

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"As soon as we could procure a copy it was struck off in an extra, for the benefit of our town readers.

"The message is said to have been handed with much exultation by our citizens—the bitter denunciations of the President, which were in the day previous, at the corners of all our streets, are hushed; and it is even intimated by some of them, that the Convention will be again immediately convened and the ordinance of nullification repealed.—*Charleston City Gazette.*

IMPORTANT NEWS.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enq. Dec. 27.

Arrest of the Duchess de Berri—Embargo on the Vessels of Holland in France and England—Official documents relative to Holland and Belgium—Reported loss of the Constellation Frigate.

By the arrival at this port of the packet ships Canada and Manchester, we have received London dates to the 8th Nov., Paris dates of the 11th and Havre of the 12th November.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium appear to be fast approaching to a crisis. The representative of Russia has withdrawn himself from the London Conference alledging that the objects for which that body had assembled were entirely of a pacific nature, and that he, therefore, did not feel himself authorized to give his assent to the resolutions of the conference which threatened Holland with hostilities. He speaks, no doubt, the sentiments of Austria and Russia. The step does not seem to have caused England and France to waver in their determination.

The arrangements they have entered into to coerce Holland has been correctly announced by our department of State. In the execution of these arrangements, orders have been given for to embargo all Dutch vessels in English and French ports, and to English cruisers to bring in those they meet at sea. The combined fleets of England and France, sailed from Spithead on the 4th November.

The Duchess de Berry has at last fallen into the hands of the government of Louis Philippe. She has been transported from Nantes, where she was arrested, to the castle of Blaye, near Bordeaux, where by a decree of the king, she will wait until the legislative bodies shall have decided on her fate.

Another attack, though of little consequence has been made on Oporto.—The accounts speak generally in very favorable terms of the prospects of Don Pedro.

Trieste, Oct. 27.—By a vessel arrived this morning, in 16 days from Smyrna, we learn the loss of the American frigate Constellation at Rhodes. All on board perished, except the commander and six of the crew. In the same gale of wind, a Greek steamboat was lost in the Gulf of Volo, with her passengers and all on board.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Absolution upon the Continent would seem to be seriously taking the alarm, and the Holy Alliance is about to be revived in all its rigour, as a counterpoise to the dangerous impulse given to liberal ideas by the union of England and France. The last arrivals from Hamburg received last night, supply the following article from Berlin:—"A union of the great Northern powers for the maintenance of the monarchical principle is more talked of than ever; and it is said that great efforts are made at Frankfort to unite the other General States in this plan, chiefly to bring about an alliance of the whole Confederation, including Austria and Prussia, with Russia, and so to prevent the difference which, in case of serious events, might arise among some members. With respect to the question of Holland and Belgium, it is believed in the diplomatic circles that the King of Holland, supported by his nation, will suffer matters to come to the utmost extremity, though he cannot, by any means, depend, as was industriously reported, on the support of Russia and Prussia." This assurance our readers will, of course, understand as any thing but conclusive.

Official Notification of Russia.

The Plenipotentiaries of Russia act in conformity with the express directions of the Emperor, their master, in making the following declaration:—The adoption of measures of coercion which France and Great Britain have resolved to take against Holland, brings the circumstances of the case to that position in which the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, in virtue of the instructions with which they are furnished, and with the tenor of which the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Cabinets are not unacquainted, find themselves under the necessity of retiring from the Conference. They will transmit immediately to their Court a statement of the important circumstances which, in altering the character of the pacific mediation in which they were invited to take part, permit them no longer to associate themselves in the labors of their

colleagues. In suspending their participation in the Conference, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia await the ultimate determination of their Court, founded on the important circumstances which have made this declaration imperative upon them. [Editor.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An embargo has been laid on Dutch vessels by Government; the following has been issued on the subject:—

"Order in Council.

"At the Court at St. James's, the 6th day of November, 1832, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council: It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of Netherlands, until further orders. And his Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board such ships and vessels, and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all merchants ships and vessels bearing the flag of Netherlands: but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no danger or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly. And the right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and the Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain."

