in their doctrine, of perfect felicity. And if they should refuse to take them, could I not say, in the language of one author, "you must excuse me, gentlemen, from embracing your doctrine, until I have greater evidence that you believe it yourselves." Thus you see, Mr. Green, that this logic gives as much proof of the falsity of Calvinism, as of Universalism.

Again, apply it to the Arminian scheme. That teaches, that saints may fall from grace and fail of salvation; therefore, that present faith is not surety of final happiness. To those who receive this, I might say, do you believe in the Arminian system? "Yes." Do you believe saints can fall from grace? "Yes." Do you believe present faith a surety of final happiness? "No." Are you now in the exercise of faith? "Yes." And if you should be struck dead now, think you would be happy? "Yes." Are you happy now? "No, we are far from it." How do people do when unhappy, and know that happiness is within their reach? "They endeavor to obtain it." Here are pills, which will in one hour, carry you without pain, from this world of trouble into a world of perfect felicity, will you take them? And they should say no, could I not say, according to the doctor's logic, gentlemen, you must excuse me from embracing your doctrine until I have better evidence that you believe it yourselves?

Again: I could apply this logic to parents who have children, not arrived to years of discretion: for they believe all, who die in that state, will be happy—consequently, must be excused from embracing this doctrine, till parents, who believe it, put their children to death, before they come to years of discretion. Therefore, according to the doctrine logic, not only Universalism is false, but Calvinism and Arminianism.

In conclusion, I would say, the article teaches that Universalists are a respectable and intelligent body of christians, as four of five selectmen were Universalists.

A UNIVERSALIST.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INSURRECTION.

From the Raleigh Star.

We understand that about twenty-one negroes have been committed to jail in Edgecombe, on a charge of having been concerned in concerting a project of rebellion. A slave has also been arrested and imprisoned in Halifax county, upon a similar allegation. We had communicated his knowledge of the scheme in agitation to a free man of color, who gave immediate information to the whites. Serious reports in relation to a revolt of the slaves in Wilmington and Sampson county reached this city, by the way of Smithfield, on Monday night and on Tuesday morning last. On Tuesday evening, certain intelligence from various sources reached us of an insurrection having occurred on Sunday night last in a part of Sampson and Duplin counties. Its extent or the damage done is unknown to us. But, as the militia have been called out in the adjacent counties, we flatter ourselves that it will be speedily suppressed, and that the deluded wretches who are concerned in the diabolical attempt, will be made to suffer severely for their temerity.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

In Prince-George, on Tuesday last, a man by the name of Christopher, belonging to Mr. Henry G. Heath, a blacksmith by trade and a preacher by profession, was tried by the Court on a charge of being concerned with the Southampton conspirators and condemned to death. He is to be hung on the first Friday October next.

We learn that eight convictions have taken place in Sussex county.

P. S. In addition to the foregoing accounts we learn that authentic information has reached Governor Floyd, that about [illegible] blacks are confined in Nansemond jail, charged with being concerned in the late insurrection in Southampton. *Richmond Whig.*

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, September 14.

RUMOURED INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SAMPSON COUNTY.

We have an unpleasant duty to perform in acquainting our readers, that there is no doubt of a conspiracy having been recently formed among a portion of the slaves in the counties of Sampson and Duplin, in this state. Suspicion having been excited, we learn that during the last week, a slave of Thomas Morisey, Esq. Sheriff of Sampson, who has been esteemed very faithful, and was usually entrusted with his master's wagon whenever it was sent to Wilmington, was arrested, and on examination, confessed that he and six or seven others had designed to begin about an insurrection on the 1st of October ensuing. That their plan was to master the forces they could in those two counties, and thence to proceed to Wilmington, where they expected to collect a large force. The negroes implicated by him were arrested and committed for trial.

What we have subsequently heard, we trust has grown out of the above circumstances, or, at least, is greatly exaggerated; but we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers, and therefore state, that on Monday evening an express arrived here from Clinton, in Sampson, bringing letters from a respectable gentleman in that village, stating upon the authority of two persons, named mentioned, who had come express to Clinton at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, that the negroes had embodied themselves to the number of five hundred; about seventeen miles from Clinton; in what direction was not stated, but from the known intimacy and connexion existing between Mr. Morisey and the gentleman at Clinton, we infer that the express came from Mr. Morisey, who lives near the line of Duplin county, about fifteen miles from Clinton. The letters received here, state that an express had been forwarded to Wilmington.

