

EUROPE.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

The Florida, Griswold, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from Coes, 25th December, by this arrival the Advocate & Journal has received London dates to the 26th Dec. containing the particulars of the surrender of Antwerp, which confirms the accounts we have already published.

BERCHEM. Head Quarters of Marshal GERARD, Monday Evening, Dec. 24.

I have very little to add to my letter of this morning. A Dutch officer and Captain Passy, Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Gerard, are gone to the Hague with the terms of the capitulation. The Marshal demands that the King of Holland, should consent to give up all the Forts and dependencies of the Citadel in conformity to the treaty of the 15th November.

The act of capitulation consists of ten articles, and its purpose is— That the Citadel of Antwerp, Tete de Flandres, Burcht, D'Austrovel, and Zurendrecht, should be immediately given up.

That the commander and his garrison should be considered as prisoners of war until the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liefskenshoek.

That the garrison should leave the Citadel with all the honors of war.

That the garrison should lay down its arms on the glacis of the Citadel, on the side next the esplanade.

That the garrison should only take away with it such articles as belong immediately to the officers and privates.

That the majesty which defended the Citadel should be considered as the property of the Belgian government.

That an inventory should be taken of all the material, &c.

That two battalions of French Infantry should take immediate possession of the posts of the Citadel, the curtain toward the esplanade, and of the gates of the Citadel.

That should the King of Holland consent to the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liefskenshoek, Gen. Chasse and the Garrison should be escorted by the French to the frontiers of Holland, and there have their arms returned to them.

The 16th article makes mention that the gun-boats lying in the Scheldt, near the Citadel and in the polders, should not be considered as included in the present treaty. Gen. Chasse having declared that they were under the command of Captain Koopman, and that he had no control whatever over them.

In conformity with these articles, the French took possession of the different posts mentioned, and jointly with the Dutch, kept the guards of the Citadel.

Until the return of the messenger to the Hague nothing will be definitely settled, and a great deal will depend on the reply of the King of Holland as to his future intentions. The best acquainted with Dutch politics, feel certain that William never will consent to give up the forts in question voluntarily, and from the consistency of the line of politics he has hitherto followed, the French will be compelled to reduce these forts and take them if they can.

The conduct of Captain Koopman strengthens greatly his belief, for there is no doubt but that the destruction of the gun-boats was owing to express orders from the Hague. Capt. Koopman was fully aware that Forts Lillo and Liefskenshoek could be taken without the assistance of a maritime force, and had he permitted his flotilla to fall into the hands of the French, he would have given them a powerful weapon, with which the cause of his country might have been seriously injured.

The conduct of the Belgians and the French towards the gun-boats, is a complete breach of the treaty of the 22d October. This infamous convention between England and France was for the purpose of putting Belgium into the possession of such territories as were assigned to her by the treaty of the 15th November. The gun-boats were stationed, at the date of the latter treaty, in the same position as they were on the day they were destroyed. They were unconnected with the Citadel, and their object was to have acted against Antwerp in case it having been an understood condition that Antwerp should be spared, were of no use, and might just as well have been at Lillo as in the polders.

So it was understood by Gerard, and consented to in the terms of the capitulation, which declared they were not attached to the Citadel. Captain Koopman therefore, at the first cessation of hostilities, thought proper to withdraw from before the town, and drop down the Scheldt. And recollect we are not at war with Holland; and the only object of the treaty is the evacuation of the Citadel and its dependent forts. The Belgians, however, were of a different opinion, and with the assistance of the French artillery on the Scheldt, they fired on the flotilla, and prevented them from escaping—escaping is the term given by the Belgians to the wish of the Dutch naval commander to sail down from the seat of action.

If there was a war against Holland, I could understand this hostile work, and the terms escaping of the Citadel, where is the equity of the French, destroying the fleet of a friendly ally, or carrying away the arms and legs of his subjects? But then it is said they were going down the river to protect Lillo and Liefskenshoek and would have assisted those forts in resisting the French army. This is but a supposition, and it would have been quite time enough to have fired when they attempted to anchor near those forts.

The batteries of Sebastiani were near enough to them, and could have sunk them had they shown any disposition to assist the forts in question. (At all events the Belgians had no right to interfere; and not being included in the capitulation, and there being a cessation of hostilities on both sides, Captain Koopman was perfectly justified in returning to his own country.)

