

Foreign News.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Our private letters, says the London Courier, are of great interest. They state that much dissatisfaction with the present Government prevails among the National Guard...

ALARMING STATE OF PARIS.

It appears that some indiscreet, or perhaps treacherous friends of the late reigning family, attempted on the 14th of February, to celebrate the death of the Duke of Berri...

Had the present prelate, and his curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, been tossed by the populace into the Seine, for permitting, after due notice of the consequences...

The following persons have been arrested, viz: The Baron de Vinolles, an ex-Peer of France; Viscount Felix de Conny, an ex Deputé; M. Hissat, an ex Chief of the Central Police of Paris...

The following letter was sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Etai Major of the National Guard.

"Intelligence, entitled to credit, and reaches me from hour to hour, apprises that a certain number of young men intend this morning to attempt to collect the multitude at the Faubourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxembourg, to endeavor to proclaim a Republic.

"MONTALIVET"

At two o'clock a party nearly 300 young men proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, but all the approaches to the interior were guarded by strong detachments.

From the Messenger des Chambers, Feb. 21. General Diebitsch has invaded Poland by a grand strategic movement, of which the aim and combination are as follows:—The body of the Russian army enters at four points, Augustowa, Bialystock, Drohicun, and Brex Litewski...

...to besiege it on the two sides of the Vistula. A third division appears destined for the siege of Modlin, and the fourth to keep the country to protect these two sieges. As to the forces of the Polish army, it appears that they have fallen back upon Warsaw and Modlin; but it is probable that they will await the enemy in one of the positions which cover the approaches to these places...

The principal points d'appui of the Poles are Warsaw, Modlin, Ploisk, Kalisce, Czestochowa, Zamosc. At the moment when the Russians entered, the two principal bodies of the Polish army were at Biala and Lomza. The natural retreat of the former is upon Warsaw, that of the second on Modlin. The large national reserve was increased daily at Warsaw. The military dispositions assumed by the Poles are perfectly judicious. The more they concentrate their force the stronger they will be, whilst their enemy will be compelled to arrange themselves about them in a very extended circle.

Modlin and Warsaw, 10 or 12 leagues from each other, and both, on the Vistula, seem to us the real base of the Polish defence; the other points d'appui, more distant, should only serve to keep up the war of detail in the rear of the Russian army besieging Warsaw.

From the Polish Frontiers, Feb. 9. According to information worthy of credit, the Russian General Mandersieff, and his detachment, took possession, on the 6th inst. of Augustowa, without striking a blow.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

We received last night Hamburg papers to the 15th of February. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Nowogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much in their favor, as impeding the march of the Russian materiel. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

THE INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

Frankfort, Feb. 15.—His Royal Highness the Archduke of Modena, being informed on the 6th of the serious troubles which have broken out at Bologna, and being unwilling that his faithful troops should be implicated, in case the territory of Modena should be violated by the revolutionists, has thought proper to order them to retire to Novi di Modena, where they have taken up a position.

After having instituted a regency at Modena, his Royal Highness has taken his family to Mantua, where they arrived on the 6th, at 9 in the evening. According to the latest news from Modena, the regency established there by his Royal Highness the Duke, continues to maintain good order in that city.

Bologna, Feb. 5.—Troubles broke out here on the morning of the 4th. The prolegate, seeing that an armed force was not able to keep down the revolutionists, resolved to give up the government to a commission, which has assumed the name of Provisional Government of the city and province of Bologna.

Perma Feb. 21.—The communications between our government and that of the Duke of Modena, which were interrupted in consequence of the events of the states of Modena, are now restored. The most recent accounts from Reggio affirm that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in that town.

Tunis, Feb. 11.—The insurrection of the Duchy of Modena is complete. The new Government of the insurgents is recognized there without opposition. The Duke, on quitting Modena, resigned his authority to a Council of Regency; but the insurgents from the country soon marched upon the town, and the regency took to flight. The Duke took with him to Mantua the chief conspirator, Menotti, whose house was taken by the troops after a bloody combat. He is one of the richest merchants of Modena. The revolution of Bologna is spreading without obstacle throughout all Romagna. The Provisional Government is composed of the most respectable inhabitants of the country. Hitherto every thing has been quiet in Lombardy. No Austrian troops have as yet made any movement. Tranquillity also reigns in Piedmont.

