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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,

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PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Rises.	SEA.
10 WEDNESDAY	4 54	7 6	8 51
11 THURSDAY	4 56	7 4	9 16
12 FRIDAY	4 57	7 3	9 46
13 SATURDAY	4 58	7 2	10 14
14 SUNDAY	5 0	6 10	10 48
15 MONDAY	5 1	6 59	11 3
16 TUESDAY	5 2	6 58	11 50

First Quarter 15th, 6h. 0m. morning.

Assize of Bread.

Published August 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Wheat Loaf of Super-fine Flour, to weigh 2 5/8 lbs. The Sixpenny Rye, do. 2 3/8 lbs. And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

THE GARLAND.

THE SOUND OF THE SEA. (From the London New Monthly Magazine.)

Thou art sounding on, thou mighty Sea, For ever and the same! The ancient rocks yet ring to thee, Whose thunders might can tame. Oh! many a glorious voice is gone From the rich bosoms of earth, And hush'd is many a lovely one Of mournfulness or mirth. The Dorian flute, that sigh'd of yore Along the wave, is still; The harp of Judah speaks no more On Zion's awful hill. And Memnon's lyre hath lost the chord That breath'd the mystic tone, And the songs, at Rome's high triumph's pour'd, Are with her eagle flown. And mute the Moorish horn, that rang O'er stream and mountain fere, And the hymn the Levite's Crusader sang Hath died in Galilee. But thou art swelling on, thou Deep! Through many an ocean's bed, Thy hollow anthem, never to sleep Until the close of Time. Thou lifest up thy solemn voice To every wind and sky, And all our Earth's green show rejoice In that one harmony! It fills the noon-tide's calm profound, The sun's hot heaven of gold; And the still midnight hears the sound Even as when first it roll'd. Let there be silence, deep, and strange, Where crowding cities rose; Thou speak'st of one that doth not change, So may our hearts repose!

INFANCY ASLEEP.

The fairest thing that human eyes may view, Now breathes beneath my own—a sleeping child, Smiling amid its thoughts and visions wild; Its face in hope's serene and delicate hue. As the glad morning of the mind dawns through, These worthless lips as yet have only smil'd; On life nor hath an evil taint defil'd. Eyes that are clos'd like flowers—whose tears are From the heart's inmost fountains—Oh! infant here Of nature, in the fresh and delicate air, If such of ill be mingled, 'ere I see, To deem it true; for on thy forehead fair Sit purity and peace; be ours the care, That age shall find them still untrill'd by crime or

MISCELLANEA.

(From the Westminster Review.) ANATOMY OF SOCIETY.—Property may be compared to a fall of snow; if it were to descend equally and impartially on all to-day, to-morrow it would lie in heaps; the snow that fell in a warm valley would be melted; on the frigid hills-tops it would remain in virgin whiteness till the arrival of summer; on the level plains we should see it accumulated in huge drifts, leaving the land bare in some places, and loading it in others. So it would be with money, were the whole stock in the country divided equally between every individual in it, it would soon drift.

Persons into whose possession it has drifted, have no uneasiness about the security of their substance; their lands are not to labor, but to spend; the industrious world is at their command. This difference of circumstance sets a wide distinction between the spending and the getting class.

If property has remained long in the same family—or, in other words, if the successive spenders have not spent too much, the idea of property becomes connected with the idea of a particular family, and the laborer enters into the habit of looking upon this family of laborers or labor-communities, as something peculiar—as entitled by birth or descent to some superiority. This is the meaning of the word "gentleman"; a gentleman who is not under the necessity of doing any thing, and whose ancestors for several generations have done nothing.

The upper classes consist chiefly of persons of this class, the lower classes are those who must do something to live; an upper-class man goes to bed as he got up in the morning; a lower-class man has changed the world to some small extent; out of a block of wood he has made a chair or a table; out of a piece of cloth, a coat; out of a brute lump of iron, several horse-shoes.

The upper-class men, depending on no one, and doing as they like, naturally form a high opinion of themselves; the lower-class men are too busy to put their thoughts in the shape of opinion; and besides, they necessarily incline to bow to the purchasers of their labor, and the possessors of that choice metal, the smallest portion of which would go far to pay for a whole day of their lives. Thus it comes to pass that the do-nothings become greatly conceited, and the much-doers greatly contemned.

