Saturday, July 30th., 1831.

By the Sylvanus Jenkins from Liverpool, the New York Journals furnish us with London dates to the 8th, and from the former port to the 9th

It is with regret-but not without hope-that we refer to the contents of these. Although former successes, and their interesting details, lose their interest in the immediate pain and abated hopes for the Polish heroes, we must not forget them in our anticipations of the future. The leaders of these valiant and devoted men must know what ulterior or ultimate reliance is to be placed on the European Powers. They must therefore, either have the dictates of unassisted despair, or the confidence of a future and conditional aidance. We cannot, -- we will not, permit ourselves to dread that the barbarous and heterogeneous tribes of Muscovy are to be permitted with one hand to paralyze the energies of an antient and honourable Empire such as Turkey has proved itself, and with the other, to crush the long cherished, and we trust imperishable, love of freedom in Poland! It is impossible that Europe can be so insensible, as to be the spectator of scenes and aggressions which will become precedents of future passive principles of policy, and which threaten the extinction of every se condary and protective power.

The simple and magnanimous Despatch o Skrzynecki is, to our minds, the germ of hope and confidence. Until all is lost we will hope against hope; and even then we will say, with Francis the First, all is lost but honour.

In proof that these expectations are not quite visionary, we beg to quote from the Paris Journal des Debats of the last date, the following :-

"We can vouch for the authenticity of the following news: The States of several counties of Hungary, taking pattern by that of Bartz, have the services rendered to Hungary by Poland, in rican Colonies, &c. the wars against the Turks, and of the great mistake committed by Austria when she sacrificed that country which protected her against Russia, to a sordid and momentary interest. They now call, first, for the instantaneous revocation of the | this place for some time past, put an end to his ordinances prohibiting the exportation of arms and provisions to Poland; secondly, for the convocation of the diet to deliberate upon the best means of assuaging the sufferings of the Poles."

Our readers will perceive that the Crown of Belgium is still in the market. We are tired of the subject, and cannot but think that a Crown must be of little value when it wants the "aliquid infinitum" which would make it acceptable, and then make its claims and powers good.

ENGLAND, as of old, during its parliamentary inter-regnum gives us no point on which we can establish the smallest prognostications. The painful circumstances regarding the disturbances in South Wales merely excite regret at the distorted calculations which misguided and misinformed minds, under passion, indulge themselves in. We trust our next arrivals will enable us to contribute to our readers, not speculative hopes, but settled and authenticated assurances.

BOUNDARY QUESTION: - The question of the North Eastern boundaries begins to be viewed in a uniciditing it the transform a troc. An contradiction to the former protests against the decision of his Majesty of Holland, the North American Review comes forward to show the necessity of abiding by that Royal decision, and to point out the advantages of the award. To all this we can only say, Let us keep well when we arc well: The Maine papers say the Dutch Monarch has cut up their Yankee State in order to throw an increase of territory to the half Dutchified State of New York. The Maine Legislative Committee philosophically conclude that even a Dutchman may have sentimental sympathies!! There is no nation that, officially, dares to pass such insulting sarcasms as the cosmopolitical Republicans of the United States.

THE weather up to the 16th of July has been remarked for drought and for continued, if not great heat. In the Lower Province, much complaint has existed from this circumstance. Since that date the changeable weather, which we find to have extended over the United States, has, we fear, been severely felt in some portion of the Upper Province. On Tuesday afternoon a thunder storm of considerable violence, here, was accompanied by a hail shower, a circumstance not observe mankind, that these possible abuses the Province be left to be scrambled for by however, be mistaken. One patriot of nose I should say the same of each sens- and our troops repassed the Narew. common at this season. We are disposed to and fictitious wrongs, form, with many, a any body that chooses to invent Evangelihope that the various crops may yet have sustained but an inconsiderable injury from the

We are happy to give place to the following notice in the York Courier. There is some delusion or deception hanging over the Emigrating population which we cannot fathom. We do not say something must be done, but we say something should be tried :

