

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

It is currently reported and generally believed that a promotion in the navy will take place immediately; and it is stated that the Captains including the honorable D. P. Bouverie will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admirals.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of Ordnance and Commander in Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

The removal of the Marquess of Anglesey from Ireland, has given rise, in the political circles, to various conjectures as to his probable successor. The Duke of Sussex is confidently spoken of as the future Lord Lieutenant. Another on *dit assigne* the Lord Lieutenant to the present noble Post Master General, the Duke of Richmond. The Earl of Munster is also named for the situation.

Various reports relative to the existence of contagious disease in the London Hospital and in different parts of the metropolis having been lately circulated, we have much satisfaction in giving the following information, received from the magistrats of the Thames Police:—"There is no case of cholera or of typhus in the London Hospital, nor on board any of the vessels in the river. Twenty-two persons have died in Wapping within the last two months, but no case of cholera morbus, typhus, or contagious fever has occurred, neither can any trace of the existence of any disease of an unusual nature be discovered in any of the parishes of the metropolis."

Woolwich, May 26. His Majesty's ship *Barham*, Captain Hugh Pigott, sailed from Woolwich on Wednesday morning, for the Mediterranean station. Such is the difficulty of procuring good seamen at the present moment, that the above vessel started with 150 men short of her complement. At Sheerness and Chatham the want of seamen is felt in a greater degree. His Majesty's ships the *Prince Regent*, 120 guns; *Donegal*, 80 guns; *Alfred*, 50 guns; and *Curacoa* frigates, are all from 50 to 150 men short of their established complement.

Portsmouth, May 23. The Fleet ordered to assemble at Spithead, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, will, we hear, consist of sixteen sail, viz:—two 3-deckers, six 2-deckers, and the remainder frigates and sloops. Their departure will take place about the 18th of June. And it is supposed they will not return till October or November.

It is rumoured that sprinklings from the Fountain of Honour are about to be showered on certain gallant sons of Neptune. Sir Edward Codrington, Sir James Saumarez, and two or three others are spoken of.

June 4.

The horrors of war continue to desolate Poland, but the generous mind derives some consolation from the fact that the oppressed 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 maintain 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 Chranowski, marched through the enemy's detachments a distance of 80 miles in three days, defeated them three times with considerable loss, and took 300 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 endeavor to cross the river higher up at the Plock, and attack it upon another side. The Polish papers claim several advantages over the Russians in 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 upon its way to Lublin, in order to give form and efficiency to the measures of the insurgents. More to the north the affairs of the patriots are not so flourishing. In Lithuania, generally the Russians are proceeding against the patriots with the most revolting barbarity, hanging even the prisoners of war who have fallen into their hands. The Poles are of course retreating, 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.

Lord Ponsonby has communicated a note to the Belgian Congress, announcing—"1st, that the Great Powers are willing to mediate between Belgium and Holland for the surrender of Luxembourg, but they are resolved to confirm Holland in the possession of Limburg; and secondly, that the Protocol respecting the joint debt is to be considered only as a proposal."

One of the Brussels Papers states, that according to Lord Ponsonby's note, Prince Leopold will accept the Crown; but it omits to state that he has consented to accept it only on the conditions laid down by the Great Powers, and by which the Belgians are expected to consent to a mediation respecting Luxembourg, and to relinquish all claims upon Limburg. The sense of the Belgian Congress has been already expressed almost unanimously in Prince Leopold's favour, and a formal motion upon the subject was to be entertained on the first of June. His Royal Highness's accession to the proffered throne is, under all the circumstances, a consummation most desirable.

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 Chamber of Peers; a body of legislators which consists almost 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 conservation of this useless and unimportant appendage to the French constitution. The spirit of the present law of property in France, which prescribes an equal dis-

tribution of real estates amongst children is adverse to the creation or perpetuation of an Aristocracy.

THE REFORM BILL.

