

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-York Alliance, Sept. 24.

The week's war between the Belgians and Dutch, created a prodigious sensation in Europe during its brief continuance. We have compiled a short narrative of its principal features and accompaniments, and inserted it below.

One effect of this description of affairs was to induce Cassinier Perier to return to the French Ministry, there to pursue the wise and pacific policy of the Cabinet of Louis Philippe. The speech of this able man in the Chambers, we have inserted in another column—it will be read by every friend of rational freedom with satisfaction, as the moderation of his views with respect to Europe, indicate the enlightened sentiments of the French Government. We think with M. Perier that a hostile movement on the part of France in favour of the Poles would only hasten the destruction of that gallant people, and we view, therefore, with perfect complacency, the announcement that all intervention will be restricted to negotiation and friendly discussion. In this course France will be cordially joined by England, but in a respect to hostile aggression, England would be compelled to stand aloof, and to suspend her benevolent and powerful sympathies. We fervently hope that the French Ministry will be able to maintain its present position, and to pursue to its completion the honorable course of policy he has marked out for himself.

There is no intelligence of importance from Poland. All accounts agree in stating that the army of Paskewitch has crossed the Vistula and is pursuing its march unchecked upon Warsaw, while Warsaw is making the most determined efforts to resist to the last extremity. England is perfectly tranquil. The funds on August 13, closed at 81 1/2.

A very important clause of the Reform Bill was adopted in the House of Commons on the 10th of August. This clause enacts that the twenty-five counties which are heretofore to return four members, instead of two, shall be divided each into two districts, and two members to be returned from each district. This plan met with fierce opposition from the ultra-reformers, on the ground that it would give the landed interest too much influence, it being assumed that it would be much easier for the aristocracy to exercise its influence in half a county than a whole one. Mr. Peel, and others of the conservative party, were opposed to the measure abstractedly, but since the abolition of the boroughs was resolved on, they had no difficulty in giving the clause their support, as it would be some check to the great influx of democratic members, provided for by other parts of the Bill. Lord Althorpe admitted that the clause would be a boon to the landed interest, and a fair offset to the loss of the boroughs—that if rejected, it would destroy the whole Bill, as the support of many of its friends could not in such a case be depended on. The opposition was not diminished by this avowal, it being contended by the Reformers, that the adoption of the obnoxious clause, would be to substitute rotten counties for rotten boroughs. Ministers, however, on putting the question to vote, found themselves with a handsome majority, notwithstanding many of their own friends and adherents voted against them. The return of upwards of 100 members is involved in this question. A sketch of the debate will be found elsewhere.

About twenty of the members of Parliament from Ireland went on Earl Grey on the 12th ult. with Lord Killeen, Mr. O'Connell, and others at their head, and presented a list of grievances caused by omissions and neglects of the Whig Ministry towards the sister kingdom. His Lordship to use the language of the Times newspaper, "received them with the lofty civility that belongs to him." They demanded the reduction as speedily as possible of the Yeomanry Corps, the immediate consideration of the vestry laws, education, administration of justice, &c., and in default thereof intimated, as the Times affirms, the possibility of a "transfer of their recent precarious allegiance" in reference to the Reform Bill. Lord Grey behaved with firmness—said that nothing had been done for Ireland, and that much was in progress for her amelioration; but the reduction of the Yeomanry Corps at this moment was quite impossible. The Times concludes with saying that the company separated without any mitigation of feeling on the part of the Irish members.

Mr. Hume has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move that certain colonies be allowed to elect members to the Imperial Parliament. The motion was fixed for the 16th August.

From the Boston Patriot, Sept. 24.

