FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, July 6.

FRANCE.—The King returned from his journey through the eastern provinces to St. Cloud on Friday, and is looking very well. All the Ministers visited him. Some modification in the Ministry will probably take place during, or immediately after the elections; but it will be merely with a view of strengthening the Cabinet, and will not in the slightest degree effect an alteration in the policy or measures of the Government. The King was enthusiastically received on Saturday by the people assembled at the Palais Royal.

The Government have collected 30,000 regular troops in the vicinity of Paris, against the celebration of the three days of July. The ceremony of the celebration of these days will emanate from the Court and the Ministry; and it is hoped by this demonstration to avert the too popular tendency it was likely to take.

Denmark.—The King of Denmark (hitherto a perfectly absolute and despotic sovereign) justly and wisely appreciating the wants and wishes of his subjects and the spirit of the age has just proclaimed the Constitution of the Provincial States which he some time since promised to his people.

POLAND.—On the 19th of June the Polish head-quarters were at Warsaw, whence the Commander-in-chief had sent some detachments by way of Jochacjewo and Modlin, to meet the Russians, who were advancing. The latter entered Plock on the 19th and 20th, and on the 22d were at Dobrzyn and Lippo. The roads from Warsaw, especially from Kutno, &c., are crowded with civil officers, and other fugitives from Plock, (or Polock) where the Russian troops are. Near Warsaw, a Russian corps had advanced to Jeblonna, and thrown bridges over the Narew, at Zerez and Sierozk. In consequence of the near approach of the Russians to Praga, Count Grotowski, the Commandant of the National Guard, had published a Proclamation to the population of Warsaw, in which all are called to take up arms; neither age nor bodily infirmity is admitted as an excuse—only those lying on a sick bed, or occupied by some important public business, may absent themselves; those who are unable to arm themselves in any way, will receive a scythe or a pike from Government. This general arming of the population indicates the national determination in the hour of extremity.

A Miss Plata has, at her own expense, raised and equipped a corps of Samogitian lancers, and has presented them to the Polish nation.

The Polish Minister of War has given notice that there is already in Warsaw a sufficient number of physicians for the army and military hospitals; and that after the 30th of June, no expenses will be allowed for the journey of those who may arrive after that date. There are in Warsaw, physicians from all parts of Europe, as well as from Asia, Africa, and America.

Podolia.—The news from Podolia is every day of a more cheering nature. The insurgents have taken possession of Satanow, and made the whole garrison prisoners, with the exception of one officer, who escaped to Husyatin. The Russian authorities were compelled to retire into Gallicia. The insurgents took a great many arms, which had been hid in the ground, as well as the cannon of Gen. Wittgenstein; and their numbers at this moment amount at least to 30,000 men. It is stated, however, that a detachment of the insurgents, under Gen. Kolysko, in their ardour to pursue the Russians, had passed the frontier of Gallica, and having been there immediately attacked by the Austrian troops, suffered a very considerable loss. The Polish papers continue to complain of the partiality of the Prussian Government, while it offers every possible difficulty to the passage of all those whose object is to carry assistance to the Poles, sends not only provisions, but even engineers, to the Russians.

Frontiers of Gallicia and Poland, June 4.—"The cholera is very destructive in Gallicia, and is of a very malignant character, in Brody especially, where a great many poor Jewish families reside, for hitherto most of those who are attacked (nearly 100 persons daily) soon fall victims."

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL DIEBITSCH.

"From the Russian Head-quarters, at Kleczewo, June 10.

"I am under the painful necessity of announcing to you that the Imperial Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Field Marshal Count Diebitsch, Sabalkansky, suddenly died this day, at half-past one o'clock, at his head-quarters, at Kleczewo, near Pultusk. Until his sudden attack he had been in perfect health, and on the preceding day been remarkably cheerful at table, when suddenly, at two o'clock this morning, he was violently attacked by the destructive malady, which bore the unquestionable symptoms of cholera. The violent attacks of sickness overcame his powerful constitution, after a painful struggle, and with manly composure and tranquil resignation, he closed his brilliant and active career.

"The army mourns in him a distinguished General and a kind guide, who interested himself for all those under his command—treated his conquered foe with a noble feeling peculiar to himself; and sought to lighten the heavy burdens of war to the inhabitants of those districts whither his glorious career conducted him.

"This afflicting death appears to afford an additional proof that the above-named malady depends more upon the state of the atmosphere and individual disposition than upon contagion, for hitherto not a single case of sickness had manifested itself at head-quarters.

"The General of Infantry, Count Toll, instantly assumed the command of the army."

RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas, on receiving a report from General Toll of the death of Diebitsch, of cholera, ordered his regiment of infantry to retain its name of Diebitsch Sabalkansky. Pishewitsch Erivanski, the newly appointed Commander, arrived at Memel on the 21st June, on board a steam-boat.