Welland Canal .-- An advertisement will be found in another part of this paper for 500 hands at the Welland Canal. We have a letter from Mr Merritt, dated yesterday; expressing his surprise thar so few emigrants find their way to that neighbourhood, and authorising us to say that they are "quite destitute of hands," and that to such number, a gross exaggeration, found-"immediate employment will be given to the a- ed on the associating principle and practice bove number of persons at Twelve Doltars per of the mind, which will or may confound month," with boarding, &c. Surely no complaint these statements; and this, at the same of want of labour ought to be made by any one, time, supplies their veracious assistants while such a source of profitable employment is open to every labouring emigrant who is willing to work. We have ourselves sent over 50 or 60 persons to the canal, but we have found the emider the apprehensions that they might not be they boast of this last circumstance) there able to get employment when they arrived. The assembled 350 or 450 !! Applying the Rider, how many of Mr. Wilson's millenipresent notification will remove all doubts of that same political arithmetic as above, we may kind, and with it, all excuse for loitering about easily discover what number came at the the country unemployed. We would suggest to the Emigrant Agent for this place, the propriety of sending to the Welland Canal the unemployed Irish labourers who are, or at least were, a day or two ago, hanging about the emigrant asylums in this place unemployed.

SHIPWRECK ON LAKE ONTARIO .- The Henry Clay, on her first voyage from Oswego to Cleveland in Ohio, was upset in a squall off Niagara by the tact and science of their leader.

on the 20th July, and immediately sunk. She had 600 barrels of salt as cargo : of nine persons on board-three only were saved; and these solely by the exertions of Capt. Richardson of the steam packet Canada.

The passengers of the Canada, by a just and involuntary call upon their feelings have, in letter to Captain Richardson, expressed their admiration and praise at the perseverance and skill he evinced in rescuing these individuals; which, from the violence of the gale and the roughness of the lake, nothing short of his humane and resolute activity, and that of his brave crew, could have accomplished.

THE Society for converting and civilizing the Indians, & propagating the Gospel among theidestitute settlers in Upper Canada, held their Quarterly Meeting at York on Saturday last, the 16th ult: The Rev. J. O'Brien and Mr. J.D. Cameron were appointed to certain stations, and sufficient sums voted for these Missionaries, to be increased according to the funds of the Society.

THE Examination of the Midland District School will take place on Friday the 5th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MR. WEISS .- This celebrated performer, we have just heard, has returned to Kingston. His extraordinary exhibitions and feats of dexterity, &c. in this town, about three years ago, will be well remembered. As he has at present, we understand, a more complete equipment towards the display of his professional talents and powers, we regret to hear that he has not yet been fortunate enough to find a suitable place for his performances. We will be glad to learn that he has met with such as may afford accommodation both in regard to number and fashion.

Mr. Weiss has received and preserves a variety of complimentary testimonials of his singular merits and surprizing execution of the feats he exhibits. He has travelled much; and these teshad the boldness to address representations to timonies include those of Kings both of Europe their king Francis, in which they remind him of and Asia, the Governors of India and the Ame-

> Suicipe. -On the 17th instant a blacksmith by the name of Louis Dupuis, who has resided in existence by stabbing himself with a knife in the breast and cutting his throat with a razor .-- Bell-

> Mr. Small was universally and deservedly respected, and his decease is a source of deep regret to all who had the honour of his acquain-

About 200 Chelsea Pensioners from London, and 100 from Waterford, have arrived at Quebec. They have commuted their pensions for a sum of | and grateful people," should feel substanmoney and a grant of land in Canada.

## To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle. ASSEMBLAGE AT YORK.

SIR-If the political effrontory, ignorance and falsehood of the present day, shall be handed down to future times, it will eclipse by a display of its useless and mischievous extravagances, all the absurdities of the schoolmen and the incoherent and injurious zeal of the Polemical Divines: with this extraordinary addition to buman weakness or wickedness, that they were exhibited on subjects on which every man might be tolerably informed, and supported by hypocritical professions which every man must have known to be false.

That portion of the community in Upper Canada, who seek to create vague and unfounded dissatisfactions in the Province. may certainly claim the merit of the most singular perversity and opiniativeness:and their existence can only be accounted for by the individuals concerned, being instigated by those base and obstinate degrees of malevolent envy which always attend a sense of inferiority, and a self-reproaching feeling of incapacity, when these are united with an inordinate desire of distinction and an avaricious ambition.