The crews of the different gun-boats were all saved, and the greater part landed at Zanfaat. A captain and about 20 men were taken prisoners, and this afternoon brought into Berchem.

The city of Antwerp presents an aspect very different to what it did a few days since. The shops are open again, the gay merchandize is once more at the windows, and rolling into the town with its emigrant inhabitants.

Marshal Gerard, the Duke of Orleans and Nemours, accompanied by a brilliant staff, paid a visit this morning, to the Prisoner Classe, in his hotel in the vault of the Citadel. I think it would have been better had Gerard visited his prisoners with less ostentation.

The French have now only a few sentinels in the trenches, who strictly prevent all but military men from inspecting the works.

It is said that Chasse and his garrison are to be confined at Meunin and Ypres.

An inventory is now being taken of all the material in the Citadel—under the direction of Generals Haro and Neigre.

The following is from the Antwerp paper, the Journal du Commerce:—When the news of the capitulation was known, general joy prevailed in Antwerp. People met and congratulated each other without distinction of rank or party. The Dutch saved nothing from the Citadel or its neighborhood. Early in the evening the gun-boat No. 8, which, it is said, has on board things of value, as well as important documents, was obliged

to surrender to the French garrison at Fort Philippe.

Towards 9 o'clock the Dutch set fire to 6 other gun-boats moored under the Citadel; they all became a prey to the flames; 5 others were also sunk by them; during the night the steamer Chasse was also blown up.

The Citadel offers a picture of extreme desolation—no building remains entire—all are totally destroyed or crippled by the projectiles of the besiegers; not a foot of ground but is ploughed up by the balls and shells. One important building was destroyed with all its contents. It would appear that this loss determined the besieged to capitulate. It is clear they held out to the last extremity.

Marshal Gerard and the two Princes are in town since the morning.

The inhabitants are returning in crowds. On every side the water destined to arrest the flames, in case of a bombardment, is thrown from the barrel windows—the apertures to the cellars are being uncovered—in short, the town has acquired an activity which it has lately been unaccustomed.

The Regency will meet this evening, to frame an address to the King, expressive of their wishes as to the ramparts of the Citadel on the side of the City may be demolished.

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Evening). The accounts from Antwerp, contain some highly interesting details of the terms of the capitulation, and occurrences which took place up to one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The garrison marched out to the quay of the Citadel on Monday afternoon, under the command of General Fynghe (Chasse himself being unable to move, from an attack of rheumatism), and had down their arms according to the terms agreed on. They were then escorted back to their quarters, where they will remain until the answer to the communication made to the Hague is received. If the King of Holland should refuse to surrender the other Forts on the Scheldt, (of which the fullest expectation is entertained at Antwerp,) these gallant men are to be sent confined at Meunin and Ypres.

But the conduct of the French and Belgians with regard to the gun-boats stationed between the Citadel and the Tete de Flandres deserves to be designated as atrocious. The gun-boats were in no degree dependent upon the Citadel, nor were they under the orders of General Chasse; their commander, Captain Koopman, acted under instructions direct from his Sovereign. They were not, therefore, included in the capitulation of the Citadel, and actually kept from it. Nevertheless, in defiance of this distinct understanding, and in violation of Belgian neutrality, when Capt. Koopman, on the cessation of hostilities, thought proper to drop down the river with his little fleet, the Belgians, from some of the works on the banks, with the assistance of French artillery, men opened a heavy fire upon the gun-boats, and their gallant Commander, finding that it was next to impossible to effect a passage by the opposing batteries, blew up and sunk his vessels (with the exception of one which escaped), rather than allow them to fall into the hands of either French or Belgians by whom they might have been subsequently used against Forts Lillo and Liefskenshoek. This spiteful conduct of the Dutch Commander provoked the disappointed feelings of the Belgians, who were base enough to pelt and shoot at him and his gallant comrades as they passed through the streets as prisoners of war. No doubt many of the valiant assailants of disarmed prisoners were the same pitiful scoundrels who threw down their arms and ran away when armed Dutchmen appeared before them. No wonder the French should put their feet upon the necks of such wretches. The people who are capable of such conduct are surely unworthy to be raised to the station of an independent nation.

King Leopold, who arrived at Antwerp a short time after this disgraceful scene, was received with coolness by his ignoble people.

