LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 3.

The packet ship *Columbia* arrived this morning from Portsmouth, with London papers to the 21st July.

The Reform Bill was yet pending in the House of Commons, the opposition contesting, but unsuccessfully, every inch of ground.

The strictness with which the Members of the House of Commons are watched by their constituents, needs no better proof than that Alderman Thompson was obliged to apologize to the Livery of London for voting *against* the disenfranchisement of the borough of Appleby.—He attributed this vote to *inadvertence*.—The Alderman has always been considered a staunch Reformer.

The *three Days* passed over in France without any disturbance of the public peace, and the *Festival of the 28th of July* was celebrated with great ceremony and splendour.

The cholera morbus continues its ravages at St. Petersburgh. Up to the 10th July, the total number of cases were 8213, and the number of deaths 1429.

The situation of the Poles is represented. Paskewitsch, with sixty thousand men, had crossed the Vistula, and the main body of the Russians were approaching on this side of Lithuania. General Giedgud has been assassinated, and his troops having retreated into Prussia, have been obliged to lay down their arms. The question of intervention on the part of the other Powers is not yet settled. The London Courier of 27th July, says, "We have this moment received from an official source the *Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland*. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is *not vested* in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is *pacific*, but not *assisting*. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet for the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not bound to keep it.—France will not permit this new political situation which, in fact, is nothing less than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home."

POLAND.

On the 14th of July, Gen. Chrzanski repulsed Ruciger at Minsk, 5 miles from Warsaw, killing and wounding 3000 men, taking 900, and pursuing the Russians. But the main Russian army crossed the Vistula, and a general battle is expected.

WARSAW, July 18.

In consequence of the action at Minsk, a detachment of the enemy is said to be cut off. 323 Russian prisoners, taken by General Chrzanowski, arrived at Warsaw the day before yesterday. Our troops are said to have occupied Plosk and Mlawa, and General Sierawski to have taken 2000 prisoners, and seven cannon. The Russian General Kuorny is said to be killed.

General Pahlen's corps has arrived at Lipno; it consists of 12 regiments of infantry, each of two battalions, 3 regiments of cavalry, and 72 cannon.

The Warsaw Courier says—"News has been received that the enemy will go to the province of Kalisch before they approach Warsaw."

Our papers say that Field-Marshal Paskewitsch has set at liberty several of the wounded Polish officers, who were made prisoners in Ostrolenka on giving their parole to take no farther part in the war.—*Prussian State Gazette.*

Extract from a letter dated Warsaw, July 12.

The Russians have 80,000 men, with 200 artillery, and we have to oppose them, 50,000 Poles, with 120 cannon. All our army is at Modlin, or near it; and we are expecting to come to blows. Should we be unfortunate in the battle, we shall retreat fighting to Wola to plain in Volka; and again to the capital, and defend it to the last.

Polish Frontiers, July 12.—It is affirmed that Field Marshal Paskewitsch held a council of war on the 3d inst. to learn the precise situation of the Russian army, and to collect plans for the campaign, formed by the most experienced Generals.

After having ascertained the small progress of the Lithuanian insurrection, and the good condition of the Russian army, which consists of 62,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, it was resolved to commence vigorous offensive operations, and to pass the Vistula without delay, to obtain possession of Warsaw.

The plan was to be carried into effect on the 11th. In a few days great events will take place, and Field Marshal Paskewitsch will give the first specimen of his military talents on Polish ground.

Memel, July 17.—The remains of General Giedgud have been buried by the Poles, in the bivouac assigned them, on the 13th, in the Prussian territory, near the village of Stettin. His assassin is said to be Lieutenant Shulski, of the corps of Roblaud reported to have shot himself soon afterwards. The corps of Giedgud and Chlapowski amount, according to a list given to the Prussian authorities by the latter General, to 9,208 men;—viz. 2,143 subaltern officers and privates, 85 staff-officers, 292 officers, 13 surgeons, &c. They had 623 officers' horses, and 589 soldiers' horses, and 6 cannon, which last are brought for the present to Memel. The wounded, 307 in number, are already well housed, and the remainder of the corps removed on the 14th to a drier and better bivouac, near the rivers Menge and Schemen, where it is kept in quarantine, and surrounded by infantry and cavalry; these men are in perfectly good health.

