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CAPITULATION OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

The capitulation is at length signed, and the brave General Chasse is a prisoner of war in the hands of the French. The negotiations were carried on during the whole of the day, and it is only within the last hour that the terms have been definitely settled. Chasse at first demanded that himself and garrison should be allowed to return to Holland. To this General positively refused, and desired that the citadel should surrender at discretion. A second parliament was then sent by Chasse, with a different proposition. The Marshal, having consulted a Council of War, returned for an answer, that Chasse should give up all the forts belonging to Belgium along the Scheldt; and that on such conditions being accepted, he would consent to the first demand of the Dutch General. Chasse, after a little delay, sent a third parliamentary with a note to Gerard, stating that he had no control over forts Lillo and Lieffenshoek, which were placed under the orders of Captain Bake. Gerard at length sent his alternative to Chasse, and desired a categorical answer, with as short delay as possible. The Marshal demanded that Lillo and Lieffenshoek, with all the forts dependencies of the citadel, should be given up, when the garrison would be permitted to leave the citadel with all the honors of war; or, that the dependencies only should be given up, and the garrison remain prisoners of war until the forts of Lillo and Lieffenshoek were in possession of the Belgians. Chasse accepted the latter condition, and the capitulation was signed at 10 o'clock, by which the Belgians are to take possession of the out posts of the gates of the esplanade and secours, and that the forts de l'Indre, forts Eurlight and d'Astruill were to be immediately evacuated.

Seventy-five thousand Frenchmen, with upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, have succeeded, after twenty-four days siege, in reducing the citadel of Antwerp, with its handful of men. The honor in this instance is all on one side; the Dutch notwithstanding the overwhelming force of their enemy, gave them active employment for nearly a month, and only surrendered when the citadel was reduced to ashes, and their provisions and ammunition destroyed by the bombs of the besiegers. History will not have much to say in favor of the French as a brave and hazardous siege. Taking advantage of dark nights, succeeded in forming their parallels and cutting their trenches. Protected by their works, they showed bombs like hail into the citadel—instead of gallantly mounting the breach, they sprung mines, and, not being harassed by an army either in the rear or front, they worked at leisure, and by force of military tactics and the amazing strength of their artillery, they reduced the citadel into the deplorable condition it is now to be seen.

It is true the besiegers had effected their breach, and were prepared to commence the assault; but Gerard and Haxo were fully aware that it would never come to such close quarter. Their object was to reduce the citadel, and they have succeeded. As a proof of this, if you refer to one of my letters of last week, you will find that I mentioned an interview I had with a person at head quarters, who stated positively that all would be over by Saturday or Sunday. I did not give much credence to this opinion; I never contemplated that Gerard would have resorted to the expedient of burning out the garrison, and I was supported in my belief by most of the brave officers attached to the staff. I find my informant was not acquainted with the secret intentions of the Commander, and the citadel has fallen a sacrifice to the immense artillery of the French, and not to any military bravery exhibited by the besiegers.

The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the citadel, beggars all description. Not a house was left which could shelter the garrison; their ammunition or provisions were either destroyed, burnt or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's rations. The casement or vaulted passages, were all knocked down, and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmur escaped their lips. On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chasse, and urged him to make a desperate sortie, and either to succeed in spiking the guns of the besiegers or fall in the attempt. They complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking their lives on the field

of battle, to being murdered by bombs coming from an enemy away from their sight, and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chasse felt the force of this remonstrance—turned a mighty by the French and Belgians—and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie he knew was worse than madness—to continue to depend on the citadel in its dilapidated state was impossible—and, having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honor of his country, he considered it no degradation to succumb to superior force.

The Boston Atlas, of Wednesday, announces the arrival of the brig Alexander, Capt. Pendleton, from New Dieppe, whence he sailed on the 29th of December—but brought no papers. Capt. P. furnished the first intelligence in Boston of the fall of Antwerp. It will have been observed by the reader of the intelligence received at this port, that little has been said of the loss of the citadel, to the assaultants. Captain P. reports, that the loss of the French was computed at from 16,000 to 18,000 men.

The citadel was taken possession of on the 24th. The loss of the Dutch was not known. Ten thousand bombs were thrown by the French engineers into the citadel, which destroyed all the provisions and water of the besieged. Gen. Chasse defended the citadel for two days after the destruction of his provisions and water.

Capt. Pendleton further states that the impression prevailed that a general war would be the inevitable consequence. It was supposed that the Dutch would be assisted by the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians. Indeed it was reported that a Russian army of 100,000 men, were on their march for the frontiers of Belgium and Holland.