Files of London and Liverpool papers to August 16, have reached us by the James Perkins at this port. From a careful perusal of them, the impression is strong on our minds, that the Whig Ministry in Great Britain does not stand so firmly as it did a few months since. The Tory Journals speak confidently of its fall, and there are symptoms of division among its friends. In the progress of the Reform Bill, the Ministry has supported and carried a proposition to divide the Counties into districts for the choice of Members of Parliament. The Whig Press, in part at least, is opposed to this measure. The London Times denounces it, as a "County-crushing project"—"replete with anti-reform spirit" &c. &c. It was opposed in Parliament by a large number of the "Reformers" and was supported by Messrs. Peel, Goulburn, Lowther, and other "anti-reformers." The Irish Whig members have also become dissatisfied, and had in a body waited on Earl Grey, threatening to abandon the Ministry, unless their wishes in relation to Ireland were regarded. The meeting terminated "without any mitigation of feeling on the part of the Irish Members." The Times of 13th August remarks:—"We cannot do more than merely refer to a very important meeting of the Irish popular members, which took place yesterday at Lord Grey's, by His Lordship's appointment. Lord Grey seemed to feel—what, indeed, every rational being must feel—the necessity of taking the affairs of that unfortunate country into immediate consideration. We think it our duty, on this occasion, to apprise the Ministers of what, perhaps, is known to every body but themselves,—that, such as Mr. Stanley, the Irish secretary, is admired for his parliamentary talents, he is thought to want that faculty pre-eminently requisite in his difficult office—the faculty of inspiring good will and confidence. He is accused of mistaking hauteur for dignity, and precipitation for decision. His youth and good sense afford the best grounds of hoping a cure for these moral defects—we therefore notice them. If we thought him incurable, we should not say a word about him."

LONDON, August 15.

division which entered by Mons had reached Halle, within a few leagues of Brussels. Detachments of this division have reached Soissons and Amelrecht. The division which came by Mons amounts to 8,000 men.

In the course of three or four days, or by the time in which we are now writing, the whole of the French army might have come in contact along the frontier and in the interior of Belgium, with the whole of the Dutch invaders, had not His Majesty King William, in compliance with the order of the Conference, withdrawn his troops. As it now happens the order to halt can scarcely be given till the 25,000 promised succours from France have left their own country and entered on a theatre of war where they will happily find no enemy. The roads from France to Louvain, Brussels, and Ghent, are covered with French troops. We hope that the check which they have received will put a stop to that about-swinging—to those unbecomingly displays of effrontery—and those general propositions to war, which, for the last two months, have made their press and their Congress a nuisance to Europe. They call themselves "brave and warlike" in all their songs, speeches, and newspapers—and God forbid that we should deny them a title which Cæsar gave them long ago, and which they have never yet forgotten; but why endeavour to monopolize a quality common to many nations, and why continually insult over their Dutch neighbors, who, on the same authority, were the "brave Batavians" when they were called *Voluntas Gallorum*?

The panic-struck retreat of their mixed army of troops and volunteers under General Daine, and their flight from Hasselt to Liege, form no ground for justifying their native courage, and will never be remembered to their discredit, if they afterwards are guided by modesty and moderation. Their defeat was evidently owing to the want of discipline, or, as some allege, to the want of energy. It is stated that so ill was their commissariat managed, that many of them had not tasted any thing for 24 hours before the attack. To this last cause we are willing to ascribe a great deal on the authority of the poet, who philosophically asks—

Was ever Tartar force or creed,  
Or the strength of water or fire,  
Or the will of man, or the power of God,  
That shall not be tried in some day's march?

It would be as unjust to deny all warlike merit to the Belgians on account of their dispersion at Hasselt, as it would be absurd to gainsay the truth of history respecting the Dutch, by a reference to their defeat at Bravere. But we have other news of an official character, and of a more agreeable tenor. The Dutch Government, as might have been expected, has yielded to the remonstrances of its friends in the London Conference, and has consented to withdraw its troops within its own frontier. This was announced in Parliament last night, and must appear to all the friends of European tranquility and national independence, a more valuable triumph than a score of victories over such a traitor as Daine. Had the success of the Dutch troops encouraged the Dutch Government to continue the war till they met the French in the neighborhood of Brussels, or on the plains of Waterloo, this temporary success must have been fatal to the peace of Europe, and possibly to their own security. The army of France, assisted by even the snook frocked volunteers or the Civic Guards of the country, must have driven the Hollanders within their dikes, and might not have stopped on the frontier; and the allies must have been obliged to make other political arrangements must have been made, for the protection of Holland, than those represented or established by the present Plenipotentiaries in Downing-street.

By the ready submission of the Dutch to the decree of the conference, by the speedy retreat of the Dutch troops, even when they were in possession of the frontier, and by the prompt execution of negotiations for arms, there will be no further pretence for foreign interference in the quarrel between the two states—there will be no necessity for the advance of a single French regiment or the appearance of a single French bayonet beyond the frontier; and if the tricolour is to be to-morrow hoisted at Valenciennes.