SPEECH of King LOUIS PHILIP, at the opening of the French Chambers, on the 23d July:—

"*Messieurs Pers and Deputies,*

'I am happy to be among you in this place since France has received my oaths. Deeply impressed with the duties which they impose upon me, I shall always rest upon the national will, of which you are the constitutional organs, and I expect from you that frank and entire co-operation which must give to my Government the strength without which it cannot answer the expectation of the nation.

'I said, Gentlemen, the Charter would be a truth; what I have said has been accomplished. The Charter is the Constitutional Monarchy, with all its conditions loyally maintained, with all its consequences frankly accepted. *(Lively applause.)*

'It is true that by the uniform action of all the powers of the State we should put an end to those prolonged agitations which feed the criminal hopes of those who dream of the return of the late dynasty, or of those who still dream of the chimera of a Republic. Divided respecting the object, they agree in the will to overturn, no matter at what price, the political order founded by the revolution of July. Their efforts will be disconcerted or punished. *(Fresh applause, and cries of "Vive le Roi!")*

'In calling me to the Throne, France desired that the Royal authority should be rational; it did not desire that it should be feeble; a Government without strength cannot suit a great nation.

'I have just returned from a tour through France, and the testimonies of affection which I have received in these journies have deeply affected my heart. The wishes of France are present to my mind; you will assist me in fulfilling them. Order will be protected, liberty guaranteed, every factious attempt confounded and repressed. This will revive that confidence in the future which alone can restore confidence in the country.

'It is to attain this end, to consolidate more and more the Constitutional Monarchy, that I have caused the several projects of law to be prepared, which will be laid before you.

'In that which has for its object the decision of a great constitutional question, reserved by the Charter for the examination of the Chambers, you will, I hope, perceive that I always seek to make our institutions harmonise with the interests and the wishes of the nation, enlightened by experience and matured by time.

'You will also have to examine, conformably to the promises of the Charter, the projects of law destined to complete the departmental and municipal organization, to determine the responsibility of Ministers, and of the other agents of Government, and to regulate the liberty of instruction.

'Other projects of law on the recruiting of the army, on the penal code, on the finances, and various public interests, will also be laid before you. I am knowledge the whole extent of the distress which the present commercial crisis causes the nation to suffer. I am affected at them, and admire the courage with which they are supported. I hope that they are approaching to a close, and that the consolidation of order will soon produce the security necessary for the circulation so crippled, and will restore to our commerce and manufactures that activity which, under a Government always guided by the national interests, can never be interrupted, except for a moment.

'The situation of our finances is satisfactory; if the wants are great, abundant resources are prepared to provide for them.

"The Budget for the service of 1831 and 1832, will be presented to you early in the Session. Reductions have been made in several branches of the Administration. They would be more important if the increase of our means of defence and the development of our military force had not hitherto imposed upon us great sacrifices.

'I shall hasten to dischish the burdens as soon as I shall have acquired a certainty of being able to do so without risking the dignity or safety of France. This certainly, depends on a general disarming. France desires it; the Governments of Europe feel the necessity of it; the interest of all require it.

'This certainly, depends on a general disarming. France desires it; the Governments of Europe feel the necessity of it; the interest of all require it.—*Bravo.*

'I have the satisfaction to announce to you already that I have not had occasion to employ all the resources which the Chambers had placed at my disposal.