The letter of our Paris correspondent possesses much matter of interest. His information seems to correspond with the opinion we have expressed in another article, that the return of the French army will be postponed until the principal forts are in their possession, and that the King of Holland will not deliver them up until compelled to do so by force of arms.

In addition to the public advices from the Continent, which lead to the belief that a general continental war is not far distant, we have received private information from Germany of a very important nature, which greatly strengthens this opinion.

We are impatient to know the answer of William; for, in case of refusal, the result of the stipulations is that the garrison of the Citadel shall be sent prisoners to France; on the contrary, if he accept "they will be corded off the frontiers, with all the honors of war."

The English papers speak doubtfully, and seem to hold the opinion that the difference between Holland and Belgium is not yet settled; but the funds, on the other hand, have advanced; and this is the true criterion by which to judge of the public opinion and feeling in England. Touching the conduct of Gen. Chasse, there is but one sentiment; that of respect for his resolution and bravery. He has lost the fortress that was entrusted to him, but preserved his honor.—There is something that warms the heart of the reader towards the old warrior in the following sketch of his situation at the time of surrender.

"The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the Citadel, beggars all description. Not a house was left which could shelter the garrison; their ammunition of provisions were either destroyed, burnt or blown up and only sufficient food was left for one day's rations. The casemates, or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with everything around him destroyed by the bombs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmur escaped their lips. On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chasse, and urged him to make a desperate sortie; and either to succeed in spiking the guns of the besiegers, or fall in the attempt. They complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking their lives on the field of battle, to being murdered by bombs coming from an enemy away from their sight and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chasse felt the force of this remonstrance—termed a mutiny by the French and Belgians—and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie he knew was worse than madness—to continue to depend upon the Citadel in its dilapidated state was impossible—having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honour of his country he considered it no degradation to succumb to superior force.

The first interview the French parliamentary had with Chasse, he was introduced with his eyes covered. "We have no more secrets," said he; "admirer the glorious works of your bombs—tell Marshal Gerard the exact situation of the Citadel."

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 20, 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq. next week.

SAVING'S BANK. Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq. next Week.

KING'S COLLEGE AT FREDERICTON.

On Saturday last, after an examination of the Candidates by the Vice-President and Professors, the first Scholarship on the foundation of the University, was adjudged to Mr. George Lee.

The Ship FLORIDA, at New York, from London, brings advices from thence to the 27th December, from which we have accounts of the Capitulation of the Citadel of Antwerp and the destruction of the Dutch Flotilla,—the particulars of which will be found in our columns.

The Halifax and Saint John Mails, the former due on Saturday last, and the latter yesterday, had not arrived when our Paper went to Press. This circumstance is not to be wondered at when the present state of the roads, which we conceive, must be greatly injured, from the unprecedented quantity of snow which fell on Thursday last, is taken into consideration; in fact, so completely has the travelling been impeded, that the stages to and from the City, have been from 3 to 5 days in performing the journey. There is now a probability of mild weather, which will contribute again to render the travelling good.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. 9th FEBRUARY, 1833.

Mr. Curran, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, the Acts regulating Statute Labour, &c., what sums may be required to be granted, as well for the Great Roads, as for the improvement of the Roads, and he was directed to submit the following, which he read.

That your Committee are of opinion that the sum of Fifteen thousand six hundred pounds should be applied towards the improvement of the Roads, throughout the Province, and they recommend the same to be appropriated as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

Table listing road improvement projects and costs: From St. John to the Nova Scotia Line, £1,000; St. John to St. Andrews, 800; Fredericton to St. John, via Miramichi, 600; Dorchester to Shediac, 125; Shediac to Bathurst, 125; Bathurst to Grand Falls, 400; Grand Falls to Chatham, 800; Newcastle to Westville, 900; Fredericton to Grand Falls, 600; Fredericton to Miramichi, 300; Miramichi to St. John, 100; Dorchester to Grand Falls, 100; St. John to Miramichi, 200; Fredericton to Newcastle, 700.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Table listing special grants: Saint John to L'Anse-au-Loup, £400; Hamoud River to Hamoud, 100; Grand Falls to Grand Falls, 100; South Branch Bridge at Grand Falls, 50.

BYE ROADS.

Table listing bye roads: York County, £275; Carleton, 425; Westmorland, 975; Kings, 850; Queens, 450; Northumberland, 725; Gloucester, 675; Kent, 400; Saint John, 600; Charlotte, 825.

