# FOREIGN.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

**ARREST OF THE DUCHESS DE BERRI —EMBARGO ON THE VESSELS OF HOLLAND IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO HOLLAND AND BELGIUM—REPORTED LOSS OF THE CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.**

The ship Manchester, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 11th and Havre to the 12th Nov. and the brig Dapper, also at New York from Hull, brings papers of that place to the 13th containing London dates of the 10th November.

### REPORTED LOSS OF THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

The item of intelligence which has a deep and leading interest for the American reader, is that in relation to the reported loss of the U. S. frigate Constellation, with nearly all her crew. We shall first notice the report, and then add the statements which justify the hope that the story is unfounded. The Journal du Havre, of the 11th and 12th Nov. contains the following annunciation:

Lloyd's List of the 9th Nov. which we received this morning announces the following melancholy event, which we have scarcely time to relate:

TRIESTE, Oct. 27.

By a vessel arrived this morning in 16 days from Smyrna, we learn the loss of the American frigate Constellation, at Rhodes. All on board perished, except the Capt. and six of the seamen. In the same gale of wind, (coup de vent,) a Greek steamboat was lost in the Gulph of Volo, with her cargo, passengers, and all on board.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in allusion to the above report says:—"From what we know of the position of the Constellation about the time the disaster must have happened, and from the apparently authentic shape in which the intelligence reaches us, there is, we lament to say, very little doubt of its correctness. The Constellation left Smyrna on the 15th Oct. and gave convoy to the brig Junius as far as the vicinity of Rhodes, where she parted company on the 18th, and was intending to return to Smyrna. On Tuesday of last week, we published a long letter from one of her officers, dated the same day, and put on board the Junius when they parted company. The vessel at Trieste must have left Smyrna on the 11th, which was two days before the sailing of the Constellation. In order to bring this painful intelligence, therefore, she must have stopped at Rhodes or some of the neighbouring islands. The Constellation sailed from Norfolk for Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, on the 10th of April last, expecting to be absent about three years. The following was a list of her officers when she left the United States:'

*Captain*—George Read, saved.

*Lieutenants.*—Abraham Bigelow, Samuel W. Lecompte, A. I. D. Brown, John Rudd, David R. Stewart, A. K. Long.

*Acting Sailing Masters*—W. H. Noland and Geo. M. Hooe.

*Purser*—Josiah Colston.

*Surgeon*—Mordecai Morgan.

*Chaplain*—Walter Colton.

*Comd'g Marines*—Landon N. Carter.

*Ass't Surgeons*—Lawrason and John C. Mercer.

*Passed Midshipmen*—Thos. Turner, John B. Cutting and Horatio G. Myers. *Midshipmen*—Jas. F. Miller, Wm. J. H. Robertson, John T. Williams, Francis V. Delbrough, Wm. L. Hemdon, Thos. A. Budd, Rich'd. L. Trassier, James G Stanly, Wm. R. Posteli, Geo. Wickham, Henry H. Lewis, J. R. Mulaney, —— Eustis.

*Gunner*, Henry Keeling; *Boatswain*, Wm. Brown; *Sailmaker*, Benj. Crow; *Carpenter*, Alonzo Jones; *School Master*, —— Lippet; *Captain's Clerk*, C. C. Barklay; *Purser's Steward*, Wm. Bachellor.

Capt. Reed was probably on shore when the disaster occurred, and if so, there is reason to hope that his lady is also safe.

The Commercial Advertiser, speaking on this subject, remarks that 'the account is so brief, and unaccompanied with a detail of circumstances, that there is some room to hope that there has been some mistake in the information. This hope gathers force from the fact that a letter from Capt. Read has been published, dated at Sea in the Levant, on the 17th of Oct. and a letter from Dr. Morgan, the surgeon of the frigate, has also been received, dated at Milo, the 20th of Oct. when all were well on board. It is inferred to be impossible, if she was safe on the 20th, that a vessel arriving at Trieste on the 27th, in sixteen days from Smyrna, could have brought from the latter place an account of her loss. This inference would be conclusive were it certain that the voyage was direct from Smyrna to Trieste, without touching at Rhodes, for she left the former place on the 11th. The Constellation appears to have been on her way westward from the Levant, and had reached Milo on the 20th.—If, therefore, the accident happened at Rhodes within the seven days she must have made a retrograde movement to the eastward of nearly four degrees of latitude before the misfortune occurred. Rhodes is not on the regular track from Smyrna to Trieste; yet admitting that the Trieste vessel touched there, the probability of the account is somewhat diminished by its sailing the long distance of nearly 1000 miles from Rhodes to Trieste in seven days, and consuming no less than nine in running down from Smyrna to Rhodes."