But as people get tired of doing nothing, and must amuse themselves, the upper classes, both by way of amusing themselves and more effectually securing possession of the "drift," take it into their heads to make laws. In making those laws they have several things to attend to; first, they must punish with various penalties, from death to cart-whipping, all those who disturb them in any of their enjoyments; next, they must prevent the lower classes from cutting each other's throats, for thereby they would lose one or more of their laborers; next, as those laborers often make more money than is absolutely necessary to subsist on, they ordain that all sums shall be paid into the state chest, to which they (the do-nothings) alone have access, and in order more effectually to distinguish the do-nothings from the much-doers, they direct that they shall wear certain badges, be called by certain titles, and be exempt from the burthens imposed upon others.

In this state of things it is clear that the "drift" is kept secure in the class to which it belongs, or should it be possibly shift, as in some cases of shifting, or otherwise disappearing, it is renewed out of the state chest; for it is held, that there is something shocking in the fact of a do-nothing ever falling into the ranks of a much-doer. For a man who never made any thing, except a bad law, to be compelled to make a shoe or a gate, would be held by the whole class of do-nothings as perfectly horrible.

By an examination of the laws of a people, it may be clearly seen which classes has made them. If the law of high roads it be forbidden that a plantation should grow by the hedge-side in a common farm, but the same plantation be permitted in the case of the injury of the road, it is hence clear that the park owners have made the law. If privileges are accumulated by any particular set, we may be sure that it is this set which has been employed in law-making.

Those who have long been in the habit of making laws, become so by the habit of doing so; by means of makers, and as it has been seen that the do-nothings not only make laws, but also are the chief officers, officers, and esteem themselves greatly, it necessarily follows that the greater part of mankind view them in their own light, and take them at their own value. This is the plan which has been pursued; by means of it a very few have long had the command of the whole world. Being in possession of some power to begin with, they have multiplied it a thousand fold by means of law and opinion just as the mechanic increases his power by the wheel or lever.

The newspapers also in this point, faithfully represent the national tendency. The most trivial moments of the do-nothings are faithfully recorded, instead of doing nothing, look at the broad sheet, and it might be supposed they did every thing and were every thing. Here is a marriage in high life, and there is a long obituary of a man loaded with titles whose distinction seems to have been, that he had never access to the state chest than any other; in this column we have a list of arrivals, in that list of dinners, in the next a long enumeration of the horses they are training to run for their amusement. If a do-nothing discovers that a do-nothing who lived a thousand years ago, from whom he is descended, was called Lord Baulstone, instead of My Baulstone, the newspaper is filled with learned ornaments on the subject, and with reports as to what the Lord Chancellor thought on the chain of evidence. If a titled do-nothing has run away with another do-nothing's wife, (for men must be doing something) the noise is far greater than in the case of a mere lowly do-nothing, and the newspaper is especially copious on the subject.

The great and titled do-nothings have acquired among the vulgar, that is the many, the name of "Constitutions," from their forming the capital or top of the social pillar. This is true, not generally, but particularly; what society or imitation exists without possessing by way of ornament several titled do-nothings? They are almost considered an essential in every association of whatever kind; no public meeting is expected to effect its object without a great do-nothing in the chair; no private dinner does not look out for a man of the highest character, or the most extensive information, for a chairman; they cruise among the house of lords, and when they find an illustrious idler, not too fond of other kinds of amusement, to preside like King Log, they are wondrously pleased, and expect great things from the public meeting.

That Great Britain is the most aristocratical country in the world, has been a received opinion on the Continent for some time; but it was reserved for Mr. de Stael, who lately wrote a book on this country, to find out that the "lower orders" were proud of their upper class, and, in short, gloried in their chains. This astonished the young Frenchman; but we have long known it, and they who understand the nature of opinion, and observe how many means the aristocracy of an ignorant people have of moulding it, need not marvel to find that it is the only opinion of the privileges and titles of the hereditary legislators would be generally esteemed the utter destruction of the British constitution, and the extinction of all national liberty.

