but vet, he must march with the Revolution."

I conversed with but few persons, and remained not quite an hour. An officer of the National Guard whispered in my ear, "I wonder what they will say at Metz to him;" and as I descended the staircase I asked a friend of Casimir Pertier's whether the journey of the King was expected to influence the elections in Alsace. He smiled and said "They say so; but we must wait and sec.-Party feeling runs very high just now."

I must turn from a happy family and Court reception, to troubles at Tarascon, and disputes at Grenoble, Tarascon you know is a town of France, in the department of the Mouth the Rhone, with a Castle seated on the Rhone opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats; it has a destiny? Never. The tree was decorated with loyal colours. bitrary power and petty tyranny. But who were to execute these orders? Why some Lancers! So they arrived on the spot—the people were ordered to withdraw, and having disobeyed, the Lancers were ordered to charge! "What, (said the people,) will you charge on us, because we defend the tree of liberty, and the national colours?" This appeal was successful, and the Lancers refused to obey! So, when the authorities learnt this, they sent for some hundred troops of the line, and some pieces of cannon, and they were ordered to proceed to the spot—to arrest the soldiers and the citizens—to take down the tree of liberty—and, by force to put an end to this state of insubordination! So in due form and order, the troops were drawn up, and the law against mobs were read, and the demanps to retire were officially made, and then the sold. iers were commanded to fire! But were the people intimidated? No. -Did they resign their tree of liberty? No.

The people fraternized with the soldiers, and the soldiers with the people; and though some damage was done, and some few were hurt by the violence of the Royalist officers. the result was that the authorities were defeated—that the people were triumphant—and that the Prefect and Mayors dispatched courier after courier-and telegraphic com munications one after the other, as quickly as possible, in order to procure orders how to act. The Minister has published his ver-sion of the story—has promised that the rioters shall be tried-that a military tribunal shall be established—that refractory soldiers shall be immediately shot-and has commanded that the troops stationed at Tarascon shall retire, and their place be supplied by those on whom more reliance can be placed. And now then, what is the result of all this 'force' and 'decision' and violence? Why, instead of one Tree of Liberty, fifty have been planted all over the country: and the Minister, instead of having to contend with one 'mob,' would have to fight with a thousand assem-blages before he could succeed in his system of 'decision.' When the last courier left. of decision. When the last courier left, the whole country was in a state of agitation, the Doctrinaries were defeated—and, what is worse than all this, the Carlists were rejoicing at the divisions which existed between the friends of the Revolution. Now you see what it is not sounderstand the Revolution of 1830—and how hopeless a task it is to reduce France to order, when France is not satisfied with the march of her Govern—in the Doctrinaries were defeated—and, what is not satisfied with the march of her Govern—and the feed eight of the Revolution. Now the parties of the representation of the Revolution. Now the reverbations of the Revolution of 1830—and how hopeless a task it is to reduce France to order, when France is not satisfied with the march of her Govern—and the feu de joic of loval coices in continuis not satisfied with the march of her Government. Yet poor M. Perrier imagine the majority is for him, because the Rentiers pathim on the back, and say, 'Courage,' There have been also some serious and lamentable disturbances at Grenoble, on the occasion of a religious procession. I can do no more than alluda to it to day, and simply add.

About 2 o'clock, he entered the signal ran,' authority of the law has been vigorously and and the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant to feu de joie of loval toices in continuant the feu de joie of loval toices in continuant to feu de joie of loval toie feu de joie of loval toices in continuant toie de deers, not with toices in continuant that as well at Grenoble as elsewhere, the Government is to blame. We have satisfactory news from Poland, Marshal Diebitch annuouses, indeed, that he shall wait till the nounces, indeed, that he shall wait till the moveable magazines are ready, and until the revolutions in Lithuania and Volhynia arejstirevolutions in Lithuania and Volhynia are str-fled, before he proceeds to his warfare against Rassian Poland. Then he says, that he shall collect all his forces together—and march to Warsaw! L. c. we will march towards War-saw-but to Warsaw! Never! The Poles are well supplied with corn and straw; They sistance are in want of arms, and would dalight to diament.

rank, education or Courts can produce, can be compared to such a title to esteem and confidence. One blush of innocence, and confidence. One blush of innocence, and confidence on such a sistance is to be rendered to the Poles, the confidence. One blush of innocence, and confidence on such a sistance is to be rendered to the Poles, the confidence on sour rendered to the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my dearwars to maintain peace and product the prosperity of my deminions."