We are still more gratified to find, in the second edition of the New York Daily Advertiser, the following statement, disproving the report in question.

"We have a letter before us, received in this city by the parents of a seaman of the Constellation, dated on board, Oct. 16th which states that all was well on board and that the letter was written to contradict a report of the loss of the vessel, which had been circulated at some of the ports.

'Besides this, we have only to recur to dates previously received in this country, to be persuaded that there can be no ground for the alarming report. The brig James which arrived at Boston on the 14th inst. reported that she was convoyed by the Constellation to Cerigo, where she parted company with her on the 19th of Oct.'

'The report is that she was lost on the 13th of that month—4 days before. We are extremely happy to contradict so painful a story.'

The European intelligence is highly interesting. For the following arrangement of it, we are indebted to the Commercial Advertiser.

## FRANCE.

*Arrest of the Duchess of Berri.*

The papers before us contain the particulars of the arrest of this lady. She was taken at Nantes on the 7th of Nov. while in company with the Count de Menars, Mlle. de Kersabiec and M. Guibour. She was immediately conducted to the castle of Nantes. The Moniteur contains a royal ordonnance declaring that a bill shall be presented to the Chambers for them to decide upon the case of the Princess.

The Breton of Nantes, of the 7th, contains the following particulars respecting the arrest:—

"Positive intelligence having been received that the Duchess had made inquiries whether she might return with security to the house of Mlle. Duguigny, in the rue du Chateau, where she had formerly been concealed, and had an answer in the affirmative, the Lieut. General of the military division, the Lieut. commanding the department, the Mayor of Nantes, the Prefect, the Colonel of the National Guard, and M. Bathesse, the substitute of the Procureur du Roi, made in concert the very arrangement for the discovery and capture. One of the Duchess' agents preceded her 24 hours, and yesterday morning notice was given to the authorities that Mlle. Kersabiec was seen to enter the house in the disguise of a peasant girl.

At half past 1 o'clock a person who was in the confidence of the Duchess came to give information that she herself had arrived, and in less than five minutes after, the rue des Carmelites and the rue Basse du Chateau were completely invested, and not a single person was allowed to pass. The authorities then demanded entrance into the house of Mlle. Duguigny, and as some delay took place in opening the door, preparations were made for forcing it. This however, did not become necessary. The table was found ready laid for dinner for two more persons than those which appeared. On this being remarked, it was said that the brother and sister of Mlle. Duguigny were expected, but were not yet arrived. The house was then searched. One place of concealment was found and most minutely examined, but no discovery was made. In the garrets there was discovered a small room with a fire place, which under different circumstances would have been considered uninhabitable, but the remains of papers recently burnt showed that some person must have left it but a short time before. A letter was also found upon the table, which during the hurry of alarm escaped the flames. It came from Paris, and between the lines were others written in sympathetic ink, addressed to the Duchess, informing her that she was betrayed by a person who was in her confidence, and whom she admitted to her table. It appeared that she had not time to read the whole before she was disturbed. All the houses in the streets above mentioned were strictly guarded throughout the night—the National Guards partaking in this service."

At last, after an anxious and persevering search, at 10 o'clock this morning, the Duchess of Berri, the Count de Menors, and M. Guibourg were found most unexpectedly in a room, concealed behind the chimney of a fire-place, in which there had been a fire throughout the night.