As to the success of their various arts and schemes, it is difficult to form a very perfect calculation; my respect for the intelligence and good sense of the Canadian Square in York, for the benefit of the in-Farmers, will not allow me to suppose that any marked or lasting influence has been acquired over the public mind. Indeed I have reason to know that their devices and falsehoods, although addressed to men's interests and passions against supposed evils and neglects, have been so manifestly malicious-so laboriously treacherous, and tangibly counterfeit, that they have been very frequently read or discussed for sheer amusement. It is well known to those who kind of intellectual gratification-as Romances and ideal scenes of distress, do with

the effeminate and idle. But let us see the result of Mr. M'Kenzie's gatherings, and his "To Horse, 'To

In the Township of Scarborough containing upwards of one thousand souls, the " speed malice! speed!" was only responded to by forty-nine!! If from this we deduct 10 spectators, 8 quizzers, 5 loungers and 1 traveller, we will have 25!!

I cannot however, trust to their numbers, for I find they have already acquired that coup-d'ail by which demagogues reckon their mobs---the general rule to add from a heavy unit to a cypher or two, and to tack with falsehoods suited to their brass and lungs. Thus we find by the Colonial Advocate, that in the Public Square of York, summons of the Republican Heir Apparent

of Upper Canada. Thespian style. (marking the infancy of little of the knave or enthusiast about him, such political harlotry) is considered so associates with this unmeaning trash his perfect, that the country must not attempt own secret wishes or crude imaginatious. any other-it has exhausted the vis demagogical of the whole Province, concentrated ters. that man is incapable of disinterested

make known their heart-felt hopes that they guide of man. and their posterity may enjoy the inestimable | He argues the necessity and truth of pre-Constitutional Government, are calculated virtues and principles of justice can alone to insure to a free and grateful people."

by every man in Upper Canada, without of preserving him from one evil: his disout, leaving all petty jarrings and curtain counterbalance his momentary passions and lectures and little witty sorts of bitterness | selfishness. This I venture to say is as de-(which my Lady Townley knew must monstrable as a proposition of Euclid. happen in the best regulated families) to But man may be so greatly neglected in he settled in the old way-we really think | these primitive instructions, that all just it would have required neither "the servile sense of moral and social obligations will spirit" which the address fears may arise, be exceedingly imperfect .-- their natural nor the smallest admission of the jure divino good and noble tendencies perverted, and right of Kings. It would have been only such false ideas of their rights substituted ple. the honest effusions of " a free and grateful | and inculcated, that Society will present people;" and it would have been merely only a base and selfish union, barely prenecessary to add, in the language of our serving those laws the violation of which great Bard, as a moral,

-A grateful heart By owing owes not-but still pays-at once Indebted and discharged.

But who could dream after this just and fair acknowledgment, that all these attachments, reliances, loyalty and substantial blessings avail nothing, and have only cloyed these pampered political patriots. Like the Dog in the Fable, the substantial hunch of beef wont satisfy them-they must be eyeing and snuffing at the deceptive image of that which they possess; but more cunning than the poor gallant creature of instinct, they will be the last animals to take to the Lakes; they will not deliver the country of its only real evil, and still we must be doomed to see the "Constellation of the Mair" (or wagon) above our politi cal horizou.

We have one substantial proof, however, that if their preliminary professions are insincere, they are not the less truths, which they have thus expressed. The 108 individuals who called the meeting, are stated, by their proleturian historian, to be worth Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and these gentlemen, it is to be observed, are neither It is this day our painful duty to record the placemen nor pensioners-totally uncondeath of John Small, Esq. Clerk of the Execu- nected with, and opposed to Government. tive Council of Upper Canada. In his life time Being farther told, by the Address, of the original "poverty of the U. C. Settlers," we infer very naturally, that the good people of this Province do, de facto, enjoy the prosperity and social blessings set forth in the prologue, and that, for these, "a free tially and honestly thankful, and turn their backs on the demagogues who for secret or selfish ends, seek to create a spirit of jealousy and discontent, which by habit, degenerates into apathy or dislike, even when the causes are, in the course of events, exposed and disproved as fabrications.

