

Possessing, by way of ornament, several titled do-nothings? They are almost considered an essential in every association of whatever kind: no public meeting is expected to effect its object without a great do-nothing in the chair. Parties interested do not look out for a man of the highest character, or the most extensive information, for a chairman; they canvass among the House of Lords, and when they find an illustrious idler, not too fond of other kinds of amusement, to pre-side like King Log, they are wondrously pleased, and expect great things from the public meeting. That Great Britain is the most aristocratical country in the world, has been a received opinion on the continent for some time; but it was reserved for M. de Stael, who lately wrote a book on this country, to find out that the 'lower orders' were proud of their upper class, and in short, gloried in their chains. This astonished the young Frenchman; but we have long known it, and they who understand the nature of opinion, and observe how many means the aristocracy of an ignorant people have of moulding it, need not marvel to find that, at this moment, the annihilation of the privileges and titles of the hereditary legislators would be generally esteemed the utter destruction of the British constitution, and the extinction of all rational liberty.

EUROPE

FOREIGN.

BRUNSWICK.—A proclamation by Duke William has just been published, in which he announces that he has definitely assumed the government. The substance is to the following effect:—

The German Diet, by a resolution of the 2nd December last year, invited him to assume the government provisionally, and meantime to refer to the Princes related to the house of Brunswick to decide on the best mode of finally regulating the affairs. This he readily did; but the task of the relations was difficult, for His Majesty William IV., King of Great Britain and Hanover, could not help being convinced, by notorious facts, that Duke Charles was absolutely incapable of holding the reins of government, and he, Duke William, notwithstanding his love for his brother, could not avoid coming to the same conclusion. They wished, however, to bespeak the necessity of openly proclaiming this incapacity of his brother, but all attempts having failed, it is now found necessary to declare that the government of the Duchy of Brunswick was vacant, and to give it to him as the nearest in order of succession. His Highness accordingly assumed the Government, and fixes the 25th of April for taking the oath of allegiance to him.

In another proclamation addressed to the people of Brunswick, he highly extols their conduct during the term of his provisional government, thanks them for the confidence they have placed in him, and promises to employ his constant care in the promotion of their prosperity and happiness.

We have just learnt from a gentleman, who has left Warsaw very lately, that the army of Marshal Diebitsch is in a very precarious state for want of provisions; its line of march from Russia, through Wilna, being every where intercepted by revolutionary movements, it is in retreat through Poland and Volhynia, which is the only course left it. We understand that the Poles have abundance of men ready drilled, and that if they could but have got arms, the Russian army would have been totally destroyed long ago. It is said that it is impossible to restrain the Lithuanians from murdering the Russian soldier, the feeling is so extremely violent and general against him. It is also said, that if the Prussians had not allowed the Russians provisions, through Thorn, their army must have been starved, notwithstanding the Prussians declare they will not interfere, and will remain perfectly neutral, and that this is not a violation of neutrality. The Poles now calculate on restoring their old dominions, and of obtaining a Congress to arrange their line.—*Morning Chronicle.*

POLAND. Brody, April 15.—The Polish partisan General Dwernicki is advancing close on our frontiers against Podolia. Since the day before yesterday, Russian fugitives, consisting chiefly of persons employed on the frontier, have been arriving here hourly. These men have been driven away by the Poles or Volhynians, who make common cause with them. On the news of Dwernicki's entering Radzivilow, we were alarmed here by a report that the Poles intended to cross our frontier, which of course proved unfounded. To-day we have the report of a

battle near Radzivilow, in which it is said the Poles have defeated General Rudiger. It is this General, and not Roth, who was ordered to pursue the Poles. It is understood, however, that the latter is to advance by forced marches from Bessarabia to intercept the march of Dwernicki.

The report that the export of provisions from Austria to Poland had been prohibited is by no means confirmed.

BERLIN, April 26.—The latest accounts from the Polish frontiers are by no means favourable to the Poles; in this respect, however, there may be some exaggeration, for General Uminski, who, according to Königsberg news; was defeated at Ostrolenka on the 20th, was at Wengrow on the 19th. Letters from Warsaw state that the greatest enthusiasm still prevails both in the army and in the town, and that the Generalissimo possesses the unlimited confidence of the nation. The courage and desperate resolution of the army are so great, that the soldiers of the fourth regiment of infantry have on several occasions refused to take cartridges, declaring that they would fight only with the bayonet.

The insurrection in Lithuania is here said to make no important progress, but it is reported to day that Wilna has been taken by the insurgents.

HAMBURG, April 29.—General Skrzynecki's official account of the battle of Igania, the principal facts of which have already been given, concludes with the following paragraph:—

On forcing our way into the village of Igania, a most horrid spectacle presented itself. We found the dead bodies of a number of the inhabitants, including pregnant women and sucking infants, who had just been murdered by the flying enemy.

WARSAW, April 19.—We have just received the news that General Sierawski obtained a great victory, near Lublin, on the 16th. The details are not yet known.

The accounts from Lithuania are very favourable. Even the journals of Königsberg and Berlin, though sold to despotism, mention the revolution of that province. One victory more, and we shall have nothing to fear from Russia. Sweden begins to give some uneasiness to Nicholas. It is said that the autocrat has called upon Sweden to aid him with 10,000 men, in virtue of a treaty entered into at the Congress of Vienna.

Extract from an official Dispatch addressed to the National Government.