THE REV. E. IRVING.—A work, written by the Rev. E. Irving, was last week brought under the consideration of the General Assembly of Scotland, for the final adjudication. The work had previously been referred to a committee; and on Monday, Dr. Dickinson reported from the committee, that the work contained doctrines the same as the Doutraque heresy, condemned in 1701, the principle of which, we believe was the peccability of Jesus Christ. A long discussion took place on the report. All the members condemned the doctrine; but there was a considerable difference of opinion respecting the mode of condemnation.

Dr. Forbes could not approve of following the author by extending their jurisdiction to a country where the sister Church was established. He moved a resolution, the object of which was to prevent Mr. Irving being permitted to preach in any church in Scotland. Dr. P. Macfarlane thought Mr. Irving's writings were more like the ravings of a maniac than of a man of sound sense. Dr. Cook had no doubt but the people of Scotland would see the infamous and glaring absurdity of the doctrines. Dr. Hamilton said Mr. Irving had an immense manufactory in London, from which he deluged the church with nonsense. Mr. Paul felt that the passages read must be considered as the ravings of a maniac; but within the bounds of the church there were congregations who would be willing to listen to those ravings, and they ought to endeavor to prevent it. Mr. Geddes said if Ministers, who went beyond the bounds of the church, were allowed to insult and blaspheme the Saviour, he would never ordain another Minister to go beyond the bounds of Scotland. The Dean of Faculty was against noticing the work in the manner proposed, which, if left to itself, would sink into insignificance and contempt. Dr. Forbes's motion was carried by 147 to 40, the effect of which was to exclude Mr. Irving from preaching in all churches in Scotland. —Abridged from an Edinburgh paper.

THE MIND.—Whatever act decomposes the moral machinery of mind, is more injurious to the welfare of the agent than most disasters from without can be; for the latter are commonly limited and temporary; the evil of the former spreads through the whole of life. Health of mind as well as of body, is not only productive in itself of a greater sum of enjoyment than arises from other sources, but is the only condition of our frame in which we are capable of receiving pleasure from without. Hence it appears how incredibly absurd it is to prefer, on grounds of calculation, a present interest to the preservation of those mental habits which our well being depends. When they are most moral they may often be the most valuable; and it would be as absurd to lower them for that reason, as it would be to weaken the body, lest its strength should render it more liable to contagious disorders of rare occurrence. —Sir James McIntosh.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Should the whole life of the Queen of Scots be reviewed, from her birth to her death, it will be found that however great her advantages, they were almost always counterbalanced by some evil, which necessarily attended or sprung out of them. She was a queen who only a few months old; but she was also an orphan. She was destined, from her earliest childhood, to be the wife of the future monarch of France; but she was in consequence taken away from her native country, and the arms of her mother. The power and talents of her uncles of Guise were constantly exerted in her behalf; but she shared therefore, in the hatred and jealousy in which they were held by a numerous party, both at home and abroad. Her residence and education at the Court of Henry 2nd—(and of the refinement of her manners and the cultivation of her mind; but it excited the suspicions and the fears of the people of Scotland.

She was beautiful even to a proverb; but her beauty obtained for her as much envy as praise. She possessed the heart of her husband Francis; but she only felt his loss the more acutely. She returned to her own Kingdom as the Queen—dowager of France; but her power and her pretensions made the English dread, and did not prevent her subjects from openly having her authority. She married Darnley in the hopes of brightening her prospects and securing her happiness; but he was the main cause of overlooking the one and destroying the other. She was freed by his death from the wayward caprices of his ill-governed temper; but she escaped from one yoke only to be forced into another a thousand times worse. She loved her brother, and loaded him with favours; but he repaid them by placing himself upon her throne and chasing her from the country. She escaped into England, but there she met with reproaches instead of assistance, a prison instead of an asylum, a mortal enemy instead of a sister, an axe and a scaffold instead of sympathy and protection. —Bell's Life of Mary, Queen of Scots.