Modena, Feb. 11.—At the moment of my writing, the city is tranquil. Bologna and all Romagna have broken the arms of the Pope, and restored the Lion and the tri-colored flag. Parma and Piacenza have followed this example. The National Guard is organized. All persons imprisoned for political offences

have been set at liberty. Part of the Duke's troops have retired to Mantua; the soldiers have entered the Austrian service.

London, Feb. 21.—The Italian patriots having proclaimed the "Union of Italy." It is said that the insurrection has been extended so far south as Civita Vecchia, and one letter states that the tri-color floats on the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome. The Bolognese Provisional Government has issued a proclamation, headed "Liberty, Independence, and Union," in which it is said that "all the Italians will join to deliver their beautiful country from the degrading yoke of foreigners."

Paris, Feb. 11.—(Private Correspondence.) It is said that an insurrection has just broken out in the Tyrol, and, on this occasion also, a person had placed himself at the head of the insurgents. It is affirmed that troops are going to stifle this rebellion.

The success of the insurrection in the Tyrol receives further countenance. Parma, Piacenza, Pesaro, Ancona, Mecerafa, and other places, are stated as being in a state of insurrection. A private letter from Marseilles, in the Journal du Commerce, states that a revolution had also broken out in Naples and Genoa, and had been in both places successful, but, in the former, not till much blood had been shed. This report is given very doubtfully.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Corn Exchange. Since this day week the arrival of wheat and oats from Ireland and coastways, and of flour from America have been very considerable. At this day's market, though pretty well attended, sales were very dull, and wheat may be quoted at 21 a 4d lower; oats and flour and oatmeal are per sack lower—for all other grain the prices last quoted have been fully supported. Wheat per 70 lbs. English, 9 10 11; Scots 4 3 4 4 6; Irish 3 11 4 1 2 1; Foreign in bond, 3 4 3 6d; do duty free, 3 9 5 10d; Rye, per quarter, 40 44; Indian Corn, per 480 lb fine, 49 56; Irish, 48 58; American per 196 lbs sweet U. S 26 6 a 38 6d; sour, bound, 34 a 35 6d.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

From the London Gazette, 18th Feb. 1831. Imperial weekly average.—wheat 74 8d; Rye 43s 4d; oats 27s 6d.

Aggregate average of 6 weeks, which regulates duty.—wheat 71s 4d; Rye 44s 3d; oats 25s 2d.

Duty on Foreign Corn till this day week.—wheat 6s 8d; Rye 5s 6d.

The alteration in the duty on Foreign Corn this week is 4s less on wheat; 1s 6d less on Rye; 1s 6d less on oats, and 3s less on rye.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The intelligence inserted to day we consider the most important from the Continent of Europe since the news of the memorable events of the Three Days in July last. It proves that the Republican Party in France are extremely dissatisfied with the existing order of things; and further that this party are more numerous, and stronger than had been generally supposed. They commence by venting their spite against the priests and other insane adherents of the exiled family—but this is a mere pretext: it is evident they are moved by a deep feeling of hate towards all Monarchical institution. Louis PHILIPPE must shew a greater degree of energy, or he will be compelled to yield in more important matters than striking the innocent fleur-de-lis from the Seal of Government. The truth is, the mass of the French are in a feverish, perturbed state—delirious almost since the overthrow of the ancient regime. The contest they had with the Swiss in the streets of Paris, revived their martial ardor, and they burn to display their prowess on a more extended field. War they are determined to have—and the government will be forced to choose between a foreign and a civil one. Times.

POLITICAL.

Correspondence.—We are favored with a copy of the correspondence between a committee of Members of the Legislature, and the two Senators from Virginia, which, as it attracted a good deal of curiosity at home and is calculated to excite some interests elsewhere, we have laid before our readers:

Richmond Compiler. RICHMOND, MARCH 26, 1831.