Another Tithe Slaughter.—Accounts have this day reached town of a very serious affray having taken place last evening, in the neighborhood of Dunmanway, between the police and the people. It is stated, that an attempt had been made to raise the tithe off one of the adjoining parishes, which was resisted by the parishioners; that the police fired upon the people and killed two, and wounded five or six; and that the people, in return, shot two of the police, and wounded several. The military stationed at Clonakilly, are said to have made a forced march to the disturbed neighborhood at a late hour last night, and, as might be expected, the country for miles round were much excited. We shall, doubtless, receive the particulars of this event before Saturday—what is now given of it being on the authority of passengers by the Saibereen coach.

The Dutch War.—It was at first the wish and intention of Marshal Girard to attack the citadel from all points; but as the King of the Belgians has refused his consent, many serious difficulties have arisen, which are likely to protract the siege. In the meantime his Dutch Majesty is far from being idle. He has issued a proclamation, in which he states his determination to "defend the safety, the rights, and the independence of Holland, by all the means which Providence has placed in his hands." He has also set apart the 2d of December, as a day to be kept holy, and for invoking Divine aid against all the enemies of this country. Great zeal and activity is manifested both afloat and ashore; and soldiers and sailors appear firm devoted, and if the King of Holland is resolved to plunge Europe into a general war, he has the means of doing so. It is now again rumored that the "three Great Powers" have drawn up a manifesto against the proceedings of England and France, and that they have also threatened to assist the Dutch in the event of a single cannon being fired upon the citadel. France is evidently prepared for this movement, or she would not have encumbered her army with such heavy artillery, neither would she have sent into Belgium so many troops—both infantry and cavalry—to take one fortress. No, no—France is prepared for the policy of Metternich, or that of courts of Berlin or St. Petersburg.

James Martin, fireman of the Gipsy Liverpool steamer, is fined one hundred pounds at Waterford, for having rolls of smuggled tobacco on board that vessel.

Poison View.—Both men and animals are severely poisoned by a vegetable called the poison vine, or Mercury, which runs upon trees, fences, &c. It causes great heat, itching pain, swelling pain, and inflammation, and gives rise to unpleasant and serious symptoms.

I have found the following an excellent remedy for this kind of poison, both for man and beast.

1st. Apply a wash to the parts made by simmering the bark of elder in butter-milk, every two hours, after which apply a little sweet oil, and then if practicable a poultice made of slippery elm bark, give occasionally a dose of sweet oil.

A horse of mine a short time since became so poisoned by this vine, that his eyes were entirely closed, this remedy removed the complaint in about twenty-four hours.

SINGULAR WHIRLWIND.—The Alton paper gives an account of a whirlwind, which appeared on the road between this place and Edwardsville on the 17th November. We extract a paragraph from the account.—*Illinois Journal.*

"In the mean time, the sound had engaged the attention of Mr. Duttrell, living more than a mile to the west.—Concluding it must be fire, he caught his hat and walked quickly to meet it. It was nearly stationary, exhibiting a dense column of smoke, and cinder.—What confirmed him in the belief that the smoke proceeded from a bed of coal was, its density, and the peculiar motion of the smoke, undulating, yet boiling up, like water in a vast cauldron over an intense fire. He continued moderately to advance, but had not advanced more than 15 or 18 feet, as he conjectured within the volume of smoke when the Tornado, as it seemed to him, gathered tremendous strength. He instantly turned to retreat, but had not turned more than half round, before he was raised from his feet, entirely in the power of the wind. As he rose in the air, the smoke and cinder seemed instantly drawn into the centre, so that objects near the circumference of the tornado were distinctly visible.—While rolling round, he reached down to catch hold of a sapling about 18 feet high, but could not reach it. After riding the entire circuit of the tornado, he was thrown out about two rods beyond the point from which he was taken up.—Thus far he possessed his reason; but his stroke on the ground instantly deprived him of sense. He lay senseless, according to the best calculation of time passed from leaving his house, about an hour and a half. After coming to himself he lay about half an hour before he could rise. He then looked around; all was calm, no indication of a coal mine or fire; and with difficulty he walked home. No bone was broken by the fall, and after three days he was able to be abroad a little, though he had not entirely recovered on the first of December."

