



From Europe--Prospect of War!

The Packet ship Columbia, Delano, at N. York from London, on Saturday, brings the N. Y. Commercial files of London papers to the 1st August--being 8 days later than those by the Geo. Canning. Copious extracts will be found in our columns this evening.

The French Chambers have assembled, and their sittings were opened by the King. The speech from the throne is full of decision and energy. The attack upon the Peerage is not recommended. The Carlists and Republicans are severely threatened. The fallen dynasty is referred to with affected indifference, but with real apprehension. The King promises the new bills necessary to complete the constitutional monarchy, and hints at a general disarming. He states that a treaty of indemnity has been formed with the United States, that Austria has evacuated the Papal States on his demand, that Belgium will not belong to the Germanic confederation, and that the line of fortresses looking upon France from the Belgic frontier will be demolished. If Leopold consents to this measure, he will at once give mortal offence to the Holy Alliance, by whom the fortresses in question were erected, as a barrier against France. The king boasts of the tri-color flag floating before the walls of Lisbon, and states that he has been attempting a mediation in favor of the Poles. The celebration of the three days had commenced under circumstances to banish all apprehension of troubles during the anniversary.

A President of the Chamber of Deputies, had not been chosen on the 28th. M. Lafitte is a candidate; but the Ministry are determined to prevent his election. Much excitement prevails. Soult and Casimir Perrier have declared that they would resign, if Lafitte should be chosen. Advantage has been taken by the government, of the financial embarrassments of Lafitte, who, while in office, sacrificed his fortune to the public good.

Since the summary of Polish news, which will be found below, was in type--that is, just as we were about putting this paper to press, we received a variety of additional details. They are of a gloomy character, as it respects this brave, gallant, and devoted people. It is certain that Gen. Gielgud has been assassinated by a Polish officer, just as he was about to lay down his arms to the Prussian officers. It is equally certain that the main army of the Russians, has crossed the Vistula, and their forces are drawing round the capital, with a determination of striking a signal, and, if possible, a final blow.

Thus far matters go on very pleasantly in Belgium. All the accounts from Brussels give the most satisfactory account of the public feeling towards the new Monarch and state that all the ceremonies had passed off in a very gratifying manner. King Leopold had formed his Ministry.

The King of Holland, however, in the most unqualified terms declares that he will regard the accession of a Prince to the throne of Brussels upon any other terms than the retention of Holland of the Duchy of Luxemburg, sharing in the debt, &c. as an act of hostility and declaration of war against himself.

It is stated from Prussia, that Berlin was threatened by the cholera, and that 1500 persons had fled from that capital. In St. Petersburg, 1230 persons in all had been seized with the cholera, 531 had died, and 665 remained sick. At Alga, 4,441 cases had occurred before the 10th, 2,317 were cured, and 1,365 cases, 915 deaths.

The President of the Bank of Poland, who is in London, has published an appeal to the natives of Europe, on behalf of his heroic countrymen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill is yet under discussion in committee, and very slow progress is made therein. The opposition contends manfully, and loses not an inch of ground by inattention or neglect. The majorities of ministers on several questions, have been greatly reduced. Meantime the press arraigns the members by name, and exercises a powerful influence in favor of the bill. In the case of every borough which has thus far been discussed, the disfranchisement has been carried by ministers.

The Cholera not in Great Britain--There had been reports of the appearance of the Cholera Morbus at Glasgow. But an article in the Courier of the 30th July, states that there was no cause for the alarm.

POLAND--IMPORTANT.

The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following highly important intelligence: "We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way--in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet; for the system of non-

intervention is being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for Prussia today it will adhere to neutrality--to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say. France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion, support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home."

The Herald of the 28th says--Prussia has at length wholly cast aside the flimsy mask which she has hitherto worn with respect to Poland. A correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, last night communicated to us the following statement: "The Prussian Government at length unblushingly avows the foul partizanship to Russia which it has hitherto scarcely taken pains to disguise. It has just put forth a declaration of intervention, which is nothing less than a declaration of war against poor neglected, but still magnanimous Poland. In this State paper the government admits broadly, that it is no longer neutral, and it then proceeds to contend for its right, under treaties, of supplying the Russian army on its frontiers in Poland, with arms, ammunition, and all the necessaries of war. It concludes by stating if it does not at once proceed to adopt more rigorous measures, it is to be understood as arising from the position which it has at present taken up, which is one of 'inactivity' not neutrality.

