

ders, Antwerp and Limburg, as made part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1825, with the exception of the districts of the Prince of Limburg, pointed out by article 4.

The Belgic territory will comprise, besides, the part of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg indicated in article 9.

2. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, consents, that in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the limits of the Belgic territory shall be such as they are hereafter described.

[The remainder of the article traces the line of frontier.]

3. His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, shall receive, for cessions made in the preceding article, a territorial indemnity in the Province of Limbourg.

[The article then points out the limits of the indemnity.]

5. This article stipulates for the arrangement of the ceded territory with the Germanic Confederation.

6. Pending these territorial arrangements the parties are to resign forever all pretensions to the ceded parts, and Commissioners from Belgium and Holland are to assemble as soon as possible in Maestricht, to mark out the boundaries.

7. Belgium, in the limits pointed out by these articles will form an independent and perpetually neutral state.

8, 9, and 10. These articles regulate the navigation of the rivers of Flanders, of the Scheldt, and of the canals which traverse both countries, on a system of perfect equality.

11. Leaves free commercial communication by Maestricht and Sittard.

12. Regulates the continuation of all new canals henceforward made.

13. From the 1st of January, 1832, Belgium is to be charged a debt of 8,400,000 florins of annual rentes; and the article regulates the transfer of the capital which is henceforward to form a portion of the Belgic national debt.

14. Regulates the payment of the expenses incurred by Holland since November 1, 1830, which Belgium is to reimburse in three instalments—on the 1st of January, the 1st of April, and the 1st of July, 1832.

16. Refers to public works, as canals, roads, &c. which are to belong to the country in which they are situated.

18, 19, and 20. The inhabitants of both countries are to be allowed two years to dispose of their property, &c. if inclined to transfer their domicile from one country to the other.

21. A general amnesty for past political occurrences.

22. All pensions and salaries to be discharged according to the laws in force before Nov. 1, 1830.

23. All claims to be examined by a mixed Commission of Liquidation.

24. Immediately after the exchange of the Treaty of Intervention between the two parties, the necessary orders shall be sent to the commanders of the respective armies for the evacuation of the territories, cities, towns, and places which change domination. The civil authorities in them will at the same time receive the necessary orders for the surrender of their territories, cities, towns, and places, to the Commissioners who shall be appointed for that effect on one part and the other. The evacuation and surrender shall be so effected that they may be completed within 15 days, or sooner if it can be done.

(Signed) Esterhazy, Bulow,  
Wessemberg, Lieven,  
Talleyrand, Matuschewite,  
Palmerston.

The answer of the Belgian Plenipotentiary was read: it merely stated that the 24 articles exceeded his instructions, and the basis of the preliminaries.

The reading of the 24 articles excited great and long continued agitation; but nothing in the way of discussion thereon took place.

By the latest accounts from Brussels, the Belgians do not seem to relish much this settlement—for settlement it undoubtedly is, tho' neither of the two parties have

yet ratified it; but what can they do else than submit?

On the subject of Poland, the Liverpool times of the 25th Oct. says:—'The suppression of the Poles by the capture of Warsaw and the subsequent dispersion of the army, have been the subject of two official accounts, one issued by the Russian authorities, the other emanating from the Patriots.—The only fact to be learned from either is, that the cause of Poland is for the present lost. Of treachery of a part of the Polish leaders, there is no longer any doubt. Krukowicki, who took command of the town after the infamous massacre of the prisoners by the mob, seems to have acted a conspicuous part in the sacrifice of his country.'

General Skrzynecki has asked permission to reside in Austria, it was not known whether it would be granted. Prince Adam Czartorisky it was reported, is dead. In a communication addressed by the Polish Committee at Paris to the editors of some of the Paris Journals, General Krukowicki, who commanded at Warsaw at the time of its surrender, is charged with treachery, though no distinct particulars are given of the grounds on which the charge is made.

Modlin has surrendered, the Russians entering the city on the 9th October, and the Polish army completely dispersed.

STRASBURG, (West Prussia.) October 3.—The Polish army has this day crossed the Prussian frontier and laid down its arms at Jastizembien. When two divisions had laid down their arms, an action began between the rear of the Poles and the Russians. A Prussian officer was immediately sent to the Russian General, to acquaint him with the state of affairs, on which General Doctoroff, who commanded the van of the Russians, immediately put an end to the combat, and the passage over the frontier proceeded without interruption. The following is the state of the Polish army: General in Chief Rybinski; Chief of the Staff, General Lewenski; Intendant General Dobiezki; Generals of Divisions, Dembinski, and Woyezenski, and seven Brigadier Generals: three divisions of infantry, consisting of twelve regiments, six batteries; two divisions of cavalry, fifteen regiments, two batteries; a reserve of artillery of four batteries, a park of artillery, and one battalion of sappers.

In France, perfect tranquility seems to reign. We were already informed that the Chamber of Deputies had, by a large majority, declared against the peerage remaining hereditary, but the attempts to limit the selection of peers by the King, and other amendments proposed by the liberal party have failed. We see not therefore that much has been gained. It strikes us that this body emanating entirely from the King, will be a more pliant machine in the hands of the monarch than it was before.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Paris is tranquil, but the public mind is not at ease. The returns of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 30th ult. have just been published showing an excess of 1,300,000 francs over the receipts for the corresponding quarter of last year. On this apparent improvement the Ministerial Journals speak with vast complacency; omitting, however, to remark, that in the first month of the corresponding quarter of 1830 occurred in the revolution.