Who could credit that, at this time, with unmeasured confidence in the principles, plans and energy of the present Ministers, and in the support of His Majesty, the Resolutioners of York Market Square, have, in a list of 14 grievances, demanded such changes and interference by his Majesty, as would render him an absolute Monarch and the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, an absolute Democracy, ruling under him We rather think King William, having the fear of the British Parliament before his eyes, will not enter into any such bargain, if he does, it certainly will be with prinmals-with the concentrated wisdom of pper Canada-not with the pigmy crackling fagot whose name is now on its muser roll, and whose existence is extremely problematical : we have not the least doubt but that Dean Swift, in one page, could

gove that no such person existed. It would be only matter of ridicule to ive the "14 humble suggestions" of the wagon-train!! The following may amuse as specimens. Paraphrase.

1. His Majesty will please to disallow, annul, and make void an Act passed, last Session, for vesting in Trustees, the Market habitants of said town!

2. The RESOLUTIONERS are desirous that the East India Company may not obtain the renewal of their Charter.

5. That the law of Gavelkind [male and female] be established throughout Upper Canada, by which the authority of parents, the government of families, and the energies of the country may be completely overthrown and bewildered.

4. Also, that the spiritual instruction of

cal exhibitions, comic or tragical; and to show that there is more liberality in their proceedings than on the Race-coursethey neither require that they shall be bred in the Province, or that they shall be of any given age, but they shall carry saddle bags. 5. Also, that as they wish "to raise the level of Education," by putting down all

attempts to improve any portion of the community who could improve the other portions; they desire the College at York, to be intrusted to Mr. David Wilson, the friend of ignorance (see Col. Ad. July 21st) and that the present Professors be sentenced to teach two-year-olds, till they can tell how many demagogues make one patriot, and Perhaps this confession of "One of the how many debates make one argument. They are the more inclined to this because | der of promotion. But I should say such a they have heard of an old prophecy, which one ought to be very "humble," as he says

" That Colleges on bounteous Kings depend, And never demagogue to truth was friend."

They will, therefore, add Mr. Wilson's puzzle also, to make surer of these gentlemake a millenium?"-and subjoin as a ums will be able to silence Le petit entremetteur of York?

can only be telerated as being got up in the The Address to his Majesty, read from a political jargon of the day and the verbiage

It is generally supposed by thinking wrimalice, and unprofitable mischief-that un-

It sets off by expressing in the most un- less instigated by some absolute advantage bounded manner, their attachment to His or temporary passion, he is naturally anx-Majesty's Person, Government and Family- ious for the good of his fellow creatures their confidence in his Ministers, and their and of that community of which he forms belief that such confidence is felt by an effi- a part. With this opinion I entirely coincient majority throughout the Empire: its cide, provided man is correctly instructed had just said that the works and designs of the 23d instant, with the mass of the enecomposers, and future subscribers embrace in his duties and in the lasting interests of the opportunity to acknowledge the substan- that society of which he is a member. Mr. tial blessings enjoyed by Upper Canada un- Locke, the great master of modern wisdom, der its established constitution, and to has not admitted reason, unaided, to be the

blessings and privileges which a healthful judice or a customary and fixed set of opiclimate, a fruitful soil, and a well ordered nions, and habits of thought, on which the be founded. Man is not a pure emanation Now if this were signed heart and hand of Reason, nor is his Reason alone capable would make human life intolerable.

Such I consider the political and moral tendency of the schemes of the Demagogue. Either all honest men must abandon public life or they must contend against him with his own base weapons-for reason is no match for the impostures of falsehood, unless with those who are firmly armed against its delusions,-which cannot be expected with a great portion of society. society will not listen to truths handed down from ages, I can tell how it may be convinced of their certainty and constancy -it may discover them by the rapid and irresistible decrease of social faith and respect-by the progress of insincerity and injustice, and in the approaching finale of calculated depravity and refined and unprincipled selfishness.

the prime actor in this scheme. Let me analyze its principles of action. It is filled with direct falsehoods (confuted elsewhere) tions never afterwards rectified -exaggerations and cavilling upon indifferent things, (for with the Demagogue there is nothing indifferent)-insinuating interrogations,never answered, but by each individual's suspicions or ignorance-µgo-doubts and half hints to keep up the jealousies createdtruisms and natural scitiments of justice vamped up and preached, as if all men in authority were dead to common sense and equity-declamations thout improvement, as if the country was filling back into barbarism-visionary and abstract proposals of changes in the admitistration, useless or contrary to more important and higher principles and interests ;-all these exhibited in varied and endless forms-couched in violent and attractive phrases of passion -unintelligible apprehensions of future aggressions-ridiculous and impossible fears --- insulting allusions and disrespectful

