

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

We have seen the official account of the proffer of the Belgian crown to the duke of Nemours, and the reply of the king, as his guardian, refusing it. The answer very clearly shows the restraint under which Louis Philippe has acted. It was the other powers, and not the king of the French, who annulled the election of the Belgian crown.

ITALY.

The accounts by this arrival confirm the intelligence that troubles have broken out generally both in Austrian Italy and Italian Switzerland. The duke of Modena's proclamation, issued at Modena, on the 4th, is published, announcing the success of his troops over the insurgents on the previous day. On the news of the troubles at Bologna, he instituted a regency; and retired with his family to Mantua, taking with him as prisoner, Manotti, who was wounded.

PARIS FEB 21.

(*News of the morning*)—An express which left Bestia on the 12th current, and arrived at Toulon on the 13th, brought the news that the kingdom of Naples, the whole of Romagna, and the dutchies of Lucca and Piombino, the dutchies of Modena, and almost the whole of Tuscany, were in a state of insurrection, and that Italian tri-colors were everywhere hoisted without opposition. It is also said that an extraordinary courier arrived yesterday at Marseilles, who brought the intelligence of an open revolution at Genoa, where the troops had taken the side of the people.

Provisional governments were forming every where. It does not appear that travelling was interrupted on the highroad.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Post of the 12th says:—We never in the course of our lives had a more gratifying or so gratifying a duty to perform to the public, as to announce the full stop to which the agitation has come. It is glorious and lasting triumph to the administration of Lord Anglesey, it is also a triumph to the law officers of the crown. It is the triumph of the real opinion of the public as expressed through *The Post*. But above all, it is the triumph of peace. We always maintained that the agitation, tho' general, was merely on the surface. The result will demonstrate the truth beyond contradiction. We congratulate the country on this. We congratulate the signers of the Leinster declaration; and Mr. O'Connell himself may be well congratulated by his friends for having at length taken the judicious step, tho' even at the eleventh hour.

Militia Regiments ordered to Ireland.—The number of the militia regiments ordered to be permanently embodied and sent to Ireland, are eleven. Of this number the West Middlesex is one. Orders have been sent to the tower to get in readiness two hundred thousand stand of arms, to be given to these and other regiments, should it be advisable to call them out on permanent duty.

It was reported that Mr. Shiel was to have a seat in the house of commons as the representative of an English borough.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The French intelligence was a subject of paramount importance in London. Even the slight remaining hopes of the preservation of peace on the continent, had almost disappeared. The worst consequences of the recent movements in the French capital, are apprehended.

Bell's Messenger of the 20th says:—“Ministers are about to alter the cotton duties; that is, to spare the East and West India cottons, and to throw the whole weight on the new tax of one penny upon American and foreign cottons.”

LONDON FEB 22.

City, 12 o'clock—Although the advices by the present French mail are more favorable as to the tranquility of Paris, and there is nothing in the arrival of this morning to strengthen the belief of war; consuls decline. The debates last night in parliament, where any allusion was made to the question of peace or war, are deemed here as tending to confirm that belief. However that may be, consuls are now 78-7-8-9, and were once as low as 3-6.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 4.

REVOLUTION IN ITALY!

We copy the following from the New York American.

MORE REVOLUTIONS.

Two o'clock—The France, packet ship, from Havre just arrived, brings Paris dates of 11th Feb.

There has been an *Insurrection in the Duchy of Modena in Italy*, which is thus noticed in the private correspondence of the Havre Journal:—“An insurrection beyond the Alps has really broken out, bursting forth on the same day in Reggio, Bologna, and Modena. The account has been received by telegraph at Lyons. The details given by the Journal des Debats of this morning (which unfortunately we have not received) we think proper to add, that it is entirely a republican movement, & that very probably the duke of Modena, the only sovereign who refused to acknowledge our revolution of July, was killed in the tumult.”

According to the reports in circulation, the troops and citizens were engaged together, but the troops had the advantage.

The deputies of the Belgian congress had had a solemn audience with Louis Philippe, and read to him the proceedings of the national congress offering the crown of Belgium to his son the duke de Nemours. The answer was, it is said, a refusal, accompanied, however, with very flattering excuses. A new arrangement, by which the prince Charles of Naples should receive this crown is spoken of, in which case he would marry the princess Mary, daughter of Louis Philippe. This prince is a nephew of the king of the French.

The Polish diet, by a vote of 83 to 13, had placed the executive power in a commission of five members, composed of Adam Czartorowski, President Vinzenz Morawski, Th Morawski Stan Bazykowksi and Jachim Lelewel—The *New Poland* newspaper, complains that one of these only had a part in the late revolution.

The intelligence from Vienna is, that every thing in that capital is on the foot of war, especially against Poland, which is threatened with invasion at once from Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—Prince Metternich is in close communication with the duke of Montbel, who however, is watched close by marshal Maisonneuve.