London, June 24.

Diebitsch derived his title of Sabalkanski, or "Passer of the Balkan," from the success of his Turkish campaign. His successor has likewise a title commemorative of the glories of the same campaign—that of Erivanski, derived from the conquest of Erivan. The Polish Generalissimo has transferred to his own brow the laurels of the "Passing of the Balkan." Is he destined likewise to eclipse the glory of the "Victor of Erivan?" The Poles have measured themselves with Turks before, and are not unlikely, on the present occasion, to conquer them again by stripping their Russian victors of the accumulated trophies of the last war.

GENERAL DIEBITSCH.—This celebrated General has died of cholera, and is succeeded in the command of the Russian army by Count Toll. Although it is according to the custom of our country that the toll shall follow a death, yet we trust this Count with a funeral name is not destined to toll the knell of Poland.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—The Moniteur Belge, a new Brussels official paper, of which the first number is published this day, contains the following letter, dated June 6, addressed by the Regent to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg:—

PRINCE—The Congress, acting in the name of the People, has just awarded to your Royal Highness the Crown of Belgium. By this act of sovereignty it confides the destinies of the nation to your wisdom, and places the national honor under the personal safeguard of your Royal Highness. The Belgians rely upon your powerful efforts, united with those of the Deputies of the Congress sent to you, and upon those of the Commissioners of the Government, to obtain from the Plenipotentiaries of the Conference at London the acknowledgment of our just rights. This is the first pledge we expect of your love for the Belgian people. This people, misrepresented and calumniated in foreign countries, will know how to prove to your Royal Highness, should you become their King, that they are worthy of a better fate than seems to be prepared for them; but they will never submit, though, for the sake of maintaining the general peace, they are disposed to make all such sacrifices as are compatible with their honor and the security of their existence as an independent nation. It is my duty to inform your Royal Highness that upon the promptitude of these negotiations depends the fate of Belgium, and probably even the repose of Europe. I am also commanded that it is of the highest importance that the Conference should avoid driving to despair a generous nation, who have done every thing in their power to put themselves in accord with the other European Powers, of which disposition they have given a fresh proof by the election of your Royal Highness. I do not hesitate to say that if, contrary to all expectation, and in spite of your efforts, these offers are disdainfully rejected, the Belgians will find no security but in the sword. It is reserved for your Royal Highness to allay the storm, and to avert from us the evils with which we are threatened, and which will spread over all Europe. Never was a Prince placed in a more enviable situation than your Royal Highness; you are made the arbiter of peace or war; every thing now depends upon your influence with the Conference to ensure a triumph for the people who have chosen you for their King. You will, I am confident, meet all their expectations; and this I adjure you to do in the name of my country.

(Signed) Baron SURLET DE CHOKIER.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1831.

The London dates by the English Mail which arrived on Saturday, are to the 7th July.—The KING'S Speech was delivered in person on the 21st June, and though deficient in point on the momentous Reform Question, is not lacking in good feeling and good sense. This is perhaps the general opinion regarding it, though it cannot fail to disappoint each of the great parties now surrounding the Throne, the *Anti-reformists* by its imbecility and excess of caution, the *Reformists* by its falling far short of what they naturally expected to have been uttered on their favorite theme. There was, however, an obvious *design* in the manner in which it was determined that the subject should be introduced, and the very vacancy of the royal *announce*, has a voice which cannot easily be misunderstood. The result was what was intended and desired, the passing of the Address in both Houses without a division. The spirit which may be expected to mark the approaching campaign, was notwithstanding sufficiently indicated, and no one can contemplate it in anticipation without the most fearful forebodings. The failure of the Bill in the Lords, which seems not improbable, may lead to consequences which we tremble to think of; and for the results of the sweeping measure, should it be actually carried through its different stages, we are confident, the Ministry themselves would not willingly be answerable. Safety, we conceive, must be in a kind of middle course, and we trust that the parties now struggling for the mastery, will soon be convinced of the expediency and necessity of mutual concession. The Bill was introduced on the 24th June, and it went through a second reading on the 4th July, by a majority of 136.

The death of General DIEBITSCH may produce a favorable change on the aspect of Polish affairs. The event was awfully sudden, for in 12 hours he was removed by the agency of cholera from a state of perfect health and luxurious indulgence, to the gloom and the coldness of death.