THE REFORM BILL. cority are worth all the jewels of the East, and injuries at London would send off dispatches to their Governments, and prevalues of the scene, I will tell you what I said—"What a pity it is that this man does not understand the Revolution of the Russian army is in a wretched state of acknowledged principles of the constitution, 1 have now to recommend that the important question to your earliest and most aftentive consideration, confident that many the arrival of the promised aid. I fear measures which you may prepare for its additional distribution of the Russian army is in a wretched state of acknowledged principles of the constitution, man does not understand the Revolution of 1830! Here is a good father, an honest Citizen, an exemplary husband, and the model of a private gentleman, exposing his family, his country, and all Europe, to evils of a serious and sad nature, because he is advised, and adopts the advice, of not marching with and he is told, I am sure at least fifty times a day, that the "juste millieu" is his only chance. Never was there so great a mistake! He might have been the most popular Monarch of which history could boast, if he would but forsake the units and join with the millions. Sooner or later I hope he will do so; for, honestly speaking, I should be most sorry to have a hair of his head hurt, or to have his heart made sad for even half an hour; but yet, he must march with the Revolution."

The Russian army is in a wretched state of want, sickness and dissatisfaction. The plunder of Warsaw was promised to these will satisfaction. The plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunters and dissatisfaction. The plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these hunter from the plunder of Warsaw was promised to these duthority of both Houses of Parliament, and there authority of both Hous

> those hackneyed lines of Hudibras-"That he who fights and runs away May live to fight another day But he who is in battle slain, Will never live to fight again."

But let me ask, with all seriousness, sh Minister yet left for Warsau? Will extermination. And will Lord Brougham, who in Poland is held in reverence, both for his talents and patriotism, allow has name to be associated, not with the same to states should not be observed. be associated, not with the engines of the

south of Nismes. Well at Tarascon, on a succeed day in the month of May (a fig for the exact date.) the inhabitants being attached to the Poles for the exact date, the inhabitants being attached to the Hungarian's in their wars manner of the Revolution of 1830—to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and to the moving or active party, and not to the Doctrinaires, described in the exportation of arms and provided the re-establish my diplomatic remined on planting the "Tree of Liberty."

The tree was decorated with loyal colours, and 2d, praying that the Hungarian Diet of the current variety belief to the Poles of the exponence of the House of Commons, and provided estimates of the expenses of the expenses of the expenses. for they were rea, white, and blue, and with for they were rea, white, and blue, and with can be taken either to aid the Poles or to refor they were rea, white, and blue, and with incriptions, such as "Vive la Libertel" can be taken either to aid the Poles or to construct the Revolution!" and "Vive Louis Philip!" This was a crying evil in the eves of the Perrier party and his Prefect and Agents, and so the order was given to remove the tree, and destroy the emblems. This was the first act of folly, and all the rest which followed were the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who bitrary power and petty tyranny. But who bitrary power and petty tyranny. But who has before the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who has before the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who has before the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who has before the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who has before the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who has before the necessary results of the public expenditure.

\*\*My Lords and confidence on your lovalty and two make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the farther application of the sum granted by the last Parliation of the sum granted by

> tution, and to defend the integraty of the territory. If Holland, who sold gunpowder to her enemies in time of War to fight against herself—because by the sale of the gunpowder, money could be made and profit obtained—if Holland will only require a little (cash)—and will consent to lose profit. a little 'cash'-and will consent to lose proto treat—but is not ordered to sacrifice Belgian territory for Dutch florins, nor to sell
> our co-operation. Belgian honour to the London Conference. Of course some good meaning hencet simple-tons, when they read that the Prince of Sarc

Your ob't serv't. 0. P. Q FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce. Late from England.

About half past 5 o'clock this morning, our news schooner Journal of Commerce came up from below, with London papers to June 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, brought by packet ship York, capt. Bursley. The most important news which they contain, is the DEATH OF MARSHAL DIEвитьси, commander-in-Chief of the Russian

army operating against the Poles.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. On Tuesday, June 21st, at an early hour,

in the Russian army, came therefore most agreement continues to subsist between the opportunely to the aid of the Poles; and Die-Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been enbitsch has already discovered the truth of gaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which t'. ise conferences have conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish eir government according to their own view of what may be most conducive to their fu-Lord Grey leave the Poles to their fate or to nations, and founded on the practice of

Poles, but those who are indifferent to their notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all destiny? Never.

