FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship George Canning, at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 23d July inclusive. The annexed items are contained in the New York Courier and Daily Advertiser.

The Reform Bill was in debate in the House of Commons, and its provisions were disputed by the opposition with great pertinacity, but no anxiety was felt for its fate until it reached the House of Lords. The affairs of France, Poland, and the Continent generally, principally occupy public attentions and although we have nothing decisive as to the course of events on the Continent, yet the general aspect of affairs portends a war.

The new Legislative bodies in France were about to be convened; and much curiosity appeared to prevail with regard to the contents of the King's speech, particularly in relation to Poland. It would seem, by newspaper speculations in Paris, that some expectation was entertained that Great Britain and France would interfere in behalf of the Poles.

Little has been done in Poland, on either side, since the dates of our last accounts; but in general, the patriot cause appears to be gaining ground. The Poles are increasing their regular forces, not only in the vicinity of Warsaw, but in Lithuania, where the new levies are being organized with great spirit and alacrity. A few days more will most likely bring us some accounts of an important nature, for the Poles were on the eve of taking decisive measures. As a proof that the insurrection in Volhynia and Podolia prospers, two thousand well armed Podolian cavalry have arrived at Zamosc to assist the Poles."

Leopold has been received with enthusiasm in Belgium, and inaugurated King amidst the rejoicings of the people. He has announced his intention not to draw his pension from England while King of the Belgians.

The cholera morbus is raging with undiminished fury, and great precautions are taken to prevent its entrance into France.

The Bishop of Derry, Dr. Knox, died early in July.

On the 14th July, the Anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, an attempt was made by a few individuals to create a disturbance; they appear, however, to have been few in number, and to have been easily put down. Some arrests were made, and among others, General Dubourg.

The French papers state that the report of war still continues in the Rhenish provinces, and the preparations making there seem to confirm it. Already the banks of the Rhine are crowded with Austrian troops. A train of 50 pieces of cannon has passed the Vosges on to proceed to Sarrelouis. The 4th corps of the Prussians have passed the Rhine at Mayence; also 244 pieces of artillery.

The Berlin State Gazette mentions that the cholera morbus at Cracow, where it had been concealed when it first broke out, makes great havoc, especially among the Jews. Up to July, 7500 Jews, and 200 Christians have died of it.

(Private Correspondence.)

Paris, July 20.—There is no news stirring to-day; but this is a state of things that will endure but for a day or two longer. The Polish army, divided into two corps, have marched from Warsaw; one upon Kaluzzin, in the direction of Lithuania; the other towards Sierrock—that is, in fact, upon the head quarters of Paskewitsch. It is remarkable however, that although each of these corps is likely to be seriously engaged with the enemy, the Polish Commander-in-Chief is, according to private letters, still at Praga. Fortunately for Poland, Skrzynecki is more secret than heretofore, so much so as to baffle the calculation of the army and the public respecting his contemplated movements; but, notwithstanding all the confidence reposed in his ability by the nation, doubts are entertained of the propriety of his having allowed the Russians to recover from the shock they received by the death of Marshal Diebitsch, and until Paskewitsch should not only have arrived, but had ample time to make himself known to the army, became himself acquainted with the troops under his command, and to mature his plans of operations.

The report still continues that the speech of King Louis Phillippe, on Saturday next, will contain something gratifying on the affairs of Poland. If France interfere, or shall have threatened to interfere, singly for Poland, Heaven grant that it may produce a different effect from those of her interference and menaces in the case of Italy. On this subject, however, and indeed on the general position of France at this instant, the *Temps* of this day contains an article, from which I shall make some extracts before I proceed to my own view of her policy and her power.

"The Speech which the ministers are preparing for the opening of the Session being a sort of account of their Administration since the termination of the last Session; it might not be amiss to examine at present our internal and external situation.

"At its debut the Ministry resolved that the adoption of a decided system of moderation, both at home and abroad, towards which the preceding Cabinet had secretly inclined with daring to embrace it frankly, would be infinitely the means of disarming the resentment of foreign Powers, and of restoring the good intelligence that existed between them and France under the Restoration. The events and the Foreign Cabinets equally rejected the auspices of peace and stability. The chief of the Ministry they said, was one guarantee, but they wished for others."

