

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

THE AMERICAN HERALD.

Every day brings us more evidence of the approaching Indian hostility—the Winnebagos and Ottawas have recently held talks, and it is supposed have agreed to unite their forces against the government of the United States.

The principal chiefs of the Winnebago nation have recently taken on a plan to thwart the consideration of the recent treaty. They say that the chiefs who signed away their country, were not authorized to do so, and that the nation is not bound to abide by their acts; and that they will not therefore remove from the country which these chiefs unadvisedly ceded away. [Glenburn.]

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS.]

SUB AGENCY.

Part Winnebago, Nov. 17, 1832.

Dr. A. PHILLIPS.

Sir.—The eight Winnebago Indians confined in the Black Hole at this fort, for the murder of some of our people at the Blue Moon, &c., made their escape last evening. They dug under the stone foundation with their knives and ascended the earth 7 or 8 feet outside of the fort. As the Indians of Rock river have, are this dispersed and gone to their respective wintering grounds. Colonel Cutler deemed it of no avail to send in pursuit of the fugitives; but at his request, I have sent to the White Crow, Whirling Thunder, Little Peist and other chiefs, to notify them of the escape of the prisoners, and the necessity of their making all the exertion in their power to secure them. I have written to Mr. Gratio, their Agent, requesting his immediate aid, towards the apprehension of those persons. They may make their escape to some other country, if time is given them.

I have not written to Genl. Dodge upon the subject as I presume he has gone to Washington before this.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

J. B. KINZIE,

Sub. Ag't Ind. Aff's.

RECENT NEWS.

Our news schooner Courier & Enquirer, boarded yesterday morning the Liverpool packet ship George Washington, Captain Holdegrave. By this vessel we have received London dates of the 27th, and Liverpool of the 24th November.

The position of the French army now concentrating before Antwerp, the fate of that important city, the conduct which Genl. Chase will pursue under the orders of the King of Holland, are all objects of the deepest interest. We shall not indulge in vain speculations concerning them. There is certainly, however, no indication as yet that the sovereign of Holland will give up the resolute stand he has taken. In our columns will be found various documents proceeding from him and his officers, all speaking the language of determined resistance. The official reply of the King of Prussia, whose conduct in this conjecture must have a most important bearing on future events, to the demand of the British and French courts, is quite indefinite, and throws little light on the course he intends to pursue.

An attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, while proceeding to the Chamber of Deputies, has failed. It does not appear to have excited any extraordinary commotion in Paris. M. Dupin it seems to be admitted, will be chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies.

On the 3d December, the elections for members of a reformed Parliament, will commence in England.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The papers brought by the General Steam Navigation company's mail packet, the Sir Edwards Banks, from Rotterdam yesterday, contain the important information of the order of the day of General Chasse to the garrison of Antwerp, of Saturday, the 17th, and the order of the day of director General of the War Department to the garrison of Breda, on the 18th.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

To the citadel of Antwerp, the parts dependent upon it, and his Majesty's navy in the Scheldt.

Brave brethren in arms! The moment when old Dutch courage and loyalty are to be put to, a new test approaches. Within a few days a French army will appear before these ramparts, in order to compel us, if possible, by force of arms, to surrender this fortress and its dependent forts.

Full of confidence in the justice of your cause, and relying upon your well tried courage and loyalty for your king and your country, we shall intrepidly await this army.

Brother in arms—All Netherlands, and even Europe, have their eyes fixed upon you; let you, collectively and individually, prove that the confidence which our beloved King has reposed in us has not been bestowed on the unworthy; and let us take the unalterable resolution to defend ourselves

who manly courage to the last extremity.

"Live the King!"

The General Commander-in-Chief of the citadel of Antwerp, of its dependent forts, and of His Majesty's navy on the Scheldt.

"Baron CHASSE."

It will be seen from the language of General Chasse, that it was his determination to resist to the last extremity. The order of the day at Breda breathes a like spirit of indomitable resolution.

*Rhenish 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.

