

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

On Wednesday Mr. Stanley published an address to the electors of Preston, in which he declared that he felt it his duty to demand, and the Mayor had consented to grant, a scrutiny into the votes given to Mr. Hunt. In this address Mr. Stanley says, "I have been led to make this demand in consequence of the great facilities of voting, which have been given in the progress of this election, to persons not duly qualified."

Another paper says—Mr. Stanley is to have the only Royal borough in England, Windsor. By the arrangement contemplated Sir Hussey Vivian, who sits for Windsor, is to vacate, receiving the appointment of Commander of the Forces in Ireland, from which Sir John Byng is recalled.

King William IV. has transmitted to Edinburgh, to be deposited in the crown room, with the Regalia, a beautiful massive gold collar of the garter, left to George IV. by the late Cardinal York; and a rose diamond badge of St. Andrew, and Sapphire ring set round with brilliant-cut diamonds, being Charles I's Coronation Ring. The former of these jewels which weighs about three pounds was presented to King James VI. by his Queen and worn by that monarch.

At the Religious ceremonies at the Catholic Chapel in Edinburgh on Christmas day, which were conducted with great splendour and solemnity, the great ex-King, Charles X. the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, Duchess de Berry, Duke de Bordeaux and their suits were present. At the afternoon service the Archbishop of Rheims (Cardinal Latil) presided. This is the first instance since the days of Cardinal Bérillon of such a high dignitary of the Romish Church officiating at public worship in Scotland.

Accounts from Malta, of the 4th December, announce the death of Captain Spencer. On the 25th November His Majesty's frigate Madagascar, arrived under the command of Lieut. Gearing, from Napoli di Romania, with the remains of her late Captain, the Hon. Sir Robert Spencer, who died at Alexandria, on the 4th of November. On the 3d of Nov. the Madagascar arrived at Alexandria, with Lord Clare and suite; at 4 o'clock Captain Spencer, in good health and spirits, sat down to dinner with his party; at six he was taken ill, and died next morning at 9 o'clock. By the death of Capt. Spencer, so suddenly cut off in the prime of life, the service has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Though a strict disciplinarian, Sir Robert was next to adored by every man and officer under his command. After the frigate has taken possession, we understand that Capt. Spencer's remains will be deposited in one of our Bastions, and a monument erected to his memory, by his relative our worthy Governor.

During the last week or ten days, says the Morning Herald of 1st January, there have been many shipments made of muskets, pistols, gunpowder, and other munitions of war, to different parts of the Continent. The value of the exports of this description of British manufacture is estimated at above £6,000. Other orders are in the course of completion. The entries were principally made for Dunkirk, Bayonne, &c.

The Hebrew Synagogue, in Duke-Street, London, has been robbed of massive plate, and the Laws of Moses, written on parchment, destroyed, which cannot be replaced.

The Whig Ministry were making loud professions of economy; and the Duke of Wellington's Ministry were proving by facts, what they had done for the people during their Administration of two years. They have repealed taxation to the amount of four millions per annum—repealed the Test Acts—passed the Roman Catholics—and passed the Beer Bill. The merit of the Regency Bill was theirs also. But are made that Sir Robert Peel will be Prime Minister in March next.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, it is said, will receive the Crown of Belgium.

Henry Hunt, commonly called in Wiltshire, Orator Hunt, has got into Parliament for Preston, beating the heir of Derby by a large majority.

Revolutionary disturbances are spoken of in various parts of Switzerland, and Germany, also in Lombardy; but they do not at present claim particular notice, being derived principally from private letters.

Sir John Johnstone, Bart. has been elected Member for Yorkshire, in the place of Lord Brougham.

We are sorry to find that the Earl of Dalhousie has lost £7000, by the failure of McDonald and Campbell, Army Agents. This is the second important loss sustained by His Lordship from the failure of his Agent.

Lord Howick has moved a clause in amendment to the Colonial Acts validity Bill, namely, rendering valid the acts of any Governor of a Colony, at the time of the demise of the Crown, until a new warrant should arrive, removing or continuing the Governor.

Major General James McDonnell has been appointed to the Staff in Ireland.

