

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships Columbia, Capt. Delano, from London, and Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, have been received London papers to the evening of March 31st, and Liverpool to April 1st, inclusive with shipping lists of the latest date.

The accounts contain nothing of a decisive nature, except the manifestation of warlike determinations, on the part of the ministers of Louis Philippe. The news from Poland is encouraging; and the reports of revolutions in Lithuania, Podolia, and Volhina, are confirmed. Belgium is in a dreadful state of anarchy. From Italy we receive nothing definite, but the rumors are unfavorable to the cause of the Constitutionalists.

England. The committal of the Reform Bill has been postponed to Monday, April 18, to make way for Mr. Folwell Buxton's motion on Colonial Slavery.

All the accounts agree that war between France and Austria, is no longer matter of doubt, in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna.

In relation to the probability of a war the London Courier of the evening of the 31st, holds the following language:—It will be seen by our extracts from Paris papers of Tuesday, that the probability of war between France and Austria has, for the first time, assumed a serious aspect. The Austrians have, it is said, in entering Bologna, violated, not only the principle of non-intervention, but also broken their promise to the French Government, not to interfere for the suppression of revolt beyond those states over which the right of interference has been recognized by the French Ministry.

Massimo Perier stated to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the 28th March, that it was necessary to provide for the future on the breaking up of the Chamber. He continued:

"This future does not wear a less favorable aspect, but it draws nearer. A new circumstance, which has taken place in the midst of the negotiations which were on foot—the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops—(Evident marks of attention)—Calls for explanations which we do not doubt will prove satisfactory to the honor of the two countries; and for a guarantee of this opinion we may take the anxiety with which our first overtures were received.—(Prolonged sensation.) But even with this hope, the Government should advance a step upon events, in order not to risk the chance of being left behind, for as you know, it is by foreseeing them that we are enabled to direct them. (Unanimous marks of concurrence.)

"Let us prove to them, that by leaving nothing to chance in our preparations of defence, there shall be nothing equivocal in the guarantees of peace. (Cheers.)

"The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its interests to its passions. Let it know, also, that its security is our principle object, and that we are determined to procure it by every other means, if peace should not suffice. (Unanimous applause.)

The warlike disposition of the ministry has quieted the country.

The news from Poland is most cheering: the Russians are suffering terribly from the state of the weather, the want of provisions, and the breaking up of the ice. Gen. Diebitsch appears only to think of preserving his army, which is distributed in small corps, and does not act on the offensive.

The disturbances in Ghent and Brussels are of a serious nature. The provisional government has no doubt been displaced.

It is said that the crown of Belgium is to be offered to the Prince of Cobourg, on condition of his marrying a French Princess.

The Swiss Cantons have assembled an army of 60,000 men. They declare that this force is merely to preserve their neutrality; but they will no doubt aid France when she makes a movement against Austria.

Fifty young men of the University of Paris left that city in one day to join the Poles, taking with them regular passports from the Polish Minister, who paid their expenses.

Austria, France and Holland have each contracted for large loans.

Ireland. Thirty eight of the Irish members of Parliament opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill. The people are pleased with the bill generally, but wish its details amended.

Petitions have been presented in the House of Commons for the continuance of the Proclamation law relative to public meetings.

The Lord Lieutenant attends the Theatre frequently with a view of conciliating the people by thus publicly showing himself.

The Counties of Galway and Mayo are visited by famine, and a meeting has been held in London to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. A subscription has been entered into.

Clare Election. The election of a member to represent the county of Clare,

in the room of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon terminated in the return of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the son of the member for Waterford. He was opposed by Sir E. O'Brien. The numbers at the final of the poll were—for Mr. O'Connell, 325, for Sir E. O'Brien, 177; majority, 148.

On the second day of the election, Mr. Wm. V. Mahon, brother to O'Gorman, fought a duel with Wm. S. O'Brien, M. P. After the first fire a reconciliation was effected.

There seems to be very good reasons for believing that the system of Irish agitation is almost at an end. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. O'Connell declared that "what he wanted was, that every idea of rivalry between England and Ireland should give place to mutual kindness and good offices. He has a Bill to propose, which will be a mutual and irrevocable union between the two countries." There can be no doubt that the repeal of the Union, previously announced to take place on the 1st of January next, is postponed sine die.

Paris, March 29.

France. The Austrian troops entered Bologna, in Italy on the 26th inst. The Minister has addressed a letter to that Power on the subject. If the answer be not satisfactory, immediate war will be the consequence. A despatch is also sent to England in relation to this matter.

A new project of a law is about to be brought forward for calling out 280,000 National Guards for the war service; and the Minister of Finance will apply to the Chamber of Deputies for a credit of one hundred millions.