Here, then, is the first direct departure from that system of neutrality amongst the Great Powers of Europe which has been looked upon hitherto as tying up the hands of the English and French Governments, with respect to Poland. But if Prussia, from the middle ground, advances upon one side two paces towards Russia, why may not other powers, without any violation of the principles of treaties, advance two paces on the other, towards imploring, and, we fear, expiring Poland? Is it that the approach is to be eternal, that despotism and oppression ever find willing and active supporters, whilst the cause of injured liberty and oppressed nations never meets with but languid friends and sluggish champions? We are not sorrow that Prussia has thus exposed itself; the undisguised hostility of an enemy is better than the base treachery of a pretended friend, and the holy cause of Poland may require an accession of sympathy by the increased detestation which this new act of baseness will produce amongst all the well-disposed people of Europe, already too much disgusted with the double-faced conduct of Prussia upon this subject. Our correspondent hopes that the change of situation will not escape the notice of our own Government, a hope in which we, averse as we are to see the country upon any account committed to a war, warmly entertain. The subject is, however, worthy of their serious consideration.

The Courier of July 30th, speaking of the German papers of the 21st, says--

"All that they contain, consists either of contradictions to former statements, or other versions or reports previously given by them. A letter from Paris of the 27th of July says--'There is no news this morning here from Poland; the Poles await the shock of the reinforced Russian army with the calmness of men who will perish but not submit. Is there no place on earth from which a voice can raise against the barbarian who is bringing tyranny and contagion into the heart of continental Europe? Are the courts so craven-hearted, as to look on while disease creeps into those precincts which despotism cannot enter? The letters from Poland for external aid are heart-rending; but the heroes one and all declare that they will perish on the funeral pile of their country.'

The London Sun, of the 30th, contains the following paragraph--

"We have no other news of a military character from Poland. The main armies were daily drawing closer, so that we may expect perhaps by Monday or Tuesday to hear of some decisive battle. Would to Heaven that it may be in favor of the brave Poles, whose chivalrous conduct has excited the wonder of the present day, and will command the admiration, but we trust not the regret of prosperity. Prussia--France! England!--What sentiments do ye inspire or rather provoke? Vengeance!--Shame! Pity--Kindling into indignation!!"

LONDON, July 23.--Intelligence has been received of the complete defeat of the Poles in Lithuania. General Gielgud, having retreated towards the Prussian frontier, applied to the Prussian authorities for protection. Another corps of Poles came up with him whilst thus deliberating, murmurs arose among his troops, when he (who) dashed across and shot Gielgud, surrounded by his whole staff. The corps of Poles which came up with him at Schonston, shortly after, was under General Ruhlman, and by one of the officers Gielgud was shot. Gen. Ruhlman began his retreat immediately along the frontier, pursued by six thousand Russians; and it is stated that he had been captured, with the whole of his troops, and had arrived about three miles from Memel. He had about 5,000 troops. General Gielgud's 3,000 foot and 1,150 horse had been placed under quarantine. The surrender was an act of base treachery.

POLISH FRONTIERS, July 12.--It is affirmed that Field Marshal Paskewitch held a council of war on the 3d inst., to learn the precise situation of the Russian army, and to collect plans for the campaign, formed by the most experienced Generals. After having ascertained the small pro-

gress of the Lithuanian insurrection, and the good condition of the Russian army, which consists of 62,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, it was resolved to commence vigorous offensive operations, and to pass the Vistula without delay, to obtain possession of Warsaw.

The plan was to be carried into effect on the 11th. In a few days great events will take place and Field Marshal Paskewitch will give the first specimen of his military talent on Poland ground.

It is affirmed that, on quitting St. Petersburg, he promised to do his utmost to crush the Polish insurrection, but without changing himself with any responsibility in case of failure. Thus it may be inferred, from the well known character of the Field Marshal, that in some way or other the war is drawing to a close; for if he succeeds, he has attained his end, and fulfilled his engagements, otherwise the Field Marshal will be the first to act as mediator between Poland and the Emperor, and put an end to hostilities.