The following judicious, which, probably, is founded in truth, is being sung by the Flemish boys, who are represented as in a state of great misery—

"Under our old Orange head,
"We had butter, and our bread—
"But under this de Potter,
"We have neither bread nor butter!"

The French are pursuing their conquests in Algeria, and intend to colonize.

All was quite in Spain up to the 5th December. Mina had given up his attempts on the frontier, and had retired to Bordeaux.

It is thought that the Revolution and disturbed state of Poland will necessarily effect the British Corn Market, should the crops be deficient in England.

The Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge has retired from Parliament by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

IRELAND.

ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL.

DUBLIN, JAN. 18.—This day at 12 o'clock, Mr. Richard Barrett and Mr. Steele were brought to the Head Police Office, in custody, on a warrant, charging them with combining with others at various meetings, to evade the law, and holding meetings for the purpose of defying the Lord Lieutenant's proclamations of various dates. A few minutes after these gentlemen had appeared, Mr. O'Connell's arrival was announced by the loud shouting of the people, who followed him to the outer gate of the Police Office. On entering the office Mr. O'Connell addressed the Magistrate, requesting to know if it were upon their own responsibility, or upon orders from their superiors, 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 house, and through the streets, by the common thief and highwayman of the country, to be brought before the Magistrate. He then asked under what authority the warrant was issued, and he, a householder of Dublin, and a member of the Imperial Parliament had been dragged from his house, and through the streets, by the common thief and highwayman of the country, to be brought before the Magistrate.

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

After a short consultation between the magistrates, the clerk was instructed to read the informations. The informations were the joint informations of Robert Franklin and J. B. Snell, gentlemen of Grafton street; they set out by stating, that they had attended a meeting at the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, on the 10th of January, upon which occasion Mr. John Redmond was the chairman; that at said meeting the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant was declared by Mr. O'Connell an act of despotism, a new crime against his unfortunate country, and continued to recite the speech nearly as it appeared in the public journals, proposing the three different associations. The clerk was proceeding in reading the informations, when the magistrates stopped him; they said the informations were extremely voluminous, and as it was not a matter of right they could not allow the public time to be occupied.

Mr. O'Connell then had the right. He said he saw the hint given by Major Sirr; they refused the reading of the informations, because they found they did not hear out the warrant. He demanded the reading of the warrant; it was accordingly read; after which Mr. O'Connell entered into a long legal argument, contending that the warrant did not charge him with any offence for which he could be called upon to give bail; the act itself upon which they proceeded did not create any offence till the parties attending a meeting refused to disperse after fifteen minutes.

Alderman Darley interrupted Mr. O'Connell, and said they had but one duty to perform—that was, to demand that he should give bail; if they acted illegally they were answerable.

Mr. O'Connell said, that he should give bail, at the same time protesting against the proceedings as an act of despotism. He had resolved upon going to Newgate, but he would give bail, because he would not endanger the peace of the City.

Alderman Darley said, the bail required was a bond, himself in £1,000, and two securities of £500 each.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Dame street, and Mr. Jeremiah MacCarthy, of Dawson street, then became securities. Upon signing the bond, Mr. O'Connell repeated his protest against the proceedings of the magistrates. Mr. Barrett was required to give bail himself in £200, and two securities in £100. Mr. Staunton and Mr. Eille were his securities. Mr. Steele gave similar bail—Mr. T. Dolan and Mr. Cullen becoming his securities. Mr. Lawless, who was in the office, was then told he was also in custody upon a similar warrant—he was also required to give bail. Mr. John Reynolds was at this time brought to the office in custody upon a similar charge, and required to give the like bail. Mr. Keshan and Mr. Dolan become his securities.

All the bail-bonds being completed, the parties left the office. An immense concourse of people waited outside, and cheered Mr. O'Connell as he left it—they attempted to raise him on their shoulders, but this he would not allow.

Mr. Edward Dyer, secretary to the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, was arrested about three o'clock, on a similar warrant, and held to bail in the same sum as those required from all, except Mr. O'Connell.

On the first sitting day of term, (Monday last), Mr. O'Connell and his co-conspirators appeared in the Court of King's Bench, to discharge their recognizances. Their trials will not come on until the sittings after term.

