

## EUROPE.

## FOREIGN.

An express has arrived this morning from Paris, with letters from that capital, dated on Monday night. It was stated on 'Change that an engagement had taken place on the Polish frontiers between the advanced posts of the Russian army and the Polish force assembled there. The result was not known; although it was current that the Russians had been compelled to fall back on the main body. It was known that the Austrian Government was making extensive military preparations, and fears were entertained at Warsaw, that in event of the Russians being successful in the first onset, an Austrian force would combine with them. The Polish Deputy who had reached Paris, it was understood, was fully instructed to strenuously urge on the French Government that its bounden duty was to see the non-intervention principle acted upon to the fullest degree. Should this important news be well-founded, the Russians have already found out that to cope with an injured people determined to be free, is a very different thing from opposing half barbarous communities in an advanced stage of national decay.—*Courier*, 17<sup>th</sup> January.

**SATURDAY, NOON.**—The latest intelligence received up to this hour is not of much importance. The Paris papers state that 12,000 of the Imperial-Guard left St. Petersburg for Poland, but the Emperor was still there. It is also reported loosely that an engagement had taken place at Wilna, in which the Russians lost 8000 men. Thank Heaven! the cause of Freedom can well spare them! It is also stated that an alliance offensive and defensive is on the tapis between France and England.

**WARSAW.**—The palatinate of Lublin (Russian Poland) has sent an offer of 50,000 men. Count Zamoucki is equipping a regiment at his own expense. There are in the army 12,000 men who served under Napoleon, and 3000 officers who have the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The 4<sup>th</sup> regiment of the line, which so much distinguished itself on the first day of the revolution, has set out for the frontiers. They requested their Colonel, before they marched, to lead them to the fortifications which the towns people were raising. Having arrived there, they formed a square, knelt on the ground, and swore not to fire a single shot, and not to attack the Russians except with bayonets, and to kill each other sooner than surrender. The 1<sup>st</sup> Lancers, that fine corps, the horses of which are all black, then took leave; they swore they would not return, and that they would kill themselves if the Russians were the conquerors. This spirit amounts almost to a mania, and is beyond belief.

The Emperor of Russia reluctantly consented to receive the Deputation from Holland. What has been the result of this Deputation will be seen by the following extracts from the Emperor's manifesto, from which it appears that the Poles now are aware of their situation.

**PERSIA.**—Persia is delivered up to a horrid civil war. The oldest son of the Shah has revolted, and marched against his father. Prince Abas Mirza has hastened to his father's assistance, and to encounter his brother. A great part of his army has been organized and instructed according to European tactics. The people of Caucasus, habitually disinclined to submit to Russia, have raised the standard of revolt in a great number of the outlets of the Black and Caspian Seas. A detachment of the Russian army has been attacked on the road of Tiflis, and deprived of two pieces of cannon.

**FRANCE.**—Count Pizzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador, attended by a numerous suite, at half past 12 o'clock, on Saturday week, repaired to the Palais Royal, where he delivered to the King, in the usual form, his letters of credence from the Emperor Nicholas, to the King of the French. The count is an old personal acquaintance of his Majesty, and his reception was of the warmest and most cordial kind. The Emperor desired his ambassador to assure the King of his most favorable attachment, as well as his strongest desire to co-operate with him in maintaining the general peace of Europe. Pizzo di Borgo was afterwards received by the Queen and the younger branches of the royal family. The King has also received recent communications from the Austrian court, which breathe the spirit of peace; and all those who have confidential access to the palace are desired by the royal family to disseminate the assurance, that there is the best reason to believe that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Duke de Mortemart set out for St Petersburg on Sunday week.

The celebrated Madame de Genlis died on Friday week, at the advanced age of 85 years. For two days previous to her death she had, as usual, been occupied with her literary and other labours until a late hour. Up to twelve at night she was dictating to her attendant, after which she commenced arranging a letter to the King. Scarcely a day passed in which some of the royal family failed in some token of remembrance to her. To a letter offering for acceptance splendid apartments in the palace of the Tulleries, where the present reigning family of France are expected in a short time to take up their own abode, the Countess was engaged in writing a grateful denial, and her reasons for it, to his Majesty, until nearly 3 o'clock on the morning of her decease. At that hour she was put to bed; and at 10 o'clock, as before stated, she was found a corpse.

**MADRID, Dec 30.**—The expenses of his Majesty alone for this year, 1830, have been computed at 140 millions of reals (upwards of 1,400,000 sterling) up to the present month. To cover this enormous expenditure the most grievous taxation is resorted to; but as the Finance Minister has daily opportunities of aggrandizing his already immense fortune, he grants the King all the money he asks for, which secures his employment, although it may have the effect of creating a revolution.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The French papers of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst. state that according to intelligence from Basle, there was a most serious revolt of the peasantry in that district of Switzerland, and that 8,000 of them armed surrounded the town. The Diet of the Swiss Confederation, assembled in extraordinary session, have issued two declarations, the one stating that the twenty two Confederate Cantons will maintain the strictest neutrality in the event of a war breaking out in Europe, and the other that each state of the Confederation, by virtue of its sovereign right, has the privilege of making such alterations in its constitution as may be deemed necessary or desirable, so long as those changes are not contrary to the principal of the Federal Convention. They further declare that no case calling for the interference of the Federation at present exists.

