

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Birmingham, at New-York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 6th May, and Liverpool to the 8th. The Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, and American, furnish us with the following interesting items.

The accounts from the seat of war in Poland are to 21st April. The Poles, it will be seen, though without any well authenticated account of new battles, are still on the advance, and acting offensively, having occupied Siedlec, the late head quarters of the Russians, who, in their turn, re-crossed the Bug, a retrograde movement that indicates great weakness or apprehension. The Warsaw papers of the 21st April, contains an account (given below) of a most hazardous attack made by 6000 Poles against four times their number of Russians. They were compelled to retreat of course; but it appears from Skrzynecki's account of the affair, that they retreated with credit, not having lost any of their artillery. The courage and spirit of this gallant nation, continues unabated.

The Nuremberg correspondent, quoted in the London Courier of the 6th May, says, in an article from Bucharest of 10th April, that the Russian troops, with the exception of a small force to garrison that town, were to withdraw over the Pruth, and go into cantonments in Podolia, Lithuania, and Volhynia. The withdrawal of these troops was looked upon as indicative of the confidence of Russia, that no disturbances were to be apprehended on the part of the Turks. The Courier finds a more probable explanation of their movement in the insurrections which have broken out in the old Polish provinces, and that it is deemed important even at the risk of evacuating Wallachia, and leaving it open to the Turks, to hasten troops into the revolted provinces.

Retreat of the Russians.—The Messenger des Chambres of 2d May has this paragraph.—“The news arrived this morning affords three remarkable facts: the occupation of Siedlec by the Polish General Uminski, announced in the official Gazette of Warsaw; the retreat of the left wing of the Russians stationed at Kock upon Wieprz and Radziej; and the retreat of Marshal Diebitsch across the Bug, announced in the Warsaw Courier of 10th. Nothing can explain these remarkable and serious facts, which would decide the freedom of Poland, but the insurrections of the Lithuanians, Volhynians and even among the Russians themselves, which have obliged Diebitsch to march to the assistance of the Empire, menaced with dismemberment by a revolution, which appears to extend from Livonia to Podolia, and which perhaps at this moment disturbs Petersburg itself.”

The elections in England go on triumphantly for Reform. Out of the three hundred and eighty members returned, there had been an actual gain to the cause of reform of eighty. Liverpool had rejected Gen. Gascoyne, who has been one of its representatives for almost half a century, we believe. Mr. Ewart and Mr. Denison are elected. The Lord Advocate, Mr. Jeffrey, failed in Edinburgh, which is a close vote of the Guilds or Corporations, thirty-three in all. Mr. Dundas had 17; Mr. Jeffrey 14; scattering 2. Some riotous proceedings ensued, which Mr. Jeffrey took the greatest pains to suppress,—informing the mob, which he harangued, that he had taken it upon himself to countermand the military force that was called out, and therefore relied upon the citizens not to create disturbances. It needed, however, all the civic force to dispel the rioters.

Mr. O'Connell is said to be elected for the borough of Dungarvin.

In Ireland, great distress continues to be experienced. The Limerick Evening Post announces fresh outrages in the county of Clare. Mr. O'Connell was about travelling through that part of Ireland, with a view to exert his influence to quiet the people.

Revolution has extended to Greece too, and Capo d'Istria has been obliged to abdicate the government. Marco Michali had been placed at the head of a temporary council of government.

In Italy, it appears that the success of the Austrians in checking the insurrection had been complete. Some diplomatic conferences are, however, to take place at Rome. The death of the King of Sardinia had been announced in Paris and London, with the further intelligence that Prince Corignan, who succeeds to the Crown of Charles Felix, had been proclaimed King of Sardinia.

The London Courier expresses its doubts as to whether Prince Leopold will consent to become King of Belgium. He is said to have the subject yet under consideration.

London, Thursday Evening, May 5th.—We learn by letters from Vienna of the 25th ult. that the last accounts received from all parts of Galicia, leave no doubt that the insurrection in Volhynia was spreading very rapidly, and that General Dwernicki (Devernetzky) was about to send a division of troops to the north to support the insurgents in Lithuania.

POLAND.

