

## FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE SALEM—Arrived at N. York.

Hostilities between Holland and Belgium; march of the French Army of 50,000 men.

This ship brings Liverpool dates to the 10th August. The most important items by her are numbered:

From the London Herald, Aug. 3.

We have nothing to add to our notice of the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. The great political problem of the day—the conduct of Prussia with respect to the Dutch war, is not yet solved; for it seems to be conceded upon all hands that the fiat of a European war of peace must issue from Berlin. The French papers generally lean to the conclusion that Prussia is not hostilely resolved, and it gives diplomatic assurances to the same effect. But a few days must put an end to all doubts upon the subject. France, it is very evident, is burning for a war—the troops which left Paris on their way to Belgium, were loudly cheered and fondly caressed by the people. It will require some judgment to lay the spirit thus unseasonably excited.

The King of Holland has lost Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, in the East Indies, which was at all times considered a most important colony of Holland. It has been declared for Belgium, and it was thought would lead to the defection of the whole island. This is another enemy which his Majesty may add to his already large list. He certainly has been singularly successful in provoking the hostility and exciting the contempt of mankind.

### FRANCE.

Leopold applied simultaneously to England and France, as members of the Alliance which had declared an armistice between Holland and Belgium, and had engaged to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Belgium. France ordered her troops to march, because it was represented by the Belgian Minister at Paris, that immediate assistance was indispensably requisite for the protection of Belgium.

The English Government immediately ordered a squadron to the Downs, to be ready to act as circumstances might require. But the French troops will enter Belgium solely to establish an armistice, and will evacuate the country again as soon as the Dutch troops shall have retired to their own territory.

From the London Sun, Aug. 6.

### MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Events of importance thicken on us—the die of war is cast, and a French army of fifty thousand men is now on its march to assist the King of the Belgians in repelling the invasion of the Dutch. This is indeed important news, and must lead to results of great importance.

It appears that on Thursday night, intelligence had been received at Paris of the Dutch having broken the armistice, and commenced immediate hostilities by the capture of some Belgian towns. Nearly at the same time an express arrived from King Leopold, demanding the aid of a French army to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and to repel the Dutch. The French King immediately convened a council, at which M. Perier and all the late Ministry attended. The result of their deliberations was the publication of an extraordinary edition of the Moniteur!

The decision of the French is at once prompt—bold—honorable—and in accordance with the often expressed feelings of the nation. But the question arises, what will be the consequence of this step? We answer, War with Prussia, War with Russia, and very probably War with Austria! At present this seems unavoidable from the appearance of things, for it is impossible to conceive that the perfidious King of Holland, with all his obstinacy, would have been mad enough to precipitate a war without the secret encouragement of Prussia and Russia. But he will yet pay dearly for his temerity.

### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The King of France received intelligence late on Wednesday night, that on Thursday evening the 4th of August, at half past 9 o'clock, the King of Holland intended to recommence hostilities against Belgium.

Early on Thursday morning a special courier reached the French Government with an autograph letter from King Leopold, announcing, it is said, the declaration of war on the part of Holland, & claiming from France the assistance of an army, to maintain the independence and neutrality which was promised to Belgium by the Great Powers.

At 9 o'clock on the same morning, the King held a council at the Palais Royal, when all the Ministers of M. Casimir Perier's administration attended, including the President himself, and determined to remain in office under the present emergency, until the debate upon the address in the Chamber of Deputies. It was also resolved that General Girard, at the head of 50,000 French troops, should immediately march to the aid of the King of Belgium.

The King of Holland has denounced the armistice, and announced the resumption of hostilities against the Belgians, this evening at half past 9 o'clock.

This morning at 5 o'clock, the King has received a letter from the King of the Belgians, who demands of him aid of a French army.

The King having recognized the independence of the kingdom of Belgium, and her neutrality, in concert with England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the circumstances being urgent, complies with the demand of the King of the Belgians, and will cause the engagements to be respected, which have been taken in common accord with the Great Powers.

Marshal Girard commands the army of the North, which is marching to the aid of Belgium, whose neutrality and independence are to be maintained.

The peace of Europe, disturbed by the King of Holland, shall be consolidated.

Under such circumstances, the Ministry remain, they will await the answer of the Chamber to the speech of the Crown.

By order of his Excellency the Minister of Finance, the Commissary of the Exchange.

(Signed)

BAUDESSON DE RICHEBOURG.

Aug. 4, Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.

### POSTSCRIPT TO THE EXTRAORDINARY MONITEUR.

A telegraphic despatch received this morning at 10 o'clock, announces that an engagement has already taken place at Ghent, between the Belgian and Dutch troops.

By order of the Consolator of State.

PREFECT OF POLICE.

From the Emancipation of Saturday's date, COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF WAR. Brussels, 4th Aug. Thursday evening, half past 8 o'clock.