We understand from Colonel Reeside that the express which left Washington a few days since, returned to that city, having completed the whole distance in the short space of five days, including eleven hours detention in Charleston. The distance between the two cities is 550 miles; from the same source we understand that another express has gone with orders to go through in 18 hours. [Herald.]

SUPREME COURT.

At the late November Circuit court held in this city, a verdict was rendered against Messrs. Rice and Baker, proprietors of a line of stages, running during the last winter from New York to Albany, under the following circumstances:

The plaintiff had, in March last, taken a seat for Albany in one of the defendant's coaches; two carriages went on in company; when they arrived at Hudson, there remained but four of the original passengers; two of these, and this month he issued a circular offering five Hudson passengers, were put in ten shillings, payable in six months, and were put in a stage coach, upon the ground that the roads had been rendered impassable for coaches by heavy snow drifts, and that the coach going on would only proceed a few miles, when the passengers would be placed in a wagon, and the coach sent back. The driver insisted that the remaining passengers (including the plaintiff) should take an open wagon. The plaintiff offered to go on in the coach so far as it went, and then if the roads were found impracticable for that carriage, to take the wagon; but the driver refused, stating that the load would be too great for the horses. The plaintiff then suggested that the baggage should be transferred from the coach to the wagon, which would remove that objection; this course was also urged by the passengers in the coach. The driver, however, refused to accede to it, stating that he had been directed to divide the passengers and baggage equally. The plaintiff then refused to go in the wagon and hired a hack, but was delayed in reaching Albany considerably behind the arrival of the coach. It appeared that the weather was very bleak and cold, and that the evening stormy. It also appeared, that two stage coaches arrived at Hudson from Albany the same day, which were full of passengers, and that in fact, the road between those cities was the best part of the whole route. The circumstances were fully stated to Mr. Baker on the following morning, and the plaintiff offered to discharge the defendants from all liability, if they would pay the hack bill, (\$10); this, however, they refused to do.

The defendants attempted to establish that the contract had been made with the proprietor of another line of coaches, but it appeared that both lines formed a partnership concern.

Judge Ruggles charged the Jury, that the line of the defendants was one of post-coaches, and that they were bound, if practicable, to send on passengers in these carriages. That it was practicable, was evident from the fact, that the coach which they had sent on, had arrived at Albany the same evening.

Also, that the passengers taking seats at New York were entitled to a preference over the way passengers, as the prior contract was made with them.

The Jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of \$125.—*N. Y. American.*

Uncommon Fatality.—It has appeared to us that diseases among children within the past year has proved unusually fatal. Out of the forty-five deaths which occurred in this town in the last twelve months, thirty were children under ten years of age. In the small town of Goshen, adjoining us, twenty children have died, (if we have been correctly informed) within about ten months. In the neighboring town of New London, one thirtieth of the whole population have deceased the past year, a great proportion of which were children. In Corydon, Wrennall and other towns in this county, the same alarming fatality marks the progress of disease. We notice, also, that among the deaths which occurred in Charleston, Massachusetts during the past year, out of one hundred and fourteen, fifty-two were children under the age of ten.—In some instances parents have been called to part with all their children. One family in this neighborhood buried four of their loved ones within the short space of four weeks. In Goshen four little sisters were consigned to their narrow bed, within a still less time.—Our population must increase very slowly unless the destroying hand is stayed or retarded. The number of deaths in Exeter, with a population of nearly a thousand more than ours, is but forty-three.—*Newport Spectator.*

Discharging a load.—A bachelor in Essex county, who was somewhat stricken with years, had been for some time enamoured of one of the maids, sisterhood, but could not muster courage enough to "pop the question." One day he resolved to make the attempt. He accordingly went to the house, knocked at the door, and his lovely Dulcinea made her appearance. After a mutual nod, the following laconic dialogue ensued: "Do you want to change your condition?" "No." "Nor I neither." And, turning about, our bachelor concluded the conversation with, "Thank heaven! I've got the load off my stomach." [Dedham Ad.]

We have before us the evidence of another fraud on the merchants of New York, in the person of James S. Clark, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Clark came to this city in May last, and purchased goods to a large amount, for which he gave his notes, endorsed by his brother D. N. Clark and Deacon Wm. Rogers. Within a week after the purchase, he conveyed away the property, to prevent legal process. In June he offered his creditors twelve and six pence, on the pound, to give a release which was refused. On the 11th of this month he issued a circular offering five Hudson passengers, were put in ten shillings, payable in six months, and were put in a stage coach, upon the ground that the roads had been rendered impassable for coaches by heavy snow drifts, and that the coach going on would only proceed a few miles, when the passengers would be placed in a wagon, and the coach sent back.

