

Foreign News.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

We make the following selections from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 5th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The letters from Antwerp, by the Brussels mail, were delivered this morning, and late this afternoon the Steam Navigation Company's mail boat the *Sir Edward Banks* arrived in the river, with accounts of Thursday from Amsterdam and from the Hague. The point chiefly worthy of notice in the private letters from Antwerp is the care taken by Marshal Gerard to avoid making the attack on the citadel in any way an affair between the Dutch and the Belgians, pursuant, no doubt, to his instructions, and the tenor of the convention, which placed the execution of the decisions of the Conference in the hands of England and France only. Marshal Gerard was engaged, in the first instance, in endeavoring to establish the agreement with General Chasse a neutrality for the city of Antwerp, and in the event of his failing in that, it was understood that the Belgian troops were to be withdrawn from Antwerp, and their place supplied by 10,000 men from the French army.—All the Belgian posts throughout the whole line surrounding the citadel had been previously relieved by the French troops. The total amount of the French force before Antwerp was above 55,000 men, of which 12,500 were cavalry. It is to be inferred from the tenor of all the private letters from Antwerp, that not the least expectation remained of the city being quietly surrendered by Gen. Chasse. From the side of the Hague all the accounts are, in that respect, of a still more decided character. Of the intentions of General Chasse, after the issuing his proclamation, no doubt can now be entertained, and the Government measure of calling out the second and third ban of the army, which will produce, it is said, about 80,000 men, has the appearance at least that the Dutch apprehend an invasion of their territory as soon as Antwerp shall have fallen. They affect to believe, and the impression is carefully spread abroad, that the Allies are not sincere in professing to confine their views to the reduction of the citadel of Antwerp, but that it will certainly be followed up by the entry of the French army into Holland itself. In this view of the case the Dutch Government would appear not only to have a complete justification to its subjects for the retention of that strong hold, but to establish an absolute necessity for it. This is very material to be understood for a judgement on the final issue of this question. It shows that Holland carefully adheres to her previous declarations of solely adopting measures of a defensive character, and that there is no likelihood of her taking, unsupported, the desperate step of an entry into the Belgian territory. In the same spirit, there has been an entire abstinence from all acts of retaliation on the French and English for the embargo laid on Dutch vessels. Even the order for British ships to leave the Dutch ports has received a further extension of three days, and in the event of their returning, there is to be, not a detention, but simply a consideration whether or not they shall be allowed to enter.

HAGUE, Nov. 20.

The day before yesterday the troops took up their quarters in a part of the works that is bomb-proof. Great efforts are still made to strengthen and increase the defensive works. All are animated with the most patriotic spirit, and ready to do every thing to assist the honor of Holland. The brave garrison, which enjoys the best health, and is in high spirits, is ready to make the sacrifice for so noble an object.

It is affirmed that officers were sent on the 16th to General Chasse to defend to the utmost the fortress confided to him in case of an attack.

Most of the women and children that were still in the citadel left it on the 10th.

RHEINISH, PRUSSIA, Nov. 11.

This country presents now a scene of military preparation such as we have not witnessed for a long time; and this in consequence of the possibility of an immediate war with France on account of the affairs of Holland and Belgium, which must not find us unprepared. The greatest activity prevails in all the military departments. Troops are marching to the Belgian frontiers, and all those that remain in their garrisons have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first summons. Every thing depends on the conduct of the French Government. We look with anxiety for what may occur in the next few days, when the important question must be decided.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.