One account, which rests entirely on the authority of private letters from Cracow and Berlin, but which is believed in quarters that we have usually found to be well informed on the subject of Polish news, states that Gen. Dwernicki has obtained a

decisive victory over Gen. Rudeger, in Volhynia, that the greater part of the latter General's troops went over to Dwernicki; and that the population had risen en masse. The same accounts, however, add, that the Russian troops stationed on the Turkish frontiers, are advancing by forced marches towards Volhynia.

Wilna is held by 3000 Russian troops. There are large bodies of insurgents near Kowno, but they have not attempted any thing against that place. The intention of a Russian Commander to burn Georgenburg has not been executed. It appears certain, by letters from St. Petersburg, that the Russian government has taken up a number of ships to carry (through the Prussian territory) provisions and reinforcements to its troops in the revolted provinces.—Hamburgh papers, April 29.

Warsaw, April 19.—We have just received the news that Gen. Sierawski obtained a great victory near Lublin on the 16th. The details are not yet known.

The accounts from Lithuania are very favorable. Even the journals of Konigsberg and Berlin, though sold to despotism, mention the revolution of that province.—One victory more, and we shall have nothing to fear from Russia. Sweden begins to give some uneasiness to Nicholas. It is said that the autocrat has called upon Sweden to aid him with 10,000 men, in virtue of a treaty entered into at the congress of Vienna.

Very late from England.

New-York, June 11.—The first sailing ship Corinthian, Captain Bennett, came up yesterday from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 13th of May, inclusive.

We copy from the two evening papers the following items of intelligence, derived from Liverpool papers of the 12th and 13th of May:

Private letters from Berlin, by the Hamburgh steamer, at Liverpool, state that there had been three days' fighting, and the brave Poles had been defeated, with the loss of 8000 prisoners and 2000 killed. It also appears, that Gen. Dwernicki had escaped the Russians, and has been joined by 9,000 men; previous to which his army consisted of 12,000 men.

There appears to be no doubt of the defeat of Gen. Sierawski by Kreutz; all accounts, Polish and German, concur in it. From the position in which the armies now are, a very few days must bring some decisive intelligence.

The Standard, on the authority of private letters, speaks confidently of the defeat of the Poles, and goes so far as to assert that Warsaw was ready to open its gates to Diebitsch. Humanity shudders and trembles for the fate of the bravest people in Europe.

We have received, by express, the Paris papers, dated yesterday. The Moniteur contains a long and somewhat angry defence of the King and his Ministers, for their conduct respecting the “decoration of July;” and all the other papers are more or less taken up with discussing the propriety of the Ministerial interference. The heroes of July themselves conquered those emblems which have been decreed by the people to be commemorative of their valor—and the King therefore arrogates too much in demanding to bestow them as marks of royal favor. “The heroes of July” have refused to receive that which the King had no right to give.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We are sorry to say that the last accounts from the seat of war are far from being satisfactory, though the Poles have been almost invariably successful in the several skirmishes which have taken place. Their means of making good the losses inseparable even from victory, bear no proportion to their gigantic oppressor. From the neglect of all agricultural operations, want is beginning to be felt. It is certain that the cholera has made its appearance at Warsaw and in the camp; and the country people are approaching Warsaw from all directions, a fact from which it would appear that the barbarians are advancing fast upon the capital. Should they ever enter the city, it will be over the dead bodies of the inhabitants, after atrocities and massacres worse than any of those which called for the intervention of the powers of Europe in the struggle between the Turks and Greeks; but we can hardly believe that those Powers will again look quietly on the martyrdom of a people superior in every point of view to their oppressors; a people, whose almost miraculous bravery and patriotic sacrifices, prove them so well entitled to freedom.