Here is a brief, but far from sufficient display of the uses and resources of these Apostles of Freedom and Patriotism-addressing Communities they profess to believe

candid, enlightened and loyal! Is it requisite to point out the nature of their ends when such are their means? Can any reasonable man credit that the principles and objects of these Impostors and Quacks are fair and honest .- or, aul mitting that the ends justified all meuns, are the People of Upper Canada so ignorant and degraded, as to render it necessary that they should be informed and stimulated to know and assert their rights, by falsehood -folly and malignity?

Q. P. O.

## For the Chronicle.

Mr. Chronicle.-On again glancing my eye over the "benighted compositions' of " One of the Many" in his second epistle, I am induced to point out the benighted state in which his intellect seems to be in-

After adducing the testimony of some most renowned names to the superior excellence of the English Church, and the invaluable fruits of the labours of her clergy above all others, he appears to exult rather in being a "non-conformist": thus fulfilling a saying of antiquity-

Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.

But I should hope that THE AGE does not yet very explicitly call for such Rousseauean confessions at his hands. I may, say in the native land of a certain Philo-Bracton, you know that Bracton was a noted Jurisconsult) was promoted from an ex-Treasury Bench by the will of the People into the House of Assembly: another shared the same fate in consequence of having so far outraged the feelings of humanity in his religious liberty Newspaper as to run away like a thief scared at the shadow of his own crimes; and, another was awarded with a seat on the same form as a SMALL remuneration and mark of respect for robbing one Evans (not the Corporal, nor Ephraim the preacher) of his wife, and being tarred and feathered for it. Many" is meant as a first step of the ladprinciple.

modify themselves themselves to the progress better than he has done, had he kept nearof time---refine and perfect themselives, and er to the spirit of the Bible. grants generally reluctant to proceed thither, un- in the face of day, (we are not surprised men :- " How many learned quarrels will even precede the advancement of knowledge. Does he mean to assert that revealed religion must be refined and perfected in buman hands the same as imperfect laws rising out of the emergencies of human af-But enough of these absurdities, which fairs ? Perhaps he does, for the same reason that he is an "humble nom-conformist" to what he acknowledges the best Wagon in the Market Square, in the true of philanthrophy, &c.; each man having a system of religion. But how is such a prosess of refinement and perfection to "precede the advancement of knowledge?" If religion and government are human contrivances, I cannot conceive how they can "refine and perfect themselves" faster

perience, especially on the ground of the Omnipotence of the people. But if religion be a revelation to men, the "irreverence" of treating it in this profane manner is not the most "inexplicable," He Providence are all perfect from their pri- my, apprised me that Field Marshal Diemordial : yet this benighted one quotes au- bittch was, with his principal force, on the thority to prove that religion which derives | right bank of the Bug, and that at any moits efficiency from the will of the people, ment he could rejoin the guards. must refine and perfect itself before it can serts that " this is no new fangled doc-

But since the ever officious Egerton has crossed my path, allow me to illustrate and the right bank of the Narew, which was enlighten this "benighted" One of the effected on the evening of the 25th, over Many and his subject, by his political the- both bridges in the most perfect order .ology, as appears in his learned exposition | Gen. Lubienski commanded the rear guard Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury; occupied the heights of Zekun & of Lawy. namely, that " I consider the Established | In the morning of the 26th, the positions Churches one of the main defences of the of Gen. Lubienski were attacked with great civil and religious liberties of my people, impetuosity by the Field Marshal in peras long as my people think so, for no gov- son. Gen. Lubienski retreated upon Os-