SIR: We have been deputed as a committee on behalf of a number of the members of the present General Assembly, and citizens of Richmond, to invite you to partake of a public dinner, to be given at this place, at such time as will suit your convenience. An early answer is desired.

Yours, very respectfully, T. W. Gilmer, Wm. O. Goode, Th. Miller, P. Williams, Jr., B. W. Leigh, R. N. Venable, J. Lyons, To Litt'on W. Tazewell, and J. G. Tyler.

NORFOLK, MARCH 28, 1831. GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your letter of the 26th instant, inviting me to partake of a public dinner to be given in Richmond, by a number of the members of the present General Assembly, and citizens of Richmond, at such time as will suit my convenience, and in compliance with your request, I immediately answer it—I hope I need not say to any of you, Gentlemen, that it will give me much pleasure, at all times, to meet you and any others of the members of the General Assembly, or of my friends of the city of Richmond upon any ordinary occasion when we may freely interchange our friendly greetings and salutations, and frankly communicate to each other our thoughts and opinions upon any and every subject—but I hope you will excuse me for declining to accept an invitation to a public dinner, although it is proposed to be given by seven such persons.

I will not affect ignorance of the kind and generous feelings that have prompted some of my countrymen to offer me, and through you too, (in whom I recognize much valued friends) this testimonial of their regard and esteem, and an diminished confidence. Believe me these feelings are properly appreciated by me. They speak directly to the heart, and inspire much gratitude as I may not attempt to express. You must pardon me, however, for suggesting, that those feelings, and the causes by which they are produced, constitute of themselves, a strong objection to our meeting at this time, upon any such occasion as that to which you invite me.

Public dinners, given to public men, in seasons of high party excitement, are not well calculated to sweeten the natural acerbity of party feelings. Many are the causes of agitation at this time, which we ought to hope may be but accidental and temporary. For my own part, I will not abandon this hope until I am constrained to do so.—While, it yet lingers with me, I wish not to fan the flame of discontent further than my duty may require. I should find it difficult, perhaps, impossible to avoid this, was I to comply with your kind request now.—Therefore, I again pray you, to excuse me yourselves and to make my excuse acceptable to those by whom you have been deputed, for declining this invitation.

Each of you who know me well, will perfectly understand the single motive that dictated this ungracious refusal of your proffered kindness. To others with whose acquaintance I am not honored, I beg you to say, that I am truly sensible of their kind and generous regard, which has induced them to offer me this proof of their favorable consideration and approbation at this particular juncture. If I needed any stimulus to urge me on to the straight forward path of my duty, I should find it in this.—But as a representative of Virginia, I can never forget what is due to her; and will ever strive to maintain her rights and interests; by striving to maintain the Federal Constitution, such as she believed it to be when she adopted it. She asks nothing more; and will not be content with any thing less than this.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.

GLoucester, APRIL 3, 1831.

Gentlemen—Your letter bearing the date and post mark of the 26th March, conveying to me on behalf of a number of the members of the present General Assembly and citizens of Richmond, an invitation to partake of a public dinner, to be given in Richmond, at such time as would suit my convenience, did not reach me until last evening, a circumstance which I the more regret, as you express solicitude for an answer. Proceeding as does this manifestation of from those who respect compose the constituent body, to which I am responsible, as from many of my former constituents of the City of Richmond it pains me to forego the honor of your invitation. The illness of a member of my family, leaves me no alternative, but to decline it. Need I express to you, Gen. (Lemon, the deep impression which your communication has made upon me—I cannot be insensible of the fact that it has originated in the approval of the humble party which I have borne in certain recent political transactions—and no higher or more acceptable reward can be offered to me on this side the grave.—From it I shall derive an additional inducement to continue in the open and manifest path of duty with an unflinching step. Poorly would any man deserve to represent the State of Virginia, who would permit himself by any motive however urgent, to abandon the political doctrines which she has uniformly and unceasingly maintained; and on the preservation of which in my settled conviction, depends all that is most dear and sacred amongst men. Be pleased to make my acknowledgments acceptable to those whom you represent, and receive for yourselves jointly and individually, the assurances of my profound respect. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JOHN TYLER.