"Our troops of the army of the Scheldt, have repulsed the enemy as far as Thurnhout and Capelle; and those of the Netherland army, reinforced by the brave civic guard, have driven them back to the other side of our frontiers, which they had crossed near Maldegem.

"The army of the Scheldt has made several prisoners, among which is a major."

### THE CANADA—Six days later.

The advices by the packet ship Canada are up to the 16th Aug. from Liverpool, and 15th from London.

The storm of war which was gathering over Europe, seems to have been dispersed as rapidly as it rose. According to the news by the Canada, the King of Holland had consented to withdraw his troops from Belgium, an event which was officially announced by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, on the 11th; and that in consequence, the French troops would forthwith return with in their borders. This little burst of war, therefore, really conduces to establish peace permanently.

The conduct of the Belgian troops when in face of the enemy, appears to have been most pusillanimous. They fled on two several occasions, it is said, without firing a shot, manifestly, without reloading if they did fire. But for the presence of the French troops in Brussels, there can be little reason to doubt that the Prince of Orange would have entered that city as a conqueror. Leopold behaved manfully, and, in leaving Louvain, narrowly escaped being made prisoner by a regiment of Dutch cuirassiers.

Of Poland, we have nothing more decisive. The enemy was slowly, but we fear surely and fatally gathering round her capital; and there will be no human arm stretched to aid its heroic defenders.

In England, all appears tranquil. The Reform Bill was going at a somewhat accelerated pace through the House.

The promptness and unity of purpose with which Great Britain and France acted in the affairs of Belgium, will not, it may be anticipated, be without effect on the other questions, and especially that of Poland, in which they have a common feeling. Any interposition to save Warsaw may indeed be too late; but we yet cling to the hope that Poland will again, through their mediation, be sustained as a nation.

### POLAND.

The Prussian State Gazette down to the 7th inst. states, that an action took place on the 23d last month, in which a Russian force, on its march from Hultsk to join Gen. Paskewitch, was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Muhlberg.

The Warsaw Courier states that the Russians are marching along the left bank of the Vistula; that the crisis approaches; and that in order to encourage the people to extraordinary exertions by their example, the Diet were to assemble on the ramparts to work upon the fortifications.

Accounts have been received from Warsaw, which state that the Polish Government have received, for the first time, an official communication from the French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander in Chief, not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make every endeavor to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The above account states that 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw, which is now rendered almost impregnable.

### STILL LATER—BY THE ALABAMA.

The Paris dates by this ship are to the 10th August.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favorable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Schrynecki, has resulted in his honorable acquittal. This has produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

The Dutch have quietly withdrawn from Belgium, in consequence of an amicable convention with Gen. Gerard, who, with his army, will accompany them to the frontier.

The Minister of War has announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that the French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Dutch troops, and give time to the Belgian army to re-organize.

Accounts from Warsaw dated the 29th July, state that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevails in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken, which are kept in profound secret—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole, to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander in Chief, Schrynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which were manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states, that the corps of Gen. Rudgier had evacuated Lublin.

The Prussian Official Gazette states, that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, July 29.—Our iniquitude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of Gen. Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and passage of the Vistula by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskewitch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo Schrynecki, and in the dangerous conjuncture in which we found ourselves, recourse was had to a grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palatinate of the present kingdoms, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo, who owes his rank to the development of his ideas on the campaign, had the opportunity of exposing his views, and of initiating in his secrets the members of the Grand Council; that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the members, after having sworn to observe secrecy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope.

The army is well disciplined, and the people too are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favorable for the representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favor of our National Independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten; our successes for eight months past, are sufficient guarantees to her of our future conduct.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14th, 10 o'clock at night. The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day. The Dutch troops retire on two roads, Ferlemont and Diest. Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

Important measures in the interior of the country are now under consideration—the disbanding of the army and the civil guard, and the complete expulsion of all those surrounding the King. Leopold must take these steps, he is well disposed to do it, for he has had an opportunity of seeing the absolute incapacity of the intriguers who are about him. Will it be believed, that at the moment it was necessary he should send a flag of truce to the Prince of Orange, to open the way for Mr. Adair and Lord John Russell, who were to agree on the condition of the armistice, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! and he was obliged to send a young Frenchman who was with him as a volunteer.

The intention of M. Belliard, appears to be to oblige the Dutch to evacuate immediately, all the Belgian territory, including the citadel at Antwerp; to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the war; in fine, to give up to Belgium, Zealand and Flanders. These are the intentions of France; but who can compel the victorious Dutch to accept conditions which could only be expected to accede to if beaten!

PARIS, 15th August.—We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish Envoys who are here, feel more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

### Verdict of the Law in favor of Rogers.

A man was indicted for stealing a cow. It appeared in evidence, that the animal had never had a calf, and several witnesses testified that until such an event took place, the cow was a heifer and not a cow. The court considered this a fatal variance, directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.

