

Foreign News.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Investment of the citadel of Antwerp, and commencement of hostilities—Dissolution of the British parliament—Orders in council—Resignation of the Belgian ministry, &c.

The packet ship South America, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th December, both inclusive.

The intelligence is of decided interest. The advices from Antwerp are to the 1st of December, at which time the French had partially established their investments of the citadel of Antwerp, and had formally summoned it to surrender. Some firing had taken place from the citadel upon the French engaged in the construction of the works.

Holland appears to be determined to resist. Many of the sluices had been opened, and the country inundated. The French troops had taken possession of the town of Antwerp, for the purpose, it is said, of protecting that city. The siege was to commence on the opposite side, that no damage should be sustained. The London papers assert that the bombardment had no doubt commenced.

In England, the parliament was at length dissolved, and writs issued for the first election under the reform law. The writs not being returnable till 29th January, there will be no session till February. Meantime, the country will be agitated from one extreme to the other with warmly contested elections.

The king and council had issued two new orders respecting the detention of Dutch vessels and the blockade of the Dutch ports. By the first, all Dutch vessels that had been, or might be, detained, having on board perishable cargoes, were to be released, and allowed to proceed. By the second, the interdict of British vessels to trade with Dutch ports, was limited to the ports of Holland alone, and not to extend to the colonies.

The ministry of king Leopold had been found in the minority and had resigned. Considerable difficulty appears to be experienced in the formation of a new cabinet.

The Prussian government appear to be forming a strong army of observation.

From Portugal the news is unfavorable for Don Pedro. Don Miguel had succeeded with his batteries in closing up the passage of the river to Oporto.

France continues quiet. M. Dupin had been chosen president. The ministry appear to have a decided majority.

In Ireland, they by no means seem to be quiet, the tythe question yet agitates the country, and we notice several burnings and riots, which between any other conclusion than that things are settled in that devoted country.

The following full details of this interesting intelligence we extract from the Commercial Advertiser.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Contrary to the expectations entertained by the English ministers, and the papers in their confidence, to the last, hostilities had actually commenced before Antwerp—the first guns being fired by the Dutch. On Friday, November 30th, the French troops made good their first approaches to the citadel of Antwerp—advancing in safety under cover of a fog, which prevented Gen. Chasse from discovering their operations. The Belgian posts on the esplanade looking toward the citadel, were relieved by French troops, who were thus put in occupation of all the posts on that side of the city.

At six o'clock, lieutenant general St. Cyr Neigues, chief of the Marshal's staff, attended by colonel Cradock, and a trumpeter bearing a flag of truce, advanced to the line of Dutch sentries near the Lunette St. Laurent, and after the usual ceremonies, delivered in the name of the two coercing powers the following summons to surrender.

SUMMONS made in the name of France and England by Marshal Gerard, commander-in-chief of the French army, to general Chasse, commander of the citadel of Antwerp.

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 of November, 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, offer every advantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it. I have, therefore, every right to hope, conformable to the laws of war, and to the 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 useless barbarity, and a calamity for the commerce of all nations.

If, 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. 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) COUIN GERARD,

Commander of the army of the North.

The bearers of the despatch were not allowed to enter the Dutch lines, but the summons was received by Col. Rupertus, chief of the staff to Gen. Chasse, who replied that he would return an answer without delay. The commissioners then withdrew to their own lines.—An hour afterwards, Col. Rupertus, made his appearance with a flag of truce at the Belgian outposts, and delivered Gen. Chasse's reply. This contained a firm and decisive negative. The exact tenor is not of course known, but in respect to the proposed neutrality of the town, it is said to have been most unsatisfactory. A letter from Brussels, dated on Saturday evening, Dec. 1st, says the reception of the French flag, bearing the summons, was cold, but civil, and the answer in the negative. "Tell the Marshal," said General Chasse, "that I shall bury myself under the ruins of the citadel. As to the neutrality of the city, I promise nothing—that will be regulated by circumstances and events." As soon as this answer was received, Marshal Gerard sent another flag of truce in, requiring a more direct explanation of the intentions of Gen. Chasse, with respect to the neutrality of the city. The answer of the baron had not transpired when the last accounts left; but the answer was guessed to be in the negative by the fact, that, in half an hour after some guns were fired from the citadel upon some men engaged in the works. In the first half hour not more than ten shots were fired. Some of the workmen, it is said, were killed and many wounded, but this is not believed to be correct. The firing was continued at intervals until 10 o'clock in the night of Nov. 30th.

The following accounts direct from Antwerp, bring the advices down to 7 o'clock, p. m. of Saturday, December 1st, are compiled from the correspondence of the Times and Morning Herald.

Answer. Saturday morning, Dec. 1st.—10 o'clock. The French have worked all night, notwithstanding the rain, and have already completed a battery in the garrison called "The Harmony," between forts Montebello and St. Laurent. During the night the darkness did not allow the Dutch to see the men at work. Few guns were heard at 10 o'clock.

It is asserted on the best authority, that the French works will be ready for operations in full to-morrow. The weather will, it is feared, do the troops more injury than Chasse's fire.

