

FOREIGN NEWS.

Highly Important.

By the ship *Sheffield*, captain Hackstaff, from London.

It will be perceived that the state of England continues to be alarming and that riots and burnings are the order of the day. That the lords will again dare to reject the Reform Bill we cannot believe, and until that bill has finally become the law of the land there is no reason to expect the country to become quiet.

Sir Francis Burdett has placed himself at the head of the Union Clubs.

That the cholera has actually appeared at Sunderland we are inclined to believe is but too true. The *Globe* says "we learn with great pleasure that no new cases of cholera have been reported to the board of health; and we have seen several letters this morning from Sunderland and Newcastle, which deny that it is the real Asiatic cholera that has appeared there—And the latest *Times* says that but one new case occurred on the day that the latest accounts left that town, and adds that its existence there in any shape, is matter of doubt.

It appears that the spirit of disaffection, says the *Times*, has extended itself in Germany. An order of the day has been issued by the King of Wurtemberg, stating that the events of last year, which had created disturbances in so many states, had not been without their effect in his dominions—that the licentiousness of the press had employed them to act on the passions and the imaginations of German youth—and that the officers of the army had been infected. He, in consequence, commands the Generals to restrain young officers from meddling with politics, or from frequenting societies where political events are discussed, or political opinions canvassed.

This puts us in mind of the often-repeated proclamation of James I. enjoining his faithful subjects not to talk on politics, or to discuss state affairs, "which were things above their capacity." The order of the day at Wurtemberg will be as ineffectual as the neglected proclamations in England. A similar evidence of a new excitement in the public mind of Germany is to be found in the formation of a reform union in the free city of Frankfort, which has begun to petition for improvements in the constitution, and the first step towards improvement for publicity in the sittings of the legislative body.

In referring to the riots at Bristol, the Editor says, in addition to the painful details respecting the disturbances in the west, which we have the distressing duty to record in another column, accounts of more recent disorders in other parts of the country have been received. As far as we have been able to ascertain, we believe the following particulars may be relied on:

Coventry—Here the mob succeeded in setting fire to a manufactory and a house adjoining. The military, however, speedily dispersed them.

Macclesfield—In this town some disposition to tumult has been manifested; but the military are in great force, and it is not probable that any serious disturbances will take place.

Worcester—On Saturday a reform meeting was held, but every thing passed off very quietly until the evening, when a fire accidentally broke out in a by-street which attracted a great concourse of the lower orders, and as their numbers increased they grew bolder, and broke the windows of the town hall. They were, however, routed by the special constables. The mob then appeared determined upon riot, and shortly after twelve o'clock proceeded to a body, computed at about 600 or 800 into Foregate street, and broke the whole of France's, the attorney, and Kendall's windows, then turned on sir Anthony Lechmore Sidebottom's, and three or four more, doing partial damage; and this passed on till about one o'clock, when a party of the fifteenth hussars, though not thirty men, put them to flight. They hailed the soldiers with cheers on arrival, and Captain Bathurst, very soon after the riot act had been read, ordered every one who was found in the street to be taken, which soon tranquillized the mob. We paraded the town with parties of 2 or 3 soldiers to about six or eight constables, and at four all was quiet, when a party of Highlanders, 100, arrived by a forced march from Pershore. Perhaps 400 will pay all damage. The magistrates were very active (though anti-reformers) or much damage was contemplated. Fifteen persons have been taken into custody, but no one was seriously hurt, and on Sunday the city remained perfectly tranquil.

Lynn, November 2.—On Sunday evening week a fire broke out on a farm at Hillgate, not far distant from this place. The corn, with other property consumed by the conflagration, is said to amount to nearly £1,000 and report states that it is not insured.

Fires in the country.—At 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a stack of straw, the property of Mr. Batcheller, of Meinel Hampsted, was discovered to be on fire.

On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, a stack of barley, on a farm called Snook's in the occupation of Mr. William Harvey, two miles from the town, was discovered to be on fire by a party of coast guard on duty, who immediately repaired to the spot, rendering every assistance in their power. —*Hampshire Chronicle*.