By placing Count Paskewitch at the head of the army, Russia has staked all its military glory; if the chances of war should be less favorable to the General-in-Chief, than in Asia, the brilliant era of Russia will have closed.

WARSAW, July 18.--In consequence of the action at Minsk, a detachment of the enemy is said to be cut off, 683 Russian prisoners, taken by General Chrzanowski, arrived at Warsaw the day before yesterday. Our troops are said to have occupied Plosk and Miawa, and General Sierawski to have taken 2,000 prisoners, and seven cannon. The Russian General Kuormy, is said to be killed.

MEMEL, July 17.--The remains of Gen. Gielgud have been buried by the Poles, in the bivouac assigned them, on the 13th, in the Prussian territory, near the village of Stettin. His assassin is said to be Lieutenant Skulski, of the corps of Rohland, and he is reported to have shot himself soon afterwards.

PORTUGAL.

The French fleet had forced the Tagus, and compelled Don Miguel, at the cannon's mouth, to do justice. The attack was made on the 10th July--and was completely successful. The batteries were silenced, and the Portuguese ships struck their flags, after about three hours' fighting. The French squadron sustained but little injury. The Admiral then gave the Portuguese government two hours to accede to the propositions heretofore made: to which an answer was immediately returned by the Minister, Santarem, agreeing to the propositions.

TURKEY, GREECE, &c.

A letter from Vienna, dated July 18, now says, that there is no truth in the report of the burning of Jassy, and not only does the alleged conflagration seem to be a fiction, but the accounts of the ravages of the cholera morbus appear to have been greatly exaggerated. In reference to Greece, these papers state that letters from Napoli di Romania to the 29th of May, negative the reported troubles in that country. According to a commercial letter from Smyrna, dated June 3, the mahady represented to be the plague, turns out to be only a fever, which was not contagious, and had caused but little mortality. We add as a further specimen of the news in the German papers, that this fever at Smyrna, is now said to have no characteristic in common with the plague.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Reported Victory of the Poles--14,000 Russians taken Prisoners, with Eighty Pieces of Cannon--Revolution in Italy.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Sampson, Capt. Cobb, the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer have received London dates of the 3d of August and Liverpool of the 4th, both inclusive.

The news is of the greatest importance, conveying as it does, the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also the particulars of another Revolution in Italy, and the account of the Three Days in Paris.

The first accounts of the glorious victory of the Poles, was communicated by the Government to the People of Paris on the 29th of July; but it was subsequently rumored that the victory was nothing more than the defeat of Rudiger's corps. Passengers however, afterwards arrived at Paris on the evening of 30th who confirmed the news as first communicated. The account was first published in London on the morning of the first in the second edition of the Herald, but in consequence of the rumor alluded to, the evening papers of that day did not republish it. On the evening of the second, the confirmation by the passengers was received, and the evening paper of that day published the account as worthy of belief. The only paragraph calculated to throw a doubt upon the truth of this news is one from the Quotidienne of the 30th, speculating on the situation of armies, which we publish; but the fact that the London evening papers of the first and morning papers of the second refused to give the account, and that on the second the Courier did publish it on the authority of the latest arrival from Paris--authorizes a belief that it is correct. What is more the denial, and the only one, is in the Quotidienne of the 30th; whereas the last and no doubt true account, is contained in the Messenger des Chambres of the 1st of August--two days later! There is good reason to credit the account of the victory, which God grant may be true. "It is confidently said that if Lafitte is

electing President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland. The Chronicle says--

"Much depends on the choice of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. There is, we believe, no doubt, that if M. Lafitte be chosen, the Premier administration will resign, which will in all probability be the signal for war. Those at Paris who are well informed dwell much on the private inclination of the King for M. Lafitte. The supposed inclination of the King will, no doubt, have its influence on the choice."

At the opening of the London Bridge, Sir Robert Peel having been recognized on the river, was hissed so heartily that he evidently felt his situation most uncomfortable, and seemed greatly chagrined, and lady Peel seemed to be much alarmed. At the close of the entertainment, however, a number of his friends surrounded him, and he was loudly cheered by them, while he was hissed by the people on the banks.