**ROME. CARDINAL WELD.**—It is considered that Cardinal Weld will be elected Pope's. The cardinal is now in his 56<sup>th</sup> year, and has not been an ecclesiastic more than ten or twelve years. Soon after he entered the church, he preached several times at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Somers-town. When the Jesuits were expelled from France, during the first French revolution, Mr Weld, the Cardinal's father, gave them an asylum at his splendid seat, Lutworth Castle, Dorsetshire. The cardinal, when he came to the inheritance, entirely gave up the castle to their use, and also built for them a splendid Chapel. Shortly after his ordination he went to Rome, where the presence of an English gentleman, of ancient family and immense fortune, who had entered the church in mature life, without having been previously designed for an ecclesiastic, was regarded with great interest by the Sacred College, and the lasting effect of the impression will probably be proved by his elevation to the tiara. The cardinal was married in early life, but his wife died several years before he entered the church. His younger sister is married to Lord Stourton.

We have reason to believe, on very respectable authority, that a marriage will at no distant period, be concluded between the Duke de Nemours, second son of the King of the French, and Donna Maria, of Brazil, the titular Queen of Portugal. It is added that this union is likely to be attended with results that will be very favourable to the cause of rational liberty in Portugal.

An important conspiracy has been detected at Ferceira, and 20 Portuguese have been condemned to die; also some strangers implicated have been banished from the Island.

The National Guard of France, when completed, will amount to three millions of men.

There are no less than three agents from foreign Powers at this moment engaged in the purchase of arms and munitions of war in this country.

## IRELAND.

We gave an account in our last week's publication of the organization of a new Catholic Association. The first meeting of the association was to have been held on Saturday week; but, on the morning of that day, the Lord Lieutenant issued a second proclamation, denouncing this meeting also as 'dangerous to the public peace,' and as being 'under the shift and device of holding unlawful meetings, and of protecting the right of petition, established really for the pur-

pose of intimidating the magistracy of Ireland, and controlling the exercise of lawful authority, and for other dangerous purposes,' and prohibiting it in the usual terms.

Mr. O'Connell, as usual, issued a counter proclamation, on Monday last, recommending obedience to that of the Viceroy, as it was at present sanctioned by law: and calling another meeting of the Subscribers to the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, at their rooms at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, 'to take into consideration such other legal and constitutional means as may be left, in order to bring before Parliament the deplorable condition of this wretched and degraded country, with a view to obtaining legislative relief.

The meeting was accordingly held at the appointed time, and, in a speech of more than ordinary importance, Mr. O'Connell laid before the meeting his last new scheme of agitation.

On Monday a third proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, prohibiting the holding of public breakfasts at Home's Hotel, where Mr. O'Connell and his compeers had been in the habit of breakfasting and afterwards making speeches which were regularly published in the newspapers of the following morning. Upon the appearance of this proclamation, Mr. O'Connell convened a meeting for Tuesday afternoon, at Hay's Hotel, where after partaking of dinner, a number of speeches were delivered.

On Wednesday a public meeting was held, for the purpose of agreeing on a Petition to Parliament praying for the repeal of the union. Mr. O'Connell made several speeches on the occasion, and he was followed by Mr. Steele, and others. There was little remarkable in the speeches delivered at this meeting.

According to the arrangements made at the meeting of the requisitionists for holding a meeting to petition for the repeal of the union, the committee, with Mr. O'Connell and a number of other persons interested in their proceedings, met to breakfast, on Saturday morning week, at Hay's Tavern, Dawson street. After breakfast, Mr. O'Connell arose and said, that he had other and more important business to attend to, and he entered upon the subject immediately. He had not proceeded far, when Alderman Darley and Mr. Greaves entered, for the purpose of dissolving the meeting under the last proclamation. The colloquy which followed between Mr. O'Connell and the magistrates was very amusing. Mr. O'Connell seemed chagrined; but Mr. Steel and Mr. Barrett (editor of the Pilot,) were deeply incensed, and cried out, 'Down with the Palignac administration!' However, the meeting had the good sense to follow Mr. O'Connell's advice and example, and peaceably retired.

**ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL AND HIS FRIENDS.**—The scene at the Police Office, on Tuesday, was animated and interesting. About 11 o'clock, Mr. Richard Barrett and Mr. Steele, (who is already bailed to answer one charge) were brought to the office in custody on a warrant, charging them with combining with others at various meetings, to evade the law; and with holding meetings in defiance of the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation, of various dates. A few minutes after the appearance of these gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell arrived, in custody of Mr. Farrell, chief constable, upon a similar warrant. Mr. O'Connell's arrival was announced by the loud shouting of the people who accompanied him to the office, and who now congregated at its doors.

On entering the office, Mr. O'Connell addressed the magistrates, requesting to know, if it were upon their own responsibility, or upon orders from their superior, that a warrant had been issued against him, and that he, a householder of Dublin, and a member of the Imperial Parliament, had been dragged from his home and through the streets, by a common thief-catcher. Alderman Darley said, that they had acted upon instructions.

Mr. O'Connell requested the information to be read.

After a short consultation between the magistracy the clerk was desired to read the informations. They were the joint informations of Robert Franklin and B. Snell, gentlemen, of Grafton-street. They were read out by stating, that they, the informers, had attended a meeting at the Parliamentary Intelligence-office,

the 10<sup>th</sup> ment v the pro by Mr. new cr. tined. public tions. trates tremely right, wasted Mr. said ha the rea hear of the rea read; legal a charge called they w till the after f Ald said, t to den legally Mr. testing an act Newg not wis Ald bond, £500 M'Ca for Mr O'Con the ma The meetin of disc of the Gre restor an illu nation points. It i of the visits interior The 500,00 and 80 million The Thurs income defici Office, Taxes corresp £29,4 £38,0 is an The new R Memb burn, (Lanc Hanle field, Shilke Wake Welve twenty Of t founder during boy h.