Reports were abroad that 30,000 men of the Confederation of the Rhine, were on their march against the province of Luxembourg.

Another change of the Ministry is spoken of, and the Duke of Brolic is to replace Sebastiani.

The London Sun of the 30th thus concludes:—

From all we hear and read of the state of parties in Paris, and, indeed, generally throughout France, we do not conceive it possible for that country to remain much longer at peace. The feelings of Louis Philippe on the subject are evidently at variance with those of the majority of his people, and sooner or later, and rather soon than late, he must swim with the stream; if he attempt to make head against it, he will surely founder.

Brussels, March 28.

Netherlands. A horde of miscreants (called the Orange plot) have been let loose upon the town, and committed the most disgraceful acts of disorder and pillage, but they have been overcome and dispersed.

It is said to be the intention to offer the Crown to the Prince of Coburg, on condition of his marrying a French Princess.

Poland. Private letters from Warsaw dated the 14th March, which speak in high terms of confidence and hope of the ultimate success of the Polish cause. The Russians have as yet been unable to cross the Vistula at any point near Warsaw, and the river had risen so much from the breaking of the ice, that there was little chance of a passage for some time. Mean while Gen. Diebitsch's army is suffering severely from a scarcity of provisions.—It is even imagined that he will soon be obliged to retreat to the Russian frontiers.—Should this happen, his situation would be extremely dangerous and the war may be protracted for several campaigns. Some of the Polish commanders of corps have been extremely active and successful against the enemy. Gen. Dwernicki has dispersed the division of Gen. Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, & he has now a Park of twenty guns captured from the enemy. Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun at Volhynia and Podolia.

Political Prospects on the Continent of Europe. A friend has communicated to the Editors of the New York Post the substance of a letter, received by one of the late arrivals from a gentleman at Paris, filling an honorable diplomatic station in the service of an European power. The writer expresses his sincere desire for peace, in which his own personal interests, as well as those of his country, are deeply interested; but acknowledges himself compelled, by the aspect of things, both in France and elsewhere on the Continent, to anticipate a general continental war, and tumults and rebellion, if not revolution, in France.

Prince Murat. One of our last Liverpool papers, says—"Col. A. Murat, son of the late King of Naples, and nephew to Napoleon Bonaparte, lately arrived in town, [in London, probably] from North America. His arrival in this country is not agreeable to the Neapolitan Government, but the Italian patriots have great expectancy in this young nobleman's future conduct."

Insurrection of Antigua. The New Haven Advertiser of Friday contains the following extract of a letter, dated "Antigua, March 24, 1831.

"This island is in a state of insurrection—all business suspended—martial law in force—and nobody sleeps but on their arms. Prompt measures however, have been taken—some slaves, supposed to be ringleaders, apprehended—and trials by court martial to commence to-morrow.

We hope a few days may restore order and security."

Fire. On Monday night at 9 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of Fire. In a moment and with a suddenness most astonishing, the entire roof of the work Shops of the Penitentiary was seen involved in flames. No hope for a moment entertained of the shops, least impression on the part of the principal and it was soon evident same fate. The building would suffer and such citizens as efforts of the assistance, were now directed to the removal, from within the walls, of things of value and the care and of body of the convicts, who were brought to a place of safety. It is with great pleasure we announce that in these efforts they were in a degree successful. Not a life was lost or a serious personal injury sustained as far as we have heard. The loss to the State must be considerable in materials wrought and unwrought, but we do not think the loss of the buildings will prove a permanent injury. They were unquestionably the worst ever constructed at so great an expense for such a purpose. The loss of our Jail, which was also consumed, is a serious one to this county.

Never was so awful a conflagration beheld in this country. The magnitude and elevation of the buildings—the great quantity of combustible materials stowed every where around—the dryness of the weather and the resistless power of this destructive element, rendered the scene truly grand. We could do little else but look on, and the spectacle presented when the main body of the building with its tall cupola were involved in flames too bright to be beheld has made on our mind an impression not to be effaced. The distance of these buildings from the houses of the inhabitants would seem to exclude the idea of danger to the town yet the magnitude of this fire in spite of the stillness of the night gave just cause for alarm. The Court-House at more than one hundred yards distance, was more than once on fire, and we are informed that the fire had actually taken at two distant parts of the town, but was extinguished as soon as discovered. The burning coals thrown to a great height, were by a gentle current of air drifted over the principal part of the town. The ground in many places shewed the next day the greatness of the danger by the number of coals which had settled on it. The fire was prevented from spreading by men placed on the house tops who swept off the fire as it descended. [Milledgeville Geo. Union.]