On the other hand, the news from Constantinople by the way of Naples is, that the grand Turk means to take advantage of the embarrassments of the Russians to withdraw from complying with the late treaty. The greater part of the pachas in Asia are ordered to be ready for service in May. The greatest activity prevails in the divan. Agas have been sent on missions to Albania, Servia, and Bosnia; finally the sultan, it is said, is endeavoring to induce the Persians to act, so as to give employment to the Russians on the frontier.

Cardinal Capellari had been elected pope.

A private letter from Madrid, of the 1st February, states that the Spanish government has been driven to hostile measures by the intrigues of the apostolical party. All the provincial regiments, forty two in number, were put under arms.

The anticipated war between Russia and Poland has already commenced—How it will terminate or what other nations may be drawn into the conflict can not be foreseen. The intelligence we publish below will be perused with deep interest:

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The packet ship Hibernia arrived at New York, brings Liverpool papers to March 21, and London to March 20—They contain a variety of interesting intelligence.

POLAND

Hostilities commenced between Poland and Russia on the 14th of February, and there was incessant fighting up to the 24th. The details are confused and unsatisfactory, but, this much is certain, the Russians failed in a great effort to possess themselves of Warsaw. Finding it impossible to force the passage of the Vistula from Praga to Warsaw direct, the Russian army had fled off, in two divisions one towards Pioch, and the other towards Gora, leaving only a corps of observation near Warsaw.

The latest direct intelligence from Poland, is Warsaw, March 4. Accounts from Berlin to March 9, and from Hamburg to March 11, contain no further information from Warsaw. This is considered decisive that nothing unfavorable had occurred to the cause of Poland.

We subjoin the most intelligible and interesting details:

The French papers of Friday week contain private letters from Warsaw to the 1st instant, which give a connected view of the sanguinary engagements of the 24th ult, and preceding days and render intelligible the confused detached notices derived from the German papers, on the state of the Polish capital, and the position of the Polish army. From this we learn that the Polish troops, after sustaining the shock of one hundred thousand Russians on the 24th of February, retreated under the fortifications of Praga, and that on the night of the 25th, the commander in-chief, prince Radziville, led the whole of them to the left bank, or Warsaw side of the river, leaving in Praga the artillery and infantry necessary to defend the works of the *tete de pont*. It was this detachment which set fire to the houses of Praga, because they embarrassed the defence of the bridge. The army which thus so bravely withstood superior numbers from the 19th to the 25th, is still united and efficient, though it has sustained great loss in killed and wounded. The cavalry have taken up a position along the banks of the Vistula, above and below Warsaw, and the infantry is stationed in the barracks of the city, or in a camp a little beyond the barriers, where they passed last summer.

The greatest activity is shown in repairing the losses which the army have sustained and reorganizing the corps which have suffered most. The resignation of prince Radziville, after the retreat, which, when unexplained, was considered the result of despair on his part, or of dissension between him and his brother officers, now turns out to be a display of patriotism and self denial, that affords the best omen of the success of the Polish cause. The prince finding that he did not inspire the confidence necessary in his exalted position, and perceiving in a younger general officer, transcendent military capacity, gave up the command.

The State Gazette of Warsaw, says—“Beyond Praga all is tranquil; only at intervals we hear a few musket shots and see cossacs. We fetch brush wood from the Saxon Werder. It is said that four Russian cannon sunk, which they attempted to convey across a frozen ditch to the Saxon Werder. For some time the weather has been very stormy; drifting snow, thaw, and tempestuous weather succeeded each other. It is unfortunate that our troops have to encamp in the open air. Field-marshall count Diebitsch has divided his army;

in favor of his junior, general Schizynski, and is now serving under him.—This distinguished officer, to whom the fortunes of Poland are now entrusted—a second Kosciusko—was only colonel of regiment of the line at the breaking out of the insurrection in November last.—The Russians, it is supposed, will immediately commence their attack on Praga, and the fortress which protects the bridge over the Vistula.

The *tete de pont* cannot hold out long, but the Poles, before they surrender it, will naturally burn down the wooden bridge which connects Praga with Warsaw. The Russians will then, it is thought, have a corps of observation at the former place and proceed to cross the Vistula at some other point. These operations will necessarily occasion a great loss of time, as the Russians have no pontons, and must cross the Vistula by boats or rafts, made in the woods in which they are encamped. It is necessary for the government to evacuate Warsaw, it will retire to a distant fortress along with the diet and the public treasures. The emperor Nicholas has, according to report at Warsaw, arrived at the head quarters of the Russian army. He will there be a delighted spectator of the glorious fruits of his paternal sway.

