

to show himself a *Brougham*! He is a *Brougham*, but it is a *Brummogem* one. We hope Ministers will henceforth use every exertion to discourage this officious small-talk on the part of ultra wittlings. The country, they may rely on it, is becoming daily,—hourly more and more impatient of delays, and cannot endure to think that every pedlar orator should have it in his power to throw obstacles in the way of the Reform Bill.

FOREIGN.

THE HAGUE, August 1.

Despatch of Baron Verstolk, Communicated to the States-General of the Hague, the 5th August To the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

I have had the honour to receive the letters which your Excellencies have written to me of the 25th July, and by which they express their hope that notwithstanding the declarations contained in the despatch of the 12th of the same month, fresh negotiations, tending towards the conclusion of a definitive treaty under the auspices of the Five Courts, might bring about a satisfactory arrangement. You requested me at the same time to propose to the King, that his Plenipotentiaries in London should be furnished with the necessary powers and instructions in order to discuss, conclude, and sign such a treaty.

His Majesty, who has not ceased to give proofs of his sincere wish to co-operate in an arrangement, and to secure, as far as he can, the benefits of peace for his subjects, and for the whole of Europe, and who is still animated with the same feelings, has consequently authorised me to furnish the said Plenipotentiaries with the powers and instructions necessary to discuss, conclude, and sign with your Excellencies, a definite treaty, the object of which will be to settle the separation between Holland and Belgium, according to the principles laid down in my despatch on the 12th of July, and already agreed upon between the five Courts and his Majesty.

In obedience to the King's intentions, I am obliged to add that his Majesty has determined upon supporting the negotiations by his military means—a determination which the recent events in Belgium have rendered imperious, since we have seen a Prince putting himself in possession of the sovereignty in that country, without having previously fulfilled the conditions established by the Conference in the 12th and 19th protocols, and taking an unrestricted oath to a constitution derogatory to the territorial rights of his Majesty and of Holland.

As the plan of establishing an armistice has never been realized, there exists at the present moment only a cessation of hostilities. The Netherlands Plenipotentiaries have already, by their note of the 21st of May, declared that his Majesty could not subject his dominions to an indefinite prolongation of the provisional state of things, and that, from the 1st of June next, he would consider himself at liberty either to co-operate in the measure to be adopted by the five powers, in order to realise the separation according to the appendix A of the 12th protocol, or to act on his own account, and in the manner which circumstances would seem to require, but always for the purpose only of arriving at the state of things which the act of separation had acknowledged to be just and convenient.

The 5th of June the Netherlands Plenipotentiaries thought it their duty to enquire what result had been obtained, in order that the King might take the measures requisite as well for his own dignity as for the security of Holland. By a reply, dated June 7, the conference informed that it was considering the measures that might be required by the engagements which the five Powers had contracted towards the King; and lastly, by their note of the 22d of June, the Plenipotentiaries announced again that the King, firmly resolved not to give up any of the rights he had acquired by his adhesion, would persist in the reservation with which the conference had already become qualified respecting his cooperation in the measures the conference should think fit to adopt; and that when the representatives of the five Courts at the Hague had expressed a wish that his Majesty might not immediately avail himself of that reservation, a satisfactory answer had been given, but that they at the same time had been requested to declare that this answer rested upon a supposition that the conferences would on their part, proceed without delay to the ex-

ecution of the 12th protocol; and that if this supposition should not be realised, no alternative would be left to the King but to make use of his own means, and to abandon a system of condescension which would no longer be compatible with the safety of the State, nor with the interest of his faithful subjects. The very step just mentioned of the representatives of the five Courts at the Hague evidently shows that at that period the conference was convinced of the King's right to recommence hostilities.

Since the date of the diplomatic papers which I have quoted, new motives have arisen for strengthening the disposition already expressed in the name of his Majesty; but whatever may be the results, they will never produce the least alteration in the King's wishes for the success of the efforts which your Excellencies and his own Plenipotentiaries are about to make, in order to conclude an arrangement for the final separation on principles conformable to the acknowledged rights of his Majesty and of Holland.