The French Government—acting with the good faith for which we are willing to give it credit—would not, we are persuaded, wish to expose its troops to the influence of old recollections, or to the display of the latest military annals, by a temporary occupation. Its promptitude in sending military succours surprised King Leopold as much as it did the rest of the world; but he would have a right to be still more surprised, if he saw the advance of his youthful rival and predecessor elect, the Duke of Nemours, at the head of an army of auxiliaries, when there was not the shadow of an enemy to combat. If the French troops have passed any part of the Belgic frontier, they ought instantly, therefore, to be recalled. The Belgic journals are already beginning to express some alarm at the number of their coming guests, and the great Powers of Europe, who put no great value on the latest military annals, are even a trifle jealous. But the readiness with which they recall their troops, the Ministers of Louis Philip will show better the strength of their Government and the nobleness of their character, than by the melodramatic display of energy and generosity by which they announced their advanced position. Every hour which they spend in Belgium will be an hour of suspicion, to which no wise Government would expose itself, and an hour of anxiety to which no well-intentioned Government would expose its allies.

It cannot be denied that the King of Holland has exposed Europe to considerable danger by his imprudent enterprise. We allow for all the hardships of his situation—we admit that he has been ill-treated—we cannot deny that he has met with ingratitude at the hands of his late Belgic subjects, and with harshness from the councils of his allies. We go farther, and say that, whatever ostentatious or folly may have characterized his recent conduct in the rupture of the armistice, he was not guilty of treachery in commencing hostilities without warning, and that that charge is another of the multiplied wrongs untoward fortune has called him to endure.

But though we acquit King William of the perfidy recently ascribed to him in his proceedings, and allow that he has been hardly treated in being required to subscribe one set of conditions, while he had given his consent to another on the engagement that the arrangement was to be final,—in seeing himself made the scape-goat of Belgic turbulence—in being compelled to make sacrifices to the peace of Europe at the expense of the right of his own subjects—we are not the less disposed to censure the folly of the late attack.

Negotiations must now commence between him and Leopold, and as the French auxiliaries of the latter will be removed, they may treat on more equal terms. By the way, King Leopold declares that he did not specifically apply to France for the assistance of an army, and that his letter to the King of the French was the same as that to the government of England. The publication of his letter would throw great light on the piece lately acted in the Palais Royal, and therefore we suggest that it ought immediately to be laid before the public.

The Lightning government steam vessel, accounts of Tuesday last have been received from the Hague. A committee of the states-General presented on that day an address to the King of Holland, which had been voted unanimously in both Chambers, in reply to the communication that His Majesty had caused to be made to them by his minister for foreign affairs. In this address the greatest unanimity prevailed, and the warmest attachment and gratitude towards the King for the measures he has taken for the promotion of the best interests of the country. The address says further, that—

It is not a thirst for war, but an ardent desire to obtain equitable terms of separation, that animates the nation. To this she lays claim, and this she expects from his Majesty. It is for this alone she fights, because her very existence depends on it.

May Europe, therefore, regard with interest and respect, a people who, faithful to their ancient institutions, and cordially united with their monarch, uphold the standard, not to increase their territory, nor to disturb the general peace, but solely to obtain equitable conditions, and with an humble reliance on the Almighty, preserve a country, secured by the valor and enlightened through the deeds of their forefathers, inviolate to their posterity.

The Dutch papers further state, that his Majesty was much affected on receiving this address; and in

reply stated, that on Thursday further communications of a political nature would be laid before the Chambers.

On the 8th, Leopold established his head quarters at Ansocher. Daine, the principal commander of the Belgic troops, who had driven in Cort Heylens, was on the same day at Hasselt, on the right bank of the Gette; the Dutch occupied Diest and other towns on the left bank. It seems acknowledged that the position of the former was a bad one, as it was observed from various parts of the Dutch line. On the 10th, in the forenoon, the Prince of Orange advanced against the Belgic General, and his success was instantaneous. It is disputed whether the Belgians even stopped to fire; it is certain that if they did, they did not try to load again. The whole affair was in fact a second and improved edition of the battle of the Spurs, with this exception, that the vanquished, unless they ran harder and sweated more freely, suffered little as the conquerors. Daine is accused of treachery by his covarding troops; but accusations of this kind ought, under such circumstances, to be cautiously received. The truth seems to be, that he knew nothing of his men, and that they knew nothing of him; that they were raw levies, who had never seen a shot fired in earnest; and though such troops, be hid walls or in detachments, sometimes fight hard and long, we believe no army composed of them ever stood a charge or a discharge if they could get out of its way.