In the course of last night several couriers have passed through this city, and early this morning all the soldiers of the reserve were assembled in the market-place, to be at Gueldeg to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and to be relieved by other divisions. The artillery of the Landwehr which is very seldom called out, has also been declared movable, and the infantry of the Landwehr is in expectation of very shortly receiving the same orders. The inhabitants of this place have received notice to prepare to have a very great number of troops quartered on them. We hear that the Prussian troops all along the Rhine are to be put in motion, and immediately to proceed to the Prussian frontier next to Belgium.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that Prussia is resolved to maintain peace at any rate. It is generally believed here that if an attack by the French on Antwerp, not on Holland, should be allowed by Prussia, it would be only on the condition that Prussia should at the same time occupy those parts of the Dutch territory which are now

in the possession of Belgium.—Austria, Prussia and Russia, could gain but little by a war on account of Belgium and Holland. France and England would gain as little. The issue of a war is doubtful; the force which the opposite party has at his command is so well known that each can see what he has to venture. In fact, no party has any wish but to see the Dutch question settled as soon as possible. Russia has made too many sacrifices in the wars with Turkey and Poland not to desire repose. Prussia and Austria were satisfied with the extent of their dominions before the French revolution, and the character of their sovereigns is a pledge that they do not aim at conquests. If good will is not wanting, every thing may be settled amicably. But as soon as one of the parties desire war, the next moment will furnish matter enough to begin the contest. If, for instance, the party in France should prevail which considers the Rhine as French property, then, though the Belgian question may have long been ended, and the contest between Don Pedro and Don Miguel long since decided, some subject of dispute will easily be found, and war will be as certain as peace is under existing circumstances.

AIX-CHAPPELLE, Nov. 17.

The decision of the Prussian Government to send troops to the neighborhood of Vanloo has been published here with more official importance than ever in Berlin. The reasons given for this military movement are, that Vanloo forms a part of the territory which the Belgians are to resign to the Dutch, and which the latter may not for the moment occupy. If the French army should proceed thither, the whole western line of the Rhenane provinces would be cut up, for that town is within six leagues of the Rhine. The Prussian Government has therefore found itself obliged to send a force to protect its own frontiers which run along the Maese, separated from it by a strip of land known by the name of the *pas de generalite*. The removal of the frontiers from the river necessarily weakens them; it is therefore conjectured that if an urgent case arise, the Prussian army will move to the river, and take possession of the *pas de generalite*.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The accounts received yesterday from Holland to Thursday last, taken in connection with those from Antwerp of the same date, afford us the melancholy assurance that the Dutch Government has resolved upon warlike resistance, and that as the French army was ready to commence operations, almost immediate bloodshed has become inevitable. The "order of the day" of General Chasse to the garrison which he commands, dated the 17th, the "order of the day" of the commandant of Breda on the 18th, and the decree of King William, dated the 19th, for calling out the 2d and 3d bans of the schutterij (sedentary National Guards of militia,) establish beyond a doubt that the Government of Holland has thrown down the gauntlet to France and England, and means to tempt the favors of victory against these powerful nations. The last measure, in particular, if it is not solely intended to excite the national enthusiasm, and to act on foreign Powers by a display of force or national unanimity, would seem to indicate that King William is preparing himself against an invasion of his dominions, and as that cannot take place (according to the principles on which the Allies are acting) without being provoked by an aggression of his own people upon Belgium, that the Dutch army intends to pass the Belgian frontiers. For it is obvious that men who have never before been under arms, and who have never before received any sort of military discipline, however they may "be formed into battalions," can only be called forth to defend their homes in the absence, or in aid of, the regular army.

The address of General Chasse to his troops is such as might have been expected from a gallant officer commanded by his Sovereign to preserve his position, and to fight to the last, without any reference to the nature of the contest or the chances of success. He holds out no prospect of ultimate victory, but expects from his companions in arms a resolute purpose like his own, to maintain their honor, and to display their courage, even in defeat.

The order of the day, addressed to the garrison of Breda, resembling so much the address made to the troops during the last 12 months by the King and the Prince of Orange, and commemorating the invasion of Belgium in August, 1831, would not be of the slightest interest by itself, or detached from the other hostile declarations, with which it is connected. But the resistance of the garrison of Antwerp, and the decree for organizing another great portion of the population as a defensive force, are facts of great importance, as indicating an entire system of warlike policy.