'Since the Revolution of July France has resumed in Europe the rank which belongs to her, and henceforth nothing can deprive her of it.—*(Bravo!)*

'Never was her independence better guaranteed. Our National Guards who are equal to our army—our armies, the worthy depositaries of the inheritance of our ancient glory, would defend that independence as they have lately protected internal peace and liberty. I have only to congratulate myself on the friendly relations which foreign Governments maintain with mine.

'It was our duty to seek to draw closer the natural and ancient bonds of friendship which unite France and America. A Treaty has just put an end to disputes which have been too long carried on between two countries connected by so many recollections and sympathies.

'Other Treaties have been concluded with the Republics of Mexico and Haiti.

'All these acts will be communicated to you as soon as they shall be ratified, in order that the financial stipulations which they contained may be submitted to you for your sanction.

'I have given orders to increase the number of vessels employed to insure the execution of a law passed in the last Session for the effectual suppression of the negro slave trade.

'Conformable to my demands, the troops of the Emperor of Austria have evacuated the Roman States. A real amnesty, the abolition of confiscation, important changes in the Administration and judicial system—such are the ameliorations which, being secured to these States, make us hope that their tranquillity will not be again disturbed, that the balance of Europe will be strengthened by the maintenance of their independence.

'The Kingdom of the Netherlands, as constituted by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, has ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium, and its separation from Holland, has been recognized by the great powers. The King of the Belgians will not be a member of the German Confederation. The fortresses erected to threaten France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished. A neutrality recognised by Europe, and the friendship of France, ensure to our neighbors an independence of which we have been the first support. The Power which governs in Portugal had insulted French subjects; it had disregarded with respect to them, the right of justice and humanity. To obtain reparation, demanded in vain; our Ships of war have appeared before the Tagus, I have just received the news that they have forced the entrance; the satisfaction hitherto refused has been offered to us; the Portuguese Men of War are in our power; the tricolored flag flies on the walls of Lisbon.

'A sanguinary and inveterate struggle is prolonged in Poland. This struggle causes lively emotions in the midst of Europe. I have exerted myself to hasten the termination of it. After having offered my mediation, I have invited that of the great Powers. I have desired to stop the effusion of blood, to preserve the south of Europe from the scourge which Warsaw propagates; and above all, to secure to Poland, whose courage has revived the ancient affection of France, that nationality which has resisted time and its vicissitudes.

'You will doubtless judge that in these difficult negociations the true interests of France, the interests of its prosperity, of its power, and of its honour, have been defended with perseverance and dignity. Europe is now convinced of the rectitude of our intentions, and of the sincerity of our wishes for the maintenance of peace; but it is also convinced, of our strength, and it knows how we should support a war, if ever driven to it by unjust aggressions.

'It is by persisting in the system of policy hitherto pursued that we shall succeed in securing and in making our country enjoy the benefits of the Revolution, which has secured its liberties, and to preserve it from new commotions, which would endanger at the same time its own existence and the civilization of the world.

'We are on the eve, gentlemen, of great anniversaries. I shall see you with satisfaction join me in these solemnities. May their serious and affecting commemorations awaken sentiments of union and concord, which a year ago alone decided the triumph the remembrance of which they celebrate.'

The speech appeared to produce a great effect on the assembly.

The sitting was closed in the midst of cries of "Long Live the King."

BELGIUM.—The rejoicings of the Belgians at having a King of their own, yet continue. On the 28th of July, Leopold was to set out on a tour through his Provinces, expecting to return to his capital on the 7th of August. There is a report that the King of Holland intends to refuse recognizing his title to the crown, and at the head of a fine army of an hundred thousand men, to dispute the authority of the protocols. A London paper of the 30th July, says:—

"In the mean time, King Leopold has formed his Ministry. It consists of M. de Meulemeere, Foreign Affairs; M. Oey, Finance; M. Kalkem, Justice; M. Danilly and M. Sauvage remain, the former Minister of war, and the latter of the Interior. Their dispositions with respect to foreign policy are not yet known; but as the King is the appointed of the Powers who issued the protocols, it seems but rational to conclude, that as they are bound to support his authority, he has not selected any man who would be disposed to resist it. Any contest between the Belgians and the Dutch is, however, much to be dreaded; for, however the Allies may have seemed to pull together with respect to Belgium, there can be no doubt, that both Prussia and Russia are really averse to the arrangement, and would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to overturn it.

