

NEWS.

Death of Bolivar.—The grave has closed over the mortal remains of this illustrious man, who died a victim to the ingratitude of his country.

Previous intelligence had fully prepared us for this melancholy event. Having escaped the daggers of the assassins at Bogota, he was in comparative safety at Cathagena; this afforded him opportunity for reflection. The cruel suspicions of his countrymen thus acting upon a highly honourable and sensitive mind, aided by the debilitating climate of the sea coast, rendered his death speedily certain.

It is known that Bolivar felt acutely the unkindness of the Colombians, and not less so the doubts of the people of this country, whose good opinion he was most anxious to earn. The hostility of a part of the American press afflicted him so deeply, that his friends took unwearied pains to have it better informed, and it is gratifying to know that the public mind was in a great degree disabused previous to the lamented patriot's death. Full justice is now, we believe, generally done him, and he is regarded as he ought to be, the Washington of the South.

The fate of Colombia, under this new calamity, cannot be foreseen—it is now virtually under the dominion of three military leaders, Paez in Venezuela, Florey in the South, and Urdanda at the capital. Had Bolivar survived, and been prevailed on to re-assume the supreme Government, these different portions would have been re-united and the integrity of the Republic saved. But the master spirit is gone, and time can alone develop the future destiny of this unfortunate country.

The Republics of the South are all falling a prey to their own discords and disunion. In Mexico, another insurrection under Gen. Guerrero has just been subdued, and the Government at the capital is once more relieved from the dangers of civil war. The real truth of the matter is, that it is too early by half a century for these countries to assume the business of self Government.

—N. Y. Albion.

Poland.—In Poland, every thing connected with their cause was progressing well—the people were patriotically enthusiastic—150,000 armed men, and 200,000 irregulars, with pikes, &c. were ready to meet the invaders—freedom or death was in every man's mouth—their cannon was mounted—the paving stones of the streets were taken to the upper stories to crush the enemy. It was calculated that these preparations might avert the struggle. The liberty of the press had been established, and the free expression of opinion permitted—no exclusive privileges in commerce to be allowed—the right of the Jews to be settled by a special law.

There was a flying report in Paris on the 19th, that an engagement had already taken place between the Russians and Poles, in which the latter were successful, taking 1500 prisoners and six pieces of cannon. The report was considered premature.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following, under date of Warsaw, January 5:

"Since the proclamation of the Emperor of Russia was known here, an enthusiasm has manifested itself among all classes, which could not have been exceeded in the first wars of Polish Independence, and would justify the hope which the Poles cherish of succeeding in their enterprize, if the force which Russia intends to send against them is not far superior in number and resources to their own. The Dictator receives the most implicit obedience from the people, and he enjoys the entire confidence of the nation. His constant activity daily gains new recruits for the army, which at present consists of 64,000 men, besides a National Militia of 50,000 men, which has set out for the frontiers of the kingdom. An obstinate struggle may therefore be expected, for the Poles do not calculate upon any indulgence, and the language of the Emperor of Russia is too formal not to doubt but that he will maintain his threats with all his force. The war then will be a bloody one, and accompanied with the greatest scourges, as the hatred of the two belligerent nations is carried to the highest pitch, and a scarcity of provisions is felt in the kingdom. The inhabitants in the country are not less excited than those in the

city, and they are repairing to join the army in detachments, armed with pikes and pitch-forks—composing as they do, private battalions, which, being well directed, will be very dangerous to the enemy. Their patriotism is also encouraged by the clergy. The country people are making every sacrifice to the general cause, with perhaps even more enthusiasm and more self-denial than was evinced by the working classes of Paris. These were the feelings which induced them not only to give gratis the wood for the pallisades of Modlin, but also to transport it themselves. Thousands are working upon the fortifications who are contented with a ration of bread, and leaving their pay to be fixed by Government."

Italy.—The two sons of Louis and Lucian Bonaparte had endeavoured to raise an insurrection in Rome, in order to overthrow the Papal government; but were hooted at by the people.

Private letters received from Rome on Friday say, that on the last scrutiny the whole of the votes, except one, were in favour of the elevation of Cardinal Wield to the Papal Chair. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the next scrutiny will exhibit the desired unanimity. This ecclesiastic is, we believe, a native of Ireland, and the proprietor of Lutworth Castle, the late residence of the ex-Monarch of France.

Bavaria.—By the latest accounts from Munich, it appears that the Disturbances which arose among the students are not yet suppressed, but even appear to spread among the lower classes. On the 28th several students were arrested at their lodgings. In the evening not only the guards and patrols were reinforced, but 400 of the burgher guards were ordered out. Towards eight in the evening the crowd increased in that part of the town where the burgher guards were stationed. At eleven o'clock the police was obliged to order the Cuirassiers to disperse the group, when several persons were wounded. The University will be closed till March 1, 1831. All the students who are not natives of Munich, and who are not in the Clerical Seminary, are to leave the capital immediately. There is to be a new inscription in the month of March, when the lectures will be resumed. There will be no vacation at Easter.

Persia.—Persia is at this moment a prey to a horrible civil war. The eldest son of the Shah has raised the standard of rebellion, and marched against his father. Prince Abbas Mirza hastened to the succour of his father, and is fighting against his brother. A great part of his army is organized and trained upon the European principle. The inhabitants of the Caucasus, habitually impatient at the yoke of Russia, have also risen in insurrection in some parts near the Black and Caspian Seas.

To Correspondents.—The article on the death of the late Rev. Robert Addison will be commenced next week.—The Sunday School article is under consideration. The sentiments are good but we are in some doubt of the poetry. It is somewhat painful to reject articles when sent with a good motive—but we must exercise Editorial authority. The writer provides for this by referring to our judgment.

We thank W. P. for his letter; but we think his differences from ourselves results from a misapplication of terms to things. The thing at which he aims, we cannot think of throwing away.—We are convinced that all the formularies of the Church are according to the "analogy of faith;" and while we use no stronger language than the Church does, we may speak with some degree of confidence.

Our readers need be under no apprehension that we are going to inflict upon them a controversy with the Canadian Watchman, as we think it would both be uninteresting and profitless. We cannot hope to produce any salutary effect on him, and so we shall hereafter let him alone.

Letters safely received from G. C. Wood, Esq. Rev. G. Grout, Rev. J. Miller, Rev. R. Whitwell, and R. Vincent, Esq.