It will be observed, with satisfaction, that his Majesty, as a further pledge of his attachment to Lord Grey's Reform Bill, and doubtless, with a view to silence the authors of all sinister reports, has bestowed the highest distinction of his Court on his Lordship, by creating for the purpose an extra knight of the Garter, and duly installing his approved Minister. Be it observed, that there is no precedent in the history of the Order for such an extra creation, except in the instance of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo. Then, as Lord Grey is to be regarded as the original author of the Bill, and it is the Waterloo of his public character, his Majesty could not, in a more signal manner, have testified to the world his decided approbation of his Minister's measure, than by conferring this high distinction, which is always regarded as personal, between the Sovereign and the personage thus distinguished. We are persuaded there is no act which the King could have performed, which will, in all respects, be more grateful to the nation.—Lord Grey has for many years, been regarded as the ablest and most eloquent Member of the House of Lords; and as he has never sacrificed his principles, to obtain Place, or the favour of the Court, so he is generally esteemed as one of the honestest Statesmen, that has enjoyed the powers of a Minister, since the reign of Elizabeth.—*Star*

THE PITT CLUB ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the birth-day of William Pitt was celebrated on Saturday evening, at the City of London Tavern, the Earl of Harewood in the Chair.—There were present:—Lords Skelmersdale, Kenyon, Beley, Redesdale, Encombe, M. P., Mahon, M. P., Ashley, M. P., Grimston, M. P., Hon. G. R. Trevor, M. P., Hon. L. Kenyon, Hon. A. Lascelles, Hon. W. Dugmore, Sir G. Rose, M. P., J. Osborn, J. Gibbons, W. Welby, J. Chetwynd, J. Hammer, Barts, Sir J. Umston, Sir C. Wetherell, M. P., J. Chapel, Esq., M. P., W. Ford, Esq., M. P., R. A. Dundas, Esq., M. P., G. E. Welby, Esq., M. P., Ald. Winchester Adm. Page, Lieut-Gen. Peachey, Capt. R. Fitzroy, R. N., J. Sawbridge, Esq., W. Ward, Esq., B. Twining, Esq., J. Barkly, Esq., S. Platt, Esq., J. Innes, Esq., G. Price, Esq., Bransby Cooper, Esq., P. Pursey, Esq., H. Pells, Esq., Sergt. Andrews, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Jacobs, and Mr. Stuart.

After the removal of the Cloth, "The King" was given with loud cheers.—"God save the King" was then sung, and on coming to the words "confound their politics," the whole company joined in loud cheers, as well as other portions of the national air which had reference to politics.

The health of the "Queen" followed, and was drunk with enthusiasm.

On proposing "the immortal memory of William Pitt," the chairman said he was quite aware, and perhaps it might be expected of him to say something respecting the principles entertained by the members of the Pitt Club. It had been said over and over again, that the late Mr. Pitt was a parliamentary reformer. That proposition he (Lord H.) denied. (Cheers.) He contended that it was unjust to forcibly take from corporations their rights. Was it just to violently and forcibly wrest the rights from any party, and give such rights to their neighbours? [Hear.] He considered that they would be neglecting their duty to their country if they did not use their freedom when they had it, to oppose the reform bill (cheers), which it was attempted to carry by threats and intimidation, and which the people of this country ought to oppose, if they valued their rights. He need not insinuate from whom these threats and attacks came—they were broad and intelligible—and yet no chastisement was inflicted. "I did not wish to speak against the liberty of the press—if the press were all here, I would say the same (continued the noble earl), on behalf of the liberty of the subject. (Cheers.) He had stated his opinions on the reform bill in his place in parliament. He was not one who objected to all reform, but his reform differed from that now proposed—he wished to preserve the institutions of the country.—Every effort had been made to agitate the public mind in favour of the bill, and high names had been improperly used to give a colouring to the measure, to induce the people to believe they were supporting the King and constitution." He then alluded to the dissolution of the late parliament, and said it was the act of ministers alone—a declaration to that effect had been since made by a minister of the crown in a distant part of the empire. He contended that the breathless haste with which the members of the late parliament were sent to meet their constituents, that those who opposed the measure being stigmatised as parties who object to a reform, was highly to be deprecated. (Hear.)