*Cleves, 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 Guelde at to-morrow at nine o'clock, and to be relieved by other divisions. The artillery of the Landwahr, which is very seldom called out, has also been declared moveable, and the infantry of Landwehr is in expectation of very shortly receiving the same orders. The inhabitants of this place have received notice to prepare to have a 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.

From the Berlin State Gazette, Nov. 10.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA.

The Courts of London and Paris have found it suitable to their interests to carry into effect the treaty of the 15th November, last year, with respect to the division of territory stipulated in it between Holland and Belgium, by the declaration addressed to both governments, that each of those governments is to evacuate by the 12th instant, the places and portions of territory, which, according to that treaty, are to remain in their possession; and that, in case of refusal, a compliance with this demand shall be obtained from the King of the Netherlands by military measures.

His Majesty the King, conformably to the declarations which he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the Governments of England and France, that he must refuse to these coercive measures not only all kind of co-operation, but also his assent, and that, on the contrary, he has resolved to place a corps of observation on the Maese, in order to be ready, on the entrance of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to the tranquility of Germany, and of his Majesty's dominion, and to the general peace.

His Majesty has accordingly issued the necessary orders to the corps of the army stationed in the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia, and the said corps of observation will be immediately posted in the manner above stated.

IRELAND.

The two following statements have been published of a transaction which took place yesterday at Kilavullen, in this county. From what we have learnt we believe the shorter version to be the true:—

Yesterday morning two coaches left Doneraile for this city, laden with passengers to attend the Assizes for this county. The first was occupied by the persons in that country charged with a conspiracy to annihilate tithes, and who were coming to surrender themselves for trial. The coach was decorated with green boughs in every part, and the traversers, all in high glee, were met by a band of music at Castletownroche, which preceded them to Kilavullen, where an immense mob had congregated. The second coach contained several gentleman passengers, and some witnesses to give evidence on the trials; and though they started a short time after the first coach, at some distance from the town the road

was strewed over with large stones, evidently with the intention of upsetting the coach, or preventing it proceeding. The passengers, however, alighted, and with some difficulty removed the obstruction, after which they continued their journey, hissed and hooted by the peasantry on the road; but no violence was offered until they reached Kilavullen, where upwards of fifteen hundred persons assembled. As soon as the coach appeared in sight the passengers

were assailed with the deafening and savage yells of "informers—those fellows are going to swear away the lives of innocent people," and a hundred such abusive epithets, and immediately a volley of stones were thrown which struck several of the passengers. The gentleman not being armed, and having no means of defence, alighted and made the best of their way up a glen, in their route towards Cork. In the meantime an unoffending individual named Warren, Clerk of the Petty Sessions at Doneraile, was recognized on the roof of the coach, and in a moment all their fury was directed towards him. Stones rebounded off his body from all directions, and the unfortunate man, considering that he had nothing for it to save his life, presented a blunderbuss at the villains, but it had no effect—they knew him personally, and assailed him with loud cries of "murder Warren the informer," &c. After being cut severely by the blows of stones and blood flowing from his wounds he got down off the coach to endeavor to follow the other passengers, and thereby effect his escape; but the moment he alighted he was seized by the relentless monsters, and when last seen they were dragging him towards a bridge, bloody as he was, it is supposed with the intention of throwing him over! After some time the coach was enabled to proceed, and having taken up the passengers in advance arrived in town considerably over time. A report was instantly made to the General of this district, and a troop of lancers left town last evening for Killavullen in search of the ill-fated man, who, if he survived instant destruction, can scarcely be expected to recover from the wounds he received."

Eleven days later from Europe.

Hostilities were commenced against Antwerp on the 30th of November; on the morning of that day, Marshal Gerard sent the following summons to General Chasse.

Head Quarters of Borgenhou, under Antwerp, Nov. 30, 1832.