We observe with pleasure, that a *Land Company* has been formed in Britain to assist and encourage the settlement of Emigrants in this Province. We have no doubt, judging from a similar experiment in Canada, that not only will the cause of the Emigrant be greatly helped forward, but that the enterprising capitalists will find the investment safe and good.—The following summary of the Prospectus we take from the *Courier*:—

"THE NEW-BRUNSWICK COMPANY."—This is the title of a Company recently formed in Liverpool, with the view, as stated in the prospectus, of purchasing extensive tracts of uncleared Land in this Province—of bringing those lands into cultivation by the labour of Emigrants from Great-Britain and Ireland—of facilitating the emigration of families, and of assisting them upon their landing and first settlement here.—To accomplish these objects, it is proposed to raise a capital of £100,000, by a distribution of 20,000 shares of £50 each; no proprietor to hold less than two nor more than one hundred shares; each proprietor to pay £2 per share upon becoming a subscriber, and a further sum of £3 per share, on executing the deed of settlement, or when called for by the directors within twelve months; further calls not to exceed £5 per share in any one year.

In consequence of numerous Emigrants with scanty capital having left the Province for the United States and elsewhere, from being unable to procure any information to enable them to make purchases of small cultivated Farms, Mr. WEDDERBURN (the Agent for Emigrants) will receive from Persons desirous of disposing of such, Plans and Conditions of sale, to enable him to point out the same to the Emigrants in quest of such property.—[*Com.*]

This arrangement appears to be very judicious, and the convenience of it, we think, will prove equally advantageous to Emigrants and Residents in the Province, and at the same time, be the means of retaining a substantial and useful yeomanry in the country.

Timber Duty Question postponed, not abandoned.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 22d June, in referring to the Budget of last Session of Parliament, thus expresses himself on the Timber Duty question:—

"Respecting the timber duties, he had only to say he did not withdraw them, but was left in a minority by the House. He felt, however, that they were consistent with the interests of the country—(hear, hear); and though he would not bring them or any other duties forward this Session likely to excite angry discussion, he thought it right to state that he had not abandoned the principle brought forward."

The New-York Albion remarks—"The truth, we suppose, is, that his Lordship intends to await the assistance of a *reformed* Parliament."

☞ In a paragraph respecting Sergeant *Livingston*, in our last, we stated that he belonged to the Rifle Brigade; *such is not the case*, nor has he ever belonged to that highly respectable corps, but is Barrack Sergeant of St. John, and a pensioner from some other Regiment.

The *Prince Regent*, transport, from Cork, with two Companies of Royal Artillery, arrived at Halifax on the 7th instant.

We are informed that the Prince Regent is daily expected here, with a Company of Royal Artillery to relieve the Company at present stationed in this Province.

Revolutionary Symptom!—The Second Reading of the Reform Bill took place on the *Fourth of July*—which the Americans seem to look upon as having a Revolutionary appearance, from the circumstance, we suppose, of its being the anniversary of *their* Declaration of Independence!!!

St. John, N. B. August 15th, 1831.

At a Meeting of the Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, held this day, WILLIAM TURNER, M. D. (of Fredericton,) late of His Majesty's service, and GEORGE JOHNSON HARRISS, M. D. of the University of Glasgow, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, were unanimously admitted Members.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—Extract from a letter to a Gentleman in this City, dated London, July 5:—"Sir Archibald Campbell will embark in the middle of next week, on board the new coppered ship *St. Leonard*, in ballast, for St. John direct."—*Courier.*

The 53d Regiment, in this Garrison, and the 81st at Bermuda, are under orders to return to England. The 71st in Canada, is to relieve the latter Regiment.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—A Shipwreck of a most melancholy description, attended by an immense loss of human life, occurred near Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, on the night of the 19th ultimo.

The Ship Lady Sherbrooke, 577 Tons burthen, Henry Gambles, Master, owned at Newcastle, from Londonderry bound to Quebec, with 285 Passengers, and a crew of 15 persons, sailed on the 4th June from Londonderry—nothing occurred until the night of the 19th July, when, at twelve o'clock, one of the seamen called out from the forecastle that there were rocks on the lee bow. Instantly all was confusion on board, those below rushed upon deck—an attempt was made to tack the ship, but the wind was so light, and the ground swell so great, that it failed—the ship backed on the rocks, and in less than ten minutes was completely broken up. A scene of the most harrowing description then took place.—Three Hundred Human Beings were struggling for existence.—Five boats filled with people, were upset in the surf, and the few saved, the Captain, Mate, 3 seamen, and 27 Passengers, clung to part of the wreck, or were fortunately cast by the waves on some cliffs.—At twelve o'clock next day they were discovered by some fishermen, who went to their relief, and conveyed them to Bass Harbour, from whence they were brought to this Port in the Schooner Pomona, Capt. Munro.—The following is a List of those saved:—Henry Gambles, master, Richard Codner, mate, Thomas Cross, seaman, John Malloy, do. Patrick Dipp, do.—Passengers: Mary Ann M'Gill, Mrs. Stewart, Jane Aultjo, Isabella Bays, Catherine Kerr, Mrs. Kays, James Kerr, John Kerr, John Brown, Robert Fleming, Richard Moore, Hugh Coyle, John M'Ivor, Robert Cochran, Owen Deany, Henry Fleming, Dennis Breen, Thomas Vance, Peter M'Given, John Mortimer, Patrick Turner, John M'Laughlin, James Kinnon, Thomas Jamieson, Robert Brodley, George Aultjo, John Layard.—*Ib.*

From the Nova-scotian.