CHARACTER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—It may be said of Elizabeth, that if ever there was a monarch whose conduct seemed according to the speech of the old heathen, to be governed alternately by two souls of a very different disposition and character, the supposition might be applied to her. Possessing more than masculine magnanimity and fortitude, on most occasions, she betrayed, at some unhappy moments, even more than female weakness and malignity. Happy would it have been for both Queens had Mary's reign been counsel and assistance reached Elizabeth whilst she was under the influence of her better philosophy. The English sovereign might then, with candour and good faith have availed herself of the opportunity to conciliate the genuine friendship and to acquire the gratitude of her youthful relation, by guiding her to such a match as would have best suited the interests and assured the amity of the sister nations. Unfortunately, Elizabeth remembered with much acuteness Mary's offensive pretensions to the crown of England; pretensions which were founded on the defect of her own title and the illegitimacy of her birth, and she always regarded the Queen of Scotland rather as a rival to be subdued than a friend to be conciliated. Besides, as a votress of celibacy, Queen Elizabeth was not generally disposed to forward any marriage, more especially that of a princess who stood to her in the painful relation of a kinswoman possessing a claim to her throne, and a neighbor of her own sex and rank, between whom and herself comparisons must needs be frequently drawn, with respect to wit, beauty, and accomplishments. The line of conduct prompted by these jealous feelings impeded Queen Elizabeth to embrace the opportunity afforded by Mary's desiring her opinion upon her marriage, to cross, baffle, and discount any proposals which might be entered into on that topic. For this purpose, after observing a great deal of grandeur and mystery, in order to protect matters, Elizabeth gave it as her advice, that Mary would do well to choose for her husband the Earl of Leicester as a person whom she herself would willingly have concurred her own hand, but for her resolution to live and die a maiden queen. —Sir Walter Scott.

A SOLDIER'S FEELINGS AFTER A BATTLE.—The morning after the action, a sick of the division were left alive drew off from the field of battle, and encamped on the spot where we first came in sight of the enemy, the pioneers being left to bury the dead. To see the skeletons of the battalions on parade the same day, and to see the same men, in the same uniform, and with the same equipment, as they were seen on the day of the battle, was a sight which continued for some days, even after we had bid adieu to the field of battle and resumed our march, kept constantly reminding us of the loss of a brother officer, a relation, or a friend. Good-bye, however, obliges me to confess, that some of these appear worse on paper than they are in reality, so true is that maxim of Rochefort, "Dans les volubres de nos amis il y a toujours quelque chose qui nous ploit." There is in the first place, the happiness of having escaped unharmed; in the next, there is the glory gained, and the feeling of security acquired by the knowledge that your enemy is beaten and disheartened; and, though last not least, there is the certain proportion to be expected by the number of vacancies occasioned: all which mundane feelings contribute to make a camp, even after a bloody victory, anything but a scene of mourning and tribulation, as our most sensitive readers might very naturally suppose it to be. Doubtless, the case would be different with a defeated army; but this has not been my fortune to prove.—Account of the Battle of Assaye.

THE POLES IN 1778.—Who (says the Prince de Ligne) would not feel an affection for Poland, the Poles, and, above all, the Polish women? Who would not admire the wit and courage of the men, and the grace and beauty of the women? The manners of the Polish ladies are more equally fascinating than those of all others. To prefer another city to Warsaw is impossible. There you find the most refined taste of Europe and the magnificence of Asia united; the politeness of the most civilized society, with the plain, unaffected hospitality of barbarous nations.—Who would not admire a people whose external appearance is universally noble and prepossessing, and whose manners, though plain and unassuming, are polite and cordial? In the cities you meet with good breeding and urbanity every where, and in the country a good-natured roughness prevails. The comprehension of the Poles is quick, their conversation light and agreeable, and their education has made them possessors of every talent. They have the gift of languages, are deeply read in general literature, elegant, and accomplished. Their taste in every thing is highly cultivated: they are admirers of the fine arts, passionately fond of fetes and private theatricals, and of their national dancing. Their dress is original; some of their customs extraordinary; their style of living magnificent. They are good and open-hearted, and very gratefully inclined. My own admiration of them is unlimited.