To day we learn from indisputable author-last to order a squadron of my feet to appear trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs—
is nine miles north of Arles, and 14 cast by
south of Nismes. Well at Tarascon, on a
recent day in the month of May (a fig for the

of have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and

country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times

"It is with deep concern that I have to an death of General Diebitsch to a sudden atnounce to you the continued progress of a
foundable disease, to which my attention had
been early directed, in the eastern parts of
Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended in the castern parts of tons, when they read that the Prince of Sacc Coburg is elected King of Belgium, will exclaim '80 then all is finished,' and will buy three per cents, and think them chesp under a hundred! Well, be it so—I merely tell them by way of caution that nothing is settled by such an election as that which has great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions that a less that the Relgium revolution. taken place, and that the Belgian revolution should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so daugerous a malady into this country.

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its account, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend

This important bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th,—passed in its first reading—and was to be read a second time on the Fourth of July. After the speech of Lord John Russel, Sir Robert Peel made a few observations, intimating that he should not oppose the bill in the present stage of its progress, but should have something to say when the question should come up for a say when the question that this measure will be permarked, "is, I apprehend, entirely wrong in marked, "is, I apprehend, entirely wrong in tack he had been in perfect health and been remarked." at table, when, at 20 clock this arms of the loss having been pronounced upon was suddenly attacked by a destructed which bore unquestionable symptoms.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET-Saturday, came his powerful constitution; 114 25th of June.

The Stock Market has exhibited a languid appearance during the whole of the week.— The price has been gradual and almost imperceptible. Some rather extensive, sales were effected on Wednesday, Thursday, and vesterday, but they are not attributed to political causes; though much uneasiness conductive to the instance of the confidence of the confidenc tinues to be felt in regard to affairs in France those districts whither his glories and Belgium; fears are entertained that the ducted him. Commissioners from the latter country are not proceeding successfully in their mission.

The settlement of the Belgian question would, in the opinion of the Stock speculators, remove the greatest existing danger to the peace of Europe, and consequently relieve the mar-ket from a weight of anxiety that now oppresses it. The predominance of the war and re-volutionary faction in France would lose half its terrors, if Belgium were once settled under a monarch of her own choice, with the concurrence of the great powers. The preconcurrence of the great powers. The pre-mium on Exchequer Bills has been very signdy during the week. Money has been rather ately preceded this ereat, joined to is more in demand than usual. The rate of is cossive indulgence in the use of attica terest is about 3 per cent. Consols for the Account 821 6-8.

## WHOLESALE MURDER.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A horrible massacre—even more horrible than that of Castlepollard,—has just been committed in Ireland, at a place called Newtonburry; arising out of a seizure for title, at the instance of a Rev. dignitary of the Church by law established in that unhappy country. This minister of a religion that inculcates compassion for suffering, and all the concurrent virtues of charity, mercy and peace, had seized and brought to sale two heifers belonging to some of his poor parishing to take into account the unfersent part of the range manners of a soldier, and on active year. He was a great enter, and had the left was a great enter, and had the left habit of drinking daily after dinner and bowls of punch, in order, as le set morbus. His military operations in Education of the proposed section of the set and the manners of a soldier, and on active year. He was a great enter, and had the left habit of drinking daily after dinner and bowls of punch, in order, as le set morbus. His military operations in Education of the proposed section of t peace, had seized and brought to safe took tion or bad execution. It is note to heifers belonging to some of his poor parishoners; and when instead of purchasing, the compassionate by standers evinced a disposition to the relies and very standers by the sudden than, and also instance by the sudden than and also instance by the sudden than and also instance by the sudden than a supplier to some of his poor parisholds. them to contend with an oppressive crite!, and barbarous enemy, ten times more powerful, and having almost boundless resources.