MR. O'CONNELL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On the subject of the prosecution against him, Mr. O'Connell has addressed, in his own ambiguous terms, his constituents. Who may these be? Properly—the freeholders of the County Waterford—but as he vaunts of being 'the representative of all Ireland,' it is not unlikely that, amongst the rest of the constituents, he includes the citizens of Dublin, and, consequently, the jury that is to try his case. Whether such an anticipatory appeal be right or wrong, we leave to the lawyers who understand the technicalities of practice better than we do, to determine. With the address itself we have little to do, save to correct a few trilling mistakes into which the learned advocate's self-love has misled him. He says, 'Here am I, striving for three things: 1st. To abolish tithes—2d. To destroy corporate monopolies—3d. To repeal the Union.' The true reading, we fancy, should be, here I am striving,—1st To overturn the Established Church—2d. To destroy all British institutions—3d. To produce a total separation between Great Britain and Ireland. 'Our Dukeedom to a beggarly denier,' that, could any one read O'Connell's heart, such would be found the three real objects of his 'strivings.' A fourth we might add, which would be to enrich himself at the expense of the poorest and most ignorant population on the face of the earth.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

CALL FOR GOLD.

Mr. O'Connell's call (says the Dublin Evening Mail, of Monday last) has brought, and will bring, ruin on thousands of those intimated and deluded beings who have obeyed his mandate. As a matter of prudence, indeed, of necessity, the banks have been constrained to reduce their discounts, and although many innocent persons must consequently be the sufferers, yet we will confess that we are not displeased that Mr. O'Connell has exhibited such a proof of the malign and mischievous influence he possesses, or of the mode in which he is capable of calling it into action. We copy the following from the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday. 'The insidious menaces employed in Dublin were, it is evident, neither idle nor visionary; they have been conveyed by post to all parts of Ireland; but in this city and its adjoining districts only do they appear to operate with effect. Since Wednesday, a sudden demand for gold has impelled a number of the ignorant pauper, and some of the lowest class of townspeople, to exchange their notes for the precious metal. The Bank of Ireland, and the Provincial Bank afford the applicants every facility for this purpose, and the utmost promptitude is evinced to satisfy every claim of kind. But what is the result of this popular and mischievous movement against the banks? The ordinary business of both banks is of necessity suspended; that accommodation which they furnish with such benefit to the public is for the present withheld; and a temporary stoppage put to the discount of bills. Thus the system of agitation has inflicted a grievous injury upon every man engaged in trade, and a whole community suffers for the sin of a rash and restless individual. The merchant, shopkeeper, artisan, and labourer, are all equally involved in embarrassment. Hence an almost total stagnation in every branch of trade, and unparalleled decline in the value of all articles of consumption—all species of provision and agricultural produce, all sides every sort of general commodity in the market. The issues of money are contracted, the merchant, the

farmer cannot sell, and the landlord receives no rent.—In this alarming state of things, the shopkeepers must of course participate; and all ranks of society bend under such a combination of misfortunes and difficulties. This day, many carts which came from the country, laden with pork, butter and corn, returned without market, and in one commercial house, yesterday, fifty men were discharged. The merchants are resolved, in any shape, to discountenance the absurd run made upon the banks, and, to show the country people the folly and mischief of their conduct, refused purchasing, even on the most advantageous terms, at this day's market. Thursday night, inflammatory notices were posted in manuscript, through various parts of this city, by some ruffian incendiary, headed 'Gold for Rags.' The Bank of Ireland this day, commenced paying off in gold, even all the Branch Bank notes of that establishment. Major M. N. P. and the gentry of Clare, yesterday, issued circulars through the country fronting the same—condemning the absurd panic which has been created in the money market. Perhaps it would be more judicious not to notice the subject at all. The gentry of this country have also published a similar manifesto, stating they will receive most cheerfully, from the tenantry, Bank of Ireland or Provincial Bank notes in payment of rent, and from the country people generally, in every transaction or dealing.'

FRANCE.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.—The following letter from a British General Officer in Paris, dated 27th December, was received in this city, by the English Mail, last week. The statements it contains shew to what an alarming crisis the present state of affairs in that country are tending; and unless some wise and decisive measures are adopted by the French Government, we may look for accounts of the most tragical events in that country.

"Each day is replete with events which serve to shew that the late Revolution was not regularly introduced, and that the new regime was not erected on a solid foundation.