The conduct of King Leopold on the occasion of this rout, is described as worthy of his character and station. He rallied such of his troops as were capable of being reformed, and retired, in perfect good order, to Louvain. The army which accompanied the King, is said to have amounted to 18,000 men; the whole force of the Belgians had been estimated at 25,000. Those who ran away at Hasselt, scamped, without baggage and muskets, towards Liege, whether they were accompanied by their General. That part of the Belgic army which was commanded by Teheve—the army of the Scheldt, as it is called, to distinguish it from Daine's corps, the army of the Meuse—seem to have behaved well.

Recognition of Belgium.—The Paris National says, "The Belgians, as necessary to the success of the peace of this new state, as well as its Sovereign, are not to be recognized by Russia and Prussia, till after the King of Holland shall have accepted the 18 articles of the Conference, which will serve as preliminaries to a treaty of peace between Belgium and Holland." "The 18 articles not being accepted by the King of Holland, Belgium by the very fact is not yet recognized by those three powers."

ACCOUNTS FROM WARSAW, dated the 29th July, state that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevails at Warsaw—that the most injurious military plans have been taken, which are kept in profound secret—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian Hordes. All for has disappeared. The Polish Commander in Chief, Schryznecki, occupied the city of the 28th in examining the new batteries at Warsaw, the cannon of which was manufactured in the City.

WARSAW, 29th July.—Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union prevails over our future destinies. The treason of General Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskewitch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determinations of the Generalissimo, Schryznecki, and in the dangerous conjuncture in which we found ourselves recourse was had to a grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palatinate of the present Kingdom, and four members of the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo, who owes his rank to the development of his ideas on the Campaign, had the opportunity of exposing his views, and of initiating in his secrets the Members of the Grand Council, that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the Members having sworn to observe secrecy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope. The army is well disciplined, and the people too are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favorable for the Representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favor of our National independence—France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our successes for eight months past are sufficient guarantees to her of our future conduct.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Accounts have been received here from Warsaw, up to the 27th of July. General Turno made, on the 23d, a valiant attack on the Russian corps stationed in the environs of Gziesc, on the Poles. The Russian corps, however, commanded by General Gerstenreich, has subsequently joined the army of General Paskewitch. While people see thus but little prospect of the war being brought to a speedy conclusion, the Poles seem still to entertain some hopes for foreign intervention. The National Government, it is positively asserted, has been informed that the English and French ambassadors at Vienna have made several urgent representations to the Austrian Government respecting General Dwerznick's corps. It is also stated in letters from Vienna, that the above mentioned diplomatists have lately presented to the Austrian Minister a note in the following sense:—"As intervention in the affairs of Belgium had been productive of such a desirable result had prevented the further diffusion of blood, prolonged the peace of Europe, and ensured the interests of the countries concerned, both Courts, in the hope that in the affairs of Poland similar means would be followed by a similar result, invite the Austrian Cabinet to join with them in furthering such an object." Such reports, together with many strange accounts respecting the Russians, are always productive of some good, as they contribute to keep alive the hopes of the Polish nation. A curious article, indeed, has lately appeared in the Warsaw papers on the latter subject, and had excited much notice. According to the calculations of the writer, the Russians, in order to continue the war, must have constantly on foot 600,000; for the war in the kingdom of Poland, and the Polish Provinces, 200,000 men at least are requisite. But the number of Poland similar means would be followed by a similar result, invite the Austrian Cabinet to join with them in furthering such an object. Such reports, together with many strange accounts respecting the Russians, are always productive of some good, as they contribute to keep alive the hopes of the Polish nation.

