron, of Sackville Street, was promptly in attendance—a vein was opened in one of the temples—but all was over; the vital spark had fled for ever! Notice of the melancholy event was, without loss of time, communicated to the police by the inmates of the house. Mr. Inspector Dundon went to the place. The two women in question were interrogated, and their account was that the deceased had met and invited them to take a glass of punch; they, of course, consented; after he had ordered the drink, and the waiter had left the room, they observed him suddenly laugh loudly, and then a change seemed at once to come over him. He begged of them not to feel alarmed, that he was subject to fits of weakness, and that was one of them, but he would recover in a few minutes.—In a moment, and almost as he spoke, he fell from the box on which he had been sitting, they occupying the chairs on the other side of him; he did not utter a word afterwards. He had not the slightest appearance of drink whatever on him when he entered the house, nor had he ordered any for himself. The officer having given the women in custody to some of his men, proceeded to examine the deceased's pockets. A gold watch, some money, amounting to between £5 and £6, a ticket from one of the steam-packet officers, by which it appeared that he had paid his passage to England for the following day, his card, and some other matters were found on him. A policeman was left in charge of the mortal remains of the ill-fated gentleman until a Coroner's Inquest should be held on them. Deceased appeared to be upwards of 50 years of age, of handsome countenance, but rather corpulent in person. In his walk he halted considerably, as if suffering from a paralytic affection. The Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of having died of apoplexy. The body would be placed, in the first instance, in a shell, until they heard from the trustees of the deceased, after which it would be removed to Scotland, to be interred in the family burial place. The deceased was a brother-in-law of Lord Mountmorris; he had acted as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, where he was wounded, the effect of which was a slight lameness, and some years ago he fought a duel with the present Earl of Harrington, then Lord Petersham, in which he was slightly wounded; neither that nor the wound he received at Waterloo had, however, injured his health in the slightest degree. He was a plaintiff in the great cause of Waddernburn, by the decision in which, given by the Lord Chancellor of England, he had recovered a share of £400,000; he was also worth £20,000 a year, and had considerable property in Ireland.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND THE REPEALERS—A SCENE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—The performances at our Theatre last night were by command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and were for the benefit of our popular lessee, Mr. Calcraft. Together with these attractions, it was announced to be the last appearance of Madame Vestris and Mr. Mathews,

and positively the last night of the season, all of which had the effect of packing the house in every part. There was between the various acts the usual display of joking, jibing, chaffing and grinning, amongst the gallery visitors. However, all went on pretty well, until the conclusion of the play, "The School for Scandal," when a voice called out for a cheer for the Repeal of the Union! Whereupon a deafening shout immediately arose from the upper and lower galleries and from the pit, which was kept up without the slightest cessation for fully six minutes—the bellowing from the galleries being aided by the rapping of sticks against the benches and whistling through the fingers, while the pities waved their hats and handkerchiefs with great industry. His Excellency at first looked unconcerned, but after hearing it for two or three minutes, he turned round and gazed steadily on the drop-scene—thus averting his eyes from the exhibition performing by the Repealers. The hint was not taken, and on went the horrible chorus. After better than five minutes had been thus spent, his Excellency turned to his Aides-de-camp, and from their movements it was, probably truly, surmised that he was about to quit the house, when the uproar ceased. At this moment Lord Talbot de Malahide and several other gentlemen near the vice-regal party were preparing to leave. The cries of "Shame, shame," and "Order, order," at last prevailed, and the Repealers ceased. I understand that Lord Ebrington, prior to leaving the house, expressed himself much offended at this unseemly conduct, which he conceived to be one of those planned demonstrations which are so well understood by the Irish Agitators. Prince George of Cambridge was present.