ALGIERS, Oct. 9.—'We have this moment received the afflicting news of the occupation of Bona by the Bedouins, who besieged it; these troops, paid by the Bey of Constant, were commanded by Hagdi Bensamoun, formerly a merchant at Bona. This town had no defenders but its own inhabitants since the French left it. On the 10th of Sept. General Bethene sent 120 Zoares, under M. Ouder, a French officer to the aid of Bona. After an heroic resistance, 60 were massacred by the Bedouins; M. Ouder, is said to have perished as he was embarking with the Zoares. The Bedouins desolated the place with fire and sword. One French battalion might have prevented the catastrophe.—To retake it, more than a regiment must be sacrificed.'

The Rev. Sidney Smith, at his speech at the Taunton Meeting, said that the attempt of the House of Lords to stop the progress of the Reform reminded him of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington during the great storm at Sidmouth in 1821. The tide rose to an incredible height; the waves rushed in upon the houses; and every thing was threatened with destruction. In the midst of the fearful commotion of the elements,

Dame Partington, who lived upon the sea beach, was seen at the door of her house, with mop and patters trundling her mop, and sweeping out the water, and vigorously pushing back the Atlantic. The Atlantic was roused, and so was Mrs Partington; but the contest was unequal. The Atlantic beat Mrs Partington. She was excellent in a slop or puddle, but she could do nothing with the tempest.

The riot at Blandford continued through the whole of Monday 17th Oct. The mob armed with bludgeons and stones attacked the houses of Mr Moore and Mr Smith, the lawyers of the successful Tory candidate Lord Ashley, and broke all the doors and windows, and gates, they proceeded then to the passage, and such was their hatred to Mr. Chard the vicar, that in less than five minutes the panels of the doors, windows and shutters were beaten in and the house laid entirely open; and but on the arrival of a troop of the 3d Dragoons, the house would have been razed to the ground. Many other houses were attacked, and much injury done. At Mansfield the houses of most of the persons who signed the anti-reform declaration to the Peers, were attacked, and much damage was done. A party of the 15th Hussars dispersed the mob late in the day.

Colnich Hall, near Nottingham, the seat of Mr Musters, had been attacked, some of the letters from Nottingham state, though later ones do not mention it, that the consequence of the fight proved fatal to Mrs. Musters, who it will be remembered was the Miss Chaworth of Annesly, the object of Lord Byron's earliest affections.

The Duke of Newcastle had 400 yeomanry stationed in his residence, Clumber Castle, and cannon are mounted in the building. This is the man who said of the six rotten boroughs which he owned and sold, that "he had a right to do as he liked with his own"—he does not find it very easy to do so. The Earl of Wilton had two companies of troops stationed at his seat of Heaton Park.

At Carlisle, the Bishop of that Diocese had been burnt in effigy. At Gloucester the Royal Duke of that name, and the Bishop of the Diocese had also been burned in effigy.

The Earl of Tankerville had been pelted with stones on his way through Darlington.

Reverend Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, was nearly dragged out of the mail coach at Bath, having been mistaken for another Bishop, who voted against the Reform Bill.

£40,000 of property have been destroyed by shipwreck at the Cape of Good Hope.

Sir T. B. Martin had been dismissed from his office of Comptroller of the Navy, on account of his differing from the King and the Ministry in the Reform Bill.

Lord Sandon was elected on the 22d October, member for Liverpool, by a majority of 849. Lord Sandon is an anti-reformer.

Dr. Richard Whately, has been appointed Archbishop of Dublin, vice Dr. Magee, deceased.

Mr O'Connell has received a silk gown, whether as a prelude to office, is not known.

THE SUBSCRIBER will continue to TOOTH and HAMMER SAWS, of all descriptions, during the winter months, at the lower Mill Cove, on moderate terms.  
JOHN PETRIE.  
Mill Cove, 16th December, 1831.

#### CONVEYANCE BETWEEN MIRAMICHI AND RICHIBUCTO.

The Subscriber respectfully announces to the Public his intention of running a weekly STAGE between the above places. He proposes commencing on the 1st November, and shall provide an easy and commodious Waggon until the approach of winter, when that vehicle shall be superseded by a large Sleigh, abundantly supplied with Furs, and drawn by two excellent horses.

The Stage will leave Martin's Royal Hotel, Chatham for Richibucto, every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the King's Arms, Liverpool, for Miramichi every Saturday, immediately after the arrival of the Mail from the Southward.

FARE:—Ten Shillings for each passenger. The Subscriber pledges himself to pay every attention to the comfort of passengers, and he trusts that this assurance, the expense and difficulties attending such an arduous undertaking, and the moderation of his charges will entitle him to a liberal share of public support.

ALEX. McBEATH.

October 24, 1831.

#### OX FOUND.

The Subscriber has had in his possession for two weeks past, an OX. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

DANIEL ROBINSON.

Tabisintac, Nov. 6, 1831.