When the stage from this place arrived at Wilmington on Monday morning, it was immediately surrounded by a mob without any mail, and received a letter from C. Dudley Jr. Esq. Postmaster, to the Postmaster here, informing him that the place was under martial law, in consequence of information received at eight o'clock that morning, that the negroes to the number of 200, had encamped on Sunday night, at Rockfish Bridge, in Duplin, 40 miles from Wilmington, and about 50 miles from this place; and they were, and had been for several days, expected at Wilmington. The letter was written in great haste and excitement. Mr. Dudley had been under arms all the morning.

It is evident that the account received here, and that which produced such excitement at Wilmington, proceeded from the same source; and our readers may conjecture how much both accounts are exaggerated, from the circumstance that they vary so materially in the numbers stated to be assembled. For our own part, we confidently hope it is nothing more than a false alarm, growing out of the arrests stated above.

In this town and vicinity, there is not the slightest cause of apprehension. But the way to ensure our safety, is to be well prepared for any event, and the authorities of our town have taken and are now taking prompt steps for security. They are distributing arms among the citizens, organizing additional military companies, and will in the course of this day (Tuesday) have every preparation made to meet danger, come from what quarter it may.

Several gentlemen of this place started for Clinton, on Monday night, with arms and ammunition. From them we are in hourly expectation of correct information.

Extract of a letter from Paris of a late date, received in this city.

"By far the most serious subject, however, which occupies every one, is the regular progress of the Cholera, which infests at this moment more than one half of Europe. No doubt is entertained but that it will be here very soon, and the quarantine is established even on packets arriving from England, where it is said to have shown itself. You cannot do better in America than to quarantine also *immediately*, for its continuance for a length of time on board ship, and its contagious character, are perfectly ascertained. Should it appear with you, recollect *(and make it known)* that to avoid the night air is the most important precaution against taking it. This was found the case in India, where it first broke out in 1818, after an interregnum of 120 years, and has marked its progress through Persia, Russia, &c. After which it seems desirable to clothe with flannel next the skin, and avoid low, moist residences. In the mountains its character has been less virulent. *Balt. American.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this City, on Sunday last, aged about ten years, after a severe illness, RICHARD, third son of the Rev. *N. J. Watkins*, an intelligent and interesting youth.

—— On Monday, Miss HENRIETTA, Daughter of the late Dr. *John Gwinn*, of Charles county, aged about eight years.

Baltimore, 15th September, 1831.

DIED.—In this city, on the afternoon of Monday the 12th inst. NICHOLAS WATKINS, a native of Annapolis, in the 18th year of his age.

At a meeting of the Students of Physic of the University of Maryland, held at the College buildings, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst. J. T. N. Maddox, was called to the Chair, and L. C. M'Phail, appointed Secretary; when the following proceedings were entered into.

The Medical Class of the University of Maryland, view with the deepest feelings of regret, the death of their late fellow Student, NICHOLAS WATKINS, and sincerely sympathize with his relatives; in the loss they have sustained—therefore,

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for his memory, we will wear crape for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the chairman forward to the parents of our deceased fellow student, a copy of these proceedings, and that a copy be handed for publication.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Evan Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of April next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN GAITHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 22.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 14, 1831.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next to Stockholders on the Western Shore; at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton: upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, SAM: MAYNARD, Cashr.

The editors of the American and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above 1aw3w.

IN CHANCERY,

Sept. 20, 1831.

Jacob Hoffman and others,

vs.

Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Phillips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for an account and for the sale of the Real Estate of William Lyles, Junior, and that of John Fitzgerald, for the purpose of paying the arrears of rent due the complainants, and all interest due thereon.

