

4,000 men dispatched into Lithuania, by the Poles, succeed in holding their ground, we shall be able at once to argue well for the Polish Cause, and to indulge confident expectations that Warsaw may be saved. If on the contrary, this force shares the fate of that of Dwernicki, and the Russians are able to overpower it and its adherents, we shall then be at liberty to conclude that the insurrections in Lithuania are mere partial risings of the peasantry. All depends now on the issue of this expedition; for although the Russians may find difficulties in supporting their armies in the exhausted state of the country between Warsaw and the Bug, still that want must now be shared by their opponents; and the Russians possess the unjustifiable advantage of being allowed to purchase corn and stores in Galicia and Prussian Poland. We hear nothing further of the ravages of the cholera among these armies. Attention was engrossed by the more appalling loss of human life in the battle of Ostrolenka, but we learn from the German papers, that the disease was spreading at Lemberg Austrian Galicia, and that the Government had adopted measures to prevent its extension.

FRANCE—Our neighbours of Paris have been so much occupied during the past week with the affairs of Poland and of Belgium, that they seem to have little time or inclination to pay attention to their own; and until the fate of these two countries is decided, or the result of the Elections gives a fresh stimulus to party dissensions, we shall probably have a relief from the cries for 'the march of the Revolution.'

TURKEY.—The advices of the latest date from Constantinople remove all fears for the stability of the power of the reformer of the Mahomedans. The Grand Vizier had received the reinforcements forwarded to him by his master; and the rebellious Pachas, defeated on every side, are glad to obtain safety by unconditional submission.

SWITZERLAND—Continues a prey to disorder.—The disturbances at Shaffhausen have subsided; but the Canton Valais is now in a state of insurrection, of which Martigni and the neighbouring villages on the road to the Simplon are the focus.

PORTUGAL—The French, according to the latest arrivals, were still blockading the port of Lisbon, and had captured a number of vessels, but principally small barks laden with oranges and salt.

The following is the demand of the French Consul on the Government of Don Miguel:—The Government of the King of France, taken into serious consideration the number of wrongs caused by the Portuguese Government, has ordered me to demand immediate reparation. 1. To set at liberty M Bonhomme, and to annul the sentence against him.—2. The dismissal of the judges who pronounced the sentence.—3. An indemnity of 20,000 francs for Bonhomme. 4. The release, or surse, claimed in my note of the 26th, in favour of Claude Sauvnet, condemned by an extraordinary Commission at Lisbon, to ten years banishment to Africa.—5. A satisfaction on the part of his Excellency, for the offensive expressions injurious to my character.—6. To forbid under severe penalties, all Ecclesiastics from interfering in politics against the French.—7. To engage firmly not to permit to write in the papers under the censure of the Portuguese Government against France or its Government.—8. The strict adherence to the French privileges; that they are not to be arrested only by an order from the Judge Conservatoire.—9. An indemnity of 6,000 francs each to Gambay and Vallon, detained at Oporto for two years.—10. An indemnity of ten thousand francs, in favour of Dubois, engraver.

BRUSSELS, June 11.

Lord Ponsonby took his departure from Brussels this morning, and thus all negotiations between the Conference and Belgium, are for the present interrupted. This event is looked upon with joy by the violent party, who, heedless of the miseries they must entail, not only upon their own country but probably on all Europe, are resolved to plunge Belgium into War, sooner than retract any of their territorial pretensions. The result of this is evident to the weakest understanding. If the negotiations with Leopold should fail, the present Ministry will be overthrown, their Port-fenilles will be occupied by men determined upon a union with France; and to effect this union they will declare war against Holland, hoping by this means to produce an excitement in France, which will eventually lead to the occupation of the country by that Power.

ITALY.—The negotiations opened at Rome between France and Austria have terminated in perfect amity. The Austrian troops evacuated Ancona between the 14th and 19th of May, and the Papal troops now garrison the whole of the fortresses of the church.

Cardinal Bevenoti, a man of industry and moderation, is invested with almost absolute power in those districts which were the centre of the late insurrection, and great hopes are entertained that he will introduce such reformation in the administration of the laws as will prevent all future disorders. New regulations respecting the Customs and the Finances are under consideration, and the Ordinances respecting them are daily expected to be published. Thus all fear of war is removed, on the part of Italy.

The vengeance of the Legitimates is now beginning in this devoted country. Menetti and the Advocate, Borelli, were hanged at Modena on May 26. The Pope seems to be quietly reinstated in all his territories, which the Austrian troops have left.

COLONIAL.