clesiastical of the infernal regions. 8. E- remained masters of the field of battle. gerton's lies about the Editor of the Chrisof the supremacy of the totally depraved | killed and wounded. people, and the religious and political infallibility of their totally depraved Sovereign and independent will. I might exmotives in flattering the base passions of detailed report.) beings under the inflnence of "total depravity," and his object in teaching, enforcing, and impressing upon them continually their jus divinum over religion, governof our national Academy now rising with and bravery, is incredible. Some of tho mushroom increment at Cobourg, which, papers give the following bulletin, in addion principle, banishes the name of the Dei- tion to the despatch last quoted. It does. ty from its system of national education .-10. Fanatacism and infidelity are much per, and yet it wears an official aspect:nearer neighbours than is generaly imagioed. 11. If Egerton and his Squire and One of the Many go to England on the fought at Ostrolenka. Malevolence will threatened expedition against Church and | no doubt be ready to exaggerate our loss State, they may arrive at great preferment It is our duty to anticipate the false reports and honors. 12. This last count for tra- which it will endeavor to propagate : We velling out of the record, which, since he therefore hasten to announce the results of informs me that I am the Solicitor Gene- this battle. ral, I claim in order to longthen my list of

the Many to quote Lord Chesterfield to attack of the enemy was vigorous; the reprove that the Church of England, whose sistance of the Poles most obstinate. Coureligion is part of the Laws of England, is rage, however, was obliged to give way to the non-existence of the Constitution and in causing our retreat, they have paid dear Government, how could such a stupid felo for it. The death of the brave General de se method of argument defend them ?

the position, that the British Constitution wounded. All have done their duty. has grown by degrees to its late consistenfrom a state of abstract and " primordial" daily. existence. But I shall maintain that the Christian religion under which it grew up has not altered in the least our military poto manhood was ever its nursing motherthe test of political truth in its beneficial influence on those minds which a knowledge of its pure faith enlightened and refined. And I cannot think it at all improbable that such men as our ALFRED and he is, and not boast of such a dereliction of our Burke would consult the pages of Holy Writ with a view to be imbued and He tells us on some "distinguished" inspired with the true "Spirit of Laws." authority, that Religion and Government Montesquieu himself might have written The proceedings of the Congress on the

former. I have given them no spfficient clue, however, to my sentiments on that subject, but purposely kept them in re-I am no mob patriot; but when I think of the 8th ult. says: proper, I will declare my sentiments in full upon that point.

Yours. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

P. S .- I hope you can manage to decypher my Chinese characters and give a than the march of human intellect and ex- faithful print of their meaning.

## POLAND.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. The encounter of General Lubienski, on

On the other hand, General Chlapowsbe adapted to the 'intelligence of the age!" ki, intrusted with conveying support to our Hence it can be neither a work nor a de- Lithuanian brethren, having joined them, sign of Providence ! And then on the heels had secured the object of our expedition. I of this "benighted composition" he as- then gave an order to commence our retrogade movement before forces so superitrine, borrowed from anarchists and im- or to our own. On the 24th the reserve, postors. God be thanked!" continues this under General Pac, was at Stocryn ; Gemental reservations or ambiguous givings position to habits and opinions was given to pious "non-conformist," this " is no exotic neral Rubinski occupied the position of in the soil of England, or the hearts of her | Crerwin ; General Lubienski, with the sons." So it would appear, from a cu- second corps of cavalry, and the divisioa rious circumstance which has come to light of General Kamienski was posted near the concerning a tax which the English Pa- Nodborg; and General Gielgud marched triots have imposed on the people under upon Lomza, to occupy it. On the 23d the style and title of " Infidel Rent," to Gen. Lubienski was attacked by the guards serve as a developer of what Saint Egerton from Tykocin, and from Chorecre; at the would call, the will or the opinion of the peo- same time the army of the Field Marshal arrived from the Nur.

I gave orders for our troops to pass to of the King's reply to the Archbishop and and, to cover the passage of the army, he