After some further introductory matter the article proceeds—

"We called for the co-operation of Austria, but our faithful ally was to the Bastion of the Holy Alliance, that we refused Belgium, because our acceptation would be contrary to one of those treaties, and we took part against ourselves in the London conference. We have even done more than was required of us by the Holy Alliance; we have suffered the Prussians and the Austrians to prepare armaments on the Rhine and the Sarre; in fact we have more scrupulously obeyed the stipulations of 1814 and 1815 than the very powers who imposed them on us. In Rome, in Madrid, in Brussels in London, what did we ask for that could lead to the suspicion of our intention to invade or revolutionize other countries? Was that moderation, we ask, the conduct of a revolutionary Government.

"On the entrance of the Ministry into office the Austrians marched into Central Italy; they presented themselves in small numbers on the frontiers of the Italian Cantons of Switzerland, whilst the remainder was actively organized in the interior of the empire. At the present moment 30,000 Austrians occupy the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Pope's dominions; 120,000 Imperial soldiers are scattered in the towns and villages round Milan; an immense park of artillery is collected at Verona; large columns of Austrian troops are now advancing on Ancona and Civita Vecchia, which is our direct point of communication with Rome; Bologna Romania, and Pesaro, are garrisoned by Austrians; finally, a considerable corps of army and a numerous park of artillery, have been directed towards the Rhine, to reinforce the contingent of Mayence, and occupy all the strong places as far as Worms. Two Swiss Cantons are surrounded by the Austrians—viz., the Tesin and country of the Grisons, the occupation of which would complete the communication between their German and Italian possessions. Moreover a treaty between Austria and Piedmont, which would put the former in possession of one of our fronts, is said to have been concluded on the 3d of June.

"At the period first alluded to Prussia was making no hostile demonstration. Twenty-eight Prussian regiments have lately been thrown into Sarrelbourg, Metting, and along that whole line. Treves has received a garrison of 10,000 men; the fourth Prussian corps has crossed the Rhine at Mentz, with an immense train of artillery. Fifty pieces of cannon have been sent to Sarrelouis a place built by Louis XIV, and fortified by Vauban, which is now in the hands of the Prussians. Sarrebrick is encumbered with old troops, which have replaced the new levies and the contingent of the Landwehr, who are ordered to fall back in the interior. Those armed men—this "agglomeration" of soldiers—now occupy the very ground on which we were fighting in 1791 and 1792, from Sarrebruck to Pirmasens, and along the famous lines of Wissembourg, which are likewise covered with foreign troops. Behold Holland in arms—the army of Baden ready to throw their platoons across the Rhine, and even as far as the kingdom of Naples, which is now actively organising its artillerists for the protection of its coasts; there is not a spot to be seen that is not bristled with cannons and bayonets."

Thus far *Le Temps*. The natural inference is that a new war is inevitable on the continent. I am not of that opinion, and I speak advisedly. The assemblages and movements of Austrian and Russian armies to which it alludes are, *perhaps*, a little exaggerated, and they are sufficiently important, I admit, to require satisfactory explanations. These, I suppose, have been demanded by the French Government, and given; for the preparations of France are not on a scale by any means comparable with those of Prussia and Austria. Either Marshal Soult is in his dotage, and M. Casimir Perier, engrossed by the Parisian *emeutes*, or the French Government *en masse* is persuaded that the vast warlike preparations and movements of Russia and Prussia are mere demonstrations against the Cholera: for (and it will be consolatory to the friends of peace to know it.) France is not in a condition to take the field at this moment against Prussia and Austria, leaving Holland and Russia entirely out of the question. A defensive war she could successfully wage against the world; but her army is not complete, her treasury is exhausted, her revenue is falling off, her manufactories are comparatively idle, her commerce is unproductive, her internal trade at a stand; her population in misery, and it cannot be denied discontent more generally prevails throughout the nation than the discountenancing of riotous proceedings would indicate.

There is not a foreigner in France who laments more sincerely than I do that facts warrant this very gloomy statement, if that can be called gloomy which forces upon me a full and entire conviction that there will be no new continental war. France will not, because (there is no other phrase for it) she dares not provoke one at this moment. I rejoice in the effect, however sincerely I may deplore the causes that will have produced it, and the possible consequences to immortal Poland. The King's speech may refer to steps taken by France to stop the carnage in Poland; but will it adduce a proof that those steps have in the remotest degree led to the desired object? The contest in Poland will go on; and the remonstrances of France will be heard and attended to precisely as were her representations and declarations in the case of Italy; but she will not go to war, and Poland will become a huge cemetery, for without foreign aid or interference in her favour, it is impossible that she can continue an interminable series of even victorious conflicts.

