

EUROPE.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—In consequence of the 'Chousans' (a name formerly given to the old Bourbons adherents,) having raised partial insurrections and kept the country in a state of uneasiness for some time past in La Vendee and other adjoining districts, the Government have sent a large body of troops there; some of the insurgents are already brought to order, and tranquillity is expected to be restored immediately.

The King of France, throughout his tour in the northern parts of his kingdom, continues to be received with marks of general favor. He avows himself the strenuous advocate for peace.

The Prince de Joinville, the King's third son, now in his 13th year, was to embark on board the *Artemisia*, at Marseilles, on the 12th inst. for the purpose of commencing his naval career.

The French papers state that France is upon the eve of another fierce conflict of opinion, which is to be decided at the forthcoming elections. The ministers are said to be extremely uneasy for the result. One great test of the popularity of each candidate will be made, and that very generally—his opinion upon the expediency and propriety of continuing the Chambers of Peers; a body of legislators which consists entirely of old pensioners, without any wealth or real influence, and which has proved itself an obstruction to the progress of liberty upon many occasions, but more particularly by the recent stand which it made against the perpetual exclusion of the family of Charles X. There is no reason to think, at present, that the ministry take any extraordinary interest in the conversation of this useless and unimportant appendage to the French constitution. The spirit of the present law of property in France, which prescribes an equal distribution of real estates amongst children is adverse to the creation or perpetuation of an Aristocracy.

The King of the French is about to make another tour through France.—The dissolution of the Chambers has not yet taken place, but may be expected to-morrow or the next day.

The French government is occupied in erecting telegraphs and placing the departments otherwise in a state of military organization to resist invasion.

POLAND.—The German papers state, that the brave Polish General Dwernicki and his troops are to be detained by the Austrian government, and only to be exchanged for an equal number of Russian prisoners. Dwernicki has protested against this conduct of Austria, and sent copies of his protest to the French and English Ambassadors, through whom he hopes to obtain some mitigation of this unjustifiable conduct. These papers contain lamentable accounts of the distress which prevail in parts of Sweden, in consequence of the dearness of corn, which is said to be occasioned by the large orders given for the English market.

Letters from Warsaw to the 16th inst. communicate a gallant and most important exploit of the Polish General Chrzanowski, who was despatched with 3,000 men to disturb the flank and rear of the Russian army, by an expedition to Volhynia, which was conducted with astonishing intrepidity and success, that brave officer bursting through the successive lines of Russian posts, beating the enemy in several engagements, and though in the midst of 24,000 Russians, under Generals Krentz and Writ, capturing 800 prisoners, with which he entered the fortress of Zamosa in triumph. The main object of this enterprise was, to substitute a new force in Volhynia, for that which since the misfortunes of Gen Dwernicki has been withdrawn from the patriot cause, by the more than dubious unfriendliness of Austria towards the Polish liberties.

The French papers contain intelligence from Warsaw, which state the insurrection at Lithuania against the Russians had extended to Grodno and Minsk, and that in the Government of Wildna alone there was 60,000 insurgents under arms. In those provinces the Russians hang and shoot their prisoners, and as the peasants and partizans corps retaliate upon theirs, the contest is become one of extermination.

A great battle was daily expected between the Russian and Polish commanders. The cholera morbus was frightfully extending its ravages, and had spread into Austria and Gallacia. It is becoming so alarming, that the French Government are about to send a medical commission to examine this dreadful contagion, and it is to be joined by several medical men appointed by Austria and Russia for the same purpose.

The horrors of war continue to desolate Poland, but the generous mind derives some consolation from the fact that the oppressors are more than a match for

their oppressors in skill, activity, and noble daring, and unquestionably show that, if it be not in the power of mortals to command success, they richly deserve it. With very inferior numbers to the Russians, the brave Poles every where maintained the contest with a spirit which a love of liberty and of their household gods alone can impart. The zeal and activity of the Polish generals give the Russians no time to pause.—A corps of the Polish army, under the command of General Chrzanowski, marched through the enemy's detachments a distance of 90 miles in three days, defeated them three times with considerable loss, and took 800 prisoners, in the accomplishment of a bold plan which had been entrusted to him and his gallant troops of re-establishing the advantageous position which General Dwernicki occupied before the Russians compelled him to take refuge in the territory of Austria, where they have been detained as prisoners.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief Diebitsch, has been repeatedly obliged to alter his plan of operations owing to the vigilance of the Poles and the movements in Volhynia. The exploit mentioned above has compelled him to alter his plan, and instead of attempting Warsaw, in the front, by Praga, to endeavour to cross the river higher up than Plock, and attack it upon the other side. The Polish papers claim several advantages over the Russians whilst this change of measures was in operation. In the palatinate of Lublin the insurrection seems to be consolidating itself most satisfactorily, as we are told that a Provisional Government was on its way to Lublin, in order to form and efficiency to the measures of the insurgents. More to the north the affairs of the patriots are not so flourishing, if we may credit the Prussian accounts. In Lithuania, generally, the Russians are proceeding against the patriots with the most revolting barbarity, hanging even prisoners of war who have fallen into their hands. The Poles are of course retaliating, and, upon the whole, the barbarians are likely to be sufferers more extensively by this savage warfare than their adversaries, as the country people are all in arms against them.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian officers of the court, and other nobles of the land, are clothing, arming, and equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men to march against the Poles.