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

The chairman proposed the health of Lord Eldon.

Lord Eldon said he had done his best for the advantage of the country. He contended that private affection should have nothing to do with the selection of persons to serve the country; those only ought to be selected who would act beneficially for the country. That great man whose birth they were then celebrating, had rendered great services to his country; and so long as he lived he would attend such meetings as the present. He would not take part in any agitation on the great question before parliament: he much dreaded the consequences of any change in the constitution. (Cheers.) He was of opinion with Mr. Pitt, that change was not reform—that alteration was not reform. He would not sacrifice the benefits this great country enjoyed within itself for any project, the effects of which no man could fore see. He then alluded to Mr. Pitt's principles respecting reform. He could not help expressing his feelings upon the manner in which a part of the public press had excited the people, without any attempts having been made by those whose duty it was to look to such matters to put a stop to such proceedings.—That duty was never neglected in Mr. Pitt's time. The noble earl then referred to the measure for emancipating the Catholics, and said, that if all religions were admitted, there would at length be no religion for the State and then God Almighty protect the community. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Gordon's health was drunk with cheers.

The Duke of Gordon hoped they would go hand in hand in support of the King, the church, and the institutions of the country, and fight for genuine liberty. He proposed as a toast "The genuine liberty of the people, and may they never be rent to pieces, or crushed by the democracy." (Cheers.)

Several other toasts were drunk, and at about eleven Lord Harewood vacated the chair, and the company broke up.

Dispatches have been received at the Foreign Office, from Lisbon, contain an address from the British Residents of that city, expressing their gratitude for the prompt and vigorous measures adopted to enforce reparation of the injuries which British subjects had sustained from the government of Don Miguel.

His Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, on Friday afternoon, at the palace at St. James's for the purpose of investing Earl Grey with a blue ribbon of the order, as a Supernumerary Knight.

The Order of the Garter, which the King was then pleased to confer on Earl Grey, was the spontaneous gift of His Majesty, and was given expressly, in the words of His Majesty, "to mark publicly his approbation of Lord Grey's conduct, and for the same reason he had purposely chosen this time to confer the honour. This honour was tendered to the noble Earl several months ago on his entering on office, and was then respectfully declined. Additional experience of the noble Earl's services, and further acquaintance with his character, only increased His Majesty's desire to invest him with a distinction which it would have been ungracious a second time to have refused."

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom unto William George, Earl of Errol.

On Monday the Marquis Camden was elected Head Master of the Trinity Corporation, in the room of his Majesty who held the office while Duke of Clarence. A splendid entertainment was given in the evening at the Trinity House to the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis Camden, Lord Hill, the four Lords of the Admiralty, Sir C. Robinson, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Chairman of the East India Company, and a great many distinguished individuals.

City, 7 o'clock.—The Stock Exchange was agitated throughout the day by the reports of the French Funds being nearly 3 per cent. lower—the three per cents. 64½, 20c. There was also an insurrection in La Vendee in favour of Charles X. Consols fell from 83½ to 82½; when an unexpected occurrence took place—the failure of one of the greatest operators, the gentleman (Mr. Batty) being a Bear of stock from £250,000 to £1,000,000; the settlement of this account raised Consols from 82½ to 83½ when this adjustment took place the price again fell to 82½; the price is now 82½ but the market appears more settled, but probably only for the instant, for a large failure of this kind, which the jobbers elegantly term a large duck (a muscovy), will no doubt bring down several of minor importance. No alteration in Exchequer Bills and India Bonds.

The Ministers of the five great Powers held a conference on the affairs of Belgium on Friday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. There were present, the Austrian, French, and Russian Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, the Austrian Minister (on a special mission), and Viscount Palmerston.

