

BRITISH NEWS.

From the Weekly Messenger, March 20. It seems almost beyond a doubt that the Continent will be embroiled in war in a very few months.

It is a fortunate thing for England that she can be neutral with equal safety and dignity on this occasion. At the same time there are two preponderating Powers which it will be equally necessary to guard against and to watch with jealousy.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the late Emperor of Russia, state that it is the intention of the Emperor to visit the Baltic coast of Poland, no longer to permit the separate existence of that Kingdom, but to incorporate it into the Russian Empire.

Nothing could more brazenly contradict all the other accounts of Russian success which have been propagated since the commencement of the war.

Let, then, the Emperor direct his Provisional Government of St. Petersburg, and treat with the Provisional Government of Warsaw, let him repudiate the barbarous treaties and policies of his infamous predecessors, and acknowledge the merits of the noble people who have risen in arms against him.

In conformity with the stipulations of treaties, the Emperor Alexander gave a constitution to the Kingdom of Poland, and the Russian Government, both during his life and since his death, has pretended to respect the national existence of that Kingdom.

But it is pretended that the Poles, having rebelled against the Emperor, and having broken the conditions on which they were allowed to enjoy a qualified independence, have forfeited all the advantages of the treaty, and, if re-subdued, belong to Russia by right of conquest.

Warsaw, March 15.—Field Marshal Diebitch having, with his own hands, pulled the different tiers apart of the Great Ditch, which he had been ordered to dig in the city, he has been severely wounded and made prisoner.

LONDON, MARCH 20.—They write from Berlin that for fifteen days the Russian soldiers have been up to their knees in the frozen mud, that thousands of them have had their feet frozen, and numbers have suffered amputation. Three-fourths of their horses have died.

Accounts from the borders of Poland state, that the most important news was the revolution in Podolia. Two Nobles presented themselves a few days since in the town of Umav, with 200 cavalry.

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At length we may announce with some certainty that a King is expected to be soon appointed to fill the throne of Belgium in the person of Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and the Five Great Powers are finally to settle the boundaries of Belgium, therefore, it may soon be expected that all disputes in regard to the unsettled state of Belgium will soon be adjusted, as well as other disputes amongst the Continental Powers.

GREENOCK, APRIL 1.—Though the Lord Advocate has been obliged to withdraw from the House of Commons, by the decision of the Committee on the Forfar Election, it is not probable that he will be long absent.

LONDON, MARCH 30. It is now understood pretty generally, that several members of the House of Commons, who opposed the second reading of the Bill, have announced their intention of supporting Ministers in the Committee.

The latter of these proceedings would be an unexpected and contemptible—contemptible, for the sake of mainly resolution implied by it; and useless, for its tendency to screen from observation a pitiful and unbecoming motive.

It is, we say, possible for them to retract themselves, with the country at large, they can be considered by their political friends, and that the principle of the Bill is carried, that Parliament has a majority, and the nation with sympathy.

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The Paris Messenger des Chambres of March 21, says—"But if France consent to pay a Budget of fourteen hundred millions, it is to be in a formidable attitude with respect to Europe, to defend itself, or to attack, if needful; it is above all to support a firm policy, and freed from concessions to the principles of the Congress of the Holy Alliance.

It will be asked, whether so powerful a mass of pecuniary resources is to have no other result than to render France a party to negotiation to degrade it, since the principle of non-intervention is manifestly violated.

The Quotidien maintains that it will be impossible for the Government to remain at peace. All the differences of opinion resolve themselves into the two words, Peace or War; that the Revolution wishes war, and the Government, resting on the Revolution in wishing Peace, is in contradiction with itself.

France will certainly go to war with England, and she will get England on her side, it is possible; but England ought to say to all the world, we have nothing to do with you except to buy and sell.—N. F. D. Adv.

Of Foreign News, we have a very scanty supply. It rather bodes ill of the Emperor of Russia's cause that he has established a Provisional Government at St. Petersburg, rather than at Warsaw.

The following important and affecting Address to the Polish Nation, has been published by the Government of Poland:—

"ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF POLAND." "CONTEMPORARIES.—Already the combat for our existence, for our liberty, and for independence, has begun. It is a long and arduous struggle, and we must be prepared to die for our country, for our liberty, and for our independence.

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Of Provincialities we have little to communicate. This City is likely soon to become the Central Station of the New-Brunswick Temperance Society, around which, it is said, several Auxiliaries in different parts of the Province are about to rally.

Mr. CHRISTIE has again been returned without opposition for the County of Gas, &c.—Quebec Gazette.

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On Thursday the 25th ult. at 1 past 9 A. M. blowing a gale from E. N. E. the ship about 4 miles S. W. from Cape Sable, Mr. W. M. SERRIN, Chief Mate, belonging to Kinkady, fell overboard, and was drowned—much and justly regretted by the Master, Passengers, and ship's crew.

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Application has been made to the Provincial Agents Scotia and New-Brunswick, to send a representative to the meeting of the Provincial Agents in London.

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