

entive Government with further powers will I trust, be prevented. To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their most effectual protection.

## IRELAND.

**DREADFUL DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE.**—The following letter gives the particulars of a dreadful and fatal affray between the Irish Peasantry and a body of Yeomanry, at Newtownbarry:

Newtownbarry, June 19

It is with the greatest trouble of mind I communicate to you the details of a most sanguinary slaughter I witnessed on yesterday (Saturday) at Newtownbarry, about three o'clock, or thereabouts, but ten times the limits of this paper would not let you know the half of this bloody tragedy. About a fortnight back, some cattle of Paddy Doyle's, of Tombrick, having been taken, it is said, illegally, for tithes, by M'Clintock, were under bail till yesterday, when they were brought forward to the pound of Newtownbarry; but, at the same time, Graham, agent to Lord Farnham, and a magistrate, collected all the Orange yeomanry and police from the neighbouring towns and country to his own stable yard, screened from the public by a high wall, to the number of about 150 men, well armed, and having fifty round of ball cartridge each. The cattle being put to sale, and all these yeomen in battle order on the road at the pound, some incautious boys began to shout, and one or two of them pitched stones amongst the yeomen, which, without any further provocation, was the signal for slaughter: upon this, the yeomen opened upon the people, who, unsuspecting of mischief where at the muzzles of the guns, a most dreadful, destructive, and galling fire. Oh! how I tremble, and my eyes drop tears this moment to relate it. In a few minutes the road and fields were bestrewed with dead bodies of men, women, and children! I myself had been at the market, and down to the pound, in a few minutes after my arrival at the pound the fire commenced; several fell at each side of me on the road, and, thanks to Heaven! I escaped, amidst tremendous shower of balls, to the town, where I remained till all was tranquil in the evening, when I came and viewed all the dead and the wounded; but, thank God! found no one from our neighbourhood, save only one young man, Mick Doyle, only son to Matty Doyle, of Kidallo, who being shot through the upper part of the breast, died in about an hour and a half after. Of the remainder of the killed and wounded, I knew about ten or fourteen, the rest are from the far part of the Dufry, Kilsush, and the surrounding country. The whole of the killed and wounded that have been found is about thirty or forty; but, besides, many have been drowned in the Slany, and many shot in it, as it was on the side of the river the slaughter took place. It was bank high; and many women and children, to avoid the bullets, rushed in and became a prey to the watery element. I saw, in the confusion, two women that did so, one the mother of seven children. Enough, enough! But every praise is due to Mr. King, chief of the police, and the men themselves, for not one of them fired upon the people, unless it might be two or three, and great slaughter had like to take place between them and the yeomen, who are all this day in Graham's yard, and last night also. How it may end I cannot tell, I saw them looking over the walls at us, as we went this day to Newtownbarry mass. This is all I can at present say, what I have said is only a sketch, and a small one. The road, for about fifteen perches, was covered with the blood of the slain, as if a shower of blood had fallen.

Sir Hussy Vivian has assumed the command of the forces serving in Ireland.

It is said that it is the intention of government shortly to introduce, in lieu of tithes and poor rates, a tax of five per cent, upon all property in Ireland, to be appropriated to the support and maintenance of the poor.

## FOREIGN.

**POLAND.**—We have received papers and letters from Paris and from Warsaw, which give gratifying intelligence of the progress of the Polish arms, and hold

out the best prospects of their ultimate success. The Insurrection in the Russo-Polish provinces, instead of being arrested is extending with great rapidity and with invincible force. Lithuania and Samogitia will soon, it is hoped, be able to drive out their oppressors, to establish their independence, and to send deputies to the National Diet at Warsaw. General Gielgud, whose corps the Russians had boasted they had cut off, is found at the head of 40,000 men instead of 10,000 with whom he crossed the Narew, and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast in his victorious career. In Samogitia 20,000 insurgents are said to be under arms; and the commander in chief has transmitted to the Government the report of a victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the Province of Volhyma.

From these successes we hope more than from the interference of the free states of Europe: though we are not disposed to doubt or to underrate the active remonstrances of our own government, or that of France, against the barbarous warfare which the Emperor Nicholas continues to wage against the Poles.

We find in the German papers the address of one of the districts of Hungary to their Sovereign, the Emperor of Austria, in favour of the Poles; and are told that twenty two other counties have followed its example. Nothing could be more honorable, both to the Poles and Hungarians, than such representations, and the warm language in which they are couched.

The Government of Poland has announced the proposal of a loan for the service of their country, to be called the loan of Polish Succours. The amount is stated at 60,000,000 of florins, or between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 sterling, and its repayment is to be secured on all the revenues of the state, on the property of the nation, and particularly on the national domains over the whole kingdom. It will be divided into 100,000 bonds of 700 florins each.