A Club of Odd Fellows. Six months ago there existed in Prussia a club of suicides, every member of which had taken an oath to destroy himself within a given period. Twelve persons have been mad enough to join this most singular association, which, though the statutes enjoined them to endeavor to make proselytes to supply the place of those who took themselves into another world, has become extinct; the last member, faithful to his oath, having blown out his brains. *N. Y. Courier.*

Anti-Masonry in France.—The following most extraordinary event took place a few days ago at a restaurant in Paris: A gentleman was undergoing the ceremony of being admitted a Free-mason, which was on the point of being concluded by his taking an oath upon a poniard to keep faithfully all the secrets of the Order, but on the weapon being presented to him for that purpose, he seized it, plunged it into his heart, and in an instant fell dead in the lodge. *N. Y. Courier.*

The Tariff.

In the House of Representatives in Congress, on the 27th ult. Mr. Verplank, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill relative to the regulation of the Tariff laws. We select such parts of it as we have thought would be most interesting to our readers.

First.—On wool manufactured, the value thereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents the pound; and on wollen and worsted twist and yarn, a duty at and after the rate of thirty-five dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, in the year 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of twenty-five dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March 1835, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

All wool manufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed eight cents the pound weight, shall be free of duty, from and after the third day of March, 1833: *Provided*, That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated, as to weight and value as other wool; and provided further, that wool mixed with dirt or other materials, and that reduced in value to eight cents the pound weight, or under, shall be appraised at such price as, in the opinion of the appraisers, it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon charged in conformity with such appraisement.

Second.—On all milled and fulled cloths, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kental cottons, of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-five cents the square yard, and on all blankets, the value whereof, at the place whence imported shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, a duty at and after the rate of five dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof.

Third.—On blankets, other than those before mentioned, a duty at and after the rate of twenty-five dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

Fourth.—On carpets, carpetings, flannels, stockings, baizes, cloths, kerseymeres, merino shawls, and all other wollen manufactures, of which wool is a component part, except as herein otherwise provided; and on ready made clothing, a duty at and after the rate of forty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of thirty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March 1835, inclusive; and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

Eighth.—On all manufactures of cotton costing not more than twenty-five cents the square yard at the place whence imported, a duty at and after the rate of thirty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

Thirty Seventh.—On all articles not herein enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the lowest rate of duty, calculated upon the value of the article, at the place whence imported which would have been payable on the same either under the act of the 27th day of April, 1816, entitled an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, or by virtue of the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports;" such rate of duty being calculated on the value of the article, estimated according to the provisions of this act.

Remarkable Detection of a Murderer.—Extract from a letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Atlas, dated Niagara, U. C. Dec. 10th, 1832.—"Last Saturday week, a man and his wife came to this town, and as their appearance did not indicate much money in possession, were recommended for the night to put up at a tavern kept by—, to which they went. On entering the house and looking at the landlord, the woman told her husband she would not stop in that house for any consideration.

It appears some ten or twelve years ago, —, the landlord, married, and previous to his coming to America, lived in the city of Waterford, in Ireland, and followed his trade as a shoemaker. His wife was it appears of a better class, and whose parents, although at first opposed to the match, afterwards were reconciled to it. They had one child, but how they lived together I do not know; but he sometime after the birth of the child, first tore the eyes out from [and otherwise barbarously mutilated] the specifications are too revolting.] his unfortunate wife with his nippers; then with his shoe hammer beat in her skull, and finding that he had not succeeded in killing her, he finished the tragedy with his knife, and went out.—He shortly after returned to the house, and took the child, I think, down the

cellar and murdered it, and during a day or two after was concealed in a friend's house, from which he went into the country and remained four months or a little more, and succeeded in getting to America. During the time he has lived here, nothing particular has been noticed in his conduct but his down cast looks. About two years ago he married, and now it comes out he never has had a night's rest.