The Prince Leepold of Saxe Colourg is elected King of Belgium!!! 1. c. of the Belgium of the Constitution—but not of the Belgium of the Constitution—but not of the Belgium of the Conferences and the Protocols. He must swear to observe the Constitution—in the deficiency occasioned by these reductions and to defend the integrity of the

Private Correspondence. BERLIN, June 16.—A report from Russian head quarters at Kleezewo, near Pul-tusk, dated the 18th of June, attributes the the morning of the 9th of June, he was sud-denly taken ill, and his malady was immediately pronounced to be the cholera. All me-dical assistance proved ineffectual, and after a painful struggle, he departed this life on Friday the 10th of June, at one o'clock in the norning. This melancholy event (says the above mentioned report) seems to prove that Diebitsch in stationing the progress of the cholera must be attributed much less to contagion than to the weather, and to the predisposition of the present of the previous to the visual about Warn. and to the predisposition of the persons affected; for, at the time of the General's death there was not at the head-quarters of the

natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with the Narew consists of 36,900 men; a corps junction of the insurgents, and the result of 20,000 men, wito 40 cannons, has marchinhabitants. Rossienie and Teleta was the local disturbances, unconnected with "Local disturbances, unconnected with now form two divisions; one remains at the retired with precipitation at all points

ed cheers, notwithstanding the parched lips and fiery facea, was kept up with little intermission. The King, we thought, looked pale and dispirited; and the cheering was not so loud and enthusiastic as the crowd would have led us to espect."

About 2 o'clock, he entered the antique chamber, in magnificent robes, and took his seat on the throne of that long line of Kings, amongst whom there have been few more popular than himself. The Commons were summoned, and His Majesty, in a voice apparent of the following ADDRESS.

Addresses to the king were moved in the two Houses, as usual, and carried. In the House of Lords on the 34th, the Lord Chamber of the seat of the seat of the state of the s

ment amount at least to 30,000 ner stated, Rowever, that a determent surgents, under General Knitts i ardour to purane the Hussians, and ardour to purane the Russians, had frontier of Galicia, and having bend mediately attacked by the Austria suffered a very considerable less. FROM THE RUSSIAN HEAD

TERS AT KLECZEWO, Just I am under the printal necessity accing to you that the Imderial Remains cing to you mat the indictial annumander-in-Chief, General Field to Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky, ridenthis day at half past 1 o'clock, at this day at half past 1 o'clock, at preceding day had been remarkably at table, when, at 2 o'clock this more lera. The violent attacks of sicking painful struggle, and with manly on and tranquil resignation, he closed ha liant and active career.

The army mourns in him a discussion of the General and a kind guide, who himself for all those under his con peculiar to himself, and sought to heavy burdens of war to the introduction

This afflicting death appears to the aeditional proof that the above me dy depends more upon the state of phere and individual disposition, tu contagion, for hit erto not a size of sickness had manifested itself at teat ters.
The General of Infantry, Count To

stantly assumed the command of the arm PARIS. June 22.—The Missign Chambers contains the following on the of Diebitsch. The chagrin crused in dismissal from his command, which is liquids, appears to have occasioned de-oplexy which destroyed him. Bri Dieblisch partook much of the changer manners of General Bluck. He was rade—seeing an extensive configuration in part of the empire lighted by his own in or, at least, vexed by the filter of his tempts to pass the Vistala, his mind her distracted. A disposition to apopler conot but be increased by so many overwh ing cares, and by the immedeate used a rits; and the news of his discussiful at substitution in his place of the Russia Pale witsch, must have been a finishing white him. Paskewitsch is said to h the perf contrast of his predecessor, re and sober. He has hitherto only distinguited himself by his conduct in the var again the Persians, as Dichitsch was taly by his campaign against t's every reason to believe

Mussians one single personattacked with this munications with Lithuanis were est similarly.

General Toll has accepted, par iterim, the command of the army. On the 12th inst. Gen. Gielgud is now stationed in Stroggia a Lithuanian district to the right files. He crossed this right of the Warsaw, where it will, no doubt produce a great sensation. The Russian forces are at thousand non which produce the sensation. march against Chalaposki.

General Geismar, who commanded the Russians at Wawer, is shortly to be tried by a court-martial. No official account has appeared respecting the movements of the City.

well as his predecessor,

Poles very different warriges from the As

death of the latter, if it did not lead him to commit suicide. There seems no foundation in truth for such a suspition. The Marshal was never accused of being a temperate man in a country where intemperance is scarcely reckoned a vice. His habits of the bottle would thus naturally synday him to the bottle would thus naturally expose him to the

bottle would thus naturally expose him to the cholera more than the other officers.