The Russian Court, in its last despatch to the French Government, as in previous communications, has dealt liberally in words merely, but all the private accounts concur in stating, the Emperor as fiercely engaged in the preparations for following up his infamous campaign. In fact, such is the inflamed spirit of those around him, and the mortified pride of his military chiefs, that any well founded hope of tearing him away from his prey, except by force of an overpowering resistance. The last despatch, we are informed, like all the others that have been transmitted, deplore the contest, lament its destructive consequences, but look at submission as an essential condition of arrangement.—Were the Russians in Warsaw, it is said, according to private letters, the Emperor might be reasoned with. Before they reach that city, however, they have many sepulchres to pass, and the history of nations is full of chances which valour, like that of the Poles, holds out for a race of freemen.

Marshal Diebitsch is dead. It would appear that he died of cholera; and it may be presumed that his death will thus tend to increase the alarm which that disease has already inspired in the North of Europe. We are not aware that any of the Generals now employed in the present campaign are capable of succeeding to his place either in the confidence of the Emperor or in the admiration of the troops.

We have letters from Berlin of the 16th, and from Warsaw of the 12th inst. In the last mentioned city the death of Diebitsch was not yet known. The Russian forces were, up to the latest dates, much divided. The army beyond the Narew was of 30,000 men. A corps of 20,000 had been sent in pursuit of General Gielgud, and the guards have again formed themselves into two divisions. There has been no fighting since last advices, but the best judges of passing occurrences, in Berlin, were of opinion that General Diebitsch's death would be the signal of a general battle.

The Paris papers give an extract of a letter from Lemberg (Austria Poland) of the 4th ult which states, that an insurrection had broken out in the government of Kioff (Russian Poland) The writer of this letter remarks, that it would be difficult for the Russians to put down an insurrectionary movement in that part of the country, as it is extremely populous, but thinly occupied with Russian troops. General

Dwernicki has been sent to Laybach by the Austrian Government.

It is now certain that Diebitsch did not fall a victim to cholera; but whether he died from his own hand or by that of an assassin, is uncertain.

**FRANCE.**—The aspect of France is particularly alarming. The French legislative Chambers are, by a royal ordinance, convoked for the 23d of July, instead of the 9th of August, as previously intended. The reason assigned is the desire of ministers to have legislative advice at hand, in the probable state of public affairs at the time indicated; and, perhaps, likewise with an eye to watch the anniversary of the barricades, upon which some apprehensions are afloat. These will it is to be hoped, dissipate even without smoke. The eclat of the meeting of the Chambers; a splendid review of the National Guards; the throwing open of the theatres, illuminations and fireworks, and a good assortment and well-arranged distribution of the spectacles, which are so attractive for a Parisian crowd; will, in all likelihood, during the anniversary of the three glorious days, afford a sufficient safety valve for the public excitement at that crises.

**BELGIUM.**—Prince Leopold has accepted the crown of Belgium, and the Deputies from the Government of that country, having succeeded in their mission, have returned to Brussels. The following is the letter of his Royal Highness, announcing his determination, addressed to them before their departure:

Gentlemen—I entertain a deep sense of the wish of which the Belgic Congress have made you the interpreters. This mark of confidence is to me the more flattering, that it was not sought for on my part. Human destinies do not present a more noble and more useful task than that of being called to maintain the independence, and consolidate the liberties of a nation. A mission of such high importance can alone determine me to abandon an independent position, and to separate myself from a country to which I have been attached by ties and recollections the most sacred, and which has given me so many proofs of its benevolence and sympathy. I accept then, gentlemen, the offer which you made me, it being understood that it will belong to the Congress of the National Representatives to adopt the measures which can alone constitute the new state, and thus secure for it the recognition of the European powers. It is thus, that the Congress will give me the power of devoting myself entirely to Belgium, and of consecrating to its wellbeing and prosperity, the relations which I have formed in countries, whose friendship is essential to it, and to secure it, as much as depends upon my co-operation, an independent and happy existence.—June 26, 1831.

It will be seen, that the consent of the Prince Leopold has been obtained, upon an understanding that all the disputed points with Holland, will be adjusted by Congress to the satisfaction of his new subjects.

Mr. George Thompson, one of the most respectable merchants in Dublin, committed suicide by hanging himself on Sunday last, at his own house in that city.

## NOTICE,

TENDERS will be received and opened at the Office of William Abrams, Esq. on MONDAY, the 22d Instant, at Ten o'clock, from persons disposed to Contract for finding materials and erecting a DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, on the Island of St. Paul's, the former 16 by 20 and the latter 12 feet square—intended as a temporary residence for two persons to be sent to the Island to render assistance to crews of Vessels in case of Shipwreck—said Buildings to be finished on the 20th September ensuing, and the parties Contracting to provide satisfactory security for the due performance of the Contracts. The Buildings to be subjected to Inspection in Twelve Months, if required, and if within that period found not to be according to Contract, the Contractor to be subject to such penalty as may be determined on. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Joseph Cunard & Co.

JOSEPH CUNARD, } Commissioners  
WM. ABRAMS, } for Lights.  
ALEX. RANKIN, }

Miramichi, 5th August, 1831.

## READING ROOM.

An Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the above establishment, will be held at the Reading Room, on Friday next, the 19th inst. Such persons as are friendly to the Establishment are also requested to attend.