The Times, of 17th March, contains a letter from their correspondent at Paris, received by express, and dated the eve of the 15th, which contained the following:

The Berlin papers of the 9th instant have reached Paris this day. The State Gazette contains nothing additional respecting the fate of Warsaw. Private letters from Warsaw, which have arrived through Berlin by the same estafette, describe the Russian army as still moving at the distant points alluded to in former letter, with the apparent intention of attempting to cross the Vistula. The corps of observation was still before Praga, but without renewing their attacks. The Polish army was divided on each side of the Vistula, and moving as circumstances dictated. The entire Polish loss in killed and wounded in the late battles, is estimated at between six thousand and seven thousand men. The official accounts from St. Petersburg, as well as private letters received this morning from Frankfort, dated in the Russian camp before Praga, on the 25th ult, confirm the previous accounts of the desperate resistance which the Poles have made, but, as may be expected, claim the victory.

Dutch and Hamburg papers, received in London on the 15th ult, the former of which are of so late a date as the 12th inst, contain intelligence from Warsaw to the 4th. The Russian army, contrary to the report circulated of the surrender of that city, had not been able to make any attempt upon it, or undertake any operation on a large scale since the 25th of last month. The action on that day was the most sanguinary, and appears to have weakened the force on both sides. The loss of the Poles is stated at between five and six thousand killed and wounded, and that of the Russians at the like amount.

WARSAW, MARCH 3

Our journals contain several orders of the day, both of the late commander in chief, prince Radziville, and of general Skizynski, containing promotions in the army; those of the latter are dated Warsaw, Feb 26.

News has been received that on the 26th February, colonel Lagowski, with one hundred and twenty cavalry, and one hundred yagers, passed the Vistula at Puaway. The action lasted from 5 till half past 9 o'clock. The Russians barricaded themselves in a building, but were beaten: three officers, one hundred and seventy dragoons, and above ninety horses, with their equipments, fell into our hands. The magazine was saved. Many military effects and much ammunition were taken. Prince Czartorowski gave due praise to all the Poles.

After the last battle the Russians retired behind the Crochow pillar, and have till now remained quite inactive. A part of our army has returned to Warsaw to take some repose after so many hardships and battles.

The Warsaw Courier of the 1st says, “Last night, some corps of the enemy, attempting to throw up entrenchments near Praga, were driven off by the fire of the artillery from the walls of that fortress: twenty cossacs were made prisoners. Towards Lomza, also our men repulsed an enemy's corps which attempted to approach from that side.”

The same paper, under the head of 2d says: “Yesterday parties of cossacs showed themselves below Praga, and on the banks of the Saxon Werder; but every time they came near they were driven back by our fire, and some of them taken prisoners. It is said there had been an action at Paltusk, but no certain information has been received respecting it.”

The State Gazette of Warsaw, says—“Beyond Praga all is tranquil; only at intervals we hear a few musket shots and see cossacs. We fetch brush wood from the Saxon Werder. It is said that four Russian cannon sunk, which they attempted to convey across a frozen ditch to the Saxon Werder. For some time the weather has been very stormy; drifting snow, thaw, and tempestuous weather succeeded each other. It is unfortunate that our troops have to encamp in the open air. Field-marshall count Diebitsch has divided his army;

columns were seen marching in different directions towards the north and south. Some regiments of the Russian guards, which left Warsaw in December, were engaged on the 25th. At Bielenska were the cuirassiers, at Grochow the dragoons, whose commander, general Markow, was wounded. The prisoners say that general Suchosanek, of the artillery, lost a leg in the last action, and that general Kiszkun, who is well known in Warsaw, was killed. It is also said that general Rzaniecki fell in the action at Bielenska.”

HAMBURGH, MARCH 8

The Warsaw journals of the 4th give official accounts of the battles of the 24th and 25th February, in which the loss of the Poles in killed and wounded is estimated at between five and six thousand, occasioned by the great superiority of the Russian artillery, amounting to three hundred and fifty cannon. The loss of the Russians, who had four regiments of guards in the battle, is stated at fifteen thousand.

The subjoined are extracts from the most interesting passages of the journals of Warsaw, on the 26th, 27th and 28th:

“A battle took place at Bielenska (a mile and a half from Warsaw) on the 24th and 25th. The firing commenced at break of day. A Russian corps of fresh troops which marched upon Bielenska was crushed. Five pieces of cannon were taken. In the mean time Gen Diebitsch, who had reunited under his orders the corps of Peissen, Rosen, Gersmar, and prince Shashovski, was endeavoring to open a way for himself by Grochow Warsaw. On our right wing a shell exploded in the midst of one of our regiments of cavalry, and did immense injury. Our left wing and centre marched to strengthen our position at Grochow, and in the evening the two parties maintained their respective positions after a bloody struggle. Gen Chlopicki, after having two horses killed under him, received a wound in the foot from a ball. Gen Zyminski was killed. Four Russian generals were killed; two regiments of the Russian infantry, and one of cuirassiers have been cut to pieces. A battery of their artillery was left in our power. The Russians charged seven times. The Poles were commanded by general Kukowski.”