VIENNA, July 29.—It has been reported to-day on Change that General Rudiger had passed the Vistula with a view of effecting his junction with the main army on the left bank of that river. Letters from Warsaw of the 20th say nothing of this subject but it is said that general despondency prevails, in Warsaw, especially since the unhappy issue of the expedition to Lithuania, and the tragical end of General Gielgud have been known in the capital. No possibility was sure of resisting for any length of time an enemy far superior in strength, and who is daily becoming still stronger, and the wish to put an end to effusion of blood by some measure or other, even by submission was already expressed. Yet the most zealous patriots seem to be animated by their old spirit, and the General-in-chief is said to preserve a calmness and confidence which, while it shows both religious confidence and resignation, is calculated to give courage to the weakest. Most of the Members of the Diet seem to have received assurance from their agents in Paris and London that a mediation by England and France will soon take place, the object of which is not only to restore the kingdom of Poland as it has subsisted since 1814, but also to secure the political independence of the ancient kingdom, with all its dependencies. That the Polish diplomatic agents in France and England labour to effect the object is probable, that depending on many private expressions they may flatter them with attaining this object, and have communicated their hopes to their friends in Poland, cannot be denied; but it may be assumed as certain, that these two Powers, which are on the most friendly terms with Russia; would make no such proposal should they consent to act as mediators.

VIENNA, July 30.—News has been received this morning, through an official channel, that General Rudiger has crossed the Vistula at Solce, and has pushed his advanced posts towards Radaw. This operation seems to have been executed with great ability, and the march of General Rudiger to the Upper Vistula to have been concealed from the Poles; hence it is very probable, that the demonstration towards Minsk was only a feint to conceal the march to Solce. As soon as General Rudiger has taken measures for the subsistence of his troops, he will seek to effect his junction with the main army, the whole of which is now on the left bank of the Vistula, with the exception of the troops coming from Lithuania under General Tolstoi. The scarcity of ready money begins to be much felt in Warsaw, and greatly embarrasses the Government. The Speech of the King of the French was brought this morning by a courier. In general it has not answered the expectations of the people, and consequently has not contributed to improve the funds.

TRIESTE, July 27.—The measures adopted against the introduction of the cholera are very strictly enforced, as accounts from various quarters mention that appearances of the disorder have been seen in some Italian sea ports. Trade suffers extremely by this state of things, to which, however, people submit to escape a greater evil. Since the departure of our troops from the Roman territory there has not indeed been any interruptions of public tranquility, but a feeling of dissatisfaction and a general fermentation exist, which are the usual harbingers of scenes of disorder, and nobody doubts that the scenes will soon be renewed which lately endangered the Papal See, and led to the calling in of foreign aid. For properly speaking his Holiness has scarcely any authority in the province, where a degree of indifference to all ordinances coming from Rome prevails, which manifestly shows the weakness of the Papal Government. If this disregard of the legal authority should end in formal resistance to it, it is impossible to calcu-

late to what complicated difficulties the revolutionary disposition of the Romans might lead.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT STORM AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 17.—A storm of wind and rain, of unexampled violence for many years, commenced yesterday morning, and has continued without much abatement, up to the present moment. The custom house has been partially unroofed, and various damage has been sustained by buildings in the city. Scarcely a single vessel in port has escaped serious damage, and they have nearly all been drifted ashore, having broken from their moorings and thrown down the stagings by which they were unladen or laden.

The steam boats at the upper landing have sustained comparatively little injury; but the steamers St. John and Feliciana, lying opposite the custom house, are very much damaged, by having run foul of the brig Pilgrim, of Boston. The bowsprit of the latter struck the side of the St. John, and penetrated quite through her cabin, carrying away every thing before it. The Feliciana has all her quarter stanchions carried away, besides having sustained much other injury. She was riding at anchor on the other side of the river, and carried away two cables, before drifting across to this side.