The Breton of Nantes of the 8th November, gives the following further particulars respecting the Duchess of Berri, and the circumstances of her arrest:—

"The cry of 'to arms,' was no longer re-echoed in La Vendee, the peasantry recovered from their delusion, were convinced of the good faith of the existing government, and full of hope for the future from the abundant harvest, became anxious to enjoy tranquillity; the abandoned and fugitive were dying with misery and despair; and, in fine, civil war had no longer any chance of success. The Duchess wandering in the environs of Nantes, only escaped from the active searches made for her person but by almost daily changing her abode and her disguise. Sometimes she wore the habit of a tender of cows or sheep; at others she appeared as a miller, then as the femme de chambre of some wealthy house, afterwards as a peasant's wife. Not unfrequently she eluded pursuit by being carried in a large bundle of hay upon the shoulders of some sturdy driver of a team of oxen. At length the Duchess was satisfied there was no safety for her, but in large towns; but at the same time, was ignorant of the new and rigid vigilance of the police, which ceased neither night nor day. She consequently determined to come to Nantes, where she had several times before resided without detection, and where the house of Mlle. Duguigny was prepared for her reception. The police, however, had accurate information of her intentions, and posted numerous secret agents at every avenue, who discovered the Duchess coming through the town with Mlle. Kersabiec, of Pont Saint Martin, in the dresses of peasants. When the authorities entered the house of Mlle. Duguigny, the dining room was the first object of their visit.

"The room was decorated with Fleur de Lys, and inscriptions bearing the words Navarino, Trocadero, Algiers, &c. Fires were burning in several rooms, and in one of them the heat was very great. This was the chimney that concealed the entrance to the retreat of the Duchess and her companions, but they became so oppressed by the closeness of their situation, that they made some voluntary movements, which at length were heard, and led to their detection. In fact, after remaining twenty hours shut up, they were compelled to call out that they were ready to surrender, and when they were released, they were almost in a state of suffocation. Mlle. Kersabiec, in the dress of a servant, came out first. She was followed by the Duchess, then by the Count de Menars, and lastly by M. Guibourg, who very nearly fainted, and afterwards declared, that he was pressed so close against the chimney, that every blow of the hammer with which the officers struck to ascertain whether it was hollow, went to his heart. The Princess on coming into the room, immediately said, 'It is unnecessary to continue your search, I am the Duchess de Berri. Where is the General? I entrust myself to his known military honour. If there be any guilty person here it is I alone. These gentlemen, and this lady, have only obeyed my commands." The Princess was completely disfigured by the dust and dirt of the hole in which she had been so long shut up, but at the same time preserved her presence of mind: so likewise did Mlle. Kersabiec, but the Count de Menars and M. Guibourg were quite exhausted. Gen. Count de Erlon, M. Maurice Duval, the Prefect, the Mayor of Nantes, the Col. of the National Guards, and the Substitute of the Procureur du Roi, then came and officially identified the Duchess of Berri, and a process verbal was drawn up accordingly. The examining magistrate then proceeded to interrogate the parties and witnesses, and all the requisite judicial formalities having been gone through, the Duchess, accompanied by Mlle. Kersabiec, the Count de Menars and M. Guibourg, was conducted to the Castle by Gen. Dermoncourt. The most respectful attentions were paid to the Princess, and every due consideration to the other prisoners. Several places of concealment had been formed in the house of Mlle. Duguigny, one of which was sufficiently spacious to hold ten people, but it was discovered from the wall having been newly coloured. In another of these secret places there were four engines and tools for coining, a printing press, and a great number of proclamations, including one to the people of Nantes, in which the Duchess promises them that if they would declare in favour of Henry V. the seat of government should be fixed at Nantes during the whole of the duration of the Regency. The Duchess occupies in the Castle the apartments of the Colonel of Artillery."

The Duchess proceeded on foot to the castle; not a murmur was heard while she was passing to the place of confinement.

The Courier Francois states that the Emperor of Russia had granted to Charles X. a pension to be paid out of the funds proceeding from confiscated property in Poland, belonging to the detenders of liberty.

A letter from the Havre correspondent of the New York American, has this Postscript of the 13th November:

"There is nothing new this morning. There was a *report* in Paris yesterday that Prince Polignac had escaped from Ham, and another *report* that the King of Prussia had declared formally to the King of Holland that he must expect no assistance from him."

## ENGLAND.

Letters from Deal of Nov. 6, mention that the whole of the ships of war in the Downs were ready to sail for the Dutch coast, and were only prevented by a severe gale which was then blowing.