King Leopold's Address to the Belgian Congress.

GENTLEMEN—The solemn act which has just been performed completes the social edifice commenced by the patriotism of the nation and its Representatives. The State is definitively constituted in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself. This Constitution emanates entirely from you; and this circumstance, owing to the situation in which the country has been placed, seems to me to be fortunate. It prevents collisions which might arise between the different powers and impair the harmony that ought to prevail between them.

'The promptness with which I have repaired to Belgium must have convinced you that, faithful to my word, I have delayed coming among you only till the obstacles which opposed my accession to the Throne could be removed by yourselves.

'The various considerations which have been adduced in the important discussion which produced this result will be the subject of my most anxious attention.

'I have received from my entrance on the Belgian territory marks of affectionate good will, for which I still feel equal emotion and gratitude.

'At the field of the population retiring, by their acclamations, the act of the National Representations, I could not but be convinced that I was called by the wish of the country, and I felt all the duties that such a reception imposes on me.

'A Belgian by your adoption, I shall also make it my duty to be so always by my policy.

'I have also been received with extreme kindness in that part of the French territory through which I passed, and I have considered these testimonies of good will, which I highly value, a happy presage of the relations of confidence and friendship which ought to subsist between the two countries.

'The result of every political commotion is to affect for a time the welfare of the people. I am too sensible of its importance not to direct my immediate attention and most active solicitude to revive commerce and manufactures, which are the vivifying principles of national prosperity. The relations which I have formed in a few countries which are our neighbours will secure I hope the efforts which I shall immediately make to attain this end; but I take pleasure in believing that the Belgian people, so remarkable both for good sense and resignation, will give credit to the Government for the difficulties of a position connected with a state of distress which at this moment affects almost all Europe.

'I intend to avail myself of every kind of information to encourage all the means of amelioration; and it is in the places themselves that I have already begun to do so, and that I intend to collect the information which is the best calculated to guide the course of the Government in this respect.

'Gentlemen, I have accepted the crown which you offered me only with a view to perform a task equally noble and useful—that of consolidating the institutions of a generous people; and to maintain its independence. *May heaven knows no other ambition than that of seeing you happy.* On so affecting a solemnity I must also express to you one of my most ardent wishes. The nation issues from a violent crisis. *May this day efface all hatred, style all resentment—may one only thought animate all the Belgians, that of a frank and sincere union.*

'I shall esteem myself happy to concur in this noble result, which has been so well prepared by the wisdom of the venerable man who has devoted himself with so noble patriotism to the salvation of his country.

'Gentlemen, I hope to be a pledge of peace and tranquility to Belgium; but the expectations of man are not infallible. If, notwithstanding all sacrifices to preserve peace, we should be threatened with war, I should not hesitate to appeal to the Belgian people, and I hope that it will, without exception, rally itself round its Sovereign for the defence of the country and the national independence.'

LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Courier of Wednesday last.

Liverpool papers of the 4th and London of the 2d August have been received at New York, by the ship *Sampson* from Liverpool.

ENGLAND.—The House of Lords assembled at half past 2, Aug. 2, and, at 3 o'clock, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, proceeded to the House in State. The preparations made for their Majesties were on as grand and extensive a scale as on any occasion of opening or proroguing Parliament. The throne was altered, by forming a platform for the Queen on its right hand side, sufficiently large to accommodate her Majesty, and twelve attendants. After the usual preliminaries, the Royal assent was given in person to her Majesty's Dower Bill; and in accordance with ancient etiquette, her Majesty made her gracious acknowledgement for the provision.

