

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—We are able to assert that the 3d, 7th, and 8th regiments of the Prussian army are on the march to the Rhine, accompanied with all the warlike material for an active and immediate campaign. Should they be obliged, it is said, to enter Holland, they will not enter that country as enemies.—*Courier*.

It is reported at Lloyd's that thirty nine vessels left Rotterdam in Company on the 6th instant and that 6 armed gun brigs have arrived at the Island of Goeree, where they were to wait for further orders, supposed to be intended for privateers.—*Jb*.

The Three Vrienden, Capt. Rodeman, which sailed from hence for Amsterdam, on Tuesday, was on Thursday morning brought back, having been detained in Hawk Roads, by the officers of His Majesty's customs.

We understand that, on Saturday, three vessels were captured in the Humber, under the order in council laying an embargo on Dutch vessels, and were carried into Grimsby. On inspecting their papers, they proved unintelligible to the officers, who were obliged to call in the assistance of a Hull gentleman to translate them.—One proved to be a Hanoverian, the second a Belgian, and the third a Bremener. They were of course, suffered to proceed, with many apologies for their detention.

CAPTAINS' CLERKS.—By a recent regulation, captains' clerks are appointed to revenue cruisers, and to have charge of the victualling the same as in others where lieutenants command.—*Kentish Gazette*.

Several Government steam-vessels are now fitting out at Woolwich for the use of the Navy. They are said to be destined for the Scheldt. The greatest activity prevails at Woolwich dock-yard, where 800 shipwrights, and other artificers, have for some weeks past been regularly employed. As much bustle prevails in the arsenal as was ever known during the late war in fitting out stores for the service of the British fleet. The enlistment of sailors in the neighbourhood of Towerhill, Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe, and Blackwall, is proceeding to a great extent.—The Admiralty cutters are daily carrying away hundreds of able bodied seamen from the *Perseus* guard ship, off the Tower, the place of rendezvous for the tars. Large bounties are given to good seamen, and the Jew slopsellers are reaping a good harvest by the great demand for slops of all kinds.

The *Jessur* (18) was paid off at Sheerness on Monday, the 15th Oct.; after which the captain, commander, and officers dined at the Fountain Hotel. The captain (Sinclair) is a tall athletic man measuring in height six feet seven inches and a half.—*Jb*.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts, particularly from those towns engaged in the woollen and stuff trades, state that considerable activity prevails in those branches of our manufacture; as we are approaching the most inclement season, we are happy to note this improvement, and we hope it may continue throughout the winter.

Notwithstanding the imposing nature of this combined force, says the Portsmouth Telegraph, we consider the task imposed on it, at this season of the year, impracticable; and we repeat this opinion in consequence of an observation made a few days since, that in offering it, we had forgotten that the Dutch ports were blockaded last war during the winter. We deny that such blockade was ever attempted at such a season of the year.

At one time we had two squadrons to watch the fleet in the Texel and the Scheldt, one of which was usually at an anchor in Hosely Bay, and the other at anchor 25 miles from the land, with a brig or a frigate occasionally looking into those ports as close as the batteries would allow her; and this was sufficient at that time, as the large ships can only leave the Texel at spring tide.

VALENCIENNES, Nov. 9.—It is not believed that the army will pass the frontier before the 15th.

The more prevalent opinion at head quarters is, that we shall have to deal with the Prussians and Dutch at the same time; and this may well be imagined, when it is known that the army which is to march against the Citadel of Antwerp consists of 75,000 men, and that from 25,000 to 30,000 more are echeloned between Givet and Longwy.

The activity in the French dock-yards is unexampled in times of peace. Seventy ships of war, or will be on the stocks, by the end of the present year. Amongst them may be reckoned twenty-one ships of the line, twenty-seven frigates, five corvettes, five steamers, and five galleons.—Exclusive of those formidable preparations, the existing and efficient force of the French navy is 279 warlike ships of all descriptions.

DUTCH NAVY.—The Dutch navy exhibits a very respectable force, consisting of 9 ships of the line, 23 frigates, 17 corvettes, 13 brigs, two steam vessels; besides several armed transports, &c.; nearly all of which are in a state for active service.

THE REVENUE.—We hear it confidently reported that the present quarter's revenue is on the increase.

CUTLASS.—It was twelve months on Monday since the first introduction of a cutlass into England, at Sunderland.—After marching inland, like "the destroying angel" over England, Ireland and Scotland, carrying death and destruction wherever it appeared, the report from the various towns where it still lin-

gers, is now so far favourable as to induce us to believe that it has nearly run its race.

