

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Morning Cour. and Enq.

NINE DAYS LATER

By the packet ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. Holdrege, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, the Editors of the *Courier* and *Enquirer* have received their files of London papers to the 25th (containing Paris dates to the 23d,) and Liverpool of the 26th January, inclusive.

The manifesto of the Poles cannot be read without heart-stirring emotions; it is at once spirited and moderate, eloquent and just. The Russian army is at length upon its march, and a short period will probably bring us accounts of actual operations. The Poles seemed ready to meet the Autocrat of Russia with a gallantry and ardor worthy of their cause, and who can refuse to aspire a fervent hope that this deeply wronged people may rise victorious from the struggle?

The King of Holland has made an important communication to the States-General in relation to the affairs of Belgium; we regret that our limits do not allow us to give it at length. He entirely renounces in it his rights and those of his house over that country. Says that he has consented to the opening of the Scheldt. That he will abstain from all measures of aggression. In Belgium the last accounts report the further proceedings of the Congress respecting the election of a King. The Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of Prince Eugene, seems now to be the favorite candidate, and the young Prince has announced his willingness to serve.

The Paris dates, which are as late as the 23d, contain nothing important as regards the internal state of France. The country, however, is evidently arming and putting itself in a state to meet the emergencies which the present troubled aspect of affairs indicates will probably speedily arise.

The meetings in England in favor of a reform in Parliament, seem to embrace the whole kingdom, and public opinion is every where enlisted in favor of the measure. The burnings, though still frequent, are not of a serious character. But in Ireland, matters seem to be coming to a crisis, and O'Connell and the Government are fairly at an issue.

It is said that Mr O'Connell proposes holding his agitation meetings in a steam boat, to be moored beyond the jurisdiction of the Irish Government, and where consequently, no proclamation can reach.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

"In all that is now doing, there is but one thing that is really serious—the preparations making with so much activity, order and skill by Marshal Soult. The last three months have been occupied by the rest of the Ministry in discussing with more or less anger, questions which war alone can solve. Of all who have stood up to France, that they had the most positive assurance of peace, no one of them believed a single word of what they themselves said, while a Ministry, in which there were men of undoubted talent, was completely paralyzed by its forebodings of war, which it could not avert. This is no time to *faire des affaires*, or to be deciding questions of Government. That is the reason why every attempt to administer or frame laws hitherto has been pitiful and finally failed. Skilful men were the first to laug at what they were doing; and the ambitious have excited the ridicule of others. The preparations for war are, therefore, the only serious and positive object.—This is so true that the labors of Marshal Soult have escaped every party discussion, being considered as a thing of incontestable importance, and the only object tending to a useful and certain result. At no time has it been in the power of any Government to stop the progress of events. The necessary work will always be done by some one and in spite of every intrigue. Thus have our foreign relations been carried on in direct opposition with events, and France is indignant at it; but the real direction was followed by the Minister of War, who has taken the only clear, easy, and patriotic course. It would have been desirable that the general conduct of Government, instead of being a sort of protest against the warlike tendency of events, should have been with more reference to that great necessity. Many differences of opinion that now exist, and are unruly and inconvenient, would not have burst forth, and those who cry "War to the counter-revolution!—War to the subversive principles of 1814! would have united against the foreign and internal enemies the men who bro't about the revolution of July."

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The return of the troops of the army of Africa, begins to be carried into execution, and only four regiments will remain in the Colony.

Bayonne, Jan. 13.

The military armaments at Bayonne continue. There is a company of artillery in the citadel—every body here is persuaded that we shall have war in the spring.

Basle, January 15.

Switzerland.—The last sortie of our troops was crowned with complete success. They gained possession of the village of Alechwil, and brought the peasantry to submission, who beaten and disarmed, were returning to their homes.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

The city of Basle has conquered and

disarmed the peasantry, all the village make their submission.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

on Lord Mayor's days, as the papers have explained.

Belgium and Holland.—Private accounts by the Dutch Mail describe the Dutch army to be in a state of the most efficient preparation. One letter says, our army is now 60,000 strong, consisting principally of strong healthy men, between 25 and 35.

LONDON, 25TH JAN.

The commercial letters received from Rotterdam state that, though the King has consented to the breaking up of the blockade of the Scheldt, he has done so with a very bad grace, and that he is about to publish a protest against the right of the Five Powers to interfere. It is added that his Majesty has voluntarily reduced the amount of his salary from 200,000/ a year to 90,000/. Accounts, however, have been received at Lloyd's, stating that the Scheldt was not open on the 21st inst.

From the agent at Antwerp, dated Jan. 21.—"No orders have been received by General Chasse, up to noon this day, respecting the raising of the blockade."

POLAND.