The woman who went to lodge at this house, the moment she looked at him, knew him; for she it was who prepared the murdered bodies of the wife and child for their resting place. Two days afterwards they went before a magistrate and narrated these facts; but he had fled, and two miles above Youngstown he was apprehended by Capt. Ives, and now lies in our jail to await the return of spring to be sent to Ireland. He is indeed a wretched sight, pale, emaciated, and haggard; he looks frightful; he is a large man, nearly six feet, if not fully that height, stout, square in the chest, and altogether a powerful man. Last night he alarmed the inmates of the jail by his cries of "take her off—take her off;" and one of the prisoners was obliged to go into his cell and grasp him by his breast before he could be quieted. More I would write, but my paper is limited; but enough is detailed to show that truly "there is a God who rules the earth."

The following Preamble and Joint Resolutions have passed both Houses of our Legislature.

Mr. Whitcomb, from a select committee on that subject, reported the following preamble and joint resolutions, relative to the proceedings of a late Convention of South Carolina, and to the President's Proclamation in relation thereto.

WHEREAS, an unusual and alarming excitement prevails in the State of South Carolina, on the subject of the tariff laws, awakened as is believed, by a mistaken view of their constitutionality, and by exaggerated representations of their unequal operation; and whereas, heretofore and dangerous doctrines have sprung up under the name of nullification, in which the constitutional right in a State to render nugatory, and resist the laws of the United States, and to secede from the Union, is boldly assumed; and whereas, a convention delegated from a portion of her citizens, has passed an Ordinance, a copy of which, with the report of a committee of said convention thereon, and addresses to the people of the several States, and of South Carolina, transmitted, by order of the said convention, through the Governor of that State, to the Governor of Indiana, avowedly for the information of this Legislature, are now before the same; and whereas, we the Representatives of the people of Indiana, view the doctrines contained in those documents, as carrying with them internal evidence of their impracticability, absurdity, and treasonable tendency; and whereas, we regard the said Ordinance, as prescribing to and attempting to enforce upon the people of South Carolina, "a course of conduct, in violation of their duty as citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its constitution, and as having for its object the destruction of the Union," and as a necessary consequence, the prostration of our liberties. Therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That we deeply deplore the political heresies, and threatened disorganization, recently promulgated by a portion of our brethren of South Carolina.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the persuasive appeals of our venerable Chief Magistrate to the people of South Carolina, to pause, ere it be too late to save themselves from ruin.

Resolved, That the sentiment "our Union must be preserved," meets a hearty response from the people of Indiana, bound as they are by interest and honor, to that confederacy, into which they voluntarily entered, and from which they will never willingly be severed.

Resolved, That we regard the present juncture of our national affairs, as involving the preservation of our liberties, and as scarcely inferior in importance, to that in which they were achieved.

Resolved, That as regards this important question, all minor differences should be lost in devotion to country, and that the great contest among Americans should be as to the means best calculated to prevent the temple of our Union from crumbling into ruins.

Resolved, That the constitutional doctrines advanced, and views of policy embraced, in the President's Proclamation on the great difficulties in South Carolina—the patriotic spirit pervading that able document—and the prompt and decisive manner in which he has rebuked the treasonable doctrines and unjustifiable course, recently adopted by a portion of the citizens of that State, command our entire approbation, and have crowned with new laurels the "defender of his country."

Resolved, That at the present alarming and eventful crisis, we conceive it to be a solemn and paramount duty of the people of the different States, to express through their Representatives, a firm and unwavering determination to protect the "ark of our political safety," from the hand of violence, and to pledge their support in furtherance of the laudable resolution of the National Executive, "to take care that the Republic receive no detriment."

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and joint resolutions, to the President of the United States, and also, a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body, and one to the Governor of each State in the Union."

The New Congress.—The Richmond Enquirer says—"We understand that the President is prepared to call the new Congress together early in the year."