The Polish Gazette of the 26th contains the following account:

“Scarcely had we begun to hear the cannon upon our left wing at Bielenska than the firing commenced with the greatest briskness at Grochow and at Kavenskay. The Russians had a battery of at least 150 cannon. We have lost nearly 2,000 men. A great part of our army was in reserve for the defence of Praga.”

The Courier of Warsaw of the 25th, contains the following:—“Yesterday the struggle commenced. The battle continued from the morning at Zegaz, where the enemy had drawn out a great superiority of forces. The Poles burnt the bridges of the Bug. A furious contest was continued until 7 o'clock in the evening. The fire of the cannon was seen from Warsaw.”

In the same Journal of the 26th we read—“The battle was renewed yesterday, over the whole line. The firing commenced upon our left wing, between Terchomen and Bielenska. Our cavalry was commanded by general Uminski. The victory remained with us on that side. We have slain a great number of the enemy, and taken several cannon. At 11 o'clock the enemy was retiring, & the firing had ceased; but a new battle had begun at 10 o'clock upon our right wing. The cannon roared furiously. The hostile army had drawn out an immense force, and the contest was murderous. The scythes made havoc in the ranks of the enemy. At 3 o'clock the battle still raged with fury. General Chlopicki was carried wounded into the city.”

CLAIMS ON FRANCE

A letter from an American gentleman in Paris, published in the Commercial Advertiser, says, “We shall get part of our claims on France, say seven or eight millions, or possibly, ten millions of dollars. Rives is a grand minister.”

Journal of Commerce.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

During the interval that elapsed between the last and the previous arrivals from England, the federal presses exult over the “compromise” as it was called, which Mr. O'Connell was supposed to have made with the British government, and represented it entirely as a finishing blow to the popularity of that distinguished orator. The last news has placed Mr. O'Connell on his old and high ground—as a friend of Ireland—friend of reform—a foe to all the abuses which press the people of Ireland to the ground. It appears that Mr. O'Connell has not given up an iota of the liberal ground—why should he? There is a singular aptitude in certain presses in this country to pick up exultingly and parade to the world any thing injurious to the cause of Ireland and the patriotism of Irishmen. This propensity has existed since the time of Jefferson, and the democratic party. Irishmen are democrats—hence the hostility of the federalists to them, and when did a federalist (join that party he may for the time being) give up his ancient, narrow enmity?

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NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY
The *East Argus* (Portland, Me.) has commenced the publication of the official documents in relation to the N. Eastern Boundary. That paper of Tuesday contains governor Smith's letter to the legislature; Mr. Van Buren's letter to governor Smith; and the decision of the king of the Netherlands, the latter of which fills two columns and a half. The next *Argus* will contain the protest of judge Preble, and the proceedings of the legislature of Maine upon the subject.

The position taken by the Legislature of Maine in relation to this matter, is, that the award may be refused, without any violation of the terms of the treaty submitting the question to arbitration. The report of the select committee treats the award, as the advice of the king rather than his *decision*. The precise question submitted was, which of two lines, the British and American, each supported by the arguments and authorities collected by the commissioners on each side, was the true one. It was a simple question of fact. This fact the award does not decide; but says (*in conveniens*) it would be fitting to take a third line of boundary, varying from both. This appears to be recommended rather as a compromise, than awarded as a decision.

We subjoin the letter of the secretary of state to the governor of Maine, and shall take future notice of the other documents.

Department of State of the U States
Washington, 18th March 1823

To his Excellency SAMUEL E SMITH,

Governor of the State of Maine

SIR—By the president's direction, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to your excellency, a copy and translation of the award given in relation to the north eastern boundary of the United States, upon the question which was submitted to the king of the Netherlands, by this government and that of Great Britain concerning that boundary—which award was sufficiently delivered to the minister of the United States at the Hague, on the tenth of January last, and by him forwarded to this department, where it was received on the 16th instant, with a view of making your excellency acquainted with the state of this transaction, as received here. I also transmit herewith a copy of the protest which the minister of the United States at the Hague thought in his duty, without instructions to that effect, from the president to address to the minister of foreign affairs of the government to which he is accredited against the award referred to— together with extracts from his despatch to this department, showing the character of his protest, and the ground upon which it was made; and a copy of the correspondence between himself and sir Charles Bagot, the ambassador of Great Britain at the same court, upon the subject.

Mr. Preble has asked leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting the United States, which will be forthwith granted, and expressed an earnest wish that he may be further heard upon the subject, before any measures in regard to it are adopted by the president.