LIVERPOOL.—The health of Liverpool is, at the present moment, better than it has been, at the same period, for several years past. On Saturday there was not a single case of cholera under treatment in the Fever Ward, and only sixteen of typhus. At the same period, last year, there were not less than 64 cases of typhus under treatment in the Fever Ward alone.—*Liverpool Courier*.

The fog was so great on the 23d of Oct. in London as to render it quite dangerous to walk the streets. All carriages and coaches were obliged to proceed with the greatest caution, and throughout the town the gas in the shops was slight till nearly noon.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The *Moniteur* contains the following Notification:—"In consequence of the refusal of the Cabinet of the Hague to comply with the demand of the Counts of France and England, in conformity to the stipulations of the convention signed at London on Oct. 22, the King's government sent off orders yesterday to all the ports of the kingdom for an embargo to be laid on all Dutch ships."

The embargo laid upon Dutch vessels produced a complete stagnation of business, and a decline in the price of Stocks was anticipated, but about three o'clock, a rumour of satisfactory news, having been received from Prussia, and a report, (which was well founded) of the capture of the Duchess of Berry, gave rise to transactions, and an improvement of 4 per cent, for the end of the month.

Yesterday, the government received intelligence that the Duchess of Berry was arrested at Nantes, on Wednesday. She was found concealed in a house with the Count de Menars, Mile. de Kersabiec, and Mr. Guibour. The house was under search for several hours before her retreat was discovered, but at last it was found that the east iron back of one of the fire Places turned upon a pivot, and gave entrance to a small room behind, which formed the asylum of the Duchess and her companions. She was immediately conducted to the Castle of Nantes. Yesterday afternoon a body of Police Officers went to the residence of M. Jauge, the banker of the Duchess and completely invested every entrance to it. M. Jauge, however, was gone out, but at 3 o'clock several other agents of the Police met him on Change, and after desiring him to hasten the completion of his business, took him into custody.

The Pilots of Ostend and the adjoining coast have received instructions to inform all vessels, bound for Antwerp, of the declaration recently published by the French and English Consuls, and induce them to enter the port of Ostend.

The direct communications between France and Mexico, which had been suspended by order of the Mexican Government, on account of the cholera, are now re-established, and the regularly monthly packets will begin to sail on the 1st December.

ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY INTO BELGIUM.

Nov. 15.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"Conformably to the convention concluded on the 22d October last, between France and England, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier this day, the 15th Nov. directing its march on the Citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it, to H. M. the King of the Belgians."

The 15th was the day fixed by the Convention between England and France, which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divisions of the English and French fleet sailed for the coast of Holland on the 10th and 11th November. The two Admirals, with the greater part of the squadron, remained at Deal.

It appears that much uncertainty prevails in France in regard to the part which Prussia will act. It appears certain that the latter power has collected an army on the Rhine and Belgian frontier. By some it is supposed that she will take possession of Venlo, which has been attacked by the Conference to Holland, and is now in the possession of the Belgians. By others, more important views are attributed to Prussia. A Paris paper of the 15th contains the following:

"A person of respectability, who left the head quarters of the French army on Friday evening, and who had an opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshal Gerard relates to us that the commander of the French army spoke openly of the probability of a conflict with Prussia, in consequence of the entrance of his army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their interference."

Upon which the *Moniteur* observes, "This paragraph furnishes a key to the arrangements made on those points of our frontier adjoining Prussia, and to the rapidity with which many regiments are marching thither. It is said that three corps of observation will be simultaneously formed. One on the Meuse, the other on the Moselle, and the third on the Rhine. Gen. Pelet who will certainly have the command of the division on the Meuse, will have Colonel Moline as head of his general staff."

We need not point out to our readers the highly important consequences which would inevitably result from the intervention of Prussia in favor of Holland.

A few Dutch vessels had been seized in France.

On the 15th, the Duchess de Berri arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment at Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown to her by the government officers, and amongst other instances of their attention, it is stated that a bath was ready prepared for her use, as soon as she passed the outer gate of the castle.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian legislative Chambers were opened on the 14th, by a speech from King Leopold. It presents nothing new, and nothing of the least interest, if we except the following brief extracts:

"My union with the eldest daughter of the King of the French, in drawing closer our ties with a generous people, has presented to me a new opportunity to receive from most of the Courts of Europe, proofs of their friendship and of their good wishes for the welfare and consideration of the new state of Belgium."