An embargo has been laid on all Dutch vessels; the order in council will be found below. In alluding to this measure, a London paper remarks:

"We learn from Hull that so great is the distress in that port, owing to the intercourse with Holland being interrupted, that serious fears are entertained of popular commotion. Letters from Staffordshire state, that several large orders have been returned to the iron foundries there, in consequence of the impossibility of shipping them for Holland at this period. Several large packages of woollen goods have been returned upon the hands of the manufacturers from the same cause.'

One of the French line of battle ships recently at Spithead had an oven on her orlop deck, which supplies each man with one-third of his daily allowance of bread, the remaining two-thirds being biscuit.

HULL Nov. 13.—We have received the London papers of Saturday, November 10th. They add little to the information of which we were already in possession. Actual hostilities have not yet commenced. It is stated in one of the London papers that intelligence had reached Lloyd's in the course of the day, that a large Russian fleet had actually entered the Scheldt. The Suffrein, the French Admiral's ship, and other vessels of the squadron scattered in the late gale, arrived at Dover on Friday 9th, and a portion of the combined fleet sailed to the northward. A Dutch East Indiaman, which entered Cowes in ignorance of the embargo has been detained there.

"We understand that on Saturday 10th, 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.

The three Vrienden, Capt. Bodeman, 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.

LONDON, Nov. 8, *evening*.—This morning, every thing here is assuming a warlike aspect, and the greatest excitement prevails. The trade with Holland is now closed, and our merchants connected with that commerce are taking up their stores and warehouses, and dismissing their labourers. If ministers are anxious to prevent the real state of public feeling respecting the unnatural war now impending, let them ask of the underwriter at Lloyd's, or the merchant of the exchange, and they will find that these matter-of-fact individuals are too obtuse to discover the advantage England can obtain by giving up her valuable trade with Holland, for the chances of a secure barrier to France. The Committee of Lloyd's have applied to the Admiralty for information respecting the measures government has resolved on for the protection of British property, now afloat, and in reply have been informed that directions for duly securing the safety of such have been given. Convoys are to be appointed immediately for the protection of vessels sailing, and all tends to show that the struggle is not expected to be of short duration. There are many here, however, of opinion, that the first gun fired will be attended by such fearful consequences that the administration of Earl Grey will be unable to stand against it, and that a contest, in which victory will be dishonour, and defeat irretrievable disgrace, can only ultimately entail vituperation and dismissal upon its projectors.

## HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The long, and at times seemingly interminable negotiation between Holland and Belgium, is at its drawing to a crisis. The London Courier of the 8th, publishes at length the convention between France and England, for compelling the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp by the Dutch troops, and the forts and places dependent upon it. For this purpose, a joint blockade of the coasts of the Netherlands is to be jointly instituted by France and England, and the citadel is to be invested by a French army by land. The outlines of this convention have already been presented to the public from the American Department of state; and as its essential provisions were therein correctly set forth, we shall not encumber our columns with the document itself.

Its preamble, however, contains an important admission, viz: the expression of the regret they experience at finding that their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias are not at this moment prepared to concur in the active measures which are called for in order that the treaty may be carried into effect.' In other words, the northern powers disapprove of the employment of force against Holland; nay it is the fact, chiefly, that invests the proceeding against Holland with unwonted importance. It will be seen by a British Order in Council, that the blockade has already been commenced.

### EMBARGO ON DUTCH VESSELS.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court of St James, the 6th day of November, 1832, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council that no ship or vessel beluging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands until further orders. And his Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo stop be made of all ships and vessels whatever belonging to the subjects of the King of Netherlands now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports harbors, or roads within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board such ships and vessels, and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships-of-war do detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his Majesty's ships-of-war are hereby instructed to warn and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions therein as to them may respectively appertain.'

An embargo has been laid in the French ports. The following is an extract from the Moniteur.

"In consequence of the refusal of the Cabinet of the Hague to comply with the demand of the Courts of France and England, in consequence of 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 the Dutch ships."