HAIFA, Sept. 27.—On Wednesday last, the Italian ships of Haifa were much gratified by a military display, on an extensive scale, and which did not terminate till late in the afternoon. The 8th Regt. under Lieut. Colonel Cathcart, with a body of militia and field pieces, represented the enemy; and were opposed by the 34th, 32d, and 36th Regiments, the Volunteer Artillery—and a body of seamen and marines from the ships in harbour, the whole commanded by His Excellency in person. The enemy having obtained possession of the heights that commence near the three mile house, and extend to the rear of Dutch village, which is considered a very strong position, endeavoured to advance by the road near Bradford Basin, but were driven back by the seamen and marines and the fire of several gun boats, which commanded the road.—A similar attempt was then made near the head of the Northwest arm; and the troops that were stationed in its vicinity, were repeatedly attacked during the day, and the brunt of the imaginary contest was borne in that quarter. From the hill near the bridge, and the black house hill, where the seamen and marines were stationed to hold the enemy in check, a fine view could be had of the evolutions of the day. At about four o'clock the engagement ceased, the troops returned to their respective quarters, and the militia to their various aid, in some cases distant homes.—Free Press.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Gale.—About four o'clock this morning, a severe gale commenced from the South East, accompanied by rain, and continued till about half past seven, when the wind veered round to the South West—hilled suddenly, and left the atmosphere clear, with a bright warm sun. Some damage was done, but as the tide was not unusually high, it was less than, from the violence of the storm, was at first apprehended. The brig, Julia, broke from her moorings and drifted on the Dartmouth shore; the Nancy had her rig boom carried away; the American schooner Josephine, lying at James's Wharf, had her stern partially stove—several other vessels were slightly injured. A number of trees, fences, and out houses, on various parts of the Peninsula, have been blown down—the gilded cross on the northern end of the Chapel was overturned, and the roofs of some houses in Town, were damaged. We fear we shall hear of some disasters along the coast.

the yearly number of deaths would amount to 1,620,000. The writer thus attributes this result to the mobility, the bad organization of the army, and the great distance of the troops in reserve, and he naturally concludes that Russia is unable to carry on the war for 15th August.—We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish Envoys who are here, feel more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

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CHOLERA MORBUS.—The advices from the Russian capital reach us on the 1st. The cholera morbus continued to decrease in violence. The deaths had fallen off from 108 on the 23rd to 50 on the 29th ult. The new cases had decreased from 99 on the 23rd to 85 on the 29th ult. Since the disease first broke out, there has been 7,945 cases, of which 4,099 had ended fatally.

DUNDEE, Aug. 14.—His Majesty's ship Eldon, Capt. W. E. Owen arrived at Portmouth from South America, with about \$120,000, which had by the exertion of Capt. Dickenson, the Lightning, been recovered from the wreck of the *Earls*, near Cape Fraz, which the *Eldon* took the 18th May.

THE SCARE OF THE AGES.—The sturdy Englishman, in his country-house; the volatile Frenchman, in his *bourgeois*; the insensible Fleming, in his corn fields; the heartless Pole, on the Vistula; all are looking in one direction, seeking in one way or another, a cure for the rights and privileges of the people.—*The Metropolitan*, Aug. 13th.

How fleeting and uncertain is popular favour!—The Rev. Mr. Irving, whom, but a year ago, nobles and even kings pressed to hear, is now become a field-preacher! On Sunday week he declaimed a mob of about 30 persons, in the fields near Faversham Old Church, Camden Town.—*Liverpool Courier*.

Lord Cochrane, so celebrated by his adventures and misfortunes, has by the death of his father, become Earl of Dundonald.

UNITED STATES.

ADD TO THE POLES.—One of the best projects for affording aid to the Poles which we have heard of, is that started in Philadelphia, for sending out a company or companies of young men. If there is a possibility of their reaching the scene of action, and they should accomplish their laudable purpose, the effect would not fail to be highly beneficial to the Polish cause, particularly if the example should be imitated in the principal cities and towns of the United States. At Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, at an adjourned meeting of the Friends of Poland, "a number of young gentlemen came forward and inscribed themselves as volunteers in the cause," and it was resolved, "that Mr. F. G. Smith be requested to meet the committee on Wednesday, to lay before them his views on the practicability of passing through Europe to the seat of war."—*New York Daily Sentinel*.

SLAVE CONSPIRACY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A great excitement has been produced in North Carolina, from reported insurrections of slaves in the vicinity of Wilmington. One rumor represented Wilmington as in possession of a band of negroes who had burnt the town, and another stated that 17 families in Duplin county had been murdered. Later accounts show that there was no insurrection for these rumors, and that there had been no actual insurrection, and no mischief committed; but it is well ascertained, that a plot had been formed in Sampson, for an insurrection in that and the adjoining counties on the 4th of October. Accounts from Fayetteville and Newbern state, that arms had been distributed among the whites in those towns, and every precaution taken to guard against an insurrection.—*New York Observer*.