FRANCE.—The review which took place in Paris on the 29th July, is said to have been one of the grandest scenes of military display ever witnessed, presenting upwards of 100,000 men under arms at the same time, attended by a train of 200 pieces of artillery.

BELGIUM.—The arrangements relative to the marriage of Leopold were to be commenced on the 27th of July. The chosen Queen of Belgium is the Princess Marie of France, whose liveliness, it is said, will serve to lessen the cares of royalty.

POLAND.—The Prussian State Gazette of July 27, says—According to the latest accounts from the environs of Nieshura, the Russian main army, said to consist of 60,000 men, with 70 pieces of cannon, has now completed its passage over the Vistula, the guards under the Grand Duke Michael, having crossed the river on the 19th by the bridge thrown for the purpose. On the 21st, a Te Deum, accompanied by the firing of cannon, was celebrated on this occasion in the Russian army. The van of the Russian army under Prince Jekatchefskki, and General Witt, is said to have already advanced to the environs of Warsaw, without meeting any opposition from the Polish troops. We hear from Lithuania, that General Dembinski, with his troops, the last remains of the expedition sent to that country, has been taken prisoner by the Russians.

We hear from the province of Augustowo, that on the 17th and 18th, 20,000 Russian troops arrived from Lithuania, passed through on their way to join the main army.

A private letter from Antwerp has the following ominous postscript attached—"I have just seen a letter from Leipsic, written by a person worthy of credit, which states that the Russians, irresistible in their advance upon Warsaw, along the left bank of the Vistula, had already reached the outskirts of the devoted capital, and were, when this account left, actually bombarding it. The greatest consternation prevailed in the place, and the poor inhabitants were flying from it, in the opposite direction, real objects of pity."

This is the account upon one side; upon the other hand we have the following paragraphs.

The Messager des Chambres, Aug. 1, says—"An inhabitant of Mentz received, on the 26th of July, a letter from Frankfort, which states, that in a general battle the victorious Poles took prisoners or killed 14,000 Russians and took 80 pieces of cannon."

A London evening paper of Aug. 1, says—Just as we were going to press, we received letters from our Correspondent at Warsaw, dated the 21st ult. The following is an extract:—"We learn this day that the Russians, who crossed the Vistula, have returned to the right bank."

The old report that the Emperor Nicholas had been carried off by the cholera, is again in circulation, but is not probable.

Gen. Skrzynecki, commander in chief of the Polish army, wrote and sent to the king of Prussia, the following letter, July 9, which his Majesty of Prussia returned, with a declaration that he could not enter into a correspondence with a power, not acknowledged by the emperor Nicholas.

Sire,—I take the liberty of addressing you, with the hope that your Majesty will deign to admit that my character of Commander-in-chief of the Polish army, and the importance of the subject to which I am about to call your Majesty's attention, warrant my adopting this course.

Sire, since your elevation to the throne, justice and uprightness have never ceased to illustrate your paternal reign. In appealing to those sublime virtues, I experience some relief, amid st the vexations and annoyance occasioned to us Poles by the civil and military authorities of Prussia. In conjunction with several other European Cabinets, you have proclaimed the principle of non-intervention, and I have no doubt but the Ministers of your Majesty have received instructions in accordance with your royal wishes. The Polish army would consequently be wrong were it to complain of your Majesty. They are only anxious to acquaint you with their grievances.

Every day we witness occurrences which convince us that in spite of the neutrality your Majesty officially agreed to observe towards Poland, the civil and military Prussian authorities not only violate the spirit of the laws of neutrality, but what is more they afford direct and efficacious assistance to the Russian army, without which the latter would have been long since compelled to retire from our country.

1. The Prussian authorities supply the Russians from the magazines of Thorn, and the vicinity of that place with provisions.