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county, commenced on Monday, the 11th April, Judge SWAIN presiding. On Thursday came on the trial of Messrs. Jones and Craige, on an indictment for a libel on Judge Martin. The suit was managed on the part of the State, by Messrs. Scott and Morehead; on the part of the defendants, by Messrs. Seawell and Nash. The trial occupied the whole day, and the case was committed to the Jury about sundown; who, after retiring for a few minutes, returned with a verdict of "not guilty." [Catawba Jour.]

A New Figure. The editor of a Lancaster paper, in speaking of a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, introduces the following figure which may be considered as something new under the sun:—"In this time of great excitement and party contest, and when political sea serpents are picking on the rudder of our free institutions, let us look out for talented and true men to fill such high stations."

Distressing. On the 9th of last month, Mr. John Hooper, of Iredell county, in attempting to ride the Catawba River at the Buck Shoal Ford, during a freshet, was swept away by the current and drowned. Although diligent search was made, his body was not found till eleven days after the accident, when it was discovered by some of the family of Mr. J. B. Thomas, floating on the surface of the water, four miles below the ford. The deceased was a young man much esteemed by his acquaintances, and has left a wife and many relations to mourn his loss. [Salisbury Journal.]

The Steam Boat arrived at Knoxville on Monday last, which caused great joy among the inhabitants of that place. The following is an extract from a letter dated Knoxville April 25th. "The Steam Boat arrived this morning at this place. The Steam Boat company formed a procession and marched with music to the landing, and received the Boat. An address was delivered by the president of the company to Col. Ramsay, who had purchased the Boat and accompanied it to this place. The bank was lined with a crowd of upwards of a thousand people. The Boat is very beautiful, and runs handsomely. They are now discharging the loading and expect to set out for the shoals, for another cargo, before the river falls too low for it to ply."

[Virginia Republican.]

Fawning. A cur will fawn even on a beggar, if he has a bone to throw away.

POLITICAL.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Cabinet. The following Letter from Washington, is submitted to our Discretion. We may err, but we have determined to lay it before the public. You will provoke the strictures of the "Opposition"—Be it so—but in a Government of the people, it is right that they should understand the acts and motives of those they have appointed to serve them. The President disdains concealment. We admire his principles—and we follow it up, by lifting up the curtain, and permitting him, as it were, to explain his reasons for organizing the Cabinet in the manner it is done.—We repeat that we entertain objections to Mr. Livingston, as Secretary of State. We expressed the hope that one of them had no foundation. The following letter meets that objection fairly. It was said, that Mr. L. is a defaulter.—The following letter confidently affirms, that he is not now a defaulter; and that the money, with which he has been charged, has never passed through his fingers. We are happy that this error is corrected; and this objection weakened, if not extinguished; whatever others may remain against him.

No one will deny, who has any sort of claims to impartiality, that the cast of the projected Cabinet is a remarkably strong one.—Nor can any one affect to deny the difficulty of organizing a Cabinet in such a way as to please every politician.—We can all form the beautiful ideal of a Cabinet.—We can take all the elements that should enter into its composition—integrity, public spirit, unshrinking energy, weight of character, purity of purpose, justness of principles, uncommitment to any political aspirant—take all these; and you may please yourself, but will you please every body else? And after you have laid down the standard to please yourself, where are the four or five men, who will in every respect, come up to the rule? Ransack the whole country from Maine to Georgia—call over the roll of great men of which every State can boast, and how many men could you obtain, who would suit the Department of State, whom it would suit, and who would be willing to take its honors and responsibilities?—For our own parts, going no farther than this letter, we do not hesitate to say we would have preferred Mr. White to Mr. Livingston.—But the reader will see what the President himself says upon the subject.—We differ with Mr. L. on certain points.—The President says, that he differs from himself—and that it will be his province to give his Secretaries the Rule, and their's to acquiesce.—The People, therefore, all look to him—and from his integrity of purpose and firmness of character, they will hope for the correction of any eccentricity into which any of his Secretaries may be betrayed:

Extract of a letter, dated, WASHINGTON, April 25th.

"I had a very free conversation with the President yesterday on the subject of the new Cabinet. It was mentioned in my presence, that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was objected to by some of the friends of the Administration—and with that spirit of frankness which characterizes him on all occasions, he entered very freely into the reasons which induced him to make this appointment. Some of these I will state to you. In the first place, I must remark to you that the story of Mr. Livingston being once a defaulter, is misunderstood. The President examined into that matter some time ago when he turned his attention towards nominating him as Minister to France. Mr. Livingston has documents in his possession to prove, that not one cent of the money ever came into his hands. The bonds on which suits were instituted, were collected by his Deputies and Agents and squandered by them, whilst he was sick in bed, where he had been confined for three months. The money, notwithstanding, has been paid up by him, and his accounts closed some time ago; as the Comptroller informed me this morning.