PROFIT.—All that we see men so very serious and industrious about, that which we call business; that which they trudge for in the streets, which they work or wait for in the shops, which they meet and crowd for at the exchange, which they sue for in the hall and solicit at the court, which they plough and dig, which they travel for at land, and sail for among the rocks and storms on the sea, which they plod for in the closet and dispute for in the schools—(yes, may we not

add, which they frequently pray for and preach for in the church?)—what is it but profit? Is it not this, apparently, for which men so eagerly contend and quarrel, so bitterly envy and emulate, so fiercely clamour and inveigh, so cunningly supplant and undermine one another;—which stiffen their hearts with mutual hatred and spite, which tip their tongues with slander and reproach, which often enmesh their hands with blood and slaughter, for which they expose their lives and limbs to danger, for which they expose their wives and children to want, for which they fill their minds with cares, and pierce their hearts with sorrow; to which they sacrifice their present ease and content—yea, to which, commonly, they prostitute their honor and conscience? —Dr. Isaac Barrow: Divines of the Church of England, No. 6.

COLD WATER.—I have known a swelling upon a child's forehead, as big as a pigeon's egg, occasioned by a fall; and because, there happened to be no camphor in the bottle, the sympathizing mother had nothing to do, but sit down and cry over her child.—Now, she should know that cloths dipped in cold water, or if in winter, that it can be obtained, a snow ball wrapped in cloth, and held upon the swelling, will do more good than a gallon of camphor.

I have known persons to heat run to wash the head with, in violent head aches, when showering it with cold water, or a cap of snow, will do a great deal of good, as we might expect.

I have known a good nurse put on bruised work-wound, steeped in boiling vinegar, to a sprained ankle, to keep the swelling down, but according to the laws of our nature, all hot applications, in such cases, do hurt. We must apply cold to do any good. Let pitchers full of cold water be poured from a height upon such an ankle and the inflammation will be very soon subdued. —Education Reporter.

STRENGTH OF INSECTS.—It is not a little singular, says Baron Hauser, that insects appear to excel in muscular power in proportion to their diminutiveness.—Of this we have a remarkable example in the common flea, which can drag 70 or 80 times its own weight. A fly can carry a load equal to its own weight, and it is not only to resist the ordinary pressure of the fingers in our endeavors to crush it but to take leaps to the distance of 200 times its own length, which will appear more surprising when we consider that a man, to equal the agility of a flea should be able to leap between 2 and 400 yards.

Mouffet, in his Treatise of Insects, mentions that an English mechanic named Mark, to show his skill constructed a chain of gold as long as his finger, which together with a lock and key, were dragged along by a flea. Bingley tells us that Mr. Haverich, a watchmaker in the Strand, exhibited some years ago a little ivory chain with four wheels, and all its proper apparatus, and the figure of a man sitting on the box, all of which were drawn by a single flea. The same mechanic afterwards constructed a minute landau, which opened and shut by springs, with the figures of 6 horses harnessed to it and of a coachman on the box, a dog between the wheels, and 2 footmen, and a postilion riding on one of the fore horses, which were all easily dragged along by a single flea. Goldsmith remarks upon these displays of pulicarian strength, that the feats of Samson would not, to a community of fleas, appear to be at all marvellous.