About midnight on Wednesday, a large stack of clover hay, standing on the premises of Mr. Young, of Mitchelmarsh farm, was discovered to be in a blaze, and was finally consumed before the flames could be extinguished; but their further progress was arrested, and all communication with some adjacent wheat stacks fortunately prevented. Circumstances which have transpired leave no doubt that it was the act of an incendiary, for whose apprehension a liberal reward will be paid.—*Ibid.*

On Friday the best bed room in the house of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, at Brislington near Bristol, was discovered to be on fire. It was happily got under without much injury. No doubt remains of its having been the act of an incendiary.

About 4 o'clock on Monday morning, a wheat stack, the property of Mr. Miles, of Maddington, near Salisbury, was set on fire by some diabolical incendiary.—*Salisbury Journal*.

A rick of hay and an out house, the property of Mr. Leonard, of Potterne, near Devizes, were on Wednesday night set on fire by an incendiary, and entirely consumed.—*Ibid.*

We stop the press to announce that a most alarming account has just reached us of some incendiary fires having taken place near Newport. A commercial gentleman who left that town yesterday, informs us that at 3 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by the alarm of fire; and he says the inhabitants were parading the streets the whole night. Being of a timid disposition, and unacquainted with the neighborhood, he got up early and came off for Monmouth without ascertaining the particulars. He understood that some stacks of corn and part of a farm house had been burnt. He saw the reflection of the fire, which appeared to be in the direction of the road from Newport to Cardiff.—*Monmouthshire Merlin*.

Newport, Monmouth, Nov. 4.—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, this town was alarmed by the cry of fire; it proved to be a rick of hay stacked in a void piece of ground, in Lanark street, nearly in the centre of the town. The hay was the property of Mr. Gregory, an iron-keeper. There cannot be a doubt but it was set on fire by the hand of an incendiary.

(From the *North British Mercury*.)

On Saturday night a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Charles Hart, a tenant of Edward Lomax, Esq. who resides at the Wang farm in the parish of Great Melton. About half past 8 o'clock flames were seen to issue from a barley stack, which speedily surrounded it, and communicated to another barley stack which stood close by.

Another fire took place at Cockley Clay, on the farm of Daniel Swell, jun. by which seven stacks and two barns were destroyed. The whole of this property in both cases was insured.

On Monday evening a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Brooke, of Great Walsingham.

A stack of oats containing between seven and eight lasts was entirely destroyed, owing

to the strength of the wind, and there being no water within a mile of it.

Great numbers of persons from all parts of the neighborhood were present, but their assistance was, under the circumstances above stated, perfectly useless.

Fortunately, the stack stood in the field at a distance from any other property of an inflammable nature. The neighborhood are greatly surprised at such an occurrence taking place upon Mr. Brooke's property, as he bears a universal character for kindness, &c. to his dependents.

During the fire, some lights, apparently like rockets, were seen to ascend from about a mile or two to the right of Walsingham and somewhat nearer.

What the purport was we cannot tell, but they had a very suspicious appearance.

On Wednesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a wheat stack, upon

the premises of George Bailey of Great Witchingham.

It contained the produce of 16 acres of wheat, and there is no doubt but that it was fired

by an incendiary.

Bristol, Nov. 7th, 1831.—The bishop of Bath

and Wells being, it is said, expected at Wells

yesterday, there was a fear of commotion there

and troops, I understand, were ordered to the

spot in consequence.

In Bristol a melancholy quiet has prevailed

since my arrival, broken but by the bustle of

military vigilance, and the visits of strangers

morbidly curious respecting the details of what-

ever arises to shock or afflict the general mind.

Yesterday was marked by the tranquillity of a

village Sabbath. The measures of precaution

however remained unrelaxed, and the yeomanry

natürlich have been as before obliged to con-

tinue on duty in Queen's square, despite the inclemency of the weather, until 6 o'clock this

morning. They seem heartily tired of the ser-

vice, and not a little pleased that they are all

permitted to return to their homes to day.

Our military force, after their departure, will

consist of a considerable body of the 52d regi-

ment of infantry, of a detachment of artillery

with two pieces of cannon, and one squadron of

the 14th dragoons. Save for the purpose of

restoring confidence, there is no absolute ground

for employing any troops. The citizens are

anxious to have a police establishment similar

to that of the metropolis, and if it were organ-

ized, they could dispense with even the shadow

of a garrison. No doubt a liberal government

will provide for their wants if they represent them properly and energetically.