General Desprez, the head of the Belgian staff, who has been in this city during the last four days, has gone to Lierre the head quarters of the Belgian army. Some suppose the prince of Orange will move in that quarter.

Twelve o'clock—During the early part of the morning the French pushed a reconnaissance of cavalry and infantry along the dyke from Calloo towards the fort St. Isabel, where a smart fire of musketry was kept up on both sides.—The French retired afterwards down to their former posts on the dyke.

The Dutch have sent three gun boats from before the citadel into the polders at the back of the Tete de Flandre, which, with a former one, makes a fourth, to prevent the movement of the French troops on that fort. Two remain in front, the other six gun boats are opposite the citadel.

Near Calloo, the Dutch corvette Comet has been long stationed; the Proserpine frigate at Mickappy, a little from it; five gun-boats lower, at the bend of the Scheldt. The Admiral's ship the —, stationed at Lillo, has been towed up the river by the steam boat. I saw the three large ships communicating within the few last minutes. There is a bar, wind W. S. W., and the tide ebbs till two o'clock, so they remain at anchor now.—The Admiral's ship is expected to come to Calloo next tide.

The predictions of the English opposition papers, respecting the impossibility of blockading the ports of Holland have been fully realized. The greater part of the combined squadron has returned to the Downs and all of them have been compelled to stand off the coast, to avoid being stranded during the late gales.

From the arrival of the French at Antwerp, and the presence of the Belgians in the vicinity, the three tri-colored flags are now floating near. Those of the French and Dutch are alike, save that the former has the streaks parallel to the staff while the latter is perpendicular to it. The Belgian flag, tri-colored also, is flying still on the beautiful spire of the cathedral; but it is not yet known if the Dutch desire of vengeance will not im-

plicate the city, and thereby produce the rear of 400 guns from the Dutch gun boats, the Belgian fortress, the French batteries, and the citadel."

Second Chamber of the States General.—A royal message, with the project of a law for calling out the Landstrum, was read as follows:

"On the opening of your session, in 1830, we announced that the service of the Landstrum was prepared.

The ardor with which our invitation to voluntary arming was answered and the patriotic feelings manifested as well by the first band of the Schuttery, as by the land and naval force, have, however, enabled us to defer making use of this additional force till the moment when greater dangers should threaten our native land.

Divine Providence has been pleased to suffer this moment to come.

Our merchantmen are placed under embargo in the ports of France and England, and captured at sea by the fleets of those powers which are now cruising on our coasts. A strong French army has entered with the avowed intention of attacking the citadel of Antwerp, this army will, therefore, be in a position near to our territory, which has long been threatened by the armed force of Belgium.

The consequence of these events are uncertain, but the sons of Holland, which in these latter times have again proved themselves worthy of their ancestors ought to be prepared for all these consequences, and had a right to demand that every thing should be done that the national institutions prescribe for the defense of the country.

Our decrees of the 17th of November, and of this day, have provided for this case. Their object is to call out the 2d and 3d band of the Schuttery, and the arming of that nation. They call out the Landstrum.

We confide in your patriotic cooperation, and recommend you to the protection of God.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

The Hague, Nov. 23, 1832.

From the Farmer's Museum.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

At a great Democratic Festival in New York, in honor of the late political victory, the following regular toast was introduced by JOHN J. MUSGRAVE, Esq. with some very appropriate remarks:

6. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President elect of the United States—Rejected by the senate, he has been received by the people. The detractors are 're-buked,' the injured is redressed.

We copy a part of the reply of Mr. VAN BUREN, as follows:

I rise, my friends, to return thanks, not to detain you by a formal speech—No man listens with more pleasure than myself to those bright but happy effusions of wit and sentiment with which our festival boards are on occasions like the present so often made agreeable, & with which, from the character of those about, I doubt not we shall be again favored this evening; but that certainly is not my forte, and I shall be discreet enough not to attempt it. We are wisely told that there are times for all things, & it is equally true that the present is not a proper season for the grave discussion of any subject. The occurrences to which we have just referred, in a manner at once so kind and complimentary, would, under different circumstances, have given me much to say, but I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that I shall best adapt myself to this occasion by avoiding their discussion. The very able, and as it appears, successful, manner in which my * duct and character in my absence by my friends, (and no man certainly ever had better,) from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon them by the decisions of the senate, was not merely satisfactory, but in the highest degree gratifying to me. There were, notwithstanding, some additional facts & observations, the knowledge of which was not accessible to all, and which were calculated to fortify and enforce the views taken by my friends. It was my intention to have availed myself of the first suitable opportunity to give them to my fellow citizens. The melancholy circumstances by which such an opportunity was lost, in this city, are well remembered;—none other presented itself, and the result of the election has shown that it would have been unnecessary.—

Now came the petitioner and filed her petition to set aside the Will of the said David Kinman—Ordered that no notice thereof be given by publication of the pendency of said petition, that the said hours be and appear before said court at its next term, and shew cause why the petitioner's prayer should not be granted, otherwise the same will be acted upon in their absence; and on further motion, this cause is continued until the next term.

A copy—Test.

JOHN MCINTIRE, Clerk.