"In all I have said, you will observe that I have left out of view the reported concurrence of England with Russia in her attempts to bring about a dissolution of the contest in Poland, and the most disgraceful such a concurrence would make to the amount of influence upon the three northern potentates. I have not expressed my opinion of the disinclination incapability of the French Government for war, in order to depress the hopes so generally felt in England that Poland will be free. I have only sought to prove that if (which Heaven grant) she succeed it will not have been through the aid of France. In showing the inability of France to make her individual representation in favour of Poland, I desire to open the eyes of the people of England to the real state of the case. Without the interference of Great Britain Poland is lost. England, and England only, can save Poland—will she? I, for one, believe it."

To return. You will have found, in the Messenger des Chambres of this date an article, in which that demi-official paper contends that the revolution in progress in Poland be viewed in a light similar to that of Belgium. This would look as if the reply of the Russian Cabinet to the demanded explanations of an article in the St. Petersburg Gazette (which you cannot have forgotten) were unsatisfactory. Le Temps, from which I have made the above extract, ostensibly displays hostility to Prussia and Austria, and would represent war as impending; whereas the fact is that its hostility is solely directed against the Minister (whether right or wrong I shall not say) and the war it sees so imminent is the campaign about to be opened in the Chambers. I am far from denying that the aspect of affairs is menacing, but I repeat notwithstanding the French Government is neither inactive nor inactive where activity is necessary, I am notwithstanding the warlike tone of the journals, led to believe, from the comparative deficiency of means and of preparations in France for war, that the peace of Europe will not be further disturbed.

Paris, July 20.

"The struggle, so glorious, and so persevering, of the Poles against the forces of the Czar, and the implacable hatred which they have sworn against the Autocrat, leave little hopes of any other arrangement than that of a complete separation of the kingdom. Matters have gone so far on both sides that a Constitution would not suffice, and would not efface the sanguinary traces which the obstinacy of the Emperor has left upon the Polish soil.

"Poland has a right to the same privileges as Belgium. If, to prevent a general war, the great European Powers have thought necessary to separate two nations whose union was effected by force, every thing imposes upon them the same necessity with regard to Poland, in order to avert the storm which seems ready to burst upon the North-east of Europe. The incendiary spirit is already prevalent, and the flames are prepared by the general sympathy of every nation for the Polish cause. Every defeat suffered by Poland affects and disturbs the public mind; every advantage obtained by her, is received with joy and enthusiasm. Sympathy for the Poles is every where openly manifested. From this intellectual and moral participation with principles disapproved of by certain Cabinets, serious dangers may result to those Cabinets themselves, and it is against their interest to allow the Poles too long to excite the admiration of Europe.

"Poland will not yield, rather will the people bury themselves under the ruins. The ardour of the nation to reconquer liberty will increase in proportion to the sacrifices which it costs her. There is not a family in Poland which has not had to mourn the death of one of its members, and which does not thirst to revenge his death. All reconciliation is impossible.

"It is nothing but an excessive susceptibility which prevents the Emperor Nicholas from giving up this country. This susceptibility must be overcome; and to this end must all the efforts of the great European Powers be directed.

"The Autocrat of fifty millions of subjects can neithe found his fortune nor his glory upon reigning over four millions of citizens who feel wretched under his dominations. However powerful a Monarch may be, whatever influence he may have over European policy, he always fulfils a great and honourable duty when he yields to the spirit of the age, and the voice of humanity. O. P. Q.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

On Saturday last we mentioned the arrival at this port of the schooner Antarctic, under the command of Capt. Morrell, after an absence of two years, and stated that while trading in the South Pacific, he had lost nineteen of his crew, in an encounter with the natives of a newly discovered island.

The circumstances attending the voyage of this vessel, are of too remarkable a character to be dismissed with a passing notice.