MR. CAMERON.—The last Prince Edward Island Gazette, contains the melancholy tidings of the death of Ewen Cameron, Esq. one of the most respectable merchants of Charlotte Town, an old and influential Member of the Assembly, and a man of the most upright and unblemished reputation. He had dined with his family about the middle of the day, and shortly after went to bathe off Fanning's Bank. Within 20 minutes he was found in about 4 feet of water, quite dead. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the immediate cause. He has left a wife and six children overwhelmed with the deepest affliction.

The British North American Colonies complain of the treatment they have received in England regarding their timber trade. Why do they not make some experimental shipments to the United States, where there is an immense consumption for new buildings.—*Boston Palladium.*

COMMUNICATION.

Trial of Speed!—On Wednesday afternoon last, a very interesting and exceedingly well matched foot race took place between two of our merchants, who are both located not a thousand miles from the South Market Wharf. The competitors (each burning with emulation) started from near the head of that wharf, and ran to the Coffee House corner, amidst a considerable concourse of *admiring* spectators.—*Weight for age* was carried, and both gave good evidence of being possessed of no small portion of *bottom*. The race being remarkably well contested, some doubts as to which would be the winner, were for some time entertained, which caused heavy *betting*, and it is said that several of the knowing ones got severely *bitten*. At length the opponents reached the goal, (not without considerable *puffing* on both sides, however,) the successful racer coming out about a *length and a half* ahead.—As there is little doubt that such feats are calculated to ward off *gout* and *corpulence*, it is a matter of wonder that they are not more common; but as the example has now been set, we hope to be treated with similar demonstrations of *locomotive* powers by others of as great, if not greater *rotundity*. ***

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE, STATE OF MAINE,
Eastport, 7th August, 1831.

As several Masters of British Vessels arriving at Eastport and Lubec, within the Custom House district of the port of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, United States of America, will be prevented from proceeding to the consideration of His Majesty's Consul-general, addressed to the several British Consuls, on the subject of the Proclamation of Messrs. Van Buren and Livingston, relative to the Employment of British Masters and others concerned, to be misled, through erroneously notified by those unacquainted with the said laws—notice is hereby given, for the *last time*, all such Masters as may be either called upon or desirous of entering into the Oath of Allegiance, and of the Declaration of the intention of the laws of both nations, to the several penalties therein contained—and for the information of objectors, he herewith makes an extract from an American law now in force. JOS. T. SHERWOOD,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul for State of Maine.

EXTRACT

From—"*An Act authorizing the entry and clearance of the Papers of Foreign Vessels with the Consuls of their respective Nations.*"

"Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Register, or other document in lieu thereof, required by the Clearance and other papers, granted by the Officers of the Customs to any foreign ship or vessel, at her departure from the port or place from which she may have arrived, shall be given to every foreign port in the United States, be delivered to the Collector with whom such entry is to be made. And it shall be the duty of the Master, or Commander, within twenty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit the said Papers with the Consul or Vice-consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the certificate of such Consul or Vice-Consul, that the said Papers have been so deposited; and any Master, or Commander, as aforesaid, who shall fail to comply with this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum not less than *five hundred dollars* nor exceeding *one thousand dollars*.

"Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any foreign Consul to deliver to the Master or Commander of any foreign vessel the Register and other papers deposited with him pursuant to the provisions of this Act, until such master or commander shall produce to him a Clearance, in due form, from the Collector of the port where such Vessel has been entered; and any Consul offending against the provisions of this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Supreme Court of the United States, be fined, at the discretion of the Court, in a sum not less than *five hundred dollars*, nor exceeding *five thousand dollars*.—Approved March 3d, 1815.)

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 9th August, 1831.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the Lieut. Gov. and Commander-in-chief has been pleased to order that the whole of the Militia of the County of Sunbury, shall be exempted for the period of 28 days, commencing on the 1st day of May last; and that the Corps shall be held ready on the 27th and 28th of September, instead of the 14th and 15th, as previously ordered.

WAR OFFICE, June 21.—*3d Regiment.* Major Gen. Sir Colin Campbell to be Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment, vice Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. who retains the Colonelcy of the Regiment. Lieut. Colonel Thomas Reynolds, from half pay 60th Foot, to be Major of the Regiment, vice Campbell, who retains the Majority