BELGIUM.—The plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers have agreed to a protocol, in which it is stated that the Belgian government must speedily withdraw all the Belgic troops that may be in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, (which is declared to form a part of the Dutch territory,) must entirely cease from all interference in the affairs of that country, and immediately send commissioners to the Hague for determining the boundaries and division of the debt contracted by the government of the king of the Netherlands, on pain of non-recognition by, and the cessation of all relations with, the five Powers; and further, that all attempts of the Belgian government or of its troops against the territory which is declared to be Dutch, and every violation of the armistice concluded between the Belgian and Dutch governments, shall be considered as acts of hostility against the five Powers, and as such be followed by all those measures which they may consider as the best calculated to maintain the integrity of the States threatened, and to attain the object which are laid down in the fundamental protocol of the 20th January 1831.

NETHERLANDS.—The world of Belgium is all impatience for the arrival of Prince Leopold. It appears that Belgium has signified to Holland her desire to come to an agreement, and that her proposals have been received with favor.

TURKEY.—The Albanian insurrection rapidly progresses. The Bosnians who have joined the Pacha of Scutari are more incensed against the Porte than the originators of the revolt. In the north, men fight because their governors are not sufficiently enlightened; in the east, they go to war against the Sovereign authority, confessedly because he is too enlightened for them.

The state of Turkey attracts the attention of all Europe. The insurrection there rages with such fury, that the Grand Visier has been compelled to lay down his arms to the rebels of Bitoghia. It is said that Russia is at the bottom of this movement, and that has Mahnoud missed the opportunity of interfering for the Poles, Nicholas has seized it to prevent the possibility of his future interference. This manoeuvre, however, may cause another Russian Turkish war.

An official communication to the British government has been received from Poland, asking for a recognition of independence.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA. *Burning of the Capital at Raleigh.*—A letter, dated on the 21st June, and published in the National Intelligencer, thus relates this sad calamity.

"The pride and glory of our city is no more! The State House is a heap of ashes! That beautiful structure—its fine decorations—its Library—and, above all, the *chef d'œuvre* of Canova, the Statue of Washington, are destroyed by the devouring element which so recently devastated our sister town! Never has my eye beheld a more awful spectacle than the blaze, streaming from the numerous windows of that vast edifice, and a broad column of condensed flame, rising many yards above the cupola. The eye would have been fascinated with the beauty of the scene, which the pen so feebly describes, had not the heart trembled at the possible result to the surrounding houses.

It may be remembered that there was an alarm of fire in the roof of the State House last winter, when the Legislature was in session, which was speedily extinguished by the exertions of two or three active individuals. To prevent similar danger, a resolution was passed by the Legislature to cover the roof with zinc. This was nearly completed, but has accidentally proved the destruction of one of the handsomest edifices in the United States.

This morning, about seven o'clock, an alarm was given that the State House was on fire. This appalling report proved fatally true, and in a short time [the fire] was beyond human controul. It is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of the persons employed to solder the zinc, they having, by some accident, not yet ascertained, set fire to the roof, which spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to extinguish it. To the shingles having been removed to put on the zinc, we probably owe the safety of the city, especially the northeastern part of it, which included the Episcopal Church, State Bank, Eagle Hotel, and many valuable private dwellings.

The beautiful grove of which this fine building was the central ornament, stands unscathed, and it is probable that the luxuriant foliage of the trees checked the evil from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The offices of the Departments, (which are in detached buildings, and the official archives, are also saved; and I have the happiness to add, that neither life, limb, or property, of any of our citizens, is injured. By the exertions of two individuals, the fine painting of General Washington was saved.

COLONIAL.

ST. ANDREWS.—We are informed, from a source on which we place the greatest reliance, that the Warrants of His Honor the President, now in the hands of the Deputy Treasurer here, have been ordered by the Province Treasurer to be returned to his office, and any money in the Treasury, to be remitted forthwith to Saint John. This is a strange state of things. What are warrants for monies expended in this County, and a part of which are for services performed in 1829, to be returned to the Province Treasurer, and also the monies raised in this County, for their liquidation! and this at the fiat of the Province Treasurer? We trust there must be some mistake in the statement, the Executive, from his known justice and wisdom, would not countenance so irregular a proceeding, and it is a stretch of power that we could scarcely suppose the Province Treasurer would dare to use still such things are stated to us to be grave facts. If it is assumed, that although a large revenue is raised in this County, yet that a very considerable amount of dutiable articles imported here are sent to St. John for sale, we at once admit the fact, but we have to observe the Brady consumed in this County and which pays a very heavy duty, is principally imported into Saint John; and therefore must be placed as a set-off, and another important fact is, that after paying all demands on the Treasury here last year, 4000*l.* of a surplus was remitted to St. John, being infinitely greater than the amount of any dutiable articles sent from hence to that City.—Petitions, we hear, are framing by individuals, considering themselves aggrieved, to Government, on this presumed unconstitutional proceeding: no doubt they will meet with that attention their justice and importance demands.

ST. JOHN.—We do not recollect having seen any public mention made of a certain Spring in the county of York, which according to the reports of individuals who have seen and drank of it, must possess some peculiar qualities.

Shortly after the settlement of Nashwalk was formed, and while the hunting of Moose was yet in general practice, the attention of hunters was attracted to this Spring by the circum-