

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
By the fast sailing ship *Orpheus*, capt. Cobb, from Liverpool, the editors of the *N Y Commercial Advertiser*, have received files of English papers to the 6th of January, the day on which capt. C. C. sailed from Liverpool. They have also received shipping lists to the 4th of Jan.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.
London, Monday evening, 3d inst. 7.
DECEMBER 31.

In the Consol market, to day, prices have had an advance of about 3 per cent though but little business was transacted, the chief bargains arising out of some of the speculations for the account. The abandonment of all further military operations before Antwerp, together with the promptitude with which the French troops are preparing to quit Belgium, have alarmed the speculators for the fall, and induced them to close their time bargains. Consols left off at 857 8 for the account, and exchequer bills at premium.

Letters have been received from Madrid of the date of the 20th inst which state that the king had had a relapse, and that the queen had consequently resumed all the powers conferred on her during his first attack.

A report has been very current in the city, of a blockade of the port of Charleston, by some gun boats and a small force from New York, in consequence of the resistance to the views of the government at Washington, on the subject of the tariff. This important piece of news rests at present on the authority of one letter only, but as a packet from New York was off Liverpool on Saturday, it cannot remain many hours longer in doubt.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The intelligence received a few days since, in Boston, that the king of Holland had refused to sanction the capitulation of the baron Chasse—so far as it related to the surrender of the forts Lillo and Leifkenshock, is confirmed. The consequence is, that the sturdy old baron and his troops are detained by the French as prisoners of war. But as the forts referred to had been previously separated by the Dutch government from the baron's command, the French army had no right, by the terms of the intervention, to proceed against those places.

Being moreover compelled by those terms to evacuate Belgium, and return to France immediately on the fall of the citadel, they had already commenced a retrograde. Thus Antwerp has fallen, it is true, but by skilfully separating Lillo and Leifkenshock from the citadel, Holland yet commands the navigation of the Scheldt, and we do not perceive that the difficulty is any nearer an adjustment than it was before France and England entered upon the shameful aggression. The Dutch troops under the baron Chasse are held as prisoners of war, and were already on their march to Dunkirk—Monteigne Belgium will retain her possession of Vlissingen, and the parts of Lüding and Luxembourg, which have been awarded to Holland, until the latter shall evacuate the towns below.

England and France have undertaken to renew the war of protocols with Holland, as will appear by the following article:

From the London *Albion* of 3d January.

The new project of a convention proposed to Holland by lord Palmerston and Talleyrand, is dated Dec 30, and contains nine articles, of which the following are brief extracts:

1. The forts of Lillo and Leifkenshock to be surrendered to the Belgian troops within ten days after ratification.

2. The navigation of the Meuse to be subjected to the same regulations as those recently established for the Rhine.

3. The navigation of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion of a final treaty between Belgium and Holland.

4. The transit of Belgian merchandise in Germany to be free, with the exception of moderate tolls for support of roads, &c.

5. Impunity for all political offences in Venlo and Luxembourg.

6. Evacuation of Venlo and the Dutch portion of Luxembourg by the Belgian troops.

7. Reduction of the Dutch army to a peace establishment.

8. Reduction of the Belgian army to a peace establishment.

9. Restitution to legal owners of Dutch property confiscated by English and French governments.

Upon these strange propositions which it must have been foreseen Holland would reject with indignation, the London Courier makes the following remarks:

When the project of the convention, which was published in the *Albion* of yesterday evening, was communicated to us in the course of the same day, the extraordinary nature of it induced us to doubt its authenticity. We have since made inquiries, and we find it correct nearly to the letter. There is only one trifling error; it was signed, not on the 30th—but on the 31st.

This project of convention has been submitted to the court of Holland; the reply of the king we may anticipate.

What is the object of this new project of convention? It is not to be supposed that lord Palmerston and prince Talleyrand imagine that it will be conceded to

the king of Holland. We must suppose then, that their object was to procure the formal refusal of Holland to consent to it. And what then? When the refusal is obtained, will G. Britain and France attempt to force his consent? Surely not, for there is a convention ready made on the matter still not completed.

Of all the extraordinary things which have taken place during the intermediate of the great powers of Europe between Holland and Belgium, this certainly is one of the most inexplicable.

On Sunday we may expect to receive the king of Holland's reply to this courteous invitation that he should quietly yield that which he has stoutly defended against a fleet of thirty vessels of war, and an army of a hundred thousand men.

For ourselves, although we would not advance an opinion upon this difficult and uncertain question with much confidence, we should not be surprised to find the Dutch in Belgium, the moment the French are out of it. If left without the aid of France, not only the ruins of Antwerp, but the Belgian capital might be in the possession of the Dutch again in a single week. Nor are we alone in the opinion that the Dutch will not remain inactive. The London Courier contains the annexed important article.