"The President stated, that when Mr. Van Buren first communicated his wish to resign, he had made it his business to cast about and see where he was to find his successor: That he found the subject full of difficulty: That it was important to him at this period of the world, that he should have a man at the head of the State Department who was well versed in the principles of maritime and international law: That the prospect before us gave an importance to those qualifications now, greater than at an ordinary period, as in the event of a war in Europe, we must expect to be drawn into discussions again upon those subjects:—That he thought it also important to have a man, if possible, whose public course had been such as to make him well acquainted with the diplomatic history of the world—that he thought it also indispensable to have a man at the head of the Cabinet, who belonged to the old Republican School, and with whose disposition and habits he was well acquainted: That Mr. Livingston had acted as his Aid at New Orleans, in difficult times—that he knew him well, and the value of his services: That his reputation abroad as well as at home, as a profound jurist, and as a gentleman of ac-

complished erudition, united to his habits and profession of life, seemed to point him out as peculiarly fitted for the place for which he was selected: That it was true Mr. Livingston and himself differed upon some points; but that he could not expect to get a Cabinet who would coincide with him upon all points—and that it would be for him to give the rule, and for his Secretaries to execute his views as he had done heretofore.

The President frankly stated, that in his friend, Judge White, he had the most unlimited confidence, and that he had invited him in the most pressing manner, to take charge of the War Department, which duties he was highly qualified to discharge: Among other reasons, on account of his extensive and familiar acquaintance with our Indian affairs, that are so important to the peace and tranquility of our country at this time. But nothing could have induced Judge White to take charge of the State Department. His pursuits in life had allowed him no opportunity of becoming acquainted with its duties, in the first place; and in the second place, his retiring habits were such that he could not be prevailed upon at this time of life, to adapt them to that constant intercourse which the head of the State Department must have with Foreign Ministers, Foreign Agents, &c. and with the forms and etiquette necessary to be observed in it, &c.—And with all, it was absolutely certain that Judge White would not have listened to the suggestion for one moment, of taking the State Department: That he had considered the pretensions of many others of the friends of the Administration, and could not see where he was to find one better suited for this, upon the whole, than Mr. Livingston.

"The President remarked that nothing gave him more unfeigned pleasure, than for his friends frankly and openly to state to him, at all times, any objections they might have to his course upon any and every point. That he estimated them the more highly, the more unreserved and frank they were with him. All he asked was, that they would not break out into complaints upon first impressions, but would look at the matter all around, before they decided and then they would really admit the difficulties with which he had to contend. Those that had been spread before him for the last two years, he thought, ought to entitle him to some indulgence on the part of his friends.—They ought to wait and judge the tree by its fruit. He did not despair at all of realizing yet, all the expectations of the country.

"He would continue to administer the Government upon the principles of Thos. Jefferson, so far as his duties were concerned; and to preserve the Union and liberty of the country, as far as it was in his power. The sincerity of this declaration, no unprejudiced or honorable man would deny, who knows the character of General Jackson, and have witnessed on this occasion the spirit and manner with which it was made."

Connected with the first rumor that reached Philadelphia of the resignation of the Cabinet, was another that John Quincy Adams had been appointed Mr. Van Buren's successor, which appears to have acquired some circulation and authority. [Rich. Whig.]

Congressional Elections. The following is given as the result, in part, of the election for a Member of Congress, in the room of Judge Martin:

Felder, in Barnwell District, 622
Preston, 412

Majority for Felder, 210

Orange Parish, Felder's majority, 372

Majority for Felder, 582

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday from Columbia, that it was ascertained, before he left that place, that Major Felder was elected—if so, it is one of the greatest triumphs which has been achieved by the Union and State Rights party since the odious doctrine of Nullification was first broached among us. The contest has been one purely of principle; Mr. Preston, the opponent of Major F. is a highly talented and popular man—but the yeomanry of the heart of the State, have, notwithstanding, decided, by one of Gov. Miller's tests, (the ballot box) that they are opposed to the doctrines which he would inculcate.

[Charleston Courier.]

Appointments by the President. David Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d' Affairs of the United States at the Sublime Porte.

William Carrol, of St. Helena, to be Consular Commercial Agent of the United States at St. Helena.

Thomas B. Marshall, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, vice Robert Purdy, deceased.

Edmund Christian, of Virginia, to be Marshal of the United States for the eastern District of Virginia, vice John Pegram, deceased.

George Strobel, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of