"If the execution of the treaty by the powers should prevent our young and brilliant army from signalizing its valor, its devotion guarantees, that in the course of events now preparing, the violation of our territory by the enemy, or any other act of aggression against Belgium, will not pass with impunity."

From the latter it might be inferred that the Belgians are not to take any part in wresting Antwerp from the Dutch.

The dates from Amsterdam are of the 10th November.—They too speak of the movements of the Prussian army, but consider their object is principally to watch the movement of the French, and not engage in actual hostilities, unless they should exceed the limits laid down for them by the London Conference.

A letter written from on board a Dutch gun-boat stationed in the Scheldt, says:—"We are expecting here the arrival of the Anglo-French fleet; however I do not believe that they will ever venture into this river, where every foot they advance will be disputed, and that at least they cannot penetrate further than Fort Batz, which is the Straits of Thermopylae of the Scheldt."

The *Zeeuw* is here with some gun-boats, and the position is naturally so strong that it would require superior forces to effect the passage. Further on are the forts of Lillo and Liekenshaek, two new Gibraltar, and the citadel can only be compared to a mine covered with cannons and mortars and completely undetermined. This fortress will not be so easily taken as the French say; if they attempt it, then it may be said of Antwerp, here once stood a super city.

The London dates are of the 11th; on the subject of Holland, it is said, new attempts had been made by the Government to open negotiations, but as their object was merely to gain time, they had been unsuccessful.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 18.—The Proclamation.

The excitement caused by the highhanded course of Andrew Jackson, is interesting.—No topic could have been taken by our opponents better calculated to confirm the resistance of South Carolina. Our party are animated by the finest spirit—and rejoice at having it thus demonstrated that either our remedy must be peaceful, or that the Government of the United States is an arbitrary Government—a Government of the sword—which it becomes every lover of liberty to renounce. The spirit in which this manifesto of tyranny is met—is that of determined resistance. Every man must see that the principles promulgated in this Proclamation are inconsistent with every doctrine of State Rights for which Jackson has heretofore professed a hypocritical reverence. In the avowal of the creed of consolidation which the President has been forced to make in order to excuse the State—he is self condemned as having violated his oath to the Constitution by countenancing Georgia.—This Proclamation makes it clear that the crisis of our liberties has come—and that unless they be resolutely maintained now, the liberties of the States are no more.

South Carolina Bank Robber.—The person who recently robbed the Bank of S. C. has been detected, and a considerable part of the money recovered. He is an Englishman, of the name of Henry Dalton, who arrived from Baltimore about three weeks before and kept a small dry goods store in Quam Street. He had employed a Mr. La Motte, a black and white-smith, to make him several blocks for keys, and this led to his detection. As he was passing the bank a short time after the robbery, he was pointed out by La Motte, arrested, confessed his guilt, and restored \$108,000 in bills, and all the specie but \$20. He had an accomplice, whose name he refuses to disclose.

A letter before us from Washington, says:—"Governor Floyd, of Virginia says, in public and private, the Government troops shall not march through Virginia against South Carolina."

The report of the committee and the decision of the Legislature of Virginia, will be looked to with intense anxiety.—*Deleware State Gazette*.

Movement of U. S. Troops.—The five Companies of U. S. Artillery, which we have before stated were ordered from Fort Mifflin to Charleston, (S. C.) have all embarked on board the ship *Jefferson*, Capt. McRea, fully equipped, with all their ordnance and stores, and provisions for three months, and will sail the first fair wind. They are about 300 in number and are commanded by Major Kirby.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

Company E, of the 21 Regt. of Artillery under the command of Capt. Merchant, which has been stationed at Savannah for upwards of two years, sailed on the 12th inst. in the Revenue Cutter, *McLane*, for the Forts in Charleston harbor.—*Jb*.

The North Carolina Republican, speaking of Nullification, says:—"As the case stands at present, not a single state in the Union upholds South Carolina in her measures of redress; it is avowedly approved, the course she has taken. But let an army march into South Carolina, and a burst of indignation will pour forth from the whole South, and instead of one State in an attitude of opposition to the General Government, there would be two and probably half a dozen.—They would say, if we were to be governed by swords and bayonets, instead of reason and compromise, on which the Union was originally based, the sooner we are out of it the better. Our turn may come next."

A distinguished member of the bar, in Savannah, writes thus to a friend in Charleston in relation to the stand taken by South Carolina:—"Our people are coming over to the doctrine, but but a drop of their blood be shed, it will kill her all in defence of Freedom."