On the 7th of November, the Commandant of the town of Antwerp, Baron Buzen, published the following proclamation:—

"The Colonel-Commandant of the town of Antwerp hastens to inform his fellow-citizens, inhabitants of Antwerp, that the King of Holland having refused to evacuate such parts of our territory as are occupied by his troops, coercive measures to compel him to do so will, at a period which is not distant, be employed by France and England. If by the 15th the first demonstrations made against the commerce of Holland do not produce the desired result, force will be used. Consequently as the citadel will be one of the principal points against which the first attacks will be directed, the Government will take measures to deprive the enemy of every pretext for oppressing the inhabitants with the evils of war. But not being able to answer for the fate of the estates which the enemy, who is not scrupulous in his choice of means, may adopt, the inhabitants of the town and suburbs are recommended to take such precautions as the emergency of circumstances requires for the safety of their persons and property. Dated Antwerp, November 7, 1832. Signed, "BUZEN."

The citadel of Antwerp has a strong and choice garrison of 7 or 8,000 men. It is well stocked with stores and provisions, and most of the works are bomb proof. Should hostilities take place, the town of Antwerp can easily be destroyed from the citadel. In anticipation that such a measure might be resolved upon by Gen Chasse, the Dutch Governor in command, it is confidently stated that if the Commandant of the Citadel fires upon the town, France and England will retaliate upon Rotterdam. The English Consul at Rotterdam, has sent his family to Meenen. As to the navigation of the Scheldt, the Dutch can *pro tempore* prevent it in a day, by sinking a few old merchant vessels loaded with stone, at a point where there is only sufficient space for one ship to pass.

The London Courier contradicts the report of the immediate departure of Baron Van Zuylen Van Nyevelt, the Dutch Ambassador. It adds:—"We are assured that he has no contemplation of suddenly leaving this country. Such being the case, the hope remains that means may even yet be devised to prevent the actual commencement of hostilities between England and Holland."

It is stated on the best authority, that although Antwerp presents some of the bustle and confusion incident to its critical situation, so far from disaffection or an Orange feeling being prevalent, as reported by some of the Tory journals, the most calm determination to make the best of circumstances, and to repress every tendency to party display in favour of the House of Orange, is manifested.

A letter from the Hague of the 6th of November says that on the first act of hostilities, the King will call out the second ban of reserved militia, which will bring into the field 40,000 men. It is mentioned in the London Courier that it was currently reported that the King of Holland had determined to refrain from any hostile steps against British property, and not on any consideration to grant letters of marque.

The annexed item from the London Courier, is of no small importance, when taken in connexion with the reference which we have made above to the refusal of Prussia, Austria and Russia to assent to the Convention between France and England.

"We are able to assert that the 3d, 7th and 8th regiments of the Prussian army are on their 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.*"

## PORTUGAL.

Our last advices from Oporto are to the 1st of November. Nothing decisive had occurred between the fraternal combatants. Occasional conflicts had taken place in which Don Miguel was almost uniformly worsted. Reinforcements from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and subsistence from France were constantly arriving for the succour of Don Pedro.—Both armies had increased their numbers—but the latter in a greater ratio than the former.

## RUSSIA.

The *Berlin State Gazette*, of the 4th November, has the following:—"Yesterday Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia brought to the King the agreeable intelligence of the happy delivery of the Empress of Russia of a Grand Duke on the 25th October."

# COLONIZATION.

THE Members of the Anne Arundel Auxiliary Colonization Society, are requested to meet at the Assembly Room, in this city, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a meeting of the State Colonization Society, to be held in this city on Friday evening, the 11th inst. at which the Auxiliary Societies throughout the State are invited "to appear by their representatives."

EDWARD SPARKS, Secy.
A. A. C. Soc.

Jan. 3, 1833. 1t

# NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of Election, issued by Richard Thomas, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, an Election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city on Saturday the 12th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a delegate to the General Assembly to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Williams.

By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Cl.

Jan. 3, 1833.

# METROPOLIS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

MOSES LAKE—PROFESSOR OF *CUTTING HAIR Phisiognomically, and SHAVES Delectably!!!*

His Dressing Room adjoining the Hotel of Messrs. Williamson & Swann.

HE acknowledges with grateful emotions the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon him, by the fashionable and tasteful public of this Metropolis.

M. LAKE begs leave to continue the exercise of the consolatory sweep of his razor, and to confine himself more particularly to shaving the heads of this learned and distinguished community. New York may boast of her Saunders, Philadelphia of her Ancrum, but it was reserved for the Metropolis of the state, to present the unrivalled talents of LAKE.