*FRANCE.**Arrest of the Duchess de Berri.*

*PARIS, Nov. 9.—The *Breton* of Nantes of Wednesday contains, in a postscript, the following details respecting the arrest of the Duchess of Berry.*

"Positive intelligence having been received that the Duchess had made enquiries whether she might return with security to the house of Mlle. Duguigny, in the rue du Chateau, where she had formerly been concealed, and had an answer in the affirmative, the Lieutenant General of the military division, the General commanding the department, the Mayor of Nantes, the Prefect, the Colonel of the National guards, and M. Duquesne, the Substitute of the Procureur du Roi, made in concert every arrangement for her discovery and capture. One of the Duchess's agents preceded her 24 hours, and yesterday morning notice was given to the authorities that Mlle. Kersaint was seen to enter the house in disguise of a peasant girl. At half past four a person, who was in the confidence of the Duchess, came to give information that she herself had arrived, and in less than five minutes after the rue des Carmelites and the rue Basse du Chateau were completely invested, and not a single person was allowed to pass. The authorities then demanded entrance into the house of Mlle. Duguigny, and, as some delay took place in opening the door, preparations were made for forcing it. This, however, did not become necessary. The table was found ready laid for dinner for two more persons than those which appeared. On this being remarked, it was said that the brother and sister of Mlle. Duguigny were expected but were not yet arrived. The house was then searched, one place of concealment was found and most minutely examined, but no discovery was made. In the garrets there was discovered a small room with a fire place which, under different circumstances, would have been considered uninhabited, but the remains of papers recently burnt showed that some person must have left it but a short time before. A letter was also found upon the table which had in the hurry of alarm escaped the flames. It came from Paris, and between the lines were others written in sympathetic ink, addressed to the Duchess, informing her that she was betrayed by a person who was in her confidence, and whom she admitted to her table. It appeared that she had not had time to read the whole before she was disturbed. All the houses in the streets above mentioned were strictly guarded throughout the night, the National Guards partaking in this service, notwithstanding the severity of the cold. They as well as the troops of the line, were relieved by other detachments this morning at six o'clock. The search was continued throughout the night under the direction of M. Lenormant, Commissaries of the Central Police of Nantes, and Messrs. Joly, Dubois, and Prevost, Commissaries of Paris police. M. Prevost, in order to be prepared against any violent resistance within the house, took with him a pair of pocket pistols, with one of which he wounded himself

in the hand as he was loading it. A dispatch was sent off in the course of the night for Paris, with an account of all that had up to that time occurred. The person from whom the police received the information was arrested yesterday and sent off to Paris. He was detected in giving signals of the approaching search. In one of the secret depositories of the house a considerable sum of 5fr. and 1fr. pieces, bearing the profile of Henry V, were found, and also quantity of medals, on which was represented the young Duke guillotining, with one hand, a car, and bearing in the other, a trident, with which like a true St. Michael, he is crushing the Demon of the Revolution. At last, after an anxious and persevering search, at 10 o'clock this morning, the Duchess of Berry, the Count de Menars, and M. Guibourg were found most unexpectedly in a room behind the chimney of a fire place, in which there had been a fire throughout the night. The Duchess has been conveyed to the castle. The garrison is on foot. The National Guards are called out, and will unanimously answer the appeal. The town is quiet, and will remain so, as there will be a general concurrence of all the citizens for the preservation of public order."

Entrance of the French army into Belgium.
Paris papers of Nov. 15th by the Mercury Jane, from Rochelle, received by the Courier and Enquirer, announce the entrance of the French army into Belgium.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Moniteur contains the following:—Conformably to the convention concluded on the 22d October last, between France and England, the army of the north, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier this day, directing its march to the citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it to his majesty, the king of the Belgians.

[The 15th was fixed by the convention between England and France, which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divisions of the English and French fleet, sailed for the coast of Holland on the 10th 11th November. The two admirals, with the greater part of the squadron, remained at Dept.]

On the 15th, the Duchess de Berry arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment at Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown to her by the government officers, and among other instances of their attention, it is stated that a bath was ready prepared for her use, as soon as she passed the outer gate of the castle.

Oath of a Judge.—The oath of a deacon or judge, in the Isle of Man runs thus:—"By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above, and in the earth beneath, in six days and seven nights: I, John F. C. —, do swear, that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly, between our sovereign lord the king and his subjects within this isle, and between party and party, as indifferently as the herring's back bone doth lie in the middle of the fish."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The "Protector," (Philadelphia) of Saturday, says,

"We are informed by a gentleman, who assisted in loading the vessel, that a schooner left the Frankfort Arsenal, on Friday, the 7th inst with five thousand five hundred muskets, and some three or four hundred rifles, with accoutrements, for Charleston Harbour. That the Artificers at the same place, are now engaged, night and day, in packing up drag ropes, cartouch boxes, and other implements of war. He also states, that a

short fortnight since, twenty eight forty four pounds were forwarded to the same destination, and that a number of saddles are now being made in Philadelphia."

In connection with the above, it will be recollected, that a large quantity of ball cartridge was seized by the New York Fire Department last week.