MOST DISTRESSING EVENT. FROM THE DUBLIN COURIER. Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Craig to his brother, detailing the circumstances of the death of Lieut. Bryce McDermido of the Comd'ys Horse Artillery, by a tiger, near Jaulna, Presidency of Madras. "I have now to relate one of the most tragic tales you perhaps ever heard or read of. You must know that the neighboring country is much infested with tigers, which are very destructive to the cattle of the poor villagers, who always bring in intelligence of them, with entreaties that the gentlemen will go out and kill them. Now, though this species of sport on foot has always been, and justly, considered extremely hazardous, it has been a common practice here for some time. On Saturday last three of us started in quest of a royal tiger, which had that morning killed a bullock near village eight or nine miles from Jaulna. The party consisted of Lieut. Bryce McDermido, myself, and the unfortunate subject of the following most melancholy tale, poor young Bryce McDermido, of our horse artillery—a son of the late Colonel A. McDermido, of Dumfriesshire, and nephew of Colonel Bryce McDermido. On reaching the village we were told by the head man that three tigers had been seen in a valley two miles beyond, and that his people were watching them from the neighboring hill. Delighted with the prospect of such glorious sport, we proceeded to the scene of action in high spirits. On reaching the place, the spot where they last had been seen was pointed out to us, and with hearts beating high with anxiety we approached. We immediately found two of the monsters, but they did not wait our attack; one, however, was wounded by McDermido as it went off—we pursued it, and, after hunting about for some time, it was at length found and killed. We immediately went in search of the other, which had been seen to creep into a clump of bushes by the villagers on the hill. After hunting round the bushes once or twice, it sprang out with a hideous roar, poor M. McDermido, but without effect. We, however, saw it enter another clump of bushes two or three hundred yards distant, and followed it up without delay. We found that the clump ran along a small ravine, three or four feet deep, for about 20 or 30 yards. We stood close to the bushes for some minutes, while my friend re-loaded his gun. Observing scarce fresh foot prints in the ravine, I remarked that I thought the tiger had gone down. I descended to examine them more minutely, first at the same time moving round the bushes. I was in the act of stooping to look at the prints, when I heard a tremendous roar, close to me, and, starting up, I saw poor McDermido in the jaws of the monster! I was so near that I could have touched him with the muzzle of my gun. Instantly discharged both barrels, each of which, as afterwards found, inflicted a mortal wound; the brute, however, did not relinquish its hold, but rolled, with our unfortunate friend, into the ravine where it was standing, and I was obliged to spring upon the opposite bank. Brett, attracted by my shouts, rushed to the spot and fired, but still the monster held. The horrid scene baffles all description, and will haunt me to my dying day. We nudged down a large stone; and at last the tiger walked a few yards, and lay down. My servant, who behaved remarkably well, joined me by this time with powder and ball, and I stepped behind a bush to load. While doing so I heard poor McDermido express his fear that the monster would return. A most frantic I rushed forward, and saw the hideous brute raised on its legs, with her dreadful eyes glaring upon him again, and only about three yards off. A shot from my gun brought it on its side, and one or two more put an end to it. We found the unhappy young fellow much torn, especially about the limbs; his left thigh and leg were dreadfully crushed. Brett galloped off for medical aid, which, however, alas! arrived too late, our unfortunate companion having expired in my arms about half an hour before. He lived as far as could judge, about two hours (for I had no watch); he spoke to me as coolly and calmly as if nothing had happened, and said he feared amputation would be necessary, but did not appear to apprehend its fatal termination to the accident. I despaired, at first, but seeing his composure, began to hope, and was inexpressibly shocked when he expired—no all appearance without pain. I thought he had fainted, as the effusion of blood, before I banded the wounds, was very great. I have been in many trying scenes, but any thing equal to what I have attempted to relate falls to the lot of few men to witness. I have little room to speak of the poor young man's noble qualities. He was a most promising officer; and it may be said of him that he had never known fear. He was, in truth, as bold in spirit as he was generous in disposition. This mournful story most close my letter."

Marrying Daughters.—The Spaniards say, "at eighteen marry your daughter to her superior; at twenty to her equal; at thirty to anybody that will take her."