At St. Petersburg the cholera continued increasing to a frightful extent. There has been, up to the 14th, 4916 cases, and 8249 deaths. At Archangel and at Riga it had very considerably abated; but at Cronstadt it had increased, and at this last place the deaths had been upwards of a hundred a day.

King LEOPOLD the 1st has announced his intention of marrying the Princess MARIE of France; and arrangements for the ceremony are being made.

It appears that Lord Cowley is on his return from his embassy to Vienna, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Lamb.

The Reform Bill progresses slowly. On the 2d August, the common enfranchisement of the three great Manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds.

REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

[From the Constitution of Saturday, July 30.]

TAENZA, July 17.--In proportion as the Austrian troops have evacuated La Romagna, the Pontifical Authorities have lost all influence, and it is now impossible for them to carry on the Administration except by yielding to the loudly expressed wish of the public opinion, which is unanimous.

The Police, the Civil officers, and Military Authorities, can no longer act in the name of the people. The Citizens refused their concurrence. THE REVOLUTION HAS PERVADED ALL CLASSES--the Nobles, the Citizens, the Artizans, the country people perfectly understand each other, and property is every where respected. However, the Agents of the Police are not persecuted; the Police Authorities are not insulted. When the people are not troubled by the Papal troops they oppose the Depositories of Authority only a vis inertia, which renders Government impossible--the taxes are not paid--the Magistrate are not obeyed.

Ballaglini, Commander of the Papal forces advances to penetrate into La Romagna, as far as Fano, eight leagues from Ancona, but there he was forced to stop. A terrible desertion began among his people. The soldiers refused to fight against their fellow-citizens; they desert in whole bands, leaving behind their arms and baggage. They are very well received by the peasants in La Romagna.

The tri-colored flag is flying at Imola: the Pope's troops at Forti went to pull it down, but were repulsed. These troops were afterwards disarmed at Forti itself, and two Brigadiers who resisted were shot by the people. Every where the National Guard, organized during the revolution, has resumed its duty; and the Italian cockade is not generally worn, but every body has it in his pocket.

The citizens of Bologna have sent a deputation to Rome in the name of La Romagna: it is ordered peremptorily to declare that the population will repulse the Papal troops if they dare to show themselves, and the inhabitants are resolved to rise, and govern the country themselves, if the Court of Rome persist in attempting to govern them by violence. What can be done against such resolutions?

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The Dutch appear to be very seriously preparing for war on Belgium, which it will require all the address of the other powers to prevent. Leopold is, in the mean time, rendering himself popular by a general tour in the provinces. On the 28th he arrived at Antwerp, where his reception was a brilliant pageant. A warm hearted congratulatory address was presented to him, to which he made an appropriate response. In the evening he visited the theatre, on the following morning reviewed the troops. His Majesty seems determined to be popular with all classes. He has formally announced his intention of espousing a Catholic wife, and of raising up his children in the Catholic faith.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

MR. MONROE.--Thursday had been appointed by the authorities of Boston to pay funeral honors to the memory of the late James Monroe. The day was unfavorable, as it rained all the morning. A large concourse of citizens however, including the municipal and other officers, all the societies and the Governor and suite, moved in procession at 8 o'clock from the State House under a military escort, to the Old South, where the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Doane, and an address was delivered by John Quincy Adams, which was listened to with deep attention, and will soon be printed.--Baltimore Patriot.

SOUTHAMPTON.--The insurrection in Southampton, Va. seems now to be quelled. The Southern papers continue to present details, but we do not think it necessary to repeat all that is published on the subject. The murderous excesses committed in Southampton appear to have been

the result of a sudden movement of a gang of desperadoes, whose first object was booty and who were seduced by opportunity to the destruction of life. It was not the result of a preconcert; nor has the disaffection prevailed to any extent. The actors in this dark tragedy have been nearly all killed or taken. Scarcely half a dozen yet remain at large; and these will of course be hunted up, and dealt with in a summary manner. The latest accounts estimate the number of victims of this insurrection at seventy-five. It is probable however that some who have disappeared, and go to make up this number will yet be found or return unhurt to their homes, when quiet is perfectly restored, and the alarm subsides. Meantime the alarm has spread into the neighboring State of North Carolina. Accounts from Halifax, N. C. state that apprehensions exist of a rising of the blacks in that quarter; and measures are being taken by the citizens to secure their safety and to put it down promptly. We trust, events will shew, that it was only the apprehension of the thing, and not the thing itself, which extended beyond the original scene of outrage and bloodshed. [Ib.]