2. Prussian artillerists have been admitted into, and embodied in, the Russian army, 8 field against us.

3. The Russian forces draw warlike stores from the Prussian fortresses.

4. The clothing of several Russian regiments was made in Prussia.

5. The Prussian engineer from Marienwerder was commissioned to collect the necessary materials for the construction of bridges, to enable the Russian army to cross the Vistula at Zolorin.

I could refer to various other circumstances to show the hostile intentions and acts of the Prussian authorities. I continue myself to the facts I have mentioned, persuaded as I am, that as soon as your Majesty shall have been made acquainted with them, you will deign to prevent the recurrence of practices, which, no doubt, take place unknown to your Majesty, because they are directly in contradiction with the sentiments of political probity you have ever professed.

Begging your Majesty to excuse my troubling you with this dispatch, I entreat, Sire, you will listen to the voice of humanity, addressed to you through the organ of those whom, be they ever so weak, giants would be unequal to overcome, were they not secretly assisted by the civil and military Prussian authority.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have received orders to provide themselves with six months provisions. The main body of the Polish army was at Modlin, full of confidence and enthusiasm.

Nearly all accounts concur in representing the insurrection in Lithuania as crushed by the Russians.

We have no further news of a military character from Poland. The main armies were daily drawing closer, so that we may expect perhaps by Monday or Tuesday to hear of some decisive battle. Would to Heaven that it may be in favor of the brave Poles, whose chivalrous conduct has excited the wonder of the present day, and will command the admiration, but we must not the regret, of posterity.—*Sun.*

PORTUGAL.—The French squadron in the Tagus have captured the Portuguese fleet, five or six vessels. This has compelled Don Miguel to humble himself, and consequently he has since acceded to all the demands of France. £30,000 is said to be required of him, with other concessions.

THE CORONATION.—It is understood, that their Majesties will, on the day of their coronation, repair to Westminster Abbey, receive their crowns, take the oaths, and then quietly return to St. James'. All the gorgeous and imposing ceremonies at Westminster Hall will be dispensed with; there will be no procession, no banquet, no champion as of yore to throw down the gauntlet and challenge to mortal fight the traitor who dares to dispute his liege's right to the crown that adorns his brow. The forms and ceremonies founded in the ages of chivalry, embalmed by the remembrance of the glorious days of Cressy and Agincourt, and hallowed by their antiquity are to be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Truly, royalty would seem to be on the decline. The plea of economy is potent we admit, but we doubt it it be really a valid one; for the main expense does not fall on the government, but on the nobility; and the expenditure in either case is beneficial to the public by giving an impulse to the artizans of the metropolis.—*Albion.*

Business both for export and home consumption is at present very brisk, some manufactories having orders that will take three or four weeks to complete. From the 31st of May, 1830, to the 1st of June, 1831, there have been no less than 1,238,814 shawls manufactured, the value of which would be about £2,500,000. In the manufacture of Brussels, Axminster, and Scottish carpets and rugs, the quality and patterns of which are not surpassed by any in the country, there are upwards of 400 weavers well employed. The annual amount of this import out branch of manufacture cannot be less than £400,000.—*Sentinel.*

Gold is weekly exported from London to the amount of about £30,000, and it is generally supposed that most of it is supplied by Mr. Rothschild for the use of the Russian army.

The English Ministers have at this moment in their possession a list of 1,000 individuals, in or near London, whose private fortunes would pay off the national debt.

The Gazette of last night contains an Order in Council declaring the port of Kingstown, in the Island of Saint Vincent, should be proclaimed a free warehousing port. And another for continuing the suspension of the ballot for the Local Militia for another year from the present date.