The bill states that on the 7th of May 1785, a certain Daniel Roberdeau, and Jane his wife, by indenture of that date conveyed to a certain John Fitzgerald and William Lyles, Jr. and their heirs, a piece or parcel of ground situated in the town of Alexandria, now in the District of Columbia, and which is more particularly described in the said bill, yielding and paying therefor unto said Daniel Roberdeau, his heirs and assigns, on the 27th of August next ensuing the said 7th of May in the year 1785, the rent of one hundred and six pounds five shillings and six pence half penny Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight, at forty-eight shillings each, or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty eight shillings each, or in any other gold or silver coins according to those rates and valuations, and upon the 27th of August in the year 1786, and yearly, and every year forever afterwards, upon the said 27th day of August in each year, the rent of one hundred and thirty-one pounds eighteen shillings Virginia money, in Spanish milled dollars at six shillings each, half Johannes weighing nine penny weight at forty eight shillings each or in English guineas weighing five penny weight six grains at twenty eight shillings each—That said Lyles and Fitzgerald, upon said conveyance being made, entered into and enjoyed and died seized and possessed of said piece or parcel of ground—That said Roberdeau having departed this life, upon a partition after that event of his Real Estate, the interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was allotted to Mary Patten, wife of Thomas Patten, and to a certain Selina Nicholas, as their property and estate, and that about the 26th day of February, in the year 1806, said interest and estate in said rent and Real Estate was by said Mary and Thomas Patten, and by said Selina Nicholas, conveyed to complainant Hoffman—That on the 1st of January, in the year 1823, the complainant Jacob Hoffman, conveyed said interest and estate among other property to the complainant Robert J. Taylor, in trust to sell, to discharge certain liabilities, and that in virtue of said trust the said interest and estate was on the 24th of June 1823, sold and conveyed to complainant, Elizabeth Thacker Howe, by said Taylor—That said John Fitzgerald departed this life in the year 1800, and the said William Lyles Jun'r. in the year 1816—that said John Fitzgerald departed this life in Virginia, leaving no heirs who were alive, in the year 1819, or who ever had any interest or estate in said piece or parcel of ground, except the following persons, children of the deceased Francis Lightfoot Lee, which Jane died before the year 1819, namely—Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee and Frances Lee.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. departed this life in Prince George's county, leaving a last will and testament, and that said testator died without making any disposition of said piece or parcel of ground, except as part of his Real Estate generally, and as for the life of his wife Sarah Lyles, and to her for that period.—That said William Lyles Jun'r. has left his heirs at law the following persons: William H. Lyles, Mary M. Coombs, otherwise called Mecky Coombs, Sarah Harper, wife of Robert Harper, Eliza Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Lyles, Emily Hatton wife of Henry D. Hatton, Sidney Edelen wife of Richard Henry Edelen, Sarah M. Lyles, daughter of Dennis M. Lyles, infant under 21 years of age, and Eleanor W. Lowry wife of John Lowry. That Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles being by said will of William Lyles constituted Executors of said will assumed the burden of the execution of the same, and that letters Testamentary on the estate of said testator were accordingly granted to said Sarah Lyles and William H. Lyles. That since the 27th of August 1819, no rent whatever has been paid to complainants for or on account of said piece or parcel of ground, and that there is now due to complainants rent for the premises from the 27th of August 1819, to the 27th August 1831, with interest. That said William Lyles died seized of a large Real Estate, which has descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, in part, and been devised in part to some of said heirs respectively, by said last will and testament of said William, and in part to Sarah and Henry and Enoch and Eliza, infants, children of Mecky Coombs aforesaid. That said William died possessed likewise of a large Personal Estate, which came to the hands of his Executors. That said John Fitzgerald died seised of Real Estate which descended to his heirs at law aforesaid, fully sufficient to satisfy the arrears of rent now charged to be due in the premises. That by reason of the numerousness of the heirs of said Lyles, and his devisees, and of the heirs of said Fitzgerald, and of the other persons bound to pay said arrears of rent and to account in the premises, and also by reason of their various residence, a great impediment exists to the recovery at common law for said rent in arrear, and to render recourse to a court of equity absolutely necessary to the complainants. The bill also states that the defendants Jane Elizabeth Lee, Samuel Philips Lee, John Fitzgerald Lee, Arthur Lee, Frances Lee, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper before the 20th day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 1st Monday in February next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy, Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.

Sept. 22, 1831.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

A CARD:

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work.——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in College Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w

POSTSCRIPT.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

There have been three arrivals at New York since our last paper, viz—The Salem from Liverpool with advices to the 16th August—The Canada with Liverpool advices to the 16th—and the Alabama with Havre dates to the 16th August. We are indebted to our correspondents of the Courier, Daily Advertiser, Journal of Commerce, American, Mercantile, and Standard offices, for extra sheets, from which we make the annexed extracts. We copy the intelligence in the order of its arrival. *Balt. Amer.*

BY THE SALEM.—HOSTILITIES BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF 50,000 MEN.

This ship brings Liverpool dates to the 10th August. The most important items by her are annexed.

From the London Herald, Aug. 9.

We have nothing to add to our notice of the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. The great political problem of the day—the conduct of Prussia with respect to the Dutch war, is not yet solved; for it seems to be conceded upon all hands that the fate of a European war or peace must issue from Berlin.

The French papers generally lean to the conclusion that Prussia is not hostilely resolved, and it gives diplomatic assurances to the same effect. But a few days must put an end to all doubts upon the subject. France, it is very evident, is burning for a war—the troops which left Paris on their way to Belgium were loudly cheered and loudly caressed by the people.—It will require some judgment to lay the spirit thus unseasonably evoked.