From the Eastern Mirror.

VOTES ON THE TARIFF.
At the present moment the following summary view of the votes of the different States by their representatives in Congress on the Tariff question, from 1816 to 1832, inclusive, will, we presume, be interesting, if not important, to most of our readers. It will be seen that in 1816, South Carolina voted for the Tariff. At that time she recognized the principle of protection, which she now denounces as unconstitutional.

Vote on the Tariff of 1816. Eastern States. Vote on the Tariff of 1832. Eastern States.

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
0	0	0	1	6	0
1	3	2	N. H.	1	5
5	1	0	Vt.	5	0
7	4	9	Mass.	1	11
2	0	0	R. I.	2	0
2	2	3	Ct.	5	1
17	10	14		15	23

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
20	2	5	N. Y.	26	8
5	0	1	N. J.	6	10
17	3	3	Penn.	24	1
0	0	2	Del.	1	0
2	5	2	Md.	3	6
44	10	13		60	15

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
7	13	3	Va.	1	21
0	11	2	N. C.	0	13
4	3	2	S. C.	0	9
3	3	0	Geo.	0	7
			Alab.	0	3
			Miss.	0	1
			La.	0	3
14	31	7		1	57

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
6	1	3	Ky.	11	0
3	2	1	Tenn.	2	7
4	0	2	Ohio	14	0
			Ind.	2	0
			Ill.	1	0
			Miss.	1	0
13	3	6		31	7
88	54	41	Total	107	102

Vote on the Tariff of 1828. Eastern States. Vote on the Tariff of 1832. Eastern States.

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
0	7	0	Me.	6	1
4	2	0	N. H.	5	0
2	11	0	Mass.	4	8
1	1	0	R. I.	0	2
4	2	0	Ct.	2	3
5	0	0	Vt.	0	3
16	23	0		17	17

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
27	6	1	N. Y.	27	2
5	0	1	N. J.	3	3
23	0	3	Penn.	14	12
1	0	0	Del.	0	1
1	5	3	Md.	8	0
57	11	8		52	18

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
3	15	3	Va.	11	8
0	13	0	N. C.	8	4
0	8	1	S. C.	3	6
0	7	9	Geo.	1	6
0	3	0	Lou.	1	2
0	1	0	Alab.	2	1
0	3	0	Miss.	1	0
3	50	4		27	27

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
12	0	0	Ky.	9	3
0	9	0	Tenn.	7	0
13	0	1	Ohio	13	0
3	0	0	Ind.	3	0
0	1	0	Miss.	1	0
1	0	0	Ill.	1	0
29	1	0		36	3
105	94	13	Total	132	65

Post-office Anecdote.—The non-arrival of newspapers at their destination, is owing in most cases to the careless manner in which the country post offices are managed. The mails are opened in a common store or bar-room, and the spectators pick up and read, and frequently forget to return the papers to the place they belong. Though the stealing of knowledge is perhaps as commendable as any other species of theft whatever, yet it is very hard to deprive the owners of the very sources whence that knowledge is taken.—Nor even though the sources be honestly returned, is it perfectly polite to seize upon that knowledge before the one who pays for it. In a word every one likes to be the first to open his own newspaper, and to get the contents fresh and unseen and untouched by his neighbors.

This disposition was exemplified not long since, in a very spirited manner by a sturdy yeoman of Delaware county, in the state of New York. He called at the post-office for his paper, and finding it had been rumpled and figured, he threw it down in a passion, and said to the postmaster, "I tell you what it is, sir; I will not take this paper, after all the news has been read out!"

Writing Machine.—Biron Dris has exhibited a writing machine which, by the society for the promotion of the arts of Frankfurt, is pronounced to be entirely successful.

By means of this invention the most rapid speech may be written down as fast as it is delivered. Indeed its celerity of application outstrips the human voice. To write the sentence, "every beginning is difficult," requires only four strokes in as quick succession as possible.