PICTOU—During the week Dr M'Colloch has received two bottles of water from Mineral Springs, discovered in the District of Colchester. Our friends across the mountain are very fortunate in having so great an abundance of medicine, merely for the taking, when we poor Pictouians are obliged to pay for every medicinal draught we take.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst Mr David Lowden, of Beach Hill, at the mouth of this harbour, cut down a small field of winter Wheat in excellent condition, and remarkably large in grain. This field will, it is supposed, produce from two and a half to three bushels of Wheat, being the produce of one wine glass full, presented to Mr Lowden by our late worthy Physician, Dr Johnson, three years ago.

Extract from a Letter from Arichat, July 19.

"One of the RICHARDS of Torbay, on his return from St. John's Newfoundland, with Irish Passengers, was shot last evening by one of the Passengers, and died soon after; it is said he was shot in the back while in the act of getting into bed, and without any previous provocation. Although I cannot state particularly, no doubt the intention was to murder the whole crew and take possession of the Vessel, under the suspicion that she had got money on board.—The Vessel got in here this morning, and the murderer is secured, and it is supposed will be sent to Halifax."

ST ANDREWS. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, it was discovered that the building occupied by Mr P. Madigan, as a candle manufactory, had taken fire; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions were made to arrest its progress, it was not accomplished until the house before-mentioned, together with the adjoining building, inhabited by Mr Miligan, and the house and store occupied by Mr Sherlock, were totally consumed.

Mrs Eill's boarding house was miraculously preserved from sharing a similar fate, being within a few feet of Madigan's, and directly to leeward; it caught fire several times, and the shed in its rear, and the back of the house are literally charred: the cost of repairing it will exceed £100. The Widow Johnson's house was pulled down by direction of the firewards, at a time when the destruction of the adjoining building was deemed inevitable; in which case it would have formed a connecting link with the whole range of houses to the South East, and all of that part of the town, on both sides of the street, must have been destroyed.

The streets presented a most melancholy spectacle, being crowded with goods and household furniture of every description.

The loss of property amounts to about £1100; none of which was insured. The greatest sufferers are Messrs James Rait, Horatio Mowatt, and Gordon Gilchrist. We are sorry to add that Mr Madigan sustained a heavy loss of furniture, tallow, &c.

We are happy to learn that a Subscription is on foot for the benefit of Mrs Johnson, whose house was taken down during the fire. It commenced at the Bank yesterday, under very favourable auspices, and will we trust amount to a sum sufficient to remunerate that deserving old lady for the loss she sustained, to ensure the neighbouring buildings.

ST. JOHN. LIGHT HOUSES.—Last week the Commissioners for the Bay of Fundy Light Houses, with his Worship the Mayor, visited those Establishments, and we have understood, found the Point Lepreaux Light House and the Keeper's residence complete, and the lamps likely to be used within ten days. The Keeper's House on the Gunnet rock is also complete, and the Light House is raised; and it is probable that establishment will be in operation within a month. It is highly satisfactory to see the efforts in regard to Light Houses which have been made by His Honor the President and the other branches of the Legislature thus brought to a satisfactory close, and we have only to express our astonishment that such useful objects were not, many years ago, in operation. The above two Light Houses—one erected on the Cape Sable Seal Islands—one lately erected at Head Harbour—and the Beacon Light in this harbour, will place the navigation of the Bay of Fundy in a very different state from what it has hitherto been. Fog Bells are also to be erected on Patridge Island and the Cape Sable Seal Island; and an appropriation, we understand, was made during the last meeting of the Legislature, for the erection (in junction with Canada) of two Light Houses on St. Paul's Island: thus completing, within three years, the required Lights on all parts of the shores of the Province.—It must afford much gratification to the Legislature to feel that they have been the means of such extensive good to the Province, and to the cause of humanity; and we are certain that no sums have ever been appropriated by the Province, which will give such universal satisfaction.—The Commissioners, in a particular degree claim the thanks of the public for their prompt exertions.

The new Steam Boat intended for the river St John, is now in a state of considerable forwardness, and may be expected to commence running in the course of ten days.

The Honorable Chief Justice Jarvis, of Prince Edward Island came passenger in the packet from Digby, on Wednesday last.

COUNTY OF GASPE.—We have copied from the Mirami-

chi Gleaner of the 26th ult. Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Freeholders and Electors of the County of Gaspe, Lower Canada, held at Percey on the 29th June, relative to the third expulsion of Robert Christie, Esq. by the Assembly of that Province.—We are pleased to see that the people of that country have taken up the subject in a spirited manner and we have no doubt, that the intended appeal to the Imperial parliament, will obtain for them a redress of the grievances of which they complain. We regret that the Assembly of Lower Canada, which generally has manifested an honorable and highminded zeal for the privileges of the people and for the interests of the Province, should in the case of Mr. Christie have so much lowered its dignity, by the indulgence of personal feelings. As far as we have seen, (except within the circle of the personal influence of those members, and their particular adherents,) both in the Canadas, and in this, and the other Colonies, the sympathy is altogether with Mr. Christie and the people of Gaspe, who by the arbitrary act of the House of Assembly have virtually been disfranchised.