"We think it right to state that our communications from Holland speak of the probability of an attack on Belgium by the Dutch. The expectation of such an attack is, in Holland, very strong—We still think, however, that the king of Holland will not depart from his policy of passive resistance. Should secret reasons induce the king of Holland to take this bold step, it is the opinion of well informed military men that the Dutch army would find no effectual opposition between their frontiers and Brussels; it is not less certain, however, that the whole power of France would instantly be directed to the aid of king Leopold.

"We have heard from a source on which we can place reliance, that the court of Russia has officially communicated to the British and French cabinets its determination not to join any conference that might be formed for the further consideration of the Dutch and Belgian disputes. This determination is caused by the departure of the conference, as is alleged by the court of Russia, from those principles on which its interference was grounded."

PORTUGAL.

The French papers of the first of January published the following statement, on which they appear to place some reliance, relative to the affairs of Portugal, and a proposed settlement.

1. That a treaty exists between Great Britain and France, to the effect that these two powers will take coercive measures to put an end to the present state of affairs in Portugal.

2. That Don Pedro is to renew his abdication of the throne of Brazil, as well in his own name, as in the name of his self and children, including the present emperor.

3. That he shall be regent in Portugal for his daughter.

4. That his daughter shall be proclaimed queen, only when she attains her majority.

5. That Don Miguel shall be proclaimed king of Brazilians.

6. That the two kingdoms shall be forever separated.

7. That the expenses of the war shall be paid by the country.

8. That in order to secure the execution of the treaty, the British government shall send an army, &c. to Portugal, and the French government to Brazil.

Such is the plan as published by the French liberal press; and it is remarked as being somewhat singular, that the advocates of popular rights should be in favor of imposing a king upon the Brazilians, without their consent. It is believed to have been concocted in the hotels of the Dutchess d'Albignan at Paris.

IRELAND.

Gratitude for services rendered does not seem wanting on the part of the Irish people towards the agitator, Daniel O'Connell. So entire is their confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the family, that not only the great repealer himself, but three of his sons—his brother-in-law, Mr. Finn—his nephew—his cousin—and Mr. Fitzsimmons, his son in law, have all been returned to parliament from different parts of Ireland. Including himself, says an Irish paper, there will be nine of the clan O'Connell altogether, which, with old Judy and her cub, and a straggling devil or two, whose existence depends on the breath of his nostrils, will make at least a sergeant's guard, and a goodly show on the benches."

It is said that among the Irish members elected to parliament, fifty eight will vote for a repeal of the union with England.

Lord Marcus Hill has been elected from Newry, after a severe and sanguinary contest.

The cholera has broken out again both in Limerick and Tipperary, and with greater virulence than when it first appeared.

BELFAST RIOTS.—The coroner's inquest upon the persons shot at Belfast, on the day of the shooting, has returned the following verdict—We find that Henry McConnel, Wm. Lee, John Robb, and Henry Largay, came to their deaths in consequence of gun-shot wounds, in-

flicted by certain policemen, at present unknown; and that at the same time considerable rioting prevailed in the streets.

SCOTLAND.—Great excitement has prevailed in many parts of Scotland during the late canvass for parliament. At Glasgow a personal fracas, of a very discreditable nature, took place between Messrs. Hamilton and Maxwell, both liberal candidates, in which one was kicked, and the other had his hat knocked off, before the combatants were separated.

William Cobbett, Editor of Cobbett's Weekly Register, well known in the United States as "Peter Porcupine," and all over the world as the "Corporal," has at last succeeded in getting into Parliament.—He is returned by the recent election, a member from Oldham. But this is not the end of his ambition. He has more than once informed the king, that he was the only subject who could save the country from its multiplied embarrassments—and, which he pledged himself to effect, if he was made prime minister.

Western Telegraph.

A great unction is now manifested by some of the opposition leaders, to crawl over into the Jackson ranks. Although they would gladly be numbered among the supporters of the present administration, few of them can be found candid enough to acknowledge that they have been on the wrong side, or that they have changed their ground. Many of them would loyally induce the belief that it is Gen Jackson who has changed, and not themselves; and in this way cover their retreat from their former principles.

The Federal Union—*It must be preserved*, he expressed in those few words the very sentiments and doctrine written out in his proclamation. His enemies then knew that he was on the right side of the question, and that he then deserved the praise and confidence of the American people; but they had other purposes to subserve, and had not the candor to acknowledge and publish the truth—Now when their whole artillery of abuse, falsehood, and vilification has been exhausted, when the people have again placed gen. Jackson above the shafts of calamity, when their protracted opposition can be of no avail, what do they do? why they come forward and tell us that Gen Jackson either has himself changed, or that his opinions were not known. Away with such canting hypocrisy.

Western Announcer.

THE STAR OF GLORY.