The Fayetteville Observer says—"Three of the ringleaders in the late insurrection, and Dave and Jim executed. There are 23 negroes in jail in Duplin county, all of them no doubt concerned in the conspiracy. Several have been whipped and some released. In Sampson 25 are in jail, all concerned directly or indirectly in the plot. The excitement among the people in that section is very increasing; they are taking effective measures to arrest all suspected persons.—A very intelligent negro preacher named Hild, was put on his trial to day and clearly convicted by the testimony of another negro. The people were so much enraged, that they could scarcely be prevented from shooting him on his passage from the court house. He was, however, rescued by some of the whites, and he fled to the conspirators well organized, and their plans well understood in Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, New-Hanover, and Lenoir."

Trial of the Virginia Negroes.—The Court of South Carolina, in connection with the trial of the negroes of that county who are supposed of having attempted to obtain their liberty by putting to death those who withheld it from them. About twenty have received sentence of death, having been proved guilty of this attempt, most of whom have been executed. It is said that about thirty remain to be tried, about twelve of whom will probably be put to death.—Many were put to death without trial, judge, or jury, some of whom were entirely innocent of any attempt to gain their freedom, and it is said that some were tortured in a most horrible manner. Hail Columbia!—*New York Daily Sentinel*.

COLONIAL.

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We learn that the *Bris Sir P. Maitland*, Spectator and *Tweed*; *Schels Lavinia* and *Royal William*; and *Margate Campa Belle*, were injured. The *ROYAL WILLIAM*, Steamer, left this port at 6 o'clock last evening on her voyage to the St. Lawrence. It she stood out on the 24th morning, her character as a safe sea ship, will be fairly established.—*Newscotian*.

St. JOHN'S, (N. F.) August 30. The barque *NASSAU*, of Whitby, Thomas Burnett, Master, arrived in this port (as noticed in our last) on Sunday week, 70 days from Killiska, in Ireland, with passengers, in want of provisions and water. In consequence of a report having been circulated that a number of persons were lying dead on board at the time of her coming to anchor, a Medical Officer was sent with directions to report on the health of the crew and passengers, and to ascertain if there were any contagious disease on board. From the report of the Gentleman to the Magistrates, it appeared that sixteen of the passengers had died during the voyage, and many others were sick. On the following day a complaint was made by Patrick Kelly, before the Police Magistrates, of ill treatment; that he, and other persons had been received on board and secured in the fore-cabin by Captain Burnett, whilst the Custom's Officer at Ballina mustered the passengers, which led to an inquiry into the number of persons in the vessel, and upon investigation it appeared that the muster-roll only contained a list of men, women and children amounting according to the passenger Act to 183 adults and that 370 souls had actually been received on board, who, according to the same Act, must amount to an excess of 110 persons above what the vessel could legally receive. On the following day a report had been paid to the quantity of provisions put on board, and the passengers had suffered extreme distress for the want of the necessities of life and sufficient accommodation. The depositions of several of the passengers were accordingly handed to H. M. Attorney General, and on Thursday last two bills of indictment were found against the Master—the first charging him with clearing out the vessel with an insufficiency of water and provision, and the second with receiving on board more than three passengers for every four tons of the burthen of the *NASSAU*, contrary to the 21st Chapter of the statute passed 5 Geo. 4. To these Indictments, Captain Burnett pleaded *GUILTY*, and the Court having heard the statement of several persons in extenuation of his conduct, and the Attorney General in reply, ordered him to pay a fine of £250 for the first, and a fine of £100 for the second offence, and to be imprisoned until these sums should be paid. Very many of the passengers are now supported at the expense of the District; the Governor having, in consequence of their distressed state, directed the Magistrates to furnish them with provision for their immediate wants.—*Royal Gazette*.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—We have to announce the following Military changes in the Canada: Colonel Durnford, who for many years has filled the responsible command of the Royal Engineers throughout both Provinces, is recalled to Europe, and will assume the chief command in Ireland. Colonel Nichol, Royal Engineers, now stationed at Halifax, is to replace Colonel Durnford at Quebec, and in the general command of the Province. Colonel Butler, now in the Upper Province, replaces Colonel Nichol at Halifax.—Colonel By is ordered to return home to England, so soon as the Rideau Canal is finished; an event not so distant as the public may suppose. The water has been let in along the greater part of the line, and Colonel Durnford, who left this city for Quebec on Thursday night, came from Kingston by way of the Rideau Canal in a boat belonging to the Engineer department.—*Herald*.