"You have read as good an account of the trial as I could possibly give you, therefore I shall confine myself to such points as may not have reached the Press. The conduct of the National Guard on that occasion far outstrips any praise I can bestow. Their zeal, steadiness, and determined firmness, baffled and at length overturned the plan of the seditious, though supported by a mob of two hundred thousand men, all anxious for action, and determined upon mischief—had they succeeded in obtaining possession of the Ex-Ministers, they would have cruelly murdered them; and then availing themselves of the confusion at the moment, would have proceeded to pillage and every other diabolical outrage—but for the measures adopted by the government, supported by the National Guard, and the poor deluded multitude are not perhaps even now aware that they were merely the tools of a designing faction, who were bent upon overturning the Constitution and erecting a Republic in its stead. The Ex-Ministers were taken from the petit Luxembourg privately, in a carriage drawn by post horses, and were safely lodged in Vincennes before their departure became known. This occasioned momentary discontent with some of the National Guard; they said there had not been proper confidence placed in them, and therefore they could no longer be of use; but when it was explained to them, that removing the Ministers in the way it had been done, was solely to prevent bloodshed, for had the mob been aware of the moment of that event, thousands of lives might have been lost. This explanation gave satisfaction, and order was immediately restored.

"You may judge of the magnitude of the danger apprehended by the Government, by the military force employed and in readiness at the shortest notice. There were thirty-five thousand National Guards actually on duty—thirty-five thousand more ready to turn out; twenty thousand more in reserve, wearing their uniform in their shops—fifteen thousand troops of the line on duty—and nearly thirty thousand in the rear environs of Paris. The National Guards of the Banlieue were all ready, and some of them guarded the skirts of Paris, their respective neighbourhoods, all good and true men,—and as long as the National Guards shall remain determined to support the Government, all must be well. But alas! there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

"The day before yesterday the students of the three great schools in Paris, thought proper to mix proclamations all over the City, declaratory of their discontent at the present order of things. That in July they were promised a popular Throne with Republican institutions, which had not been fulfilled. They protested against the present Chamber of Deputies, as being illegally constituted—and finally they refused to accept the thanks of that Chamber. 111! Soul, who is a man not to be trifled with, went to the Polytechnic School, which may be considered the leading one, and, sur le champ, put nearly a hundred of the students in arrest, and ordered a Court Martial to assemble the next day, to try the principal leaders, the result is not yet known. Soul desired them to attend to their studies only, and not interfere with the legislation of the Country; and concluded with suspending the whole school till further orders. You are aware this is a military school.

"Lafayette has resigned, and though a docting old egotist and no hero, yet he was the first person in all France to be at the head of the National Guards. He was a complete General Log—up full of vanity at finding himself in such a distinguished position, but totally incapable of doing any mischief. His place has been already filled by Lieutenant-General Le Comte de Lobau, of whom, as yet, I know but little.—Some of the commanding officers of regiments of the National Guard have, it is said, given in their resignations, and many others of all ranks it is supposed, will do the same, which may lead to further trouble—and then who can foresee the horrors that may ensue."

"It is a curious circumstance, that almost all the people in power at present, are old friends of Napoleon, namely: Lafayette, Sebastiani, Soul, &c. &c. though there is no doubt a Buonapartist party throughout France, yet the cry for a Republic is so much more formidable, that the people in office are obliged to act in favour of the present government to prevent that party from gaining the point.

"The drums are beating and the National Guards are assembling—I suppose on account of some tumult excited by these turbulent students."

"I have this moment returned from searching after news—all is quiet, but a double guard has been at all day, at the Chamber of Deputies. Two battalions of the National Guards are now gone to the Bourne—a triple guard has been stationed the whole morning at the

Chamber of Peers. It is now supposed that the students will attempt something out of revenge. War is talked of as the only means for doing away this national agitation."

"It is supposed there will not be a British subject in Paris in four months."

ESCAPE FROM PRISON AT CALAIS.

An escape from prison took place here a few days ago, which, from the originality of the scheme, and the cool and deliberate manner in which it was executed, has perfectly astonished the natives, accustomed as they were even to the tricks of our ingenious countrymen.