When the convention of New Hampshire was sitting in this town, Concord in the year 1778, to deliberate on the adoption of the present constitution, one of the members, a country farmer, made this speech, just as the vote was about to be taken:

Mr. President: I have heard reasons which appear to me to be in favor of the constitution—and I have heard some reasons which, being an unlearned man, I am hardly able to answer against it. I must trust something to the judgment of others—and I see in the constitution the name of George Washington. Through seven campaigns for independence, I followed that name, verily trusting that Providence had designed it for our leading star. I was not disappointed.—Our independence is established—but we are still without government. We have now a constitution which I approve, so far as I am a judge, and to which I see the same name. I shall vote for it, for I see it is to be our bond of union—I hope it will be adopted. I shall always support, and defend it against its enemies; and I shall teach my children that it is no false light, which here bears the name of Washington, but our true Star of Glory.

AN INTERESTING GERMAN VILLAGE.—There is near Halberstadt, in the kingdom of Prussia, a village named Strobeck, where all the inhabitants, boys and girls, are chess players. They were converted to the game some centuries since by a dignitary of the Cathedral of Halberstadt, who allowed them exemption from imposts as long as they should be winners in this game, and every year a person was sent down to try them. Since the secularisation of the bishopric of Halberstadt, and its union with the kingdom of Prussia, they lost a game, and since that time their immunity ceased, but their predilection for this useful amusement continues.—Anglo Germanic Advertiser.

ADVICE OF AN IRISH APOTHECARY.—If you find three tumblers of whiskey punch disagree with you over night, don't take 'em till next day, and then leave 'em off entirely.

2 SADDLETREES.

15 DOZEN, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY

SMITH & CARSON.

Feb. 22, 1833.

4-12

Forwarding and Commission Business.

JAMES SMITH,

FORMERLY OF VINCENNES, IND.

HAS located himself in New Orleans, corner of Notre Dame and Commerce Streets, for the purpose of transacting the above business, and respectfully tender his services to his Wabash friends and others, who may rest assured that any thing entrusted to him shall be attended to with diligence and fidelity.

New Orleans, Jan. 1833. 2-12

REFERENCE.

Chambers, Garvin, & Co.—Louisville.
Tomlinson & Ross, Burch & Hebert, Vincennes, Ind.
D. S. Bonner, Wm. Linton, C. Rose, Terre Haute.
S. & J. Crawford, James Reed, Morom.
J. Houston, & Co., Palestine, Ill.
W. Lagow, D. E. Baker, Centreville.
H. & J. Dolany, York.
J. Richardson, H. Peeny—Montezuma, Ind.
A. Patterson—Rockville.
J. L. Sloan—Covington.

THE TERRE HAUTE, Rockville, and Lafayette papers, will publish the above 12 times, and forward their accounts to Smith & Carson, Vincennes, for payment.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership between SAMUEL EMISON & JOHN MCCLURE is dissolved from this date; and the subscriber will not hereafter hold himself responsible for any debts contracted on account of said partnership.

SAMUEL EMISON.

February 16, 1833. 3-12

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

I HAVE established a BLACK SMITH SHOP on Second Street, near Gen. Lasselle's Tavern, where I shall be glad to receive the patronage of the public in the above business. I have, and at all times will keep, the best of workmen, and none but the best of iron shall be kept on hand. It will be to the interest of all persons getting work done to give a call, as I have a large stock of IRON AND STEEL of all sorts, suitable for all kinds of work, on hand, and having made an arrangement at Louisville to keep up a regular supply. There is on hand

A great variety of Ploughs;

And I shall keep at all times, all articles usually made use of by our farming population.

Will be kept on hand at all times, by the dozen or single one, the best of

CAST STEEL AXES,

and many other articles. Farmers will find it to their interest to get their work done at my shop, as I am satisfied they can pay for their work easier and have it done cheaper than at any other shop in the place. I will give work for coal at all times, and receive in payment where there is no money, all kinds of grain, &c.

I want two boys as apprentices to the above business: boys of from 12 to 16 will be taken.

JOHN C. CLARK.

February 2, 1833. 1-12

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have lately received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

New and Seasonable

GOODS,

Which added to their former stock, makes

the assortment good.

As they do not expect to sell Goods by

Newspaper or handbill pulling, they deem it necessary only to say, that those wishing to purchase good bargains, would do well to give 'em a call.

B. SHELDWELL, & Co.

Vincennes, Dec. 11, 1832. 4-12

KNOX PROBATE COURT.

February Term, 1833.

Jacob Jacobus, admr. of

Moses Owens, decd.

On complaint filed to settle

said estate as Insolvent.

The Creditors of the

said Moses Owens, decd.

2 ND now at this time came Jacob Ja-

cobus, administrator aforesaid, and

filed his affidavit for the continuance of

said cause; whereupon the Court ordered

the same to be continued at the cost of

the said Jacob Jacobus.

And on further motion,

It is ordered, that the creditors of