Gen. Skrzynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation, in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation; but tells them plainly, that their only hope of ultimate success in the struggle for national existence, depends on their continued perseverance. He enumerates the glorious results of the campaign, and comments with a laudable pride on the fact, that although Poland had but at its commencement an ill-organized force of 30,000 to oppose to the hordes of Russia, nearly 50,000 of the latter have been put hors du combat, and 16,000 remain prisoners in Warsaw, whilst the Poles have taken 11 flags, 15,000 or 16,000 stand of arms, and 30 pieces of cannon; together with a great number of baggage and ammunition wagons, &c. We cannot doubt that his appeal will be met in a corresponding spirit. On

the other hand the Autocrat has ordered to be levied an army of reserve of 150,000 men, to support the operations of Gen. Diebitsch; and it is stated that the war is highly popular in Russia, notwithstanding the reverses sustained by the Russians.—We subjoin a few extracts from late Warsaw papers:

The Warsaw Gazette of the 26th of April states, in a postscript, the following important news: Yesterday we received the news that Gen. Dwernicki had obtained a victory over the corps of Gen. Rudiger at Luck, on the river Stry, at Volhynia. In this brilliant affair he took twelve pieces of cannon, and a large number of prisoners, among whom it is said is the Russian commander. A whole pluck of Cossacks were drowned in the river, and the remainder of the Russian corps were cut to pieces or put to flight; so that Rudiger's corps may be said to be annihilated. The details of this brilliant affair are hourly expected. The journal assigns, as a reason for their not having earlier arrived, the interruption of the Polish line of communication on the right bank of the Vistula, owing to the defeat of the other division of the Polish corps of observation under Gen. Sierawski, near Wronow.

The same paper of the 28th contains an official report of the Commander-in-Chief, dated Jambow, 22d instant, in which he gives an account of the defeat of Sierawski, which, on the whole, agrees with the Russian account, only the loss of the Poles is stated at 2000 men; Gen. Sierawski is stated to have drawn this disaster on himself, by exceeding his instructions, and advancing towards Lublin, where the Russians had a very superior force.

With respect to the operations of the main army, after the affair of Iganie, the General-in-Chief says, “Siedlec might have been taken, but the crowded hospitals and the contagious disorders prevailing in them deterred me; this care was also in vain; the disease had communicated itself to our troops on our meeting with the enemy on the 10th. We have some hundreds ill of the cholera; the precautions instantly taken, will prevent the disorder from spreading, and from assuming too dangerous a character.” For some days past, our troops have been making retrograde movements towards the Vistula, but no action of importance had taken place; only some skirmishes have here and there occurred.—The wounded say that our troops took four pieces of cannon. The whole population of the country between the Luvic and the Vistula is now repairing to this side of the river. Yesterday and to-day long files of women, old men, and children, have been passing through the streets of Warsaw with their few effects, as they will not expose themselves for the second time to the horrors of war. “For these three days past both our troops and the Russians have been in constant motion. There are daily actions. The day before yesterday, in particular, there was a severe action near Minsk.”

“When our Generalissimo lately issued a proclamation to the army, calling on it to persevere in case he should be obliged to execute retrograde movements, the Polish nation saw already, from these expressions, he was preparing for new events and making new plans, which are at this moment being carried into effect. Nobody, therefore, will wonder that our troops approach within a few miles of the capital. The head-quarters of the General-in-Chief were yesterday at Miosna, but news has already been received that the Russians have again retreated before Minski.”

The Morning Chronicle of Wednesday says, “Various gloomy reports were confidently circulated yesterday respecting Poland. It was, in particular, stated that a deputation from Warsaw had waited on Diebitsch, with the offer of surrendering, in consequence of the disease and famine prevailing in that capital, but that the General had refused the terms. On the other hand, we know that accounts from Warsaw down to the 28th have been received in a high quarter here, which give a very different version of the state of affairs. The Russians are not, it is said, near Warsaw, nor is there the least chance of their being near that city for a long time.”

The cost of Election.—The London correspondent of a New York paper, makes a statement which must surprise, and may startle the American reader. Two millions have been already subscribed by the Tory party; and the Duke of Northumberland, together with Sir ROBERT PEEL, have given, the first £250,000; the second £50,000. The Marquis of Londonderry will devote, we are told, his whole fortune to the cause. The other party, says the correspondent, ‘lack money, nevertheless they will die in the last ditch, perhaps literally.’ The first statement is shocking, the last sentence terrible! Is this really the present state, and likely to be the future fate of Great Britain; brought about, perhaps, by a single question—Reform? Lord BROUGHAM is denounced, by the same person, as a ‘second CROMWELL.’ ‘Mark my word,’ says this person, ‘he will yet be the downfall of Great Britain. If there be a man in England whom I heartily despise, that man is HENRY BROUGHAM.’ This is strong language—but we profess ignorance of the real grounds which the writer may, we should say, must have for using it. Should BROUGHAM prove false to the high trust

which has been confided to him, we may well despair of what is called public virtue. Charleston Courier.