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NEEDLE WORK.—A lady in the city of New York, over fifty years of age, in addition to the cares of a very extensive establishment, has made up with her own hands 1500 towels, 400 pairs of sheets, 400 pairs of sheets, 400 pairs of sheets, 400 pairs of pillow cases all ruffled or pointed, 250 bed ticks, and 300 patch work bed quilts of ample dimensions and several of them composed entirely of pieces not larger than a quarter of a dollar.—The whole of the work has been executed within the last six years. A woman who can do this is more than a crown to her husband.

Improved saw.—On the subject of Ustick's improvement in Saws, it is stated that the advantages in sawing boards smooth are many; they will not require planing, but are ready for weather

boarding and flooring, and will generally be preferred by lumber merchants, commanding an advance in price of from 2 to 3 dollars per thousand feet. In the next place the saw cannot run, which has been a great difficulty heretofore. The saw cuts with about twice the facility and velocity, and is kept in order very easily. Half the usual water power is sufficient to drive a mill saw of this patent.

Police Intelligence.—Our indefatigable Marshal, Mr. Doty, in conjunction with his brother police officers, has ferreted out and secured a gang of thieves, the most desperate and bare-faced that ever set the law and moral honesty at defiance. On the morning of Sunday last, Mr. Doty was informed that the store of Mr. Henry Hart had been entered by a false key, and about 400 dollars worth of ready made clothing taken therefrom. An immediate call was made upon the constables of the city to assist in a general search for the goods and thieves. A house, occupied by Mrs. Edmonson, on Seventh street, underwent inspection first; and one of the gang of villains, a Wm. Smith, was found in bed, and in searching further, a large quantity of dry goods, groceries, clothing, hardware, and Yankee clocks were found; in short the house contained a general assortment of every thing in the retail line, to the amount of 500 or \$600; all of which had been gradually accumulated through the industry of Mr. Smith and his associates. On the same evening, another of the party, by the name of Wm. Robinson, was arrested, and identified as one of the gang. Several articles of clothing, boots, shoes, and even some articles of household furniture, were found in his house, all of which were recognised as stolen property.—The search continued without intermission, until Tuesday morning, when a man named Levi Sellers, a well known scoundrel, was arrested. Upon his confession, the whole of Mr. Hart's property, besides a variety of other plunder, was found secreted in a hole, dug in the ground, in the lower part of the city. In the mean time, six other suspected personages, among whom were three or four ladies of a certain character, were arrested, and the whole nine were brought before the Mayor, on Tuesday, for trial. The examinations resulted in the commitment of six of the number. Two fine mares, found in the possession of some of the prisoners, and which had been stolen, have been secured, and will be delivered, on proper application, to the owners.—One is a roan—the other a bay, with a star and snip; the latter supposed to have been stolen in Indiana, near Madison.

No doubt now remains that this is the same gang of villains who amused themselves, last summer, in setting fire to the houses and steamboats; and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Doty, and our other excellent police officers, for the service thus rendered to our citizens, in breaking up this nest of marauders.—*Chenault Rep.*

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—The editor of the Norfolk Beacon has received a letter from a friend in Charleston, dated 23d inst. from which we make the following extracts:

"Last evening (Monday, 21st inst.) there was a great meeting of the Nullifiers, at the Circus in this city.—There were about 200 persons present and they were addressed in long and violent speeches by Mr. Preston, Mr. Turnbull and Gen. Hamilton, abusing the President and speaking in very harsh terms of the Military and Naval forces assembled here. They have, however, come to the determination not to carry their ordinance into effect until after the adjournment of Congress. The arrival of the Natchez and Experiment here was hailed with much delight by the Union party, and no doubt has had a very great effect upon the Nullifiers. They appear to be much pleased with the President's last Message, and give that as a reason for suspending the operation of the ordinance beyond the period contemplated."

Dr. Johnson's account of a Newspaper.—I never derive more benefit or see more pleasure for the time, says Dr. Johnson, than reading a Newspaper which has lately been issued from the press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages and even the fold is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the press! There you shall find a piece, perhaps, under the head of the legislative! are you fond of a miscellany look there! what books can furnish such good accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, anecdotes of our Irish, English, and Indian brethren, and many other such things. Such good as well as bad accounts from the Russians, Turks, Dutch, &c. Under all these considerations, who is there in this land of freedom, that will not attend to an object so worthy of her regard.