All the caboteurs pirogues on the river have been smashed to pieces by the waves and the large vessels getting foul of them. This loss alone cannot be computed at less than \$20,000, as a number of those pirogues were loaded with dry goods to go up.

We regret to be obliged to state the death of seven or eight persons who were drowned in attempting to cross the river. We have in vain endeavoured to procure their names.

There is a crenisse just above Miltier's Saw mill near De Ende's warehouse, in which there was three feet of water, but it was nearly repaired when the Courier went to press.

Persons who have gone this morning down to the Lake by the rail road, report that all the bathing establishments lately erected on the lake have been carried away by the wind and waves, and are seen floating several miles on the lake. Most of the buildings lately erected by the rail road company at that place have been destroyed; and when our informants left the lake, there was for the space of one mile, three feet of water on the road. What is most officiating is, that two schooners (names unknown,) have been wrecked at a small distance from the light house. It is not known whether the crews perished—the strength of the wind and waves which covered the space between the rail road and the village at the mouth of bayou St John not having allowed people to repair to the latter spot.

August 19. The storm that was prevailing at the time of our last publication, on Wednesday, has now subsided, with the exception of rain, which is still pouring down in torrents, and we can survey more leisurely than we could then, the devastation which it has occasioned. We are happy to say, however, that the account given in our last, which was taken amidst the 'petiless peltings' of the hurricane while at its height, has not been materially added to by the morning papers of yesterday or to-day, and we have therefore no amendment to make to the report of damage to the shipping already given. Most of the vessels in port are badly aground, and there is scarcely one that will not have to be discharged. Many, it is believed, will never be gotten off. The damage cannot be estimated.

COLONIAL.

ST. JOHN.

GRAND LAKE COAL.—We have much satisfaction in announcing the arrival of a cargo of nearly 50 chaldrons of Coal from the Company's Mines at Grand Lake. The quality of the article is said to be equal if not superior to the best English coals. Another cargo we understand is in readiness for shipment, and the whole quantity that will be brought to market before the closing of the navigation is yet expected to be very considerable.

Messrs. Ward and Barlow have returned from another visit to the various new Light Houses building on the shores of this Bay, from whom we learn that the Cape Sable Seal Island establishment is erected. It is to be hoped, and we believe is confidently expected that the support of those expensive works, will not occasion any additional tax on shipping, it being so directly the interest of the province to avoid every thing which can, even in a remote degree check navigation.—Various experiments have lately been made, and we understand with much success, to produce the greatest possible quantity of light, from the smallest quantity of oil,—so that Light Houses may be kept in operation at a comparatively small outlay. Our coasting trade is growing not only in amount of tonnage, but improving in good appearance and equipment of vessels, and the facilities offered by so many Lights, Fog Bell, &c. &c. will give an additional stimulus. And in order promptly to remove every impediment to the growth of our trade, we trust the Chamber of Commerce will make enquiry into the Port charges, Pilots fees, &c. &c. throughout the Province, so that if any reasonable objection do exist it may be removed, and the whole placed upon such a scale, as while it affords proper remuneration to the persons employed, may also be satisfactory to those who pay.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—A detachment of five Officers and 142 men, (two companies) of the Rifle Brigade, including the Bugle Band, the whole under the command of Capt. Kelly, left town yesterday morning in the Steam Boat John Ward, for Fredericton.—The Chebucto also, we are informed takes a detachment of the Rifle Brigade to St. Andrews, to relieve that of the 8th (or King's) Regt. which is to return to Halifax, in consequence of the embarkation of the 52nd Regt. for England.

BRITISH GUIANA.—This day, His Majesty's Royal Commission and Letters Patent, under the Great Seal and Sign Manual, for Uniting all His Majesty's Settlements and Possessions on the Northern Coast of the Continent of South America into One Colony, bearing the name of British Guiana,—and for appointing his Excellency Major General Sir Benjamin D'Urban to be Gov-