The question now let us to discuss is, "Will the Lords pass the Reform Bill?" The Bill brokers themselves say, that they must. We perceive that some of the daily newspapers are wasting their time in quoting the opinions of a dull writer, who has published a pamphlet entitled, "Friendly Advice to the Lords;" in which it is coolly and calmly taken for granted, that their Lordships have no choice. "If," quoth this sage pamphleteer, "they pursue the triumph and partake the gale with the people their power is safe and immovable. But who can say what may be the consequence of opposing their wishes? The House of Lords is a powerful body; but it neither can, nor either was intended to overbear the other estates of the realm, when those other estates are united in their wishes and their determinations." This wise man, who writes so flippantly of the power and privileges of the Lords, and gives his opinion on their standing in our political world, is ignorant, it appears by this sentence, of the very elements of our constitution. The House of Lords most certainly was not intended to overbear the other estates, for this plain reason—that of the three estates of the realm, the Upper House contains two, viz. the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. The House of Commons is the third estate. The poor numskull fancies that the King is an estate, which shows how deeply read he is in our constitutional history, and, consequently, how well qualified to offer his advice in a nice constitutional question. It is pleasant to see how readily he takes for granted the King, (which is he, the first or third estate?) is enlisted on the side of Reform—but that is of no moment.

If the theory, that the House of Lords is never to oppose the votes of the House of Commons, as this writer and others insist, be allowed, we beg leave to ask, what is the use of that body at all? Is it not a very clumsy and complicated contrivance, to set up two machines to do the work of one? In a short time, however, after the bill passes, what is now theory will become practice, and the House of Lords will not dare oppose any decree of the lower House at all. As soon as this is firmly established, people of sense and discernment will begin to ask, what is the use of keeping up so idle a mummery? and their Lordships will be dismissed with as little ceremony as Lord Brougham dismissed the Masters in Chancery from his Court. The same reason will be given—they might have had their use in former times, but those days were gone by; and why encumber business with lumber?

We should imagine, that the Lords are not so obtuse as not to see this; and therefore we hope that they will have sufficient spirit to stick by their "order," and throw out the Bill, or, at least, all its obnoxious provisions. If they do not, they will soon find that the gewgaws of title, as the Lord Chancellor calls them, will be all that will remain, and the shadow will soon depart after the substance. As for the threat held out in the extract which we have made, they need not be very much afraid—a panic has seized on our party; but, as generally the case, we are beginning to get second wind—and the consequences of opposing the wishes of the people will be just nothing at all. Let them do their duty, and they need not care for the result.

We should not speak our sentiments, however, if we said that we had any very great dependence upon a majority in the House remembering as we do the division of 1829—that division, which has in reality carried the Reform Bill. How can we tell that another wheel is not meditated this moment, and that all the calculations which we see in the newspapers are founded on a mistaken idea of the firmness of the noble voters. The following list is handed about, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, assuming that all the Peers will continue steady to their former principles:—

Ministerial.	Opposition.
Royal Dukes . . . 1	2
Dukes . . . 7	12
Marquesses . . . 5	11

Earls . . . 37	93
Viscounts . . . 9	12
Barons . . . 63	85
Scotch Peers . . . 5	11
Irish Peers . . . 5	15
137	208
	137

Majority against Ministers . . . 71

We say that we think the list correct, assuming that the Peers do not rat—but that is an assumption of the truth of which we are not so very sure. The Bishops, it will be perceived, are omitted in the above list, which is in itself no small satire upon the heads of the Church. It says very plainly that they are not to be depended upon.

And yet there is no class of men who ought more strenuously to resist this bill than the Bishops. Their "order" is indeed in danger. We are treading fast in the footsteps of the Parliamentary Reformers of the days of Charles I., when, after having got a Parliament to their mind, they carried down the Bishops. There are significant hints in the Courier of last night, which unless the Churchmen are judiciously blind, ought to make them see the first consequences of Reform.

* The Duke of Cambridge, who has never taken his seat in the House of Lords, is not counted. The Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester are against the Bill.—The Duke of Sussex for it.