From Jamaica.—We learn by private letters from Jamaica, received via Norfolk, that the negroes on the principal estates in the parish of Manchester, had refused to work, and that the general feeling among the negroes throughout the Island was that they are all to be free in October.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

WEST INDIA TRAGEDIES. The Town of Arix Cayes was nearly destroyed by the hurricane of the 12th August; only eight houses were left standing—the bodies of 700 persons were found after the storm had subsided, and it is believed that at least 1000 had perished. The Towns of Jacon, Jamaica, and St. Jov de Cuba, have suffered in the same proportion. The *ede* was slightly left at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Tobago.—*Norfolk*.

The Baltimore American states that a letter had been received from St. Barts, Sept. 7, which says there was another violent case at Barbadoes, on the 24th inst. The damage by the storm in August, at St. Vincent's, is estimated at £500,000, beside the loss of many lives. Sixteen slaves were killed on one estate by the falling of a house. Every vessel but one was on shore—eight were totally lost.—*Boston Courier*.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1831.

The *sch'r Eliza*, 61 hours from Boston, arrived on Saturday evening, and brought papers of that city to Thursday last, one of which contains a brief summary of European intelligence, compiled from London papers to the 21st August. We give it in this place, that it may speak for itself:—

Latest from Europe.—The *New York American* Advertiser of Saturday, in a third edition, gives a number of extracts from the London *Gazette* of Aug. 29, and from a Sunday paper of the 21st. Definitive arrangements had been made for the evacuation of the Belgic territory by the Dutch troops. Marshal Soult on the 13th declared in the Chamber of Deputies, that the French troops were not to leave Belgium, but were to occupy convenient positions to prevent the return of the Dutch. Subsequently, however, orders had been given for 20,000 of the French troops to retire, in conformity with an arrangement which had been made in the conference of Ministers.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the debates on the address last attended with an unusual degree of violence. Several resolutions against the Ministers were moved, and all rejected. The address was finally carried by a vote of 232 to 78. The news from Warsaw is to Aug. 4. No decisive event had taken place. It is stated that the Poles had undermined the city, and were prepared to bury themselves, together with their invaders, beneath the ruins in case they should be overpowered. It was reported that the Russian government was ready to treat with the Poles, on the basis of allowing them a separate national existence, with a victory of their own people. There had been a rumor in London, which was not credited, that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. There was another rumor, probably not later entitled to credit, that the Emperor had been seized with a neural disorder, and to this was attributed an apparent want of energy in the operations of the Russian government. St. Petersburg was almost without a government. The Emperor and the Ministers had withdrawn to Peterhoff, and it was said that a physician eminent for the cure of mental disorders had been sent for from Berlin.

The cholera was spreading in Hungary. The mortality in Perth and Olen was already considerable. It was said that cases had occurred in Wessendurg, only 60 miles from Vienna. It had reached Bucharest. The steamboat *Bathany*, from Liverpool to Beaumaris, was lost in a gale, at midnight, near the Arenal Bridge, on the 11th of August; upwards of 100 passengers on board, only 12 were saved. The Russian government has abolished all quarantine against the G. cholera.

The papers contain an particular account of the capture of St. Michaels, by the Portuguese under Count Villa Flor, on the 2d of August, in the name of Juan Doum Marie.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Since the Dutch Peace in the timely, and the profit must be sanguinary of misery on the contest of been split, it would have tion; and have stopped fair is settled. Independently the mediation times is smaller has been more and more an amicable In proportion commercial more profit of being paid they each a load of frigate In Peace of will long be Sir Anthon on Saturday of the Prov We learned rity at York in the recent new confon as the law Avident Wallace, b in the sta a cor to one of the and drowned was a nativity KING L the followi after the s tians every of the new wounds inf AMERIC posed of L towns in the delphia on up a modica ted "A his chieftain comprising the head of LADIN, and Congress voice of The people more convi reign trad "that whi not be tole per ton in reign Thar tation into delphia is raw iron m mufactured is 150 per ce exceeds the Banner of Delegates, even one l greater wi as with st been gouv Provide riors, from party of sa by some le defoued th man and w three follo people ass all authori all houses thus disto of the 23th out the M ment of persua of blank ce Troops at d, dangerou causing an quently the quence of sion; and The foll papers. T hours hav hours thau the 23th Tur M of Mainz, State, late emmissioner St. J. provisions of nations of ment of th men enter summer, a having an On their of it was thorties a by the W of the pro the object placed to and told th to regre at p were haun He contin ferred no in nothing of to the avai imprime at is rende the borde "Report of the Ma