Delegate Meeting.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the different townships, and the borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, who were elected by the Democratic Republican party of said county, "and all those who were opposed to the proscriptive and dangerous principles of political Antimasonry"--convened at the Court-house of said county, on Saturday the 10th of September, 1831--the following Delegates appeared and took their seats, viz.

- Reading township--John Deardorff, Jacob Brugh.
- Lattimore--Jacob Myers, John Himes.
- Conowago--Martin Clunk, Jacob Kohler.
- Borough--John B. Marsh, Jacob Ziegler.
- Menallen--Wm. Boyd, W. McGrew, Esq.
- Hamiltonban--Isaac Robinson, Esq. Findley Blythe.
- Liberty--Abraham Krise, D. Reiley.
- Straban--F. Gilleland, J. N. Graf.
- Franklin--Alex. Caldwell, N. Mark.
- Germany--Thos. Heims, John Kugler.
- Mountjoy--Jacob Diehl, sr. Peter Little.
- Hamilton--R. M. Hutchisson, J. Picking.
- Huntington--Levi Miller, (Daniel Fickens not being able to attend, from indisposition.)

Cumberland--Samuel Sloan. Tyron--John Harman, And. Walker. Who were organized, by appointing Wm. Boyd, of Menallen, Chairman, and John Picking, of Hamilton, Secretary--and, after an interchange of sentiments, the following Ticket was formed:

- Assembly--CHRISTIAN PICKING, HENRY M. DIVY, unanimously. [!!!]
- Commissioner--MARTIN CLUNK.
- Auditor--DAVID WHITE.
- Director of the Poor--JOHN MARSHALL.

Delegates to Hanover, to nominate a candidate for Senator: Dr. Daniel Sheffer, Andrew G. Miller, Esq. Jacob Keller, Esq. Committee to draft an Address to the voters of Adams county: Samuel Sloan, Esq. George Smyser, Esq. Ezra Blythe, Esq. Capt. Wm. McCurdy, and Col. Michael C. Clarkson.

On motion, Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers in the county of Adams.

WILLIAM BOYD, Chairman. JOHN PICKING, Secretary.

Mr. Branch, late Secretary of the Navy has come out with an expose of the cause which dissolved the late cabinet, in which he agrees with Messrs. Ingham and Berrien, that it was "their refusal to compel their families to associate with Mrs. Eaton!"

At an Antimasonic Convention held at Ludlow, Vermont August 17, the following seceders came out and bore their testimony against the delusions of the handmaid.

Mr. John Proctor, of 11 degrees, Hon. Jabez Proctor 11 degrees, R. Washburn Esq. 4 degrees, Jabez Delano, Esq. 3 degrees, Mr. Owen Spaulding 3 degrees, Mr. Addison Streeter 7 degrees, and five others not masons.

Had Rail-Roads or Canals been in successful operation during the late war, more money would have been saved in the transportation of cannon and munitions, as well as troops, than would have completed a railroad from Georgia to Maine. In a few months the rail-road between Philadelphia and New York will enable passengers to complete the journey in six hours. In four years a rail-road completed from this to Albany, on which the distance of 150 miles can be easily completed in eight hours. A rail-way on the great Cumberland road could have been completed for what the road has already cost.--N. Y. Courier.

The masonic party formed their ticket in this place on Monday last. A spectator could scarce have told whether the township delegates or the masons and officers of government formed the ticket. The delegates were surrounded by our town masons and the dependents of government, and no doubt the ticket is formed by Masonic intrigue.

Harrisburg Statesman.

Speaker of the next House.--There is some probability that John Quincy Adams will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives. It would be highly honorable to the opposition to rally upon Mr. Adams; and if all the opposition members--without clannish distinctions, should unite upon him, his election would be certain. This is a very important consideration.