How to detect a Sharpener.—A German Baron was known at Bath by a lame and withered hand. He received his wound thus: He was once gambling with an Irish gentleman, who thought the cards were not played fair, and felt very sure it was the Baron at his tricks: the Irish gentleman took a decisive course: he seized a fork, and sticking it through the Baron's hand, pinned it to the table, exclaiming, "If pam be not under that gentleman's hand, I'll beg his pardon." Pam was there.

Eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-four cents were collected in S. Carolina, for the relief of the shipwrecked passengers of the ship Pennsylvania.

In Brownsville, Pa. there have been several cases of Cholera, since Christmas.

Bots.—Now, is the time to destroy Bots, escape the nits from your horse's fore legs with a sharp or sharp knife.

Conviction for Rape.—In the Criminal court of this county, now in session, Levi Henry, a bright mulatto, was found guilty on Thursday last, of committing a rape upon a white girl, not twenty years of age. The crime was committed near Reisterstown, Baltimore county, and the trial removed to Frederick. He has been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, fifteen months of which time in the solitary cells.—*Frederick Herald.*

The way to get Married.—Five females, sisters, have been committed to Salop goal, on a charge of shop-lifting in the shop of Mr. George Collier, Wellington. It appears from the statement of the prisoners that, finding it very difficult to obtain husbands on reasonable terms at Wellington, they committed the theft in the hope of more easily securing mates at Botany Bay, where, as report says, ladies are in much request.—*Worcester Journal.*

The Alton Spectator says, that the three Pottawatomie Indians, who have been recognized by Misses Halls as belonging to the party engaged in the murder of their family, have been given up to the authorities of La Salle co., there to be tried for the bloody deed.

Frederick the second, of Germany. was passionately fond of fruit. He introduced the best varieties, and cultivated them on walls, espaliers, under glass, as well as in the open garden. On his death bed he inquired about the ripening of one of his pine apples.

Robbery.—The "Kettinian Gazette," states that the store of Philip Mechling, Esq. of that borough, was broken open on the night of the 28th ult. and robbed of about two thousand dollars. Mr. Mechling is a member of the Senate; a reward of three hundred dollars has been offered by him for the apprehension of the robber or robbers.

Southern Population.—The free population of South Carolina, according to the late census, amounts to two hundred and sixty five thousand seven hundred and eighty-four—and the slave portion of the inhabitants is 315,401. The state of Georgia contains 229,292 white inhabitants, and 217,431 slaves. The city of New York alone nearly equals the whole white population of S. Carolina. Pennsylvania herself exceeds in population the four States of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, without including slaves, by an overplus of nearly one hundred thousand.

A letter from New Orleans, published in the Charleston Courier, speaks of an association of charitable young men in that city who style themselves the "Rubbing Committee," and who, out of 182 cases of Cholera, have succeeded in curing all but two! They rub their patients with a liniment made of camphor, cantharides, mustard, alcohol, &c.

UNFEELING FATHER.—A mulatto youth one day called on a respectable gentleman of Baltimore, and, with tears in his eyes, begged for assistance. "My father and Mother," says he, "are about to sell me to Georgia." "Your father and mother!" replied the gentleman with surprise, "what right have they to sell you?" "My father," answered the boy, "is a white man; Mr. —, a merchant of this place. My mother is a yellow woman. She has had several children by him all of whom have been sold to Georgia but myself. He is this moment bargaining with a slave trader for me."—The gentleman promised his assistance, but too late, the bargain was already confirmed. The unfortunate youth was immediately borne off in spite of tears, execrations, and entreaties, handcuffed and chained, and driven like a brute to a distant market.

The whole amount of money received at the Land offices in Michigan Territory, for the sale of public lands, from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st, was \$300,865 03.

Governor Floyd, in his message, informs the Legislature of Virginia, that State has received from the National Government, since July last, the sum of \$380,888 66, in payment of claims for revolutionary services.

On Sunday and Monday nights last, says the Teche (La.) Courier of the 23d ult. our parish was visited by a frost extraordinary for the season. Ice has been formed three fourths of an inch in thickness. The cane, we believe, is nearly destroyed.

An immense treasury document, says a letter writer from Washington, was this morning laid on the tables of the members of congress. On examining the document it was found to be a very exact and particular statement of the monies received for various purposes, at each custom house in the United States during the last war—forming a stout volume. No body could tell what it was printed for, or who ordered it—till Mr. Sillhoe, of Massachusetts, said he had offered a resolution, at the last session—requiring a statement of the custom house monies of 1st year. By a ship of the pen, the year became war, and hence the customs and revenue document.