AUSPICIOUS UNION OF CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT IN THE NORTH.—*Tea-total Procession.*—On Tuesday week the members, a majority of them of the Coleraine Protestant and Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, marched in procession through the town of Coleraine, and proceeded to Portstuart and Portrush, with sashes, ribbons, medals, &c., accompanied by fife and drums. On the whole (considering that both were united,) the sight was gratifying, as the procession was composed chiefly of those who had been formerly the victims of intemperance to a great degree. Party spirit, once cherished and fostered by them had lost its spell, and Roman Catholic and Protestant linked arm in arm. In the evening a soiree was given in the Town-Hall, which was well filled—the President of the Protestant Total Abstinence Society in the chair.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Port Phillip papers to the 22d, and Sydney papers to the 28th of April, arrived to day. The only topic contained in them is the question of the expenses of the New Zealand government. It was mooted in Port Phillip that the £80,000 would, under order of the governor, Sir George Gipps, be made payable out of the Port Phillip land fund. In the Sydney papers this is contradicted, and it is said the Treasury minute authorizes the money to be taken from the New South Wales land revenue, and that Port Phillip, therefore, will only have to bear its proportion with the other districts in the colony. The land sales in Port Phillip were progressing, but at the last sale, prices went low, on account of £60,000 having been paid for land in February. 36 allotments were put up, 23 of which were sold at the minimum price of 12s. per acre, one at 13s. 6d., one at 14s. 3d., one at 15s. 6d., one at 19s. 6d., one at 41s., and for seven lots there were no bidders. Flour was £55 to £60 per ton; seconds, £40 to £45; and from the great demands of the new settlements, was not likely to be lower for some time. Provisions were in demand and scarce; Irish butter, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per pound; pork, £7 7s. per barrel, and beef, £7. The price of Irish butter at Sydney was 1s. 1d. per pound; wheat, 19s. to 21s. per bushel, and flour, for first and seconds, 45s. to 50s. per 100 lb.

The *Andromache*, 26, Capt. Baynes, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from England on the 1st of June, where Capt. Baynes is to remain in charge until the return of the Melville from the Chinese expedition.

The Dutch colonists of the Cape are abandoning that colony by thousands, and making a new settlement at Port Natal, where there is, it seems, abundance of coal.

ATTACK ON ADEN.—The Mary Mitchelson arrived at Bombay on the 12th June, bringing intelligence of a sudden attack made by the Arabs on Aden. The attack took place on May 30, and was made by about 300 Arabs, the forlorn hope of 4000. They were routed after a sharp contest of about three hours.

We have received intelligence from Sukkur to the 19th of May, conveying a report which is of a sufficiently distressing nature. The matter is shortly thus stated:—"That 3000 camels, escorted by 80 infantry and 40 horse, under the command of Lieut. Clarke, of the irregular horse, were returning to Llehree from Kahum, an outpost in the hills, when they were attacked by about 3000 men. Clarke fell at the first onset, the whole of the camels were carried off, and it is supposed that the infantry were all cut up, as none had been heard of, though, as they were only 20 miles from Kahum, some might have escaped thither. The horsemen, disheartened by the fall of their leader, dispersed, as fast as their beasts could carry them, and a few managed to reach Llehree, and are the authors of this story."

THE INCARCERATED BRITISH IN CHINA.—Mr. Patterson, late surgeon to the George the Fourth, Indianman, and who was one of the "incarcerated," has just published a letter, in which he says—"While I was under detention, the treatment I experienced was altogether unexceptionable, as you will observe from the following statement of facts:—The meals daily served up on board the George the Fourth, Indianman (the ship with which I was connected), while lying under embargo in Whampoa Reach, were regularly supplied by a Chinaman, named A'Quahan, the Compradore of the ship, and in that capacity acting under the immediate superintendence, and holding the Commission of the Government of China. 'Tis true the Chinese would not permit to be brought alongside the ship a large boat nearly the size of a small river steam-boat, and commonly called the Compradore's boat, containing, besides, about a score of the Compradore's servants, dependents, and clerks, a large supply of fruits, articles of clothing, &c. for the ship's company. A smaller boat, however, called a sampan, came regularly alongside the ship every morning, bringing abundance of supplies for the cuddy, and whatever else had been ordered during the previous day. The sampan did not leave the ship till the evening. A round of dinner parties, I may mention, was given by the principal commanders of the fleet, at which I had the honour of being present, and I am bold to say that the whole of these parties were distinguished by an abundance of joyous hilarity and capital cheer, that would have gratified the most fastidious *bon vivant*. Who furnished, pray, the turkeys, mutton, capon, &c., as well as the rich selection of fresh vegetables which graced the tables?"