### A GOOD WIFE.

A preacher in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities, added "that she always reached her husband's hat when he called for it without muttering."

When Mr. Rigbee was offered a peerage, he thanked the then premier, and said as he lived so would he die, a gentleman.

ALong sleep.—Pliny makes mention of a boy who having walked a long time in the sun, retired into a cavern, where he slept fifty seven years.

Governor METCALF has convened the Legislature of Kentucky to meet on Monday, the 7th of November, for the purpose of the election of a Senator of the United States.

## WOODPARK FARM, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm, which is situated in Cotton township, Switzerland county, Indiana, nine miles north from Vevay, the county seat of said county. The quantity of land attached to this farm is a full section (sec. 10, town. 3, range 3, W.) of 64 2/3 acres of land, and considered by many, the best entire section in the county. The improvements on this farm are as follows: a good framed dwelling-house, 20 by 30 feet square, 1 1/2 stories high, having a parlor and entry, handsomely papered, on one end, and a store in the other end, (which has been occupied as such for some months past,) with three rooms above, and a kitchen in the rear—a well of good water near the house—a wood yard a smoke house conveniently situated—a large yard in front of the house, well filled with eastern shrubbery, and handsomely laid out—a garden, containing one acre, with a variety of small fruit—a young orchard, containing about ten acres and about three hundred choice apple trees, carefully selected out of N. L. Longworth's nursery, Cincinnati, and now growing very thrifty—a very large, convenient farm yard, surrounded by plain weather boarded buildings 1 1/2 stories high, well shingled, fifty feet square, and the buildings arranged as follows: stabling for ten horses, with separate stalls, carriage house, wagon house, seven rooms for grain, barn, twenty separate stalls for beef cattle, with a loft over used sufficient to hold fifty tons of hay—there are about one hundred and seventy acres of cleared land, one hundred and ten acres of which are in grass, and the balance is tilled for small grain—there is also a quantity of land partly cleared—there is on the premises a good hay press—a most excellent TANNERY, having sixteen vats, with mill and every apparatus complete for carrying on said business—sixty cords of bark, with oak timber sufficient to supply bark for a number of years; the tannery is situated on a fine stream of water with currying shop, drier, bark mill house, lime house and all the improvements have been made within a year and at great expense. This is a desirable situation for a respectable family—in a high, healthy situation, the ground handsomely laid out and well fenced, having gates and other conveniences. This property lies in a respectable neighborhood—and is within two hours ride of several towns and villages—42 miles from Cincinnati, 21 from Madison, 19 from Rising Sun—a meeting house within a quarter of a mile—several grist and saw mills very convenient—all the land is well timbered. This property will be sold low, one third of the purchase money only, will be required in hand, the balance made easy to suit the convenience of the purchaser. It is presumed those inclined to purchase will view for themselves.

### HAY.

I have for sale, pressed to order, 100 TONS of prime timothy and red-top HAY, it being the best crop and all well salted.

### STOCK.

There are for sale, on the farm, in good order, fifty head of cattle, a few horses and colts, some sheep, and about thirty head of pigs.

As the undersigned is about winding up his business in this quarter he requests all those persons who are indebted to him, either by due bill or book account, to settle immediately, in order to save costs.

Every information given as respects this advertisement, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to messrs. Tancosdal & Gray, merchants, Main street Cincinnati.

ROBERT N. COCHRAN.

Woodpark, September 20.

### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

A national republican convention will be held in the city of Baltimore, in the month of December next, for the purpose of recommending suitable persons as candidates for the office of president and vice president of the United States. Most of the states have already appointed their delegates. The national republicans of Indiana, believing it a duty which they owe to themselves, to be represented in that convention, have appointed the 2d Monday, in November next, for the meeting of a STATE CONVENTION, at Indianapolis composed of a delegate from each of the several counties in this state, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to attend the national convention at Baltimore.

ALL the legal voters of Switzerland county, who are opposed to the second election of Gen. Jackson as president of the United States, are requested to meet at the court-house, in Vevay, on Saturday, the 8th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to choose a delegate to the state convention, at Indianapolis.

MANY VOTERS.

### MILITIA LAWS.

THE MILITIA LAWS, passed at the last session of the legislature, have just been received. The commandant of the several regiments, within the 10th brigade, will please call immediately for their quotas. WILLIAM C. KEEN, brig. gen.

Printer's Retreat, Sep. 24.

### Kimbrow Landres' Estate.

THE undersigned give notice, that they have been appointed executors of the last will and testament of KIMBROW LANDRES, deceased, late of Jefferson township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—persons having claims will present them according to law, for examination. The estate is a *bona fide*.

KISSIAU LANDRES, executrix, AARON STURGEON, executor, Jefferson township, July 25.