The enemy, whom our victories obliged to abandon the right bank of the Vistula, and who concentrated his forces on the Siedlee road, uneasy at seeing his communications with Bialystock by the way of Grame cut off, detached against General Uminski the corps of General Ugromow, consisting of the 5th regiment of Infantry, one division of granadiers, one battalion of sappers, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, one of large calibre. At sight of so superior a force General Uminski thought it advisable to recross the Lewiec, leaving only one detachment to defend the hastily constructed bridge head, which the enemy attacked vigorously. General Uminski ordered the 1st Hulans to ford the river and attack six of the enemy's squadrons which were posted on the opposite bank. This order was successfully executed. Our cavalry repulsed that of the enemy, killed 50 men, made 500 prisoners, and captured 200 horses. Observing, however, that the enemy was renewing his attacks on the bridge head with continual supplies of fresh troops, General Uminski gave orders for evacuating the post, and then Major Chlewski and 50 wounded soldiers were made prisoners by the Russians. The engagement terminated by a heavy cannonade, and on this occasion our artillerymen gave proofs of extraordinary courage, having only a few field pieces to oppose to a numerous artillery of large calibre. Our loss in the affair has been 20 officers, 160 sub-officers and men, and 200 wounded. On the 16th of April, General Uminski again took Wygrow, where he found forty of our wounded men, and was enabled to estimate the extent of the enemy's loss. The number of his wounded amounted to 400, among whom were Lieutenant Colonel Tylle, of the sappers, a major, and four interior officers. On the field of battle were found several hundred muskets, and in Wygrow a quantity of provisions.

All the right bank of the Vistula is cleared of the enemy. The army corps of General Pac and Sierawski have crossed the river, and are in full march towards the palatinates of Podlachia and Lublia, where they are taking possession of the Russian magazines. General Dwernicki, who was detained for some time by the badness of the roads in the neighbourhood of Zambso, advanced, in order to deceive the enemy,

as far as Zwierzyniec, in the direction of the Vistula where he gave orders for collecting supplies of provisions at Turobin and Zanow. His design of routing the enemy by a forced march succeeded perfectly as is attested by the report of Field Marshal Diebitsch himself. However, General Dwernicki profited by his halt near Zamosc to provision the fortress abundantly, to complete its garrison and the army corps under his command, by the men taken from the Communal Guard, and the volunteers who thronged from all parts, as soon as he found the roads passable, marched towards the Bug. He routed and took some enemy's detachments which were stationed on that river, which he passed with all his troops. Thus the noise of our cannon resounded on that spot which had so long been subjected to a foreign yoke. Every where on his march General Dwernicki and his troops were received as deliverers by our countrymen, the Volhynians. The last report of General Dwernicki is dated three marches beyond the Bug.

(Signed) SKRYNECKI.

Head-quarters at Igdzeiow, April 17.

GREECE.—News of a revolution in Greece reached London in a letter just received from Marseilles. Both the writer and the receiver of the letter are intimately acquainted with the affairs of Greece, by a recently terminated residence of several years in that country. The news came by a vessel which, at the writing of the letter, had just arrived at Marseilles from Greece. The particulars which had transpired were to the following effect:—“By misgovernment in various shapes, Count Capo d'Istrias, long a functionary, and thence an instrument of the Russian Government, had for a considerable time past been the object of universal odium in Greece. The patience of the people being completely exhausted, a universal rising had taken place, which commenced at Napoli, with the assistance of the Hydriots and Manots. Finding no support any where, the deposit abdicated the Government, and no disturbance of any kind took place. A sort of Assembly, styled an Executive Council, headed by Marro Michali, had been established, and every thing was going on with universal satisfaction.—*Morning Herald.*”

ENGLAND.

RIOT AT DEAL.—On Wednesday last Mr Grove Price had scarcely arrived to solicit the votes of the Sandwich freemen, when a rabble of about 600 men compelled him to desist from his canvass, beset the inn, whither he and his friends had retired, using at the same time the most outrageous threats and imprecations. Such was their violence that Mr Price owed his life, on this occasion, far more to the spirited exertions of his friends than to the forbearance of the rabble. Mr Henry Curling, of Sandwich, was particularly exposed to their violence, and had his coat torn from his back; he however, persevered in addressing them with the most imminent risk to himself, till he extorted cheers from even many of the rioters. Not satisfied, however, with this outrageous conduct, the mob declared their determination to march to Sandwich on the day of election, and take the life of every one who would vote for Mr Price. The insult thus offered to the town and port of Sandwich in the person of their late representative, has excited one feeling of indignation in the freemen of all opinions and all parties.

We are sorry to hear that the triumph at Dover was stained by impropriety of conduct going beyond the fair limits of electioneering freedoms. Sir John Rae Reid's carriage is said to have been broken; the mob also is said to have surrounded the baronet after this injury to his vehicle, and to have pelted him with Reform Bills from head to foot. All this was done, no doubt, to make him, against his will, a representative of the opinions of the people; but it does injury to the cause—and whether it does or not, it is a violation of personal freedom which ought on no account to be tolerated.

The present Lord Walsingham, who is Archdeacon of Surrey, a Prebend of Winchester, and Rector of Fawley, in the New Forest, it is expected will resign the greater part of his Church preferment.

In Yorkshire the public enthusiasm in favor of reform is showing itself in every possible way. The four popular candidates proceed in triumphal processions from town to town, and large subscriptions are making to defray their expenses should there be a contest. Mr.