Great Natural Curiosity.—The brig Hardy, Captain Shirley, which arrived here yesterday from Batavia, has on board a living female OURANG-OUTANG. She has suffered much on the voyage, and is very sick. She is greatly affected by cold, and keeps a blanket constantly wrapped about her. She has been visited by Dr. Smith, the Quarantine Physician, who examined her, felt her pulse, and ordered milk to be given to her, which occasioned a temporary revival of her spirits. She is still able to walk, although she totters from weakness. When she stands erect her hands nearly touch the ground. She eats, drinks and spits, like a human being.

This is the only successful attempt ever made, to introduce one of these remarkable animals alive into this country. Some years since, an Ourang Outang was brought into port, but died in the harbor. The skeleton has been frequently exhibited by Dr. Smith, at his annual Anatomical Lecture. Boston Transcript.

Richmond, (Vir.) June 7.—A short trip into the country on Friday last, enables us to say, that the growing corn looks generally very well. They had some fine showers of rain on Saturday and Sunday morning on the lower part of the James River. The wheat crop has been considerably cut up by the fly. The harvest will be later by a few days than common. Few of the fields have yet assumed any thing like the decidedly yellow tint. A commencement of the harvest will be made below from the 15th to the 20th instant.

There is a large stock of Flour on hand. A few shipments are now making for Foreign ports. The price is not very encouraging. Two or three thousand barrels changed hands on Thursday, at from \$4 75 to \$4 87 1/2. It may now be quoted at \$4 62 1/2.

The Cotton has suffered very much in the fields. We presume the growing Tobacco is not generally good. This is the season for bringing in large quantities of Tobacco to our markets.—Compter.

We learn from the Newbern Sentinel, that a terrible outrage was committed in Duplin County, in this State, on the 20th ult. Miss Nancy Boyet, the daughter of a respectable widow, having left home with the intention of visiting a neighboring family, was found after night, shockingly mangled, in an adjoining pond. “From appearances, the murder must have been perpetrated at a distance of two hundred yards from the pond in which the body was found, and the resistance must have been desperate. The ground and bushes at the place of conflict, were much trodden and broken, and some light wood limbs that were on the spot, appeared to have been used by the monster in completing his designs. The young lady's combs were also found, broken and scattered on the ground. No discovery leading to the detection of the murderer, has yet been made, and with the exception of its fatal result, the whole transaction is yet a mystery to the neighborhood. It must have taken place about noon, in a thickly inhabited settlement, and on the public road leading from Whitehall to Fayetteville. An Inquest was held, and a verdict pronounced of ‘rape and murder, by some person unknown.’”

A Cherokee has recently returned from the nation west of the Mississippi, who mentions that in the election for members of the Cherokee Legislature, the successful candidates were all recent emigrants from Georgia. Samuel Houston, late Governor of Tennessee, who left his wife in that state to associate with the Indians, in the wilds of the west, was also a candidate for a seat in the Indian Council, but was defeated and lost his election, since which, he has abandoned his Indian wife among them, and has signified his intention to banish himself to the Choctaw nation.

It is stated that since the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence this season, thirteen thousand four hundred emigrants have arrived at Quebec.—The largest number of these were from Ireland, most of whom are accustomed to agricultural pursuits. It is estimated that 40,000 emigrants from Great Britain will arrive at Quebec in the course of the present year.

St. Andrews, May 27.—We were pleased to observe the orderly and respectable appearance of the passengers from the north of Ireland, arrived this week in the Portaferry, and of those of the South of England, in the Calypso. Such men must be an acquisition to any country, and we regret to hear that a great many of them intend leaving us for the United States, where, however, we fear their expectations will not be realized.