Among the many signs of public enthusiasm for liberty in Warsaw, we notice one which is of a very gratifying character. The Jews have not only contributed with great liberality to the fund raised by the patriots, but they have started a newspaper in the Jewish language, in which the cause of freedom is warmly advocated.

The second number of this paper, which is called the *Israelite Polski*, dated December 30, is now before us. It states that the utmost confidence is placed in the Dictator, and that all classes are enthusiastic in the cause of freedom.

Among the news paragraphs, it announces that a corps of 2400 infantry and cavalry, to be called the "Children of Warsaw," has been raised, and that the Adjutant of the Dictator has left Warsaw with despatches for St. Petersburg. The co-operation of the Jews with the Polish patriots of a different creed, is not confined to contributions of money, and attempts to excite a general feeling in their favor—there are in the Polish army about 2000 Jewish cavalry, who are said to be equal in appearance and discipline to any troops in Europe.

The news of the Polish revolution was received at Constantinople on the 17th of December, and great joy was expressed there on the occasion.

PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND

Samuel J. Brown, Esq. of this city, has politely permitted us to make a few extracts from a letter received by the Sovereign from London, dated Dec. 13, 1830.

"I need not enter on politics, because the numerous papers I have sent give a full account. But this I may say—England's sun is set. Our jails are so full of miserable inhabitants that even the soldiers' barracks are used for prisoners, guarded by soldiers. The debtors' jails are also so full, in the counties, that presiding officers refuse to issue executions against debtors. We have an insolvent debtors' court continually setting to relieve and discharge debtors, and commissioners go the circuit every three months, to keep the prisons clear of debtors. As to criminals, the best criterion is that in 1826, 3 to 400 were transported. In 1827, 13 to 1400, in 1828, 3500, and in 1829, 2446. Is not this a pretty specimen of demoralization? At this moment, we have three commissions especially issued for the trials of rioters, who, within the last three months, have risen in the east and south, and partly in the west of England. They have besides, set fire to an immense number of cornricks, which have been destroyed. They are sure to be convicted on the slightest evidence, and the utmost severity of the law has been visited on the heads of those convicted. The restrictions on corn from other countries, on American flour, the high price of bread, low wages, no work, heavy rates and taxes, and the overwhelming weight of poor and country taxes, press the labourer to the earth, whilst our manufacturers are starving and dying of want."

"Let a man's principles be as correct as possible, he must live on his property and his credit; and when these are gone, then comes a jail for debt, then a discharge, then a pauper on the work house books, then a rioter, for the poor are starved by the Parish officers;—then, if there is an assemblage to complain, the law regards them as rioters; as rioters they are liable to indictment and conviction, and transportation follows of course."

"We have, indeed, a melancholy prospect before us. Last week I saw 10,000, some reports say 15,000 or 20,000 mechanics assembled, who paraded through the city to St. James' palace, to present a petition to his majesty. The banners were very numerous, and the tri-coloured flags the most conspicuous. The Government being now composed of new ministers, all the Duke's party, to a man, turned out and allowed the procession to proceed without molestation. After presenting the petition to the King, at his levee, the deputies, three in number, had an audience and the whole returned peacefully to their club rooms and separated. The parties consisted of various traders and clubs, who were disappointed

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From the *National Gazette*.

BOLIVAR'S WILL.

We have received the *Gaceta de Cartagena* of December 26th, containing among other things the principal articles of Bolivar's will. The following are some of them:

4 I aver that I possess no other property but the lands and mines of Arroa, situated in the province of Carabobo, and some furniture, as specified in the inventory which may be found among my papers in the charge of Juan de Francisco Martin, a citizen of Cartagena.

6 It is my desire that the medal presented me by the congress of Bolivia, in the name of that people, may be restored in my own name, as pledge of the true affection which I retain for that republic even in my last moments.

7 It is my desire that the two works sent me by my friend general Wilson, & which formerly belonged to the library of Napoleon, entitled the *Social Compact* by Rousseau, and the *Art of War* by Montecuoni, may be presented to the university of Caracas.

10 It is my desire, that after my decease, my remains may be deposited in the city of Caracas, my native place.

11 The sword given me by the grand marshal of Ayacucho [general Sucre] I direct my executors to restore to his widow, that she may preserve it as a proof of the love to him which I have always professed.

12 I direct my executors to render thanks to general Robert Wilson for the good conduct of his son, colonel Bedford Wilson, who has so faithfully accompanied me to the last moments of my life [Colonel Wilson was one of his aids].