"Arrived before the Citadel of Antwerp, at the head of the French army, with instructions from my government to reclaim the execution of the treaty of the 15th Nov. 1831, which guaranteed to His Majesty the king of the Belgians the possession of this fortress, as well as the forts dependent on it, on both sides of the Scheldt. I hope to find you disposed to acknowledge the justice of this demand. If, contrary to my expectations it should be otherwise, I am commanded to inform you that I must employ those means which are at my disposal to occupy the said citadel.

"The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior fronts of the citadel; and, notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city and the shelter afforded me by the houses, after every advantage of the attack shall not profit by it. I have, therefore, every right to hope, conformable to the laws of war, and to customs constantly observed, that you will abstain from all kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall cause to be occupied a portion of it, from the sole motive of being prepared for any thing that may expose it to the fire of your artillery. A bombardment would be an act of needless barbarity, and a calamity for the commerce of all nations.

"It notwithstanding these considerations, you should fire on the city, France and England will exact an equivalent indemnity for the damages caused by the fire from the citadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war. It is impossible for you not to foresee that in this case you will be personally responsible for the violation of a custom respected by all civilized nations, and the disasters which may result from it. I await your answer, and am persuaded that you will see the propriety of immediately entering into negotiations with me, for the purpose of putting the Citadel of Antwerp, and its dependent forts, into my possession.

"Receive, Monsieur le General, I pray you, the assurances of my consideration.

(Signed) "COUNT GERARD.

Commander of the Army of the North."

The answer of General Chasse was, that he would defend his position to the last extremity. Genl. Chasse declared that if the French continued their work after 12 o'clock, he would fire.

At 12 o'clock the first gun was fired in the city of Antwerp; alarm and agitation soon appeared on all sides. This being market day, the country people in this place fled as quick as possible, fearing of a bombardment of the town.

Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30, 2 o'clock.—The French were at work, all night, 7000 men, opened the trenches around Fort Laurent, and on towards Kiel. They have already cut a considerable distance. At 10 o'clock, it is said, 500 French metres were opened. Some military men have expressed their astonishment that Genl. Chasse could have suffered the French to work so much during the night, and, as seems, under his nose.

Some of the curious, who went this morning to visit the trenches, were pre-

sent when the first shot was fired from Montbello fort. Some French soldiers were laughing and stating that the Dutch would not fire. "Take care," said an officer, "the cannoneers in the citadel have their torches lighted." An instant after a grape shot laid several in the dust.

During the night, the French soldiers occupied all the posts round the citadel; 400 men have also entered the city, and taken the posts along the esplanade. I walked along there at 11 o'clock, and was the French sentinels in the former positions of the Belgians. The 5th Belgian regiment has left the town by the road for Mechlin and Brussels.

The cannon continued to roar at intervals from the citadel, or rather from Fort St. Laurent: as several minutes elapse between each sound, it is presumed that the shots are directed at the soldiers who show themselves in the trenches. The works, therefore, continue, but the men do not show themselves.

PRUSSIA

It has been reported in Paris, that the king of Prussia had changed his ministry and inferreances, as to the probability of war, were drawn from it, which seemed to have contributed to make the funds fall.

The was nearly 100,000 Frenchmen in Belgium. Contracts have been made for the provisioning of the army of reserve.

From the New York Whig.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

It appears that Russia has withdrawn from the Conferences of the great powers under the dictation of England and France respecting the coercion of the Dutch King to succumb to the intervention of foreign powers. The alliance is virtually dissolved.—The Congress of the European nations which promised to bring about a political Millennium is again resolved into its original elements.

A new formation is being made.—England and France have come together very much as Herod and Pontius Pilate. The mutual hatred and long standing animosities are suspended for a season for the purpose of helping their mutual son-in-law, the mushroom King of Belgium against Holland. Already have the flags of England and France been hoisted together at Spithead in England. The Union Jack of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland floats in the same breeze with the tri-color of the French, in a British port. Orders have been given to the French troops to march into Belgium to sustain Leopold. All this array however has made no impression upon the plodding King of the Dutch. He refuses to yield.