Lieut. Washington, who has been travelling in Arabia, has discovered, among the recesses of Mount Atlas, a race of men entirely different from those about them. They are not tall, but are well formed and athletic—light complexion, and do not understand Arabic. Nothing is known of them. They form a striking contrast to the Arabs of the vicinity.

Steamboat Explosion.—The Steamboat General Jackson, on her passage between New York and Peekskill on the 7th instant, burst her boiler, and immediately sunk.—Three or four persons were killed, and several others badly scalded. It is a little remarkable that a countryman on board, who was blown to a considerable height, and fell into the river, was rescued with but little injury. He was ascending the gangway from the cabin, at the time of the explosion; but he says he heard nothing of it, and while supposing himself just stepping on the deck, he was surprised to find people pulling him out of the water.

Emigration.—The number of emigrants this season to the west, and especially to the Prairies of Michigan, is unprecedented.—The tide rolls in a continued stream. The steam boats from this place leave daily, and sometimes carry out three or four hundred passengers. They are always well loaded. At Detroit we are told it is hardly possible to approach a boat for some time after her arrival. Crowds literally rush forth as soon as she strikes the wharf, and almost every person bears some burden, either animate or inanimate. The land office is thronged with applicants, and young and old having received their directions, with high raised hopes, press forward for one common object—the possession of the land of promise. Buffalo Rep.

We yesterday witnessed, says the Pawtucket Chronicle of Friday last, the disinterment of the Hon. JOSEPH JENKS, one of the first Governors of the Colony of Rhode Island, who died on the 15th of June, 1740, ninety-one years ago. The skeleton was nearly entire, and in a better state of preservation than could have been expected.—Governor Jenks was probably the tallest man that ever lived in the State, standing, when living, seven feet two inches, without his shoes. His thigh bones, when taken up, measured eighteen inches.

Curious Coincidence.—It is exactly 150 years since, in the reign of Charles the Second, during the ferment in the public mind occasioned by the struggle for privilege between the Lords and Commons, in the celebrated impeachment case of Fitzharris, that the parliament was unexpectedly dissolved by the King in person. The history of England relates the circumstance in the following remarkable words:—“The secret was so well kept that the Commons had no intimation of it until the Black Rod came to the doors, and summoned them to attend the King at the House of Peers.” N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The coincidence of the deaths of Jefferson and Adams, on the 4th of July, 1826, was one of the most singular circumstances of the times, and elicited many an exclamation of wonder, and, indeed, cannot now be regarded without astonishment. A writer, in the University Chronicle, proves from certain data, taken in connexion with the most accurate Tables of mortality, that the odds were more than 1721 millions to one against the concurrence of the deaths of those illustrious men on that day; and that a bet against it, to correspond with the chances, should have been more than 17 millions of dollars to a cent. Fredericksburg Arena.

Professor Henry, of the Albany Academy, has had the honor of constructing by far the most powerful magnet that has ever been known. The magnet is now arranged in its frame, in the laboratory of Yale College; its weight including armature and all, is only 824lbs., and it sustains more than a ton! It is eight times more powerful than any magnet hitherto known in Europe, and between six and seven times more powerful than the great magnet in Philadelphia.

[From the Boston Gazette, of May 31.]

Punishment in Schools.—At a large meeting of ladies and gentlemen at the Union Lyceum, on Saturday last, a social but animated discussion took place on the subject of punishment, and its particular relation to schools.—One or two ladies thought that corporal punishment ought in no case to be resorted to, either in schools or families.—It was the more common opinion however, that it was in some cases expedient, if not necessary.

Notwithstanding the opinion prevailed that punishment was necessary, it was still believed that it was useful only as it prepared the way for moral power to take effect, and that it had no tendency to produce reformation, except as it was seen to be administered in love—that punishment inflicted in anger always produced injury, rather than benefit in its consequences.

Dr. Parr used to swear when occasion called upon him so to do in the style of the newspapers—by omitting the body of the offensive epithets. Thus, when a poor curate applied to him for his interest in securing him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. Parr, taken “all aback,” exclaimed, “You be d—d!”—“Thank ye, Sir,” responded the applicant, bowing—“For what?” inquired Parr, amazed.—“For so kindly expressing your opinion,” said the other gravely, “that I am worthy of the dignity I seek, that of being D. D.”