The Antarctic sailed from New York, in September, 1829 on a voyage to the South Seas, for the purpose of collecting a cargo of Seal Skins. In October following she touched at the Cape de Verd Islands, and obtained the salt necessary for the preservation of the skins expected to be taken; from thence she shaped her course to New Zealand, but being disappointed in procuring skins there, the Captain determined on altering his voyage and sail for Manilla. Whilst proceeding thither, he fell in on the 23d February, with a group of islands, six in number, which not being on the chart, he named *Westerfield's Group*. They are small, and a reef of rocks runs from one island to the other. On the day following, he discovered land again, and found it to consist of another group of islands, extending about seventy-five miles north and south, these being neither mentioned on any chart, he called them *Bright Group*. Here he had some intercourse with the natives, but it was impossible for him to obtain any information as to the inducements to trade which their islands afforded, and he therefore continued his course. On the 25th, he again saw land, a long low island, which appeared to be loaded with cocoa-nuts, without, however, the least trace of inhabitants, this island he called Livingston Island. On the 9th of March, he arrived at Manilla, and there made up his mind to fit out the vessel for a voyage to the Pejes Islands, in search of a cargo of Beach le Mar, Tortoise-shell, &c.

In the prosecution of this voyage he sailed from Manilla on the 18th April. Passing Luvas Island and Wallace's Island, he, on the 9th of May made six low Islands called Los Matiess, where the natives came off to trade with him, but finding they possessed nothing worthy of his notice, his stay with them was short. They indicated to him that further north he would find a large quantity of the article of which he was in search, Beach le Mar. In shaping his course in that direction, he passed a group of Islands called by the natives Tama Tam, another group denominated on the chart Young Williams' Group and the islands of Mondeverdesant.

Capt. Morrell appears to have had but little intercourse with the natives of these places, merely enough to obtain from their cocoa nuts, and bread fruit, and ascertain that they possess nothing more. He describes the men as being remarkable robust and tall, and sometimes by their conduct leading him to apprehend that they had hostile intentions; at others, perfectly peaceable, and having no war weapons about them.

On the 22d May an accident occurred to which we should have attached no importance, but which has been carefully noted down amongst the remarkable events of the voyage. "A little bird as black as ink" came on board the schooner, and could not be induced to leave her. Some of the men, with the credulity, common to seamen, thinking it a bird of ill omen, wanted to kill it, but the Captain pleased with its perfect tameness, determined on preserving its life. On the following day, the islands to which the name of *Massacre Islands* was afterwards given, were discovered, and the little bird immediately flew to the land. Numerous, no doubt, has since been the regrets on beard, that the bird was allowed to escape, for, to it have many of their subsequent misfortunes been strangely enough attributed.

On the 23d May, then the schooner was in sight of six islands, all small, with a reef of rocks running from one to the other, through which there was here and there a small channel about 100 yards in width. The islands appeared very fruitful and several large canoes were seen inside the reef, the boat was sent to the reef and plenty of Beach le Mar of excellent quality being found there, the Captain determined on endeavouring to procure a cargo of that commodity at this place. After anchoring and making other necessary preparations, part of the crew were sent on shore on the 26th, for the purpose of clearing away the trees and bushes, and building an house where the Beach le Mar when taken, might be cured and rendered fit for transportation.

It is perhaps necessary that we should state here, that Beach le Mar is a fish, of which the Chinese are particularly fond, and for which they pay a high price.

The natives had come off to the schooner in several large canoes bringing with them Cocoa nuts and shells. They were negroes of large stature and some them appeared to possess considerable acuteness. No white man had ever been seen by them before, they thought the crew of the Antarctic were painted white and endeavoured by rubbing to bring their skins to the complexion of their own. Their ideas were all confined to the little group of islands on which they lived; they had, however, some imperfect notions of another group at some distance from them, and from these they presumed the schooner now came.

We abstain from noticing the surprise they exhibited on first seeing their visiters; the conduct of savages in similar circumstances is probably always nearly alike, and there are few of us who have not, at some time or other, dwelt with deep interest on the details of the first meetings between civilized and uncivilized.

The boats crew had gotten the forge ashore and set it up; the natives stole some of the armourer's tools, which induced the Captain to send another boat with a crew well armed; they compelled a restoration of the things stolen; but the natives now appeared hostile, they drew their bows, and stood ready to discharge their arrows. The crews then determined on seizing the person of the head chief, which they effected, and carried him on board, with many of the natives; he, in the evening, however, jumped overboard and swam ashore, and in the course of the night the others followed his example.