FOREIGN NEWS. IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. From the Salem Gazette. By the packet ship Sylvania Jenkins, Capt. Allen, arrived at New York on Friday evening, from Liverpool, London papers to the 28th, and Liverpool papers to the 29th June, have been received. The news from Poland is full of interest. A sanguinary engagement has taken place between the army of the Russians and the Poles, led respectively by Diebitsch and Skrzynecki in person. The result has been, evidently, disastrous to the Poles, but to what extent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Up to the 26th of May there is reason to believe the movements of the Poles were successful, and that they had retreated before the frontiers of the present Kingdom of Poland, with the exception of their rear guard, which was on the left bank of the river Narw. This rear guard was driven across the Narw by Gen. Skrzynecki. While this was passing in the main army, Gen. Lubinski sent detachments in different directions to cut off the enemy's communication, and got possession of the magazines at Bransk and Clebanowice, in which last place he took upwards of 200 men of different arms, including a staff officer and six snailers. According to these accounts, the main army of Diebitsch was thus driven across the Narw, and a communication was opened with Russia. Thus, it would seem, that on the 23d of May they had cleared their country of the Russians, and were triumphantly pursuing their flying battalions into Lithuania. But we are now 4 to learn the melancholy fact of their being driven back in their turn; some of the important fruits of their late victory were wrested from them; and their main army, instead of being intrusted, as assailants, before Blystok, resting under the guns of Praga for protection, and its Chief headquarters once more at Warsaw.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. The encounter of Gen. Lubinski, on the 23d inst., with the mass of the enemy, afforded me that Field Marshal Diebitsch was, with his principal force, on the right bank of the Bug, and that at any moment he could rejoin the guards. On the other hand, Gen. Chlopowski, intrusted with conveying support to our Lithuanian brethren, having joined them, had secured the object of our expedition. I then gave orders to commence our retrograde movement before forces so superior to our own. On the 24th, the reserve, under Gen. Pac, was at Stocryn; Gen. Rubinski occupied the position of Orerwa; Gen. Lubinski, with the second corps of cavalry and the division of Gen. Henry Kaniowski, was posted near the Nodburg; and Gen. Gieblund marched upon Lomza, to occupy it. On the 25th, Gen. Lubinski was attacked by the Guards from Tykocin, and from Chocerec; at the same time the army of the Field Marshal arrived from the Nar.

I gave orders for our troops to pass to the right bank of the Narw, which was effected on the evening of the 25th, over both bridges, in the most perfect order.—Gen. Lubinski commanded the rear-guard; and, to cover the passage of the army, he occupied the heights of Zekura and of Lawy. In the morning of the 26th, the positions of Gen. Lubinski were attacked with great impetuosity by the Field Marshal in person. Gen. Lubinski retreated upon Ostrolenka, making a most vigorous resistance. His march was stopped by the city itself, which had been set on fire by the mortars of the enemy; but, after having passed to the right bank of the Narw, our army attempted to destroy the bridge. Praga, however, under the fire of the mortars, they were unable to effect, and they could not prevent the Russians from repairing it.—This circumstance enabled the division of grenadiers under Prince Paskowicz, to pass over the right bank of the Narw. The enemy's division, protected by a numerous artillery, placed on a position on the opposite bank, commenced a vigorous fire.

This protected the division, and presented a serious obstacle to our attack. Nevertheless, several of our regiments of infantry and other divisions, charged the enemy with intrepidity. The combat was for a long time one of real slaughter. We were unable to drive the enemy across the river; and, on his side, with the greatest efforts, he could not reach his right bank; and the enemy, who had advanced in numerous columns, was obliged to retreat. Finally, the Russians, exhausted, towards night retired from the other side of the river, leaving only some sharpshooters on the right bank, who also retreated as far as the bridge. Thus we remained masters of the field of battle.

The battle ended at 12 o'clock at night. I ordered the army to proceed to Pultusk. This march was effected without the least interruption on the part of the enemy. We have not been able to ascertain our loss; but it is considerable on both sides, both in killed and wounded.

We have taken some hundred soldiers and several officers.

(The report concludes with praise of the officers and men, and a promise of a more detailed report.) (Signed) "Commander-in-Chief, "SKRZYNECKI."

Some of the papers give the following bulletin in addition to the despatch last quoted. It does not appear to be vouchsafed an official paper, and yet it wears an official aspect:—

BULLETIN. On the 26th a sanguinary battle was fought at Ostrolenka. Malcevitch has no doubt he really over-aggrate our loss. It is our duty to anticipate the false reports which it will endeavor to propagate.—We therefore hasten to announce the results of this battle.

We have sustained a reverse. Our troops are retreating upon Pultusk. They fought the whole of the 26th, against the whole united forces of Diebitsch. The attack of the enemy was vigorous; the resistance of the Poles most obstinate. Courage, however, was obliged to give way to numbers. Ostrolenka was taken by assault, and our troops repulsed the enemy. If the Russians have obtained a success in crossing our retreat, they have paid dear for it. The death of the brave General Klek and of General Karinski, grieves us. Several superior officers are severely wounded. All have done their duty.