Provision for His Majesty.—On the motion of Lord Althorp, a resolution, granting £100,000 a year to her Majesty, in the event of her surviving the King, together with the use of Bushy Park, and a suitable town residence, was agreed to. Sir R. Inglis thought Ministers would have better consulted the feelings of the people had they moved a grant for an outfit to her Majesty. Lord Althorp had already explained that Ministers were prepared to take that step, but were prevented by his Majesty, who did not wish such a burden to be imposed upon his subjects.—*(Loud Cheers.)*

O. P. Q.—Extract of a letter from the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, July 10.

"There will be 150 new Deputies—these will belong to young France—to new France—and these will demand the independence of Poland!! This will, perhaps, be the first point of decision between the Restoration and the Revolution. The Restoration will say, "What could we do for Poland, without making war with Prussia as well as Russia?" and the Revolution will reply, "Then make war!"—This will be done constitutionally—parliamentarily, with perfect attention to the rights and respect for the prerogatives of Louis Philip; but it will be done—and then the Government must march or must retire. The Minister expresses his fears that war may become necessary, though he continues to hope for the preservation of peace. The Centre Droit, on which he relied last session is no longer in existence. The men of the old regime are succeeded by men of the new, and though the Centre Gauche will be strong, the Gauche and Extreme Gauche will be still more so. And then, besides this, there are 150 new men, who come to the Chamber not to support or oppose M. Perier, but to support the cause of liberty, and oppose the humiliation and degradation of France. Indeed, the Minister is surprised! he hoped to behold himself surrounded next session by nearly the same men who surrounded him last; but, on the contrary, he will have to contest the ground inch by inch with men of moderate, but of noble, frank and generous principles, and who will look to France, to liberty, and to civilization, and will not, above all, be rejected out of the revolution of 1830. Never in France was such a Chamber elected, and we have reason to believe that, sagely and moderately, but firmly and certainly, the revolution of July will now proceed to its desired and destined termination."

"That Poland will be saved by the new Chamber of Deputies, I feel mentally assured. If Poland can be saved by diplomatic negotiations, so much the better. If she can be saved by the fears, the cowardice, or the want of resources of Russia, so much the better. If she can be saved by conditions voluntarily imposed by Nicholas upon himself, so much the better. If she can be saved by the intervention of Austria or Prussia, or England, or France, so much the better. Or, if war be necessary, if France and England can act together, against Russia, so much the better; or, if not, if France and Poland alone shall have to go to war against Russia, so much the better. Or, if not, if France and Poland only shall have to go to war against Russia and Prussia, so much the better. But if, to secure the independence of Poland, it be necessary that France should declare war against Russia, Prussia, and Austria, France will not hesitate to do so; for, by one means or other, Poland will be saved. To the present elections in France I attribute this result. The doctors will not allow France to be humiliated, and Poland to be exterminated; and you were right—yes, indeed you were, the other day, when you said, "If the Sovereigns of Europe knew their true interests, they would unite in compelling the Autocrat to do justice to the Poles." But, whether they will or will not unite in favor of that brave, noble, and glorious people, I feel mentally convinced from this moment, that Poland is saved."

UNITED STATES.

INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.—*Massacre of more than 70 whites!*—On Sunday of last week, about three o'clock in the morning, a band of negroes in Southampton county, Va. into attacked the family of Mr. Joseph Travers, and massacred him, his wife and three children and then proceeded with a continually accumulating force to the neighbouring plantations, murdering the whites, (chiefly women and children) wherever they could find them, until the number amounted to between 70 and 80. The particulars of this bloody business may be learned from the accounts which we publish below.

A letter from a gentleman in Richmond, dated Tuesday, August 23, says:

"An express reached the Governor this morning, informing him that an insurrection had broken out in Southampton, and that, by the last accounts, there were seventy whites massacred, and the militia retreating. The negroes are armed with muskets, scythes, axes, &c. Our volunteers are marching to the scene of action. A troop of cavalry left at 4 o'clock, p. m. The artillery, with four field pieces, start in the steamboat Norfolk, at 6 o'clock, to land at Smithfield."