In England the reform triumphs gloriously, and the elections already made are far more favourable to the cause than its most sanguine friends could have reasonably anticipated. Of upwards of 400 members already returned, there is a decided majority in favour of Ministers; by some, the number is stated at eighty-six, and by others at a lower rate, but the fact is indisputable, that there is a large proportion of reformers returned, and there is therefore now no reason to doubt that the ministerial scheme of reform, when it receives the necessary alterations and modifications, will be carried triumphantly in the House of Commons. It is indeed necessary and desirable that the measure should be carried by a large majority, in order to ensure it a favourable reception in the House of Peers. With the unit of a majority, by which ministers carried the second reading of the Reform Bill, they could not with a good grace, have presented it to the House of Lords as being the voice of the representatives of the nation; indeed it has frequently been the case, that ministers have abandoned measures which have been carried by so bare a majority, as it has always been considered rather in the light of a defeat than a triumph. The only reason, therefore, we conceive, that Ministers could have had for persevering with the Bill, without a dissolution of Parliament, was to gain time for obtaining the necessary supplies for the exigencies of the state. But the main question now is, what reception will the Bill meet with in the House of Peers, as it is understood that a majority of the members are inimical to it, as it tends to curtail and abridge their power and influence in the country? Their Lordships, will it be to be presumed, follow the same prudent plan as they did with the Catholic question. The Emancipation Bill they had frequently rejected, but when it was sanctioned and supported by the King and his Ministers, it was deemed prudent to grant the concessions which were demanded. If prudence was their guide in that case, the exercise of it will be still more necessary with the Reform Bill, as it might prove fatal to their order to resist the wishes of the King, his Ministers and the House of Commons, backed by nearly the united wishes of the people. That a very large portion of the country is favourable to the Reform Bill is put beyond all doubt, by the result of the election. The reformers, almost in every place where there is anything resembling popular elections, drive their opponents out of the field. The influence of the Duke of Northumberland has been set at naught, and the candidate in his interest been obliged to retire, and the Dukes of Newcastle and Beaufort have been equally unsuccessful. Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr. Sadler ventured to oppose Messrs. Grant and Gurney at Norwich, but in vain; and the far-famed General Gascoyne, of Liverpool, whose motion left Ministers in a minority, has been relieved of the duties of a British senator. Sir E. Knatchbull has deemed it prudent to retire from the contest for Kent. Banbury has thrown off the influence of the Marquis of Bute—reformers have been elected for Newark—the eight members for Nottinghamshire are reformers—so are the four for London—and Mr. W. Peel, a brother of Sir Robert, has declared for the Bill, on condition of his being elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme! So far, then, the appeal of the King to the nation has been responded to in a manner which leaves no room to doubt the wishes of his subjects. The opponents of Ministers, however, rejoice that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish have been ousted at Cambridge by Messrs. Goulburn and W. Y. Peel. This ought to excite surprise when we consider who are the exponents. For Mr. Goulburn 570 of the clergy voted, and 306 for Lord Palmerston, which shows that the Rev. body considers that the church would be in danger with a reformed Parliament. And so we think it would, at least what some of them call the church, and they, like most of other men, study their own individual interests beyond all other considerations. In a reformed Parliament there is a probability, nay, almost a certainty, that the church, both in England and Ireland, would be reformed; for the common sense of mankind, particularly that portion of the species, born north of the Tweed, can see no good reason that church dignitaries, many of whom perform very few or no religious duties, should have princely revenues, whilst many of the working clergy are left in a condition not much superior to that of day-labourers. This state of things needs reform, and it will be reformed; but it is quite natural that those who enjoy the fruits of it should endeavor to put far from them the evil day.

IRELAND.

A notice which has been sent to a gentleman farmer, concludes in the following Sabakanian style:—

"I hope you will not oblige me to visit you with my army. If you do, I will give you a most unhumanely detestable, very fit for a tyrant like you."

"JOHN CAPTAIN ROCK."

On Tuesday night, a large party had the audacity to march under the batteries of Athlone, and swore all the inhabitants of the suburbs, firing several shots within hearing of the sentries.

On the previous day upwards of eight hundred men came from the parish of Morr, within half a mile of the town of Ballinasloe. Their object was to aid in the rescue of cattle, seized by a landlord in that parish; happily Major Warburton was on the spot; the military and police were called out, which prevented the further progress of the multitude.