The Commander-in-Chief, in executing the plan which he had conceived of assuming the offensive, and advancing into the Palatinato of Augustowo, was alive to the dangers of that expedition, but he was also aware of its importance. In throwing troops into Lithuania—in carrying success to the insurgents in Lithuania—with officers, cannon, arms, and ammunition, he did more than if he had obtained a victory. A victory would not have sufficed to consolidate our independence, but a *en masse* in the Polish provinces, the co-operation of all the Poles in the work of regeneration of their country, secures to us results of the greatest importance in a military and political view.

The intelligence which we have received from Lithuania announces the success of the insurgents, pains us, as well as the enthusiasm and general devotion of the country, and at the same time explains the precipitate march of Marshal Diebitsch, who, in directing all his forces upon Ostrolenka, resolved, at all risks, to cut off our communication with Lithuania.

Podolia has already risen. The insurgents are advancing in Volhynia, Biala, and Tuberg, are in their hands. The ranks of the Volhynia patriots will increase daily.

The check which we have experienced has not altered the least our military position. From this day all the Poles will arm only one army; and those who perish on the banks of the Narw will find avengers on the banks of the Niemen and of the Dniester.

LONDON, June 7.—We regret to state that letters from Borin of the 31st ult. communicate a prevalent report in that capital, that the Poles had sustained a great reverse on the line of the Narw. A great battle is said to have been fought at Ostrolenka, where the Poles had at first wrested from the Russians. The engagement, according to this account, lasted for two days (the 28th and 29th ult.) when the Polish army was driven back, but at a tremendous loss on the side of their enemies. The Russians are reported to have had 13,000 killed during the two days. Diebitsch is said to have obtained his success by pushing forward a body of his troops, and dividing the Polish army, a corps of which was forced toward Augustowo. The rest of the Polish army had retired toward Praga.

Up to the 26th ult. which is the date of the last Warsaw papers which we have seen, the Poles had been every where successful, and had driven their enemies across the Bug and the Narw. The able Polish Commander-in-Chief, Skrzynecki, had conceived and executed a skilful manœuvre, by which he had cut off the right wing of the Russian army from the main body, and compelled the latter to retreat from Ostrolenka to Lomza, and thence to Blystok. His object at first seems to have been to occupy those points, and to cut off the retreat of the corps of Sacken, but in this he failed. He is said, however, to have taken 3000 prisoners. In the evening he had left a corps to watch the road to Praga and Siedler, which latter place was the headquarters of Marshal Diebitsch. Had Skrzynecki succeeded in separating the guards and the right wing from the main Russian army, he might have sent some corps into Lithuania to extend the insurrection, or have threatened the rear of Diebitsch, who would not have found it safe to advance upon Warsaw with the force under his immediate command.

BELGIUM. The Belgian Congress on the 4th of June proceeded to make choice of a King. The votes were: Prince Leopold 122, against him 10, for Prince de Chokier, the Regent, 14; 19 members declined voting; and 1 vote was declared null; total 136. The decree proclaiming Prince Leopold King, on condition of his accepting the constitution, and taking the oath to maintain the constitution, the national independence, and the integrity of the territory, was then passed; and a committee of ten members, including the President, was appointed to proceed to London, to announce to the new monarch his election.

It is stated in the London papers of June 8, that Prince Leopold had determined to reject the offer of the crown on the prescribed conditions. The London Morning Herald says: Prince Leopold, we are assured, has made up his mind to refuse the offer of the crown of Belgium, as it was made a condition that he should swear to preserve to Belgium the province of Limbourg—a pledge which the Ministers of the Great Powers seemed to him to be impossible he could make, as they had determined upon confirming that province to Holland.

The same paper says, under the City Head of the evening previous:— "So we are told" it was decided yesterday that the Great Powers, with the concurrence of Prince Leopold, would not agree to the proposed arrangements for the sovereignty of Belgium, subject to the condition imposed by the Belgians to Limbourg; Prince Leopold will consequently refuse the crown, when offered to him by the Deputation, who are expected in town this day, unless (which is very improbable) they should have received instructions to offer it upon the conditions prescribed by the Great Powers to their protocols by the subject. It is likely those Great Powers appear to us to take great liberties with matters which do not, or ought not to concern them. But the question is, will the Belgians submit to the dictation of these Powers; and, if not, what will be the consequence?