The King of Holland has lost Batavia, the capital of the Island of Java, in the East-Indies, which was at all times, considered a most important colony of Holland. It has declared for Belgium, and it was thought would lead to the defection of the whole island. This is another enemy which his Majesty may add to his already large list. He certainly has been singularly successful in provoking the hostility and exciting the contempt of mankind.

FRANCE.

Leopold applied simultaneously to England and France as members of the Alliance which had declared an armistice between Holland and Belgium, and had engaged to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Belgium. France ordered her troops to march, because it was represented by the Belgian Minister at Paris that immediate assistance was indispensably required for the protection of Belgium.

The English Government immediately ordered a squadron to the Downs, to be ready to act as circumstances might require. But the French troops will enter Belgium solely to establish an armistice, and will evacuate the country as soon as the Dutch troops shall have retired to their own territory. [*Times 8th.*

From the London Sun of August 8th.

MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Events of importance thicken on us—the die of war is cast—and a French army of fifty thousand men is now on its march to assist the King of the Belgians in repelling the invasion of the Dutch. This is indeed, important news, and must lead to results of great importance.

It appears that on Thursday night intelligence had been received at Paris of the Dutch having broken the armistice, and commenced immediate hostilities by the capture of some Belgian towns. Nearly at the same time an express arrived from King Leopold, demanding the aid of a French army to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and to repel the Dutch.—The French King immediately convoked a Council, at which M. Perrier and all the late Ministry attended. The result of their deliberations was the publication of an Extraordinary Edition of the Moniteur!

The decision of the French at once prompt—bold—honourable—and in accordance with the generous expressed feelings of the nation. But the question arises, what will be the consequences of this step? We answer—War with Prussia—war with Russia—and very probably war with Austria! At present this seems unavoidable from the appearance of things, for it is impossible to conceive that the perfidious King of Holland, with all his obstinacy would have been mad enough to precipitate a war without the secret encouragement of Prussia and Russia. But he will yet pay dearly for his temerity.

Postscript to the Extraordinary Moniteur.

'A telegraphic despatch received this morning, at ten o'clock, announces that an engagement has already taken place at Ghent, between the Belgian and Dutch troops.

'By order of the Counsellor of State.

'PREFECT OF POLICE.

From the Emancipation of Saturday's date.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF WAR.

'Brussels, 4th of August—Thursday evening, 'Half past 8 o'clock.

'Our troops of the army of the Scheldt have repulsed the enemy in front of Turnhout and Capellen, and those of the Netherlands army, reinforced by the [illegible] have driven them back to the other side of our frontiers, which they had crossed near Malderghem.

'The army of the Scheldt has made several prisoners, among which is a major.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A telegraphic despatch, received yesterday to Brussels, gives orders to General Gerard immediately to notify to General Chasse, commanding the citadel of Antwerp, that the King of the French takes under his protection all the property, public and private, of the city, and that he renders him responsible for all the damage he may cause there. It is thought that this declaration will suffice to hinder Gen. Chasse recommencing this time the odious bombardment which some months ago so justly excited the indignation of all Europe.

BY THE CANADA—*Six Days Later.*

The advices by the packet ship Canada are up to the 16th August from Liverpool, and to the 15th from London.

The storm of war which was gathering over Europe, seems to have been dispersed as rapidily as it rose. According to the news by the Canada, bringing London dates of the 15th, the King of Holland had consented to withdraw his troops from Belgium, an event which was officially announced by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, on the 11th; and that, in consequence, the French troops would forthwith return within their borders. This little burst of war may, therefore, really conduce to establish peace more permanently.

The conduct of the Belgian troops when in face of the enemy, appears to have been most pusillanimous. They fled on two several occasions, it is said, without firing a shot—manifestly, without reloading it they did fire. But for the presence of the French troops in Brussels, there can be little reason to doubt that the Prince of Orange would have entered that city as a conqueror. Leopold behaved manfully; and, in leaving Louvain, narrowly escaped being made prisoner by a regiment of Dutch cuirassiers.

Of Poland, we have nothing more decisive. The enemy was slowly, but we fear surely and fatally gathering around her capital; and there will be no human arm stretched to aid its heroic defenders.

In England, all appears tranquil. The Reform Bill was going at a somewhat accelerated pace through the House.

The promptness and unity of purpose with which Great Britain and France acted in the affairs of Belgium will not, it may be anticipated, be without effect on other questions, and especially that of Poland, in which they have a common feeling. Any interposition to save Warsaw, may indeed be too late; but we yet cling to the hope that Poland will again, through their mediation, be reinstated as a nation.