The parties were a Mr. H. and Mrs. T. the gentleman had been incarcerated some time, the lady a few months only. About a week since, Mr. H. gave it out that it was his birthday, to commemorate which the gaoler and his wife were invited, after all was locked up for the night, [that is the outer doors,] to partake of a bowl of punch a la mode Anglaise. The invitation was accepted; the punch, it appears, was strongly impregnated with laudanum, which had no sooner taken effect upon the guests, than they very quietly, accompanied by Mrs. T. after taking the keys from the Gaoler's girdle, proceeded to pack up and remove all their luggage to the outer door—even the Lady's bird's and a cat were not forgot; he then returned to his room, wrote upon a card, which was placed under the gaoler's nose, 'Adieu, mon ami, au revoir;' they then not only let themselves out, but locked the doors after them and threw the keys over the rampart.

This was about 11 o'clock at night, the time the Paris coaches generally arrive—consequently nothing could be more apropos for their going to a hotel as passengers just arrived, which they did, ordered bells, and a coach for Belgium at six in the morning; [the gates are not opened sooner, and away they went comfortably, and arrived safe, for nothing was known until late the next day. The gaol is in an out-of-the-way place, therefore it is not unlikely that the gaoler might have been watching for hours for a person passing to explain his situation. It was no sooner known than the town was in a complete uproar—the Police and the National Guards a cheval were sent off in every direction—but the former being on foot, and the steeds of the latter being of the same breed as Don Quixote's, long ere they reached the first village the fugitives had passed the frontier.

POLAND.

Russian Manifesto against Poland.—"A terrible treason has convulsed the kingdom of Poland which is united to Russia. Evil minded men, who the benefits of the Emperor Alexander, the magnanimous restorer of their country had not disarmed, and who, under the protection of the constitution which he had granted them, enjoyed the fruits of his solicitude, plotted the overthrow of the order of things introduced by him, and marked the outset of their crimes, on the 17th (29th) of November, by rebellion, bloodshed, and criminal attempts on the life of our beloved brother, the Cesarowitch and Grand Duke Constantine Palewitsch. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a furious multitude, instigated by them, attacked the palace of the Cesarowitch, while at the same time, by spreading in several quarters of the city false reports that the Russian troops were massacring the peaceable citizens, in gaining the people, and filling the city with all the horrors of anarchy. The council of administration could not succeed in restoring order, incessantly menaced by the rebels, who had formed illegal meetings, and who had changed its composition by renouncing the members named by us, and establishing others forced on it by the chiefs of the conspirators. At the same time a report was spread of a similar insurrection in all the provinces of the Kingdom of Poland. The same means were every where employed—seduction, menaces, falsehoods, the object of which was to subject the peaceable citizens to the power of some rebels. After so many calamities, the Polish nation was enjoying peace and prosperity under the protection of our Government; again it precipitates itself into an abyss of revolt and misery, and troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear of approaching chastisement, dare to think of victory for some moments, and to prepare conditions to us their legitimate master."

"Russians, you know that we reject them with indignation. Your hearts, burning with zeal for the throne, comprehend what our feelings are. At the first news of the treason your answer was a new outburst of unalterable fidelity, and at this moment we see in the whole extent of our vast empire only one impulse, in the hearts of all only one sentiment, the desire of sparing no effort for the honor of their sovereign, the inviolability of the empire, and even their lives. We have contemplated with emotion this generous transport of the love of the people to our person and to the country, and we consider it as a sacred duty to answer to it by words of moderation."

"New sacrifices, new efforts will not be necessary. God, the defender of the legitimate cause, is with us, and powerful Russia is able in a single decisive battle to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace. Our faithful troops, who have very recently distinguished themselves by numerous victories, are already assembled on the western frontier of the empire. We are ready to punish the treason, but at the same we will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and pardon the weak who, through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion."

"Russians, the example of your Emperor will serve you as a guide. Justice and no vengeance, unshaken firmness in the combat for the honour and welfare of the state, without hatred towards infuriated adversaries,—love and respect for those subjects of our kingdom who have remained faithful to the oath taken to us,—a prompt reconciliation with all those who return to their duty. You will fulfil our hopes as you have already done. Persuade us to your peace and tranquillity, in firm reliance upon God, the eternal benefactor of Russia, and a monarch who knows the greatness and the sacredness of his vocation, and will know how to maintain unimpaired the dignity of his empire, and the glory of his Russian name."