ernment can be considered as defending the trolenka, making a most vigorous resist-Civil and Religious Liberties of the people ance. His march was stopped by the city which is not founded upon and administered itself, which had been set on fire by the in accordance with the opinion of the people." mortars of the enemy; but, after having Let us see how many counts there are passed to the right bank of the Narew, our in this indictment. 1. The will of the army attempted to destroy the bridge .people creates the abstract principles of Placed, however, under the fire of the enetruth and falsehood, good and evil. 2. It my, their success was imperfect, and they metamorphoses them alternately one into could not prevent the Russians from rethe other,-whenever it becomes expedient pairing it. This circumstance enabled the from the shifting of the wind or the rascally division of grenadiers under Prince Pza-I call upon the people of Upper Canada designs of some unprincipled Demagogue kowskoi to pass over the right bank of the to look at that Paper which boasts itself as | Such concentration of the ... Narew. The enemy's division protected ly described. 3. The will of the people is by a numerous artillery, placed on a poamply competent to decree the Almighty sition on the opposite bank, commenced a into non-existence, and death into an e- vigorous fire. This protected the division, and never retracted—studied misconstruc- ternal sleep as they did forty years ago in and presented a serious obstacle to our at-France. 4. The will of the people ought tack. Nevertheless, several of our regiof right to be obeyed by their rulers when- ments of infantry and other divisions charever the majority become infidels. 5. E- ged the enemy with intrepidity. The gerton acknowledges that the principle of combat was for a long time one of real Church and State is right and just, if the slaughter. We were unable to drive the people will it. 6. The majority in England enemy across the river, and on his side, now wil its continuance; therefore Eger- with the greatest efforts he could not reach ton is guilty of blasphemy against the God its right bank, and the enemy who had adthat he worships under the image of the vanced in numerous columns, was obliged will of the people: For, 7, He edifies his to retreat. Finally, the Russians exhaustflock with the bitterest of maledictions a- ed, towards night retired from the other gainst Church and State, and treats it just | side of the river, leaving only some sharp as if it were an intervention of the devil, shooters on the right bank, who also reand suitable only for the government ec- trograded as far as the bridge. Thus we

> The battle ended at 12 o'clock at night. tian Sentinel, the Bishop and Clergy of I ordered the army to proceed to Pultusk. this Diocese, with his chapter on "total | This march was effected without the least depravity" have a wonderfulness of con- interruption on the part of the enemy. We formity and speciality of particular adap- have not been able to ascertain our loss, but tation to, and congruity with his doctrines it is considerable on both sides, both in

We have taken some hundred soldiers and several officers.

(The report concludes with praise of the patiate upon the purity of Saint Egerton's officers and men, and a promise of a more

(Signed) " Commander-in-Chief,

" SKRZYNECKI. " Pultusk, May 27." ments and kings. But I suppose that, liv- It will be observed that the Polish Coming on the borders of a free country, and mander makes no estimate of Pholish Comholding in their hands all power political either side, farther than to admit that "it and physical they are to be cured, in this was considerable on both sides." Tho province, of total depravity by the Tyrte- private accounts making the Russian loss an exhortations of the Saint, in conjunc- 16,000, and that of the Poles only 4000, tion with the infidel scheme of national ed- are scarcely to believed. So great a disucation :- but I forbear. 9. Egerton ought | parity in the numbers slain, where both to be at least Regius Professor & S. T. P. sides fought with such desperate obstinacy

> BULLETIN. On the 26th a sanguinary battle was

not appear to be vouched as an official pa-

We have sustained a reverse. Our fees, as a lawyer's privilege .- But to re- troops are retreating ubon Pultusk. They fought the whole of the 26th, against the It is exceedingly mulish in this One of whole united forces of Diebitsch. The

If the Russians have obtained a success Klick and General Kaminski, grieves us. I have said nothing in contradiction to Several superior officers are severely

Podolia has already risen. The insurcy and perfection. I know it has done so, gents are advancing in Volhynia. Balia, and that many pieces of it have, by the Tubergz, are in their hands. The ranks exigencies of the times, been called forth of the Volhynian patriots will increase

The check which we have experienced sition. From this day all the Poles will form only one army; and those who perish on the banks of the Narew will find avongers on the banks of the Niemen and on the Dwina.

## BELGIUM.

fourth day ot June, when Prince Leopold was elected King of Belgium by a great Some of your roaders may fancy that I majority of voices, will be found below. am a stiff-necked ultra tory and anti-re- But in consequence of the refusal of that body to accept the protocols of the five powers, and their determination to attach Limburg to thefr territory, the election is serve. But they see that I am a decided nugatory and the affairs of the country are anti-revolutionist and anti-destructionist. as unsettled as ever. The Morning Herald

Prince Leopold, we are assured, has made up his mind to refuse the offer of the crown of Belgium, and it was made a condition that he should swear to preserve to Belgium the province of Limburg-a pledge which the Ministers of the Great Powers signified to him it was impossible he could make, as