We trust that the honorable Members who voted for the last expulsion, will coolly reconsider the subject; and at their next meeting as a matter of right, retrace the step which in their warmth, they had so unconstitutionally taken.

QUEBEC. THUNDER STORM.—We experienced yesterday, after a fine morning, one of the most severe thunder storms we recollect. The air was surcharged with electrical matter and the thunder clouds covered a space of several leagues in width. The rain was incessant from five o'clock to near eight, and during that time, the lightning flashed and the thunder rolled without almost a moment's interruption.

About six o'clock an appalling clap was heard over the town; the lightning had struck the English Cathedral in different parts of the building, it apparently has only removed some wood and stones and broken a number of panes of glass. The lightning also struck a hangard belonging to Mr Delaurier St. Roc's Suburbs, and did considerable damage to the building.

A short time after, a fire was seen in the direction of Beauport, and this morning we learn that the barn of Louis Greiner, a little beyond the church had been consumed.

We regret to state that a young girl of the name of Angelique Maheu, aged 17 whose father is a stone mason, was killed in the house adjoining this barn, while looking if the kettle was boiling at the fire. Another woman was struck senseless, but will recover.

We regret to learn that the barn and stables of Capitaine Rouzier of St Foi, was also totally consumed during the storm. The thunder also fell at Carouge, but did no material damage.

A son of Mr Prior, merchant tailor, about nine years of age, returning from school, was struck when passing the English Church during the time the lightning fell upon the building, and was taken up by a servant of Mr Anderson senseless. The poor little fellow has however recovered, tho' a good deal burned. Pretty severe electric shocks were also felt by persons in different houses in the vicinity of the church.

This is the third severe thunder storm experienced this season. In the parish of St. Anne, during that which occurred about two weeks ago, several valuable buildings were burned, and there is little doubt from the great extent of the present storm, that we shall hear of further damage done by it. It has in many places much laid the grain and hay.

Two men employed dragging anchors about Crane and Goose Islands, were found murdered at little Goose Island on Saturday last.—It is supposed by the farmers of the place who found the bodies last Saturday, that the murder was committed on the 11th instant, by two men in the service of those murdered, and who are supposed to have fled downwards with the Boat of their late employers.

On Monday an Irish lad of 18 to 20 a servant with Mr Porter, farmer at Carouge, undertook for a wager of a quart of rum, to drink the same quantity and work out his day. After having drunk it he soon lay down and died yesterday forenoon, after suffering very much. He had arrived here this summer.

It is said that a pedlar who was travelling on the South shore, about Riviere Ouelle has been missing for some time, and it is rumoured that he has been murdered.

The ROYAL WILLIAM is expected down to-morrow in tow of the John Malson or British America, and will have her machinery completed here, owing, it is said, to the falling of the waters in the Lake.

YORK (U C) 16th July.—Within the last ten or twelve days we have received a copy of the first number of no less than four new Papers which have been established in different parts of the Province.

MONTREAL.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst the corner stone of a small chapel, forty-two feet by thirty-two, for the use of the Episcopal Inhabitants of Lachine, was laid by Mrs Stevens, the lady of the Rev. B B Stevens, who has for some years been officiating there in a temporary building. The site of the Chapel was granted by Mr W. Gordon, and is on a commanding eminence in Upper Lachine, which will render the Church, when completed, visible from the Montreal road, and a conspicuous object for many miles up Lake Saint Louis.

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—To every well wisher of the country, it must be a gratifying circumstance to watch the progress which education has made within this Province, under the encouragement afforded by late appropriations. The amount drawn out of the public chest in 1829 for the most important part of what ought to engage the attention of the Legislature was 18,785 16 3, while in 1830 it has swelled up to 25,019 12. The number of scholars which, in 1829, received the benefits of these appropriations was upwards of 40,000. Under the appropriations of 1831, it is expected that 80,000 children will be receiving education during the present year, which judging by the school returns of New York, will be about one child in two out of the whole population.

During the year 1830, by the returns of the elementary schools, receiving the benefits of the late acts, it would appear that the sum of £16,257 7s 11d had been expended in paying the salaries of masters having the charge of 16,591 pay scholars or of 21,622 pauper children, making a total of 38,213 children, equal to 5s 6d, the average cost of each scholar.—Montreal Gazette.