Trade and State Rights, and sink or swim with her Gallant Sister.

The Southern Cadets at the West Point Institution, having declared their determination in case of a war to escape and lend their aid, have been confined and are to undergo a Court Martial.

We also make the following extract from an Order, issued by the Commander of the Forces dated Head Quarters, Colombia, December 20, 1832.—"The Legislature having, at their session which has just closed, passed an act authorizing the Governor to accept the services of Volunteers, who will hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning, should it become necessary to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, in the execution of the laws, Public Notice is hereby given to all the patriotic citizens of the State, that their services as Volunteers will be accepted either individually, or by Companies, Troops, Battalions, Squads, or Regiments of Artillery, Cavalry or Riflemen."

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State was to adjourn on Thursday the 20th Dec. \$200,000 had been appropriated to the contingent fund, for "carrying on the war," and \$200,000 for the purchase of arms.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

December 21.

The following petition and affidavits were laid before the House of Assembly, during the investigation of the riots at Montreal:—AFFIDAVITS PRODUCED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL MACINTOSH WITH PETITION.

To the Honorable the Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal.

The Petition of Alexander F. Macintosh, Lieut. Colonel, commanding the Garrison at Montreal, respectfully sheweth:—

That your Petitioner hath lately been arrested by the High Constable of the District, by virtue of a Warrant issued out by Jean Marie Mondelet, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, on a complaint.

I, your Petitioner, conceiving himself entitled to a discharge from his arrest, humbly prays that your honor will be pleased to award and grant a Writ of Habeas Corpus, under the Seal of the Court of King's Bench directed to the said High Constable, in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, commanding him to bring before your Honor the body of your Petitioner immediately, to do and receive all those things which your Honor shall then and there consider of him in this behalf.

And your Petitioner as in duty, &c.

[Signed.] A. F. MACINTOSH, Lt. Col.

ALEXANDER F. MACINTOSH, Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's Fifteenth Regiment of Foot now stationed at the City of Montreal, in the said District, and commanding officer of the garrison at Montreal being duly sworn, deposes and saith, as follows, as supplementary and explanatory upon some points of detail to the affidavit by him made in relation to occurrences of the 21st inst. to wit: On Sunday evening the 20th inst, when the Hon. G. Moffat and Wm. Robertson, Esq. called at my lodgings and communicated, as mentioned in the said affidavit, the subject of the magistrates' resolutions, I said that I trusted that the military would not be called to assist the civil power until matters had come to an extremity. I explained to them that what made me so anxious on this head, was the want of Cavalry in the garrison; that it was not in this country as in England where there was cavalry who could act against, and often disperse a mob without firing, and that if infantry were brought into collision with a numerous and outrageous mob, they could not act against it with any effect, (from its being an irregular body, and moving much quicker than troops could do) without having recourse to firing, which must of course be attended with the least certain destruction of life. The said magistrates thereupon said they were aware of this, that the troops would not be brought forward until they were required to act, and that matters were already in the most alarming state. The following day before the troops moved against the rioters, William Robertson, Esq. as aforesaid, repeatedly stated that the civil authorities had information of the positive kind, that there was a plan arranged for firing the town and suburbs in various places, so as to draw the military away in different and opposite directions, and in small bodies, that they might be more easily overpowered. On this day I often reported what I had said, as above respecting the employment of the troops, and on the necessity of my being put in full authority to fire, or use whatever other means I might as a professional man think necessary to quell the rioters. This authority was repeatedly and explicitly stated to be given.

On my arrival in the square, I perceived that Dr. Robertson had a book under his arm, and said to him have you been reading the Riot Act? He replied I am going to do it immediately, whereupon he removed to a little distance, I did not accompany him, wishing to be in readiness among the troops; some time after he again approached the troops, and I asked him a second time if he had read the Riot Act—he replied that he had; I remained with the troops under the portico of the church till about five o'clock, at which hour the magistrates had acquainted me a very serious riot might be expected—I had occasionally walked out into the square to judge of the strength of the mob and of their disposition. Shortly after five o'clock they behaved riotously in the part of the square near the place where the poll was held, which caused Messrs. Moffat and Robertson before mentioned, and several other magistrates, as well as all the special constables, to leave the enclosed space in front of the church, and I returned to my men to be in readiness—much noise and tumult in the square succeeded—and distinctly saw that the mob were furiously engaged with the constables.