M. Lake likewise informs the gentlemen that he can at all times furnish them with the best (fried) Razors, Combs, Stocks and Collars, Soap, &c. &c. He will be ever ready to attend to all commands in his business.

He superintends the SCOURINGS of ESTABLISHMENTS, and will cleanse CLOTHES of every description on reasonable terms.

Dec. 27.


# Maryland Gazette.

## ANNAPOLIS:

*Thursday, January 3, 1833.*


## NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place. The Managers of said Society, give this notice, in order that all those who are interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Managers solicit the continued patronage of the Public.

## THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

The following paragraph, received since the intelligence in the preceding columns was prepared, would seem to prove conclusively that the reported disaster to the Constellation is without any foundation whatever:

*From the Philadelphia Chronicle.*

There can be no truth in the report of the loss of the Constellation frigate, which seems to have excited a strong sensation both here and in New York. We have now before us a letter written on board the ship off the Isle of Cerigo, on the 18th of last October, by Mr. William Barclay, of this city, whose post in the frigate is that of Captain's Clerk. The account of the disaster was brought to Trieste on the 27th, from Smyrna, by a vessel which had made the passage in 16 days. Mr. Barclay says in his letter, which is addressed to one of his nearest relatives:—

"Here I am alive and well, notwithstanding all the horrible tales you will probably have heard, by the time this reaches home, of our having been dismasted and shipwrecked in the equinoctial gale of the 5th of September last, with this trifling addition to the story, that those of us who escaped from the wreck, died afterwards of the plague. Now, all this combination of the terrific is a sheer fabrication, invented by the newsmongers of Smyrna during our absence with the last convoy, and as several vessels sailed thence for the United States while we were cruising, I deem it best to put you on your guard against such ridiculous stories. It is true that we were caught in a tremendous gale, the day after leaving our convoy on the 5th of September; yet, though it lasted with unabated fury for forty-eight hours, we did not suffer the slightest injury, if I except the loss of our fore gaff, which was cut away; but that, any one will tell you, is trifle. As to the Plague, we are as free from it as your self."

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The legislature adjourned finally between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 21st inst. The "Ordinance" Bill was finally passed with such amendments as were reported by the committee of conference in reference to the test oath. The Charleston papers, without specifying the precise alterations made, say that the part of the bill is almost a new one, retaining, however, some of the old provisions.

The principal difficulty was to specify the time when the "oath" should be taken. It was at last determined that all persons now in office and remaining, shall take the oath when called upon to enforce the Ordinance, and not before. Those elected or appointed during the present session, or hereafter, are required to take the oath upon entering on the duties of office.

The time of election for members of the next Congress has been fixed for the first Monday in September next. The regular period was last fall, but the election was suspended at a previous meeting of the legislature, on account of the pendency of the apportionment bill in Congress.

A meeting was held in Providence (R. I.) on Saturday week, for the purpose of responding to the sentiments expressed in the Proclamation of the President. The Mayor of the city was called to the chair, and resolutions were adopted expressing in energetic terms the determination of the meeting to support the President in executing the laws and upholding the Constitution of the Country. *Nat. Intel.*

A great Anti-Nullification meeting has been held at Buffalo, New York. Judge ROCHESTER was at the head of the Committee by whom were reported Resolutions condemning the course of the Nullifiers and approving the President's proclamation *in toto*. *Ibid.*

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.—The House to-day went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Faulkner, of Bouteton, in the Chair, on the Resolutions reported by the Committee of 21, they having been read by the clerk, Mr. Gallace offered a substitute, which, in substance, denounce Nullification, views the Ordinance as the immediate provocation of the Resolutions, and demand a reduction of the Tariff. The substitute makes no allusion to the doctrines of the Proclamation, nor, as well as we could hear, to that paper in any shape.

Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, then offered an amendment to Mr. Wallace's substitute, the tenor of which is deprecation of any interference on the part of Virginia.

Mr. Moore addressed the House at length, when it was on the 6th when our paper went to press. *Whig*

## FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

*From the Correspondent of the Southern Patriot.*

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Dec. 20.

The House met, and much business of importance was transacted, when a proclamation of the Governor was received, issued in obedience to a resolution of the House, and to warn the citizens of this State against the principles contained in the President's proclamation.