A letter dated Winton, N. C. Wednesday August 24, says:—"We are all in a state of confusion here. There has been an insurrection among the negroes in Southampton, Va. in the neighbourhood of the Cross Keys, about 80 miles from this place. From the best information we have had three whites and four slaves of a gentleman near the Cross Keys, rose upon him about an hour before day on Monday, and killed him and all his white family. They then proceeded to Mrs. Catharine Whitehead's and murdered the whole of the white family, consisting of 7 persons. This took place about day light. Mr. Williams, a near neighbor to Mrs. W. hearing their cries, ran over and found Mrs. W. butchered with an axe; her son (a minister of the gospel,) with his head severed from his body, and a young lady lying dead in the fire place of her chamber. Mr. Williams immediately returned to his own dwelling, when he was met by one of his own negro boys, with the horrible tidings that his wife and children had been murdered in his absence. After pressing all the slaves they fell in with, under penalty of death for refusal, they have accumulated from 100 to 200; and in their progress have murdered the families of Mr. George Vaughan, Mr. Thomas Barrow, and many others whose names are not recollected. An express arrived here about an hour since, stating that a party of Southampton militia had three skirmishes last night with a gang of 40 or 50 negroes, the latter retreating each time. All our militia are under arms. In Hertford county we have sent 100 mounted men from Murfreesborough, and here 50 or 60 well equipped men are marching out of town, while I am writing, in aid of our sister state, leaving a company of seventy-five men in this place, and 200 or 300 in Murfreesborough, with all our bridges and ferries guarded. We discover nothing like disaffection among our slaves here."

It is supposed that most of these marauders and murderers were runaway negroes, who had broken in upon the white population for robbery and other mischief. There is no appearance of concert among the slaves—nothing that can deserve the name of insurrection, which it was originally denominated. There is some story of a few white faces being seen, or supposed to be seen among them.

The latest accounts state that the insurrection had been quelled. The ringleaders and the greater part of their followers were arrested and committed to prison. It was expected that the others would soon be captured, the authorities being in pursuit.

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 3.

GREAT HURRICANE—BARBADOS IN RUINS—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES.

We lay before our readers a letter from the Consulate of the United States at Martinique, just received by the Collector of this port, accompanied by a Gazette extraordinary, issued from the Barbados Mercury Office, bearing date August 13, giving an account of the ravages of one of the most terrible hurricanes of which we remember to have heard. It passed over the ill-fated Island of Barbados on the night of the 10th inst., and in eight hours left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. A letter to the American Consul at Martinique, dated August 15th says—"This Island, I much fear is ruined, and it will be impossible for it to recover."

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA,
St. Pierre, Martinique, 18th August, 1831.

Sir—The British Government brig, the "Duke of York," has this moment arrived from Barbados, bringing the painful intelligence that that Island had been almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst. Fortunately I have obtained a paper, which I now forward. It, however, gives but a poor idea of the damages and losses sustained, as appears from the memorandum on the back by a gentleman of high respectability. Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between four and five thousand; and great fears are entertained lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins, (putrefaction having already commenced,) may add disease to famine and want. Many of the inhabitants who have ever been accustomed to the luxuries of life are now without clothing or shelter. Referring you to the newspaper, I have the honor to be, Sir, in haste, your ob't serv't,

JOHN S. MERCKEN.

To the Collector of any Port in the U. States.

The following is a description of the Hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Gazette above mentioned:

"On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind very fresh at North, the clouds began to collect in thick masses in the N. E. passing away in scuds, as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock, the same fatal night, the wind began again to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to S. W., and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about five the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong until about half past eight, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole Island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress.

In Bridgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partially thrown down so as to be completely untenantable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their mooring and thrown on shore. At the Out Ports in Speights, the Hole and Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenantable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mill, and negro houses, have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered contently in slaves and cattle. The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add to the heart-rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the Island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and [illegible] by this calamitous catastrophe, have thus been [illegible] out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and connexions have not where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained nor all the unfortunate creatures [illegible] been extricated from the fallen dwellings and [illegible] beneath them. The interval of time between [illegible] day morning and the present, has been employed