It would seem certain, from the nature of the accounts by this ship, that Prussia did not urge on the King of Holland; and that for aught that appears, the Powers mediating in the affairs of Belgium have observed good faith to and with each other.

BELGIUM.

Proclamation of Gen. Gerard to the French Soldiers.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

"Soldiers!—The army is called upon to protect the independence of the people, whom France places at the head of their friends. His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall not in vain have called for the protection of the King of the French. The Dutch, who knew the jealousy of the Belgians, have again attempted to provoke it by troubling the peace of Europe, in despite of the Great Powers, who by mutual accord have guaranteed the independence and the neutrality of the Belgians. Soldiers, we are going to defend the cause of France, by supporting our ally. You will do honour to the name of Frenchmen by your conduct in a friendly country: by it you will answer the expectation of our King, who counts on your discipline as much as he is convinced of your courage.

"Head-Quarters, at Maubeuge, Aug. 9.

(Signed) "Count Gerard, Marshall of France.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland has of necessity yielded to the circumstances of the moment, and declined all further hostility against Belgium. His majesty, it is positively stated, has declared to the French and English governments "that in commencing hostilities against Belgium he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the Great Powers; he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgian government as strictly confined to the two Belligerents, and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers: but as he is now assured that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dissatisfaction by the Conference, he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the Great Powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers, as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, as he will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the quarrel on the part of the Belgians by the Conference. His Majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the Commanders of his troops to retire upon the advance of the French army, and on no account to commit any act of hostility after such advance.

POLAND.

The Prussian State Gazette, down to the 7th instant states that an action took place on the 23d last, in which a Russian force, on its march from Pultusk to join Gen. Paskewitsch was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Muhlberg.

The Warsaw Courier states that the Russians are marching along the left bank of the Vistula; that the crisis approaches; and that in order to encourage the people to extraordinary exertions by their example, the Diet were to assemble on the ramparts to work upon the fortifications.

Accounts have been received from Warsaw, which state that the Polish Government have received for the first time, an official communication from the French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make every endeavour to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The above account states that 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw, which is now rendered almost impregnable.

STILL LATER—BY THE ALABAMA.

The Paris dates by this ship are to the 16th August.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favourable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Skrzynecki has resulted in his honourable acquittal. This has produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

The Dutch have quietly withdrawn from Belgium, in consequence of an amicable convention with General Gerard, who, with his army will accompany them to the frontier.

The Minister of War has announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that the French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Dutch troops, and give time to the Belgian army to reorganize.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 29th July, state that the Lithunians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken which are kept in profound secret,—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander-in-Chief, Skrynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which were manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen Rüdiger had evacuated Lublin.

The Prussian Official Gazette states that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, 29th July.—Our inquietude is at an end.

The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of Gen. Jankowski, the unfavourable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskewitsch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo, Skrynecki, and in the dangerous conjuncture in which we found ourselves, recourse was had to a Grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palateorate of the present kingdoms, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo who owes his rank to the developement of his ideas on the campaign had the opportunity of exposing his views and of imitating in his secrets the members of the Grand Council, that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the members after having sworn to observe secrecy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope.

The army is well disciplined and the people too are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favourable for the representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favour of our National Independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our successes for eight months past are sufficient guarantees to her of ourfuture conduct.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14th, 10 o'clock at night. The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day. The Dutch troops retire on two roads, Ferlemont and Diest.—Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

Important measures in the interior of the country are now under consideration—the disbanding of the army and the civic guard, and the complete expulsion of all those surrounding the King. Leopold must take these steps; he is well disposed to do it, for he has had an opportunity of seeing the absolute incapacity of the intriguers who are about him. Will it be believed that at the moment it was necessary he should send a flag of truce to the Prince of Orange, to open the way for Mr. Adair and Lord John Russell, who were to agree on the conditions of the armistice, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! and he was obliged to send a young Frenchman who was with him as a volunteer.

The intention of M. Belliard, appears to be to oblige the Dutch to evacuate immediately, all the Belgian territory, including the citadel at Antwerp, to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the war; in fine, to give up to Belgium, Zealand Flanders. These are the intentions of France; but who can compel the victorious Dutch to accept conditions which could only be expected to accede to if beaten.

Head Quarters of the French Army.

The following is the position of the French army on the 12th, in the morning:

Gen. Barrois, at Nivelles, on the road to Louvain.

Tests and the Duke of Orleans, at Brussels.

Tiburce Sebastiani, at Hevre.

Lawoestine, at Hasre.

Halot, at Braine Leleud.

Gerard, at Mons. (division of reserve cavalry.)

Tholozé, at Chamount.