The persons named by Bolivar as executors, are Gen. P. B. Viceno Mendoza, Juan de Francisco Martin, prefect of Magdalena, and Dr. Jose Vargas. The editors of the *Gaceta*, in commenting upon the will, thus express themselves:

"The sensibility of our readers cannot fail to be excited, on beholding the generous disinterestedness of this truly great man. Born in opulence, and heir to a considerable fortune, he has nothing left but the lands and mines of Arroa which he inherited from his ancestors, and some furniture, the most valuable of which he returned to those who by it had expressed their esteem and gratitude.—The founder of three nations, in which he could have acquired immense wealth, distributed with the same nations, the gifts which their gratitude prompted, & is only able to leave his brothers and nephews, whom he makes his heirs, the residue of his patrimony which he had already divided among his kindred. No less honorable is the direction that his mortal remains should be conveyed to Caracas, his native country, and that this legacy of love should be conferred on a place where reside the implacable enemies who are aiming their thrusts at his excellency, & loading him with calumny by attributing to him designs subversive of liberty—and where originated the disorders which now afflict the republic, out of hatred to its liberator and father. Yet such is the love which binds him to the soil of his birth! Animated by this love in his last moments, the liberator yields himself to its influence, and entrusts the precious deposit of his venerable remains to a town which gives shelter to those who a few days ago solicited his expulsion from the country."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The constitutional charter of France has wisely separated religion, as an establishment, from the state. This is an example which other nations must, sooner or later, adopt. It is necessary for the interests of religion itself, which is injured and degraded when allied with political machinery. No religion ought to be encouraged which cannot stand itself; if it require the prop of human laws, it cannot be a true religion. It must be nothing more than a pretext for patronage, a secular institution created by men for their own worldly purposes, and a continued insult to the Deity.

The religion which has power to attract and fix men's minds, will exercise that power without the assistance of legislators, and will be infinitely better cultivated if left to its course. The poorer the ministers of the gospel are, the better they attend to the spiritual wants of their needy fellow-creatures. This is a subject upon which England has much to learn, and will not have a little to do. But the day for the business has not yet arrived, though we can perceive the faint gleaming of its dawn.

British Monthly Review.

NEW GOODS.

Marron & Hunter

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received, and are now opening, a general assortment of merchandise, among which will be found *Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Green* *linen*, *very superior brown & light-blue cassins* *Red, White and Green Flannels*—*Rose Mackinaw and Point Blankets*—*Super Black Italian Lutesstring*—*Silk and Tabby Velvets*—*Bombazets, Plaids, Cambrios*—*Calicos*—*Gloves, Hosiery, Fashionable Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Leghorn Bonnets, Fancy Soaps, Cologne Water, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Prunella, Morocco and Mens' Leather Shoes*—*Fine and Common Hats, &c. &c.* together with an assortment of *Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Fresh Groceries and Queensware*, they are determined to offer at the lowest rates for cash or merchantable produce of any kind.

They take this opportunity of informing the customers of the *Vincennes Steam Mill* that in future that establishment will be under the immediate management of one of the firm; and they hope that their invariable disposition to accommodate will ensure them a share of public patronage.

The highest market price for Wheat, Corn and Saw-logs.

December 25, 1830

47-1f

Commission AND STORAGE AGENCY.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the **COMMISSION AND STORAGE BUSINESS**, at his Old Stand, NORTH WEST CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS. In addition of his former stock, he has received a

Handsome Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

White Red and Green Flannels
Black and Drab Lion Skin
Cassins and New Style Calicos
Colored Brown and Bleached Domestics

GENTLEMEN'S FINE HATS AND CAPS

A few cases of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Shoes.

GROCERIES.

Tanners Oil first quality
Sperm Oil, & Mackerel
30 Barrels Whiskey

Nails Assorted

LIQUORS

of every description, and of the best quality, always on hand by the

Wholesale or Retail.

—ALSO—

TEAS, Coffee and SUGAR.

TOGETHER with several other articles, he will sell very low for cash or Produce of any kind.

WILLIAM MIEURE.

Vincennes, Nov. 1830. 41-1f

CLOVER SEED.

150 bils. (fresh) Clover Seed, just received and for sale by

TILLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Louisville March 4th, 1831.

Nails, Window Glass &c.

300 Kegs Nails & Brads assorted sizes

250 Boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,

100 bils. Green Copperas,

100 bils. Tar

200 Kegs White Lead,

200 Boxes & Kegs, Creel's superior Tobacco,

550 Reams Wrapping paper,

90 Reams Tea paper,

25 Boxes Rapp's Wool hats,

100 doz Spades, and Shovels,

20 doz Hoes.

300 Boxes Y H. & G. P. Tea,

150 bils. Loaf Sugar,

30 Casks Malaga Wine,

25 Serrons, S. F. Indigo,

50 Kegs Sad Irons,

40 Boxes Candles,

50 doz Wire Sifters,