Total, £15,600.

All which is respectfully submitted, JOS. CURRAN, WILLIAM END, J. R. PARTELOW, ED. B. CHANDLER, THOS. O. MILES, JOHN C. VAIL, JOHN ALLEN, J. M. CONNELL, CHARLES HARRISON, JAMES BROUEN, Junr, J. W. WELDON.

15th FEBRUARY, 1833.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Shore acting Secretary, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:— NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Message to the House of Assembly, 15th February, 1833.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

The Lieutenant Governor informs the House that he has received a Despatch from Lord Goderich, in which his Lordship expresses his opinion that the Members of the Legislative Council should have their expenses paid in the same manner as the Members of the Assembly.

The Lieutenant Governor therefore, in obedience to the commands of his Lordship, recommends to the Assembly the passing of a Law, providing for the attendance and expenses of the President and the Members of the Legislative Council, in the same manner as has been provided for the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly.

A. C.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:— NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Message to the House of Assembly, 15th February, 1833.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

The Lieutenant Governor communicates to the House of Assembly a memorandum from the Secretary of the Province respecting his claim to a Fee of Five Shillings upon all warrants for temporary services issued from his office, of which description those on the Treasurer for payment of money are considered; and as there can be no doubt of the legality of the charge, the Lieutenant Governor recommends to the House to make provision for this service, in order to avoid the alternative of charging the parties interested with the Fee, payable on the Warrant so issued for.

A. C.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed under a Resolution of this House, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, to join a Committee of His Majesty's Council, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act intitled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Bank of New-Brunswick," to examine into the proceedings of the said Corporation, reported that the Joint Committee appointed by the Council and Assembly, had met and attended to the business required of them, and he was directed to submit the following Report, which he read.

The Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature, for the purpose of examining into, during the recess, the Books, Vails, and Proceedings of the Bank of New-Brunswick, having attended hereto beg leave to report, that on the 19th October last the affairs of the Bank were as follows:—

BANK. Dr. Cr.

Amount of Capital Stock £50,000 0 0 paid in 70,100 0 0

Bank Notes in circulation 180 15 0 Amount of Discount Account, due Stockholders since declaration of last dividend, 835 7 1 Profit and Loss, 180 15 0 Amount of individual deposits, not bearing interest, 1045 4 2

£34,061 19 1

Amount due the Bank for Notes discounted on Personal Security, (none doubtful), £26,484 13 5 Contingent expenses Account, 163 11 7 Gold and Silver Coin in Vails, United States Bank Notes, 1703 6 5 Drafts on Boston and New-York, at 10 Days sight, 6 5 0 New-Brunswick Bank Notes, 2670 13 5 Bank Notes 2934 12 0 Drafts on Saint John, 43 12 3

£34,061 19 1

Of the above sum of £26,484 13 5 due the Bank for Notes discounted, the nine Directors were collectively Promissors to the amount of £5,336 9 6 Endorsers, 7,699 11 0

£13,000 0 0

"They hold 33 Shares of the Stock, which amount to £4150, nearly 23 per cent of the Capital; and their liabilities as Promissors are about 20 per cent of the debts due the Bank.

The Weekly discounts average £2000 and the Semi-annual dividend from 3 to 4 per cent.

The institution appears to have been managed with good judgment, and a proper regard to the interests of the Stockholders and the Public, and your Committee are of opinion, that the proceedings have been conducted with impartiality.

It may be proper to observe, that an exchange of paper took place between the Bank of New Brunswick, and the Charlotte County Bank, immediately after the inspection of the latter, to the extent of about £2200, thereby reducing the amount of Charlotte County Bank Notes in circulation to £15,792 15 0, and decreasing the claim on the New-Brunswick Bank to £734 12 0.