January 19, 1833. 51-3t

will probably present itself. The idea

of general Jackson's incapacity for the performance of civil duties, has been most sedulously, and I have always feared, for the cause of truth, too successfully propagated. Whilst the world has been ready and willing to yield a full share of its approbation to his military talents, it has appeared to me, that his friends even, excepting always, those of them who have been much about his person, have never done full justice to his capacities as a statesman. If so much baseness could enter into the mind of man as to induce him to withhold a deserved measure of approbation from a veteran servant like general Jackson, who, without a single blood relation in the world, with the measure of his fame full to overflowing, whose only personal and temporal desire is, rest—and who, without a single earthly inducement to attach him to public life, save the well known wishes of his constituents, and the hope to be useful to his country, still consents to wear out the brief remnant of his days in the public service;—it might possibly be apprehended from one, who like myself, has had the good fortune to enjoy his unreserved confidence, to participate in his administration of the government, whose share of credit in its proud results might be thereby proportionally increased. I thank my God that it has not been permitted me to entertain any such unworthy sentiment;—and I take great pleasure in repeating thus publicly an opinion which I have frequently expressed in private conversation, that general Jackson has not now, and has not had since his elevation to the presidency, amongst his constitutional advisers, a single individual as well qualified to direct the conduct of public affairs as himself. There are undoubtedly those who excel in particular and separate qualifications for that high office, but it is my deliberate opinion—that having reference to his knowledge of mankind, the promptitude and clearness of his perception; the strength and correctness of his judgment;—his exemption from any thing like that vanity and self-conceit so often the besetting sin of geniuses—his disposition to listen with patience and liberality to the views of all who have a right to be heard by him; or whose opinions he has a right to ask—the unvarying uprightness of his purposes—the care and deliberation with which he forms his decisions—the inflexible firmness with which he executes them—and above all, to that extraordinary degree of moral courage which enables him under all circumstances, to do what he feels to be right, and thinks to be his duty without bestowing a thought upon the personal effect it may have on himself—there is no other man in the country who would have been so likely as general Jackson to be successful in the administration of the government, or whose services would be more valuable to the country in its present or prospective condition.

STATE OF INDIANA, Pile County.

PROBATE COURT.

November Term, 1832.

Nancy Kinman,

Archibald Kinman's heirs.

Henry Kinman, Jas. Kinman, Meridith Howard, Benjamin Kinman, Riley Kinman, Willis Kinman, Julian Kinman, & Nancy Kinman, heirs and legal representatives of David Kinman, dead.

Now came the petitioner and filed her petition to set aside the Will of the said David Kinman—Ordered that no notice thereof be given by publication of the pendency of said petition, that the said hours be and appear before said court at its next term, and shew cause why the petitioner's prayer should not be granted, otherwise the same will be acted upon in their absence; and on further motion, this cause is continued until the next term.

A copy—Test.

JOHN MCINTIRE, Clerk.

January 19, 1833. 51-3t

TAKEN UP

By James Harbin, living in Palmyra township, Knox county, Indiana, a

BROWN BAY FILLY,

two years old last spring, very gentle and good conditioned, has a large star on her forehead, small white streak on her nose, inclining to the right nostril, about 14 hands high. No other marks or brands perceptible—appraised to fifteen dollars by Robert McKinley and Sion S. Harbin the 26th Dec. 1832, before me.

JAMES W. BENNETT, J. P.

Jan. 19, 1833. 51-3t

NOTICE.

THE heirs and legal representatives of John Real, (late of Gibson county) deceased,

TAKE NOTICE

THAT I shall apply to the Judges of the Gibson Circuit Court, on the first day of their next February Term, to appoint Commissioners agreeably to law to lay me off my share of the estate of said Real, lying in the above named county of Gibson, where they may attend if they see cause.

HENRY REAL,

one of the heirs,

Jan. 7, 1833. 50-51 \$150

BOROUGH ELECTION.

Board of Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, Monday, Jan. 14, 1833.

ORDERED, that an election for President of the Board, Borough Constable, three Trustees and three Assistant Trustees from each ward, be held at the Court House in Vincennes, on Monday the fourth day of February next; that Pierre Laplant is appointed Judge, and John B. Martin Clerk, of the Upper Ward, Joseph Roseman Judge, and J. K. Kurtz Clerk, for the Middle Ward, and Solomon Radthorne Judge and Jno. Moore Clerk for the Lower Ward.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

Jan. 11, 1833. 51-3t

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Daniel West, late of Posey County, deceased. The estate is probably insolvent.

REBECCA WEST, Adm.

of said estate.

Mt. Vernon, 16th Jan. 1833. 52-4t

Administrator's Notice.

ADMINISTRATION of the estate of John McCrary, late of Gibson county, Ind. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned agreeably to law;—all persons therefore indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those who have claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. The estate is solvent.

ROBERT McCRARY, Adm.

Princeton, Ind. 12th Jan. 1833. 51-4t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL offer at public sale, on Saturday the 26th of this month, at the Hotel of John C. Clark, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. those TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS in the commons of Vincennes; designated by Nos. 54 and 60. They have very lately been enclosed by a substantial post and rail fence, eight rails