St. Petersburg, 12 (24) Dec, in the 6th of our reign.

[Signed] 'NICHOLAS.'

WARSAW, Jan. 8.

Differences between the Grand Duke and the Emperor.—I shall not trouble you with the various reports circulated here relative to the revolution in Russia, as they are as numerous as contradictory. It, however, appears certain that Nicholas has fallen out with Constantine. The latter is much in favour of the Poles, whilst the Czar's Majesty is in heart, and influenced by the advice of the Germans who crowd his Court, has no sympathy for us. From this

kind feeling between our old masters, it may happen that Constantine would be induced to remind the Russians of the first oath of fidelity which they took to him after the death of Alexander, particularly as he gave up to Nicholas his claim to the crown of all the Russian, upon condition that he should be Grand Duke of Lithuania, and probably King of Poland. It may not be unimportant to state that he has organised the Lithuanian army similar to that of Poland, changed the Russian arms for those of the Jagellen, and even adopted the atavistic colour, very much to the dissatisfaction of the Russian patriots. You are aware of the old prophecy circulated by Catherine II. that the throne of orthodox Greece would not be re-established except by a Northern Prince of the name of Constantine. You must conceive that a political revolution is not at all impossible in Russia.

DEFENCE OF WARSAW.

Our fortifications will shortly be completed. The whole corporation of fishermen and that of the millers, assembled in the church; and after mass and benediction they set out to work at the fortifications. In crossing the Rue Longue, near the square of the Palace of the Republic, they were joined by another body, composed of the actors and actresses of our two national theatres. Thus fishermen, millers, monks, Franciscans, actors, actresses, all mixed together, worked during the entire of the day at the fortifications of the barrier of Jerusalem.

A Ministerial Journal says—"It is affirmed by news from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor has received the Deputation from Warsaw with kindness. It is even added that the troops advancing towards the frontier of Poland have received orders to halt."—*Journal du Frankfort.*

The Austrian Observer says, that the Deputation from Warsaw has had an interview at Saint Petersburg with the Vice-Chancellor, Count Nesselrode.

The Warsaw Gazette, of the 6th, states, that the Grand Duke Constantine wished to disarm and disband the Lithuanian corps under the command of General Rosen, upon which, it is said, a combat took place between them and the troops of General Phalen, sent for the purpose of disarming them; 4,000 Lithuanians were killed and General Phalen lost 8000 men. In the end, General Rosen and the remainder of the Lithuanian corps assumed the Polish white cockade. The fortifications of Warsaw and Praga are completed.

We find the following in the Augsburg Gazette, dated Frontiers of Poland, Jan. 2:—"They write from St. Petersburg, that the acrimonious feelings against Poland are beginning to subside, and it is even asserted that the Grand Duke Constantine has succeeded in allaying the exasperation of the Emperor, and inducing him to try to come to an amicable arrangement. The ladies of the Court, many of whom have alliances in Poland, also employ all their efforts to obtain a favourable result. It is believed that if Prince Lubekki could but obtain a private audience of his Imperial Majesty, every thing would be arranged, and the march of the troops countermanded."

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. 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 Russian 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 upon the French Government that its bounden duty was to see the non-intervention principle kept up to in 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.

SUNDAY, NOX.—The latest intelligence received up to this hour is not of so much importance. The Paris papers state that 12,000 of the Imperial Guard had 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 3000 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 palatine of Lublin (Russian Poland) has sent an offer of 50,000 men. Count Zamouski is equipping a regiment at his own expense. There are in the army 12,000 men who served under Napoleon, 800 officers who have the decoration of the Legion of Honour. The 4th 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 1st 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.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

From the Kingston (Jama.) Chronicle.

DEATH OF GENERAL BOLIVAR.

The Liberator expired on the 17th Dec. at San Pedro, Alexandrino, a country seat, about a league from Santa Martha, in a calm collected manner, confessing and receiving the Sacrament at the same time. He made his will, and in every respect evinced such greatness of soul, that he never spoke against his enemies nor recommended any of his friends. His body was embalmed, and laid in state for three days at the Custom House, the front of which appeared in magnificent mourning, with a monu-