All which is respectfully submitted. HARRY PETERS, J. R. PARTELOW, THOS. BARLOW.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Public Accounts of the County of York, as audited and passed at the January Sessions, 1833, and published under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, IX and X Geo. IV, cap. 25.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Dr. To Balance due the Treasurer's last audit, £41 6 7 To Amount of sundry payments during the year, 571 15 81 416 2 34

By this sum received from Commissioners of Roads for the Parish of Saint Mary, £20 2 3 By this sum received for Tavern and Retail Licenses during the year, 330 7 6 By this sum received for fines on sundry persons for selling liquor without License, 21 11 8 By this sum received from William Taylor as a Licensed Auctioneer for 1832, 3 0 0 By this sum received from Thos. C. Everett, as a Licensed Auctioneer for 1832, 3 0 0 By Balance due the Treasurer, 54 0 10 416 2 34

To Balance due the Treasurer, £54 0 10

Dr. To Amount paid Jas. Taylor, Secy. during the year, £86 4 14 Balance in hands of the Treasurer, 4 0 4 £90 4 18

By Balance in hands of the Treasurer last Audit, £3 18 3 By this sum received during the year, 86 7 0 90 4 18

Dr. By Balance in Treasurer's hands, 4 0 4 There appears to be a Balance due by the County on acct. of the Court House, of £30 19 7 From which, by deducting the amount in the Treasurer's hands, 4 0 4

leaves the Balance actually due £26 19 3

Of the above amount of £149,433 19 0 due the Bank for Notes discounted, the thirteen Directors were collectively Promissors to the amount of £40,698 11 6 Endorsers, 15,549 4 8

Total, £26,242 16 2

"They hold 426 Shares of the Stock, which amount to £21,300, upwards of 42 per cent of the Capital, while their liabilities as Promissors are not 11 per cent of the debts due the Bank.

It will therefore be observed, that the Directors have not availed themselves of the accommodation to which they were justly entitled; and from a general inspection of the Discount sheets, and the Books for the last few years, your Committee are of opinion, that the institution has been conducted in a sound, discreet, and impartial manner, and that every convenience has been afforded to the Public, consistently with the means in its power, and a due regard to the interests of the Stockholders.

The average amount, discounted per week, has been at £10,000 and the Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent. The money in the vaults has not varied much for the last two or three years, and great difficulties have been experienced to keep the supply equal to the demand, owing to the constant drain to the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted. R. SIMONDS, JOHN R. PARTELOW, E. B. CHANDLER.

The Report being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Partelow from the Committee appointed under a Resolution of this House, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, to join a Committee of His Majesty's Council in pursuance of the provisions of the Act intitled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Bank of New-Brunswick," to examine into the proceedings of the said Corporation, reported that the Joint Committee appointed by the Council and Assembly

had met, and attended to the business required of them, and he was directed to submit the following Report, which he read.

The Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature, for the purpose of examining into, during the recess, the Books, Vails, and Proceedings of the Bank of Charlotte County, having attended thereto, beg leave to report, that on the 27th September last, the affairs of the Bank were as follows:—

BANK. Dr. Cr.

Amount of Capital Stock £14,007 17 0 Dollars at 5s. 4d. £15,000 0 0 should be 14,062 10 0

Cr. in Books, £14,007 17 0 Bank Notes in circulation, 17,992 15 0 Amount of Discount Account, due Stockholders since declaration of last dividend, 835 7 1 Profit and Loss, 180 15 0 Amount of individual deposits, not bearing interest, 1045 4 2

£34,061 19 1

Amount due the Bank for Notes discounted on Personal Security, (none doubtful), £26,484 13 5 Contingent expenses Account, 163 11 7 Gold and Silver Coin in Vails, United States Bank Notes, 1703 6 5 Drafts on Boston and New-York, at 10 Days sight, 6 5 0 New-Brunswick Bank Notes, 2670 13 5 Bank Notes 2934 12 0 Drafts on Saint John, 43 12 3

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Of the above sum of £26,484 13 5 due the Bank for Notes discounted, the nine Directors were collectively Promissors to the amount of £5,336 9 6 Endorsers, 7,699 11 0

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"They hold 33 Shares of the Stock, which amount to £4150, nearly 23 per cent of the Capital; and their liabilities as Promissors are about 20 per cent of the debts due the Bank.

The Weekly discounts average £2000 and the Semi-annual dividend from 3 to 4 per cent.

The institution appears to have been managed with good judgment, and a proper regard to the interests of the Stockholders and the Public, and your Committee are of opinion, that the proceedings have been conducted with impartiality.

It may be proper to observe, that an exchange of paper took place between the Bank of New Brunswick, and the Charlotte County Bank, immediately after the inspection of the latter, to the extent of about £2200, thereby reducing the amount of Charlotte County Bank Notes in circulation to £15,792 15 0, and decreasing the claim on the New-Brunswick Bank to £734 12 0.

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