On the following morning the people went ashore to work, as usual. At 8 o'clock they returned to the schooner to breakfast, leaving three men on shore to watch their tools; thirty-three of the natives collected round these men, and were on the point of commencing an attack, which they only desisted from, on seeing that the boat had come back from the vessel and touched the shore. At midday a number of canoes put off from the other islands—the Captain being apprehensive of hostilities reinforced the hands on shore till they amounted in number to twenty-one. Heads were also sent by him to the officer commanding them; and he was particularly cautioned to be on his guard a caution, however, which he disregarded, for shortly after, the natives made a general and successful attack on them from the wood,—two of the crew that were in the jolly boat, had just time to shove off. When out of reach of the arrows, they laid by and took on board three of the crew that had saved themselves in the water. The whale boat dispatched by the Captain, with 16 armed men, on hearing the war whoop of the natives saved two more of them, the remainder were all massacred, with the exception of one whose fate we shall hereafter mention.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, September 8, 1831.

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interest of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince-George's and Anne Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

We beg leave to recommend to your notice, JOHN B. BROOKE, Esq. of Upper-Marlborough, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States.

Many Voters.

THE ELECTION.

By the Steam-Boat Maryland we learn, that Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, have chosen Anti-Jackson Electors.

Prince-George's and Montgomery counties, have also elected Anti-Jackson Candidates

ELECTION RETURNS.

City of Annapolis.

Dr. Dennis Claude, 122—no opposition.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson,		*Anti-Jackson.*	
U. S. Heath,	4,431	H. Niles,	3,798

In Anne-Arundel county, *Hood & Stewart*, the Anti-Jackson candidates have been elected without opposition.

Hager's-Town Mail—Extra.

Hager's Town, Sept. 6, 1831.

Washington County—good old Washington has gone for JACKSON.

The Jackson Electoral Candidates are elected by a majority of more than THREE HUNDRED votes—well done good old Washington—worthy of the name.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Our accounts from this county are that the returns are all in except *Hauver's District*, which usually gives a Jackson majority of from 150 to 160—except this district, the Clay ticket is about 120 ahead—the result will be a close one in this populous county—the probability is, that the Jackson ticket is elected.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

	Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
	Somerville.	Semmes.	Kent	Edelen.
U. Marlborough,	158	136	147	139
Nottingham,	123	119	168	166
Piscataway,	104	111	119	147
Bladensburg,	75	75	134	124
Spalding's,	66	68	57	53
Vansville,	99	99	111	106
Total,	605	599	735	745

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson.		*Jackson.*	
	Harding.	Gittings.	Duvall.	Peters.
Rockville,	212	209	135	150
Brey,	203	199	209	205
Cracklidge,	155	143	180	135
Clarksburg,	156	158	75	69
	727	709	590	539

Medley, to be heard from, will give about 20 or 30 Anti-Jackson majority.

HARFORD COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson.		*Jackson.*	
	Montgomery.	M'Kenney	Hope	Stump
Belle Air,	306	309	200	197
Abingdon,	168	159	120	118
Dublin,	215	208	208	203
Marshall's,	160	160	296	241
Hall's & Roads,	293	295	155	167
Total,	1142	1071	979	947

CECIL COUNTY.

	Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
	Evans.	Thomas.	Howard.	Grafton.
Charlestown,	136	139	161	178
Elkton,	485	447	193	157
Rising Sun,	352	356	217	234
Cecilton,	106	107	137	136
Total,	1059	1019	710	705

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

	Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
	Grayson.	Newman.	Emory.	M'Kenney
Kent Island,	39	36	57	94
Centreville,	185	184	216	214
Church-Hill,	199	189	112	117
Dixon's,	185	183	153	158
Queen's-Town,	84	75	49	50
Total,	693	672	631	633

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

	Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson*
Allegany,	0	0
Washington,	3	0
Frederick,	0	0
Montgomery,	3	2
Prince-George's,	0	2
Calvert,	0	0
Charles,	0	0
Saint-Mary's,	0	3
Anne-Arundel,	0	2
Annapolis,	0	1
Baltimore City,	1	0
Baltimore County,	3	0
Harford,	0	3
Cecil,	2	0
Queen-Anne's,	0	0
Kent,	1	1
Talbot,	0	2
Caroline,	0	2
Dorchester,	0	3
Worcester,	0	3
Somerset,	0	3
	10	23