FRANCE.

The country hears with delight of the intended expedition to Portugal, to demand for France that satisfaction which England has already obtained. Two ships of the line, three frigates, and a brig, are ordered from Toulon on this business. French papers express a fear least Miguel should submit, and so avoid the chastisement he has deserved.

France and Austria are already treating on the subject of respectively disarming their large forces, and reducing to the usual peace establishment their present expensive armies.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris to Toulon has ordered the immediate reduction to the peace establishment of all the vessels lately placed on their war complement. A similar order was executed a few weeks ago; and the seamen complain of the caprice which doom them now to prepare for war; now to return to the habits of peace; and are obliged to leave their wives and children, or visited their homes, recalls them to duty merely to dismiss them again.

The French papers of the latest date do not contain any important news. The King's progress through the provinces appears a continued triumph. "The soldier for the glory, and the King of the salvation and happiness of France, are the titles with which he is greeted. If the commencement of his journey be equalled throughout his course, the progress will probably be not a short one, and Paris will be saved from tumults by having something to talk about. The elections are expected to supply work for the national guard, but peace is promised to the capital till the anniversary of the barriers. The assembling of a grand European Congress is the shuttlecock now bandied about between the contending battalions of the French political press. Its existence is affirmed or denied with equal vehemence, and its object is stated to be a general disarming and an immediate return of the peace establishment in each kingdom.

In consequence of the "Chouans" (a name formerly given to the old Bourbon adherents), having raised partial insurrections and kept the country in a state of uneasiness for some time past 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 tranquility 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 every mark of general favour. He avows himself the strenuous advocate of peace.

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

PORTUGAL.

By the Marlborough packet we have been put in possession of intelligence from Lisbon to the 22d ult. on which day she spoke off the Rock, the *Diligente*, French corvette of 16 guns, in company with two frigates of 60 guns each, (the *Melpomene* and *Cyrene*), the *Eagle* corvette, and *Huffin* brig. The *Endymion* brig-of-war arrived in the *Tagus* on the 16th ult. with the demands of the French government, which were—the dismissal of the council and judges who condemned the two French subjects, Suavinet and Bonhomme, and compensation for the French ships unlawfully made Prize of by the Portuguese squadron that had blockaded Terceira; and a report at Lisbon stated that they demanded from the Portuguese government a reimbursement of the expenses incurred in fitting out the squadron off Lisbon. Forty-eight hours were allowed for an answer, but in consequence of Don Miguel being in the country, it was alleged by the government that there was not time to communicate with him, and a further forty-eight hours were solicited; but the captain of the *Endymion*, not possessing authority to accede to such a request, he immediately sailed for the squadron to report progress.—The *Endymion*, had not joined the squadron when the *Malborough* passed, in consequence of having been blown off the coast by strong winds, and therefore nothing was definitively known. The elements having thus favoured the Don's creatures, the time they sought for him was obtained.

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 favour.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch court, has most characteristically signified to Belgium that the price of its offices has been computed, and a sum is stipulated for by way of indemnity to Holland for each insult to her flag, invasion of her soil, or injury to her subjects. These accounts being settled, the rejection of the House of Orange only cost Belgium a few counterfeit sovereigns. More gun-boats are sent from the dock-yards at Rotterdam. Prince Frederick is visiting Bergen-op-Zoom and reviewing troops; and now that there is prospect of peace, the Dutch are bustling with preparations for war.

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 the 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 objects which are laid down in the fundamental protocol of the 20th January, 1831.

POLAND.

The unfortunate affair of Sierawski, who, by a disobedience of orders, and a too great impetuosity, encountered an overwhelming force, and was defeated, is likely to produce the most disastrous consequences to Poland. By that false step Diebitsch was strengthened, and though the able generalship of Skrzynecki, prevented his settling the fate of Poland in one battle, and even held him in check, yet ultimately, from that slight defeat must come great peril to the main army. On the corps of Dwernicki the effect of that false step has been fatal.