Diebitsch derived his title of Sabalkanski, or 'Passer of the Balcan,' from the success of his Turkish campaign. His successor has likewise a title commemorative of the glories of the same campaign—that of Erivanski, derivel from the conquest of Erivan. The Polish Generalissimo has transferred to his own brow the laurels of the 'Passer 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 trophics of the last war.

Extract of a private letter from an officer in the Polish Army.

erliest opportunity of answering your last welcome letter, which found me in the con-pathy and their courage, and it would be far better if any generals or superior officers could be sent to joins us.

We are the superior officers to go the superior officers to go the superior officers to go the superior officers.

We have just been fighting a great battle at Ostrolenk i — Our army has lost a considerable number of men, but not above half with the Russians lost. Before this battle at Gerolenka my regiment had been comployed it friving the Imperial Guards beyond the frontier; we were continually falling in with fronting parties, and took a large quantity of beging parties, and took a large quantity of beging. At Lonza we took spoil to the value of more than a million. (49,000L) Amorest the carriage of a General in the Guards (Bristom), the trunks of all his staff, and all sorts of luxuries, so that our soldiers are now feasting on the and coffee served up in plate; we have moreover-seized 300 magnificent suddle horses. It was very great fan to hunt in the trunks of these gentlemen we found many letters, one in particular, in which or a brother writes to another-"I beg rou my dear brother to sell me your servant I will give you between 100 and 200 paper roubles for him. I hope you have got rid of your valet de chaubre (who was a freeman) viaced these free servants are a bore. "At the battle of O-trolenka two of my brothers bal their horses killed under them

we had two killed under me, the second had his belly shot away by a cannon ball, which tore away the sole of my boot, but I escipal with a very slight contusion. My emest brother had a trifling wound in his breist, but otherwise we have all five of us

esched athout injury.

We have niw had a week's rupose, and the dississions have not dared to attack us, but I hope and expect that we sall march against their in a day or two at any rate; but we sail still have tough work (dufil a retodre). 

bless you; write to me, as I will to you, if 1 live."

"FRONTIERS OF GALLICIA AND

POLAND.

"The cholera is very destructful in Galli cia, 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 109 persons those who are attacked, (accept 109 persons) daily )soon fall victims. In Lemberg the disease is less malignant, yet sometimes there our Go
are 30.deaths in a day. Of the insurgents
of Podolia and the Ukraine, who have fled of Podolia and the Ukraine, who have fled and prosince they were dispersed, several noblemen are now in Lemberg, among them is Count Rzewuski, who played a part in the Ukraine; that we will be seen to be a superficient of the second and provide the sec as he has also estates in Galicia he will retire to them. The Podolian insurgents, who intheir flight entered the circle of Tarnopol. have been disarmed and sent to the interior.

"Notwithstanding the partial disturbances in Podolia, the spreading of a regular insurrection in that province appears to be not very likely; but an event which is said to have place in the heart of Russia, might if Acting confirmed, have the most important conse- Extrac quences. This report is that serious distur-bances have broken out at Kiew, which from the small number of troops in that governare stated to have spread rapi which, as that province is very populous, it day's might be very difficult to put down in the se-

"Gen. Dwernicki was lately at Presburg, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, and an do not Austrian Captaiu of horse on his way to most p

WARSAW, June 13 .- Accounts from Guieworzow, on the Vistula, report that news had been received there that Gen. Chrzonowski had gained, on the 1st, considerable advanta-ges over Gen. Rudiger. No direct news from Gen, Chrzonowski has reached Warsaw.

Letters from Lithuania, say, that the in-surgents, together with Gen. Chlapowski, had taken the town of Stonim, and that the Thurs

Grand Duke Constantine, was gone to Minsk.

The Warsaw Gazette says—"It is affirmed that Gen. Budiger has entered the city of Lublin, and Gen. Kreatz has occupied Siedler. General Skrzynecki was in Warsaw yesterday, at a grand entertainment given by the National Guard to the apmy, at which the Mambers of the Government were also present. It is said that the Guand Duke Minchael was presented an engagement between a detachment of the Guard and Gen. Gieller, in the government of Augustowo." Grand Duke Constantine, was gone to Minsk. | tonvil

Thu MARE

We th tween M Mr. Ber should h Wear

Berrien, The Herbert, represent counties, To the

Circun of Deleg

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