We copy from the *Times* of the 8th Nov. the following invitation, which is, in the course of signature, by the most distinguished Polish patriots in France and England, addressed to the Polish people. It is couched in language and breathes a determination worthy of the gallant men from whom it proceeds, and the noble race to whom it is directed. They seem determined not to become the slaves of the Autocrat, but to seek, in our congenial soil, an asylum, where they may wait more propitious days.

ADDRESS TO THE POLES BY THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

POLES!—Confident in the enlightened spirit of the age, and in the sanctity of your cause, you rose to throw off the yoke of the oppressor. The world, in astonishment, has witnessed your achievements; but nations whom honor, duty, and even interest, commanded to assist you, have pusillanimously betrayed the common cause.—Future ages will show how base was their conduct, how short sighted their policy. The contest is at an end; the sword of the autocrat has triumphed. Europe, by her callous indifference to your misfortunes, participates in the unallowable act. Poland is no more erased from the list of nations, she is doomed anew to a long slavery.

COUNTRYMEN!—What can we expect from the conqueror? His rage and fury we have already defied, and if an unexpected effort of humanity should attempt to spare our sufferings, feelings of patriotism would be more deeply wounded than they have ever been by every cruelty and torture formerly devised to suppress them; for what, short of the independence of Poland, can satisfy men who have sworn to die for her freedom?

POLES!—You have hitherto done all that became a great and noble nation. You have spared no sacrifices to attain your great object; thousands of your brave brethren have already sealed with blood their great compact with Heaven to die for their country. But if the sword of the enemy has spared our lives, let us remember that we are bound to devote every hour that remains to us to emulate the heroes that have fallen, and whose honor and glory are our most sacred trust. No inducement of fortune, rank, or interest shall betray us into an act unworthy of our most solemn vows; these must be guarded as spotless as the name of Pole, which will henceforward be left to Europe as that of patriotism and devotion.

POLES!—Let us leave that wretched country, not no more our own, though soaked with the best blood of her defenders—let us leave Europe a heartless spectator of our struggle and our despair. America is the only country worthy of affording an asylum to men who have sacrificed every thing for freedom; there Poland will be enshrinéd in our hearts, and heaven will perhaps bless our devotion.

Warsaw, October 25.

News was received here yesterday that the fortress of Zamosc has submitted at discretion to the clemency of his majesty the emperor and King. The garrison consists of 4200 men.

It appears from a census lately taken, that the number of the inhabitants of Warsaw is now 113,943, not including the persons who arrive daily. The population has therefore been diminished in the course of this year by 25,000; namely, 13,000 males and 10,000 females. Among the present population are 29,214 Jews; in the third quarter of the city they are most numerous, and exceed the christians. The number of females now exceed the males by 7,423.

The Imperial guards, who have left the capital to go into winter quarters, have been received by the grand Duke Michael and prince Paskewitsch. They will be succeeded here by 12 regiments of the second and third divisions of Grenadiers. The 1st division will occupy the environs of Warsaw.

Count Henry Lubenski, director of the Polish Bank, returned on the 10th and brought with him the funds of the Bank untouched, which the revolutionary government carried away when it left Warsaw on the 8th. We are indebted chiefly to his zeal for the safety of these funds, which would otherwise have been dilapidated.

January 2.

A message was received from the house of representatives, informing the senate that at 2 o'clock the house would be ready to proceed with the impeachment of Young L. Hughes, and that the hall of the house of representatives would be appropriated for the use of the senate, while sitting as a court of impeachment.

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A joint resolution relative to the officers and soldiers, and the militia who are not entitled to pensions under any existing law, was read a third time and passed.

A bill to amend the act entitled "an act regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, approved Feb. 10, 1831," was read a third time and passed.

2 o'clock, p. m.

The senate adopted a resolution that they would resolve themselves into a high court of impeachment, and repair to the hall of the house of representatives for the purpose of investigating the articles of impeachment, now pending against Young L. Hughes, a justice of the peace of Hendricks county, and after the official oaths being administered by the secretary of the senate, the senate withdrew for that purpose, and after taking their seat as a court, the defendant appeared, was arraigned, and entered a plea of not guilty, and his counsel proceeded to show reasons why the defendant should not be convicted of the charges set forth in the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, and after a patient investigation of the case, the court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the senate retired to their chamber, and the senate adjourned.

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