IRELAND.—The enforcement of the iniquitous tythe system has caused the death of the Rev. George Houston, rector of Feighullen. A police camp had been established in his parish to aid in the collection of the tythes. This roused the population of the desperate act of killing the unfortunate incumbent. It is represented that the whole country is fast getting into an actual state of rebellion, and that no clergy nor any loyal man will be able to remain in his house unless well protected or strongly guarded. About Kildare Athy, and Monasterden, parties go about even in noon day, threatening destruction to those who have rented farms, if they will not abandon them, and there is well-grounded fear that this spirit will pervade the whole country.

Remarkable Disappearance of birds during past season.

Extract of a letter written in Steuben county in the State of New York: [Communicated for the New York Daily Advertiser.]

I have noticed a remarkable phenomenon, which is connected, as I suppose with the Cholera I mean the absence of birds, which has occurred generally in a great degree, and in some places altogether, through summer.

"Robins, you know, are found in great numbers in every part of our country; and in the neighborhood we have always had our full share of them. They were the first harbingers of spring; and soon commenced their labors of love in my orchard, which often resounded with their melody. Early the last spring, while snow was lingering on the ground, the robins made their appearance in multitudes as usual; but their stay was short, and their departure total and simultaneous. Not a nest was built in my orchard, nor have I seen or heard of a single bird of either of those species, until about a week or ten days ago, when a few robins and Meadowlarks made their appearance.

"I think I have read somewhere, that birds give the first indications of an approaching earthquake, in those countries which are visited by them; but the calamity is too sudden to permit their escape, and they often loose the power of guiding their flight, and dash

against a wall or tree. May not the same power have forewarned them on the approaching Cholera; by a state of atmosphere in which they could no more exist than in the frost of winter, before which they uniformly retire. I have stated the fact; you must look to wiser heads than mine for the solution."

It proposed in Virginia to send a delegation from that state to South Carolina, to advise her to retrace her steps, and to consult on the proper measures to be taken to relieve the South from the existing tariff laws. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer asks: "Cannot Mr. Madison be prevailed on to head that mission? Every thing might be hoped for from his years, his talents, and immense weight of character. The season is mild, and bids fair to continue so. He might perform the journey, even at his advanced age, without serious personal inconvenience; and even should he fall a victim to the undertaking, what a glorious termination to a life, which, in itself, has been so gloriously devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country!"

"Old men for Counsel!—young men for War."—The united ages of the seven electors of President and Vice President of this State; without reckoning odd months, amounts to four hundred and ninety-five years, viz:

Moses White, Lancaster.	76
Benjamin Pierce, Hillsborough.	72
John Holbrook, Bedford.	74
Phineas Parkhurst, Lebanon.	73
John Taylor, Sandbornton.	70
Samuel Collins, Deerfield.	68
Joseph Weeks, Richmond.	59

495.

Making an average of a fraction short of seventy-one years to each.—The first six were soldiers of the revolutionary war, and served in various campaigns during that memorable struggle for independence. The last was too young to participate in the active scenes of those soul-striking times. It is a melancholy reflection that the men of the revolution are daily passing from the stage, and it is not at all probable that another occasion will ever occur when six revolutionary soldiers will meet in an electoral college and cast their votes for a soldier of the revolution to be President of the United States. But it is devoutly to be hoped that their virtues and their patriotism may continue to influence those who succeed, long after they shall have mingled with the soil which their services has rendered the hermitage of free-men.—*N. Hampshire Patriot.*

The quantity of lead manufactured at the mines of Fever River and Missouri, from 1823 to 1832, inclusive, was 55,963,888 pounds.

Lusus Naturae.—We have often seen persons whom nature seemed to have neglected in their formation; but we believe that the following, the particulars of which were furnished by one of our subscribers, who was the attending physician on the occasion, is the most singular that can be found on record.

The child was the first-born of a respectable and highly esteemed couple in Northumberland county. Instead of a nose, it was furnished with a proboscis or trunk, of about six inches in length, similar to that of the