In a few minutes a loud and general cry in the Place d'Armes occurred, and the magistrates and constables rushed back through the gates of the Court, mixed with and followed by many other persons, the last of whom were furiously assaulting the constables and others with bludgeons, stones, &c.

Immediately perceiving that there was a risk of the military partly being rushed upon and overpowered, I gave to the men the following command, in the presence of the magistrates, Dr. Robertson, namely—"With ball cartridge prime and load," while these things were doing, there was a cry, which several of the magistrates joined in, "now, God for God's sake bring out the troops," the rioters are murdering the people and attacking the houses." The rioters having marched back into the square on seeing the troops loading, I led the men from the right side of the portico through a gate in front proceeding close along the side of the square, in which is situated Dr. Arnold's house; (although many around me, and I think Dr. Robertson showed an inclina-

The troops then advanced steadily in that direction, proceeding past the Bank along St. James' street, which may exceed a quarter of a mile in length, giving full time for all but ill disposed persons, to withdraw themselves, and cease looking up the street in front, and with this object, although heavily assailed with large stones, with which the street had been recently repaired, I ordered them to halt for several minutes.

Perceiving, however, that the dense crowd in front, which appeared to be composed of many hundred persons, and a numerous portion of which appeared to have recently arrived in a body on the spot and to be led in a systematic manner, was becoming nearer and nearer, and as we advanced, was throwing quantities of large stones or the civil authorities, and military force around me by two of which Lieutenant and Quarter Master Dewson received severe contusions, and several struck the troops and my own person, it became necessary to order the troops to fire after I had at different times advanced in front, and by word and action, endeavored to prevail upon the crowd to retire, loudly giving notice beforehand, that it was intended to fire if the attack and riot continued. Less than one round from the first division, consisting of sixteen file, of the Main Guard party was accordingly discharged and took effect. From the serious aspect of affairs before the troops had fired, I had considered it necessary to dispatch Ensign and Adjutant Hay with directions that the remainder of the Regiment should be advanced towards the Place d'Armes, and they arrived in a few minutes after it had become necessary to act against the mob but were not called upon to act. In a short time the crowd was dispersed and completely disappeared, and tranquility was maintained during the remaining part of the afternoon, before relieving the troops, I consulted with the Magistrates, at their desire, relative to the propriety of establishing posts for the night, and followed their directions on the subject.

To the above statement I have to add, that when the troops halted in St. James' street, during some minutes before the firing, it appeared impossible in consequence of the volleys of stones discharged at them, for them to stand where they were or to advance or disperse the rioters, or far less to retreat without danger of destruction unless they fired. I had also within a few minutes before the firing, while the riot was going on, received directions from one of the Magistrates to fire upon the rioters in case I should consider it necessary.

(Signed) A. F. MACINTOSH, Lieut. Col.
Sworn before me at Montreal, this 6th day of May, 1832.

(Signed) W. ROBERTSON, J. P.

ALEXANDER F. MACINTOSH, Lieutenant Colonel of His Majesty's 15th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at the city of Montreal, in the said district, and commanding officer of the garrison at Montreal being duly sworn, deposes and saith, as follows, as supplementary and explanatory upon some points of detail to the affidavit by him made in relation to occurrences of the 21st inst. to wit: On Sunday evening the 20th inst, when the Hon. G. Moffat and Wm. Robertson, Esq. called at my lodgings and communicated, as mentioned in the said affidavit, the subject of the magistrates' resolutions, I said that I trusted that the military would not be called to assist the civil power until matters had come to an extremity. I explained to them that what made me so anxious on this head, was the want of Cavalry in the garrison; that it was not in this country as in England where there was cavalry who could act against, and often disperse a mob without firing, and that if infantry were brought into collision with a numerous and outrageous mob, they could not act against it with any effect, (from its being an irregular body, and moving much quicker than troops could do) without having recourse to firing, which must of course be attended with the least certain destruction of life. The said magistrates thereupon said they were aware of this, that the troops would not be brought forward until they were required to act, and that matters were already in the most alarming state. The following day before the troops moved against the rioters, William Robertson, Esq. as aforesaid, repeatedly stated that the civil authorities had information of the positive kind, that there was a plan arranged for firing the town and suburbs in various places, so as to draw the military away in different and opposite directions, and in small bodies, that they might be more easily overpowered. On this day I often reported what I had said, as above respecting the employment of the troops, and on the necessity of my being put in full authority to fire, or use whatever other means I might as a professional man think necessary to quell the rioters. This authority was repeatedly and explicitly stated to be given.

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