

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 29, 1832.

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.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned June Term 1832.

Thursday, Nov. 23d.—No. 134. Pawson's Adm'rs. vs. Goddard, use of Campbell. The case was further argued by Williams for the Appellants, and Dulany, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Friday, Nov. 23d.—No. 91. Mary B. Brown, et al. vs. Wallace & Mitchell. The argument of this case was commenced by Mayer for the Appellants.

Saturday, Nov. 24th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Gill, and Alexander, for the Appellees.

Monday, Nov. 26th.—The above case was further argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and Kennedy for the Appellees.

Tuesday, Nov. 27th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Kennedy for the Appellants.

No. 152. John R. Bernard vs. Torrance, surviving partner of Ezz S. Buchanan. The argument of this case was commenced by Gill for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Nov. 28th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and Gill for the Appellant.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NORTH CAROLINA.—OFFICIAL.

The following are the official returns which we have received, two counties have not been heard from, but as the term has expired within which returns must be made, their votes will not be considered valid.

Jackson and Van Buren 21,051 Jackson and Barbour 4,219 Clay and Sergeant 4,226 Jackson's majority over Clay, 16,807

LOUISIANA.

The returns that have already been received give the Jackson ticket a majority of 698 votes.

Table with columns: Parish, JACKSON, CLAY. Lists election results for various parishes like Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Orleans, etc.

Majority for Jackson 698

OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extracts of a letter from Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, dated on board the U. S. Frigate United States, Harbor of Mahon, August 27th, 1832.

'I have the honour to report to you my arrival at this port on the evening of the 25th inst. where I found Commodore Biddle with the U. S. ships Brandywine, Concord, and Boston; the John Adams hourly expected from Marseilles.'

'Commodore Biddle yesterday afternoon transferred to my command all the squadron except the Concord, which he retains to take him to Marseilles, whence she will be directed to join me at Naples, for which place I shall proceed so soon as we take in sufficient water.'

'The frigate Constellation sailed on the 26th ultimo, from Naples for Smyrna.'

'It affords me great satisfaction to inform you, that this ship was admitted to Pratique at 2 P. M. this day, and that the ships of the squadron are quite healthy.'

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Wm. Mervin, commanding the U. S. schooner Experiment, dated 'Annapolis Roads, Nov. 18th, 1832.'

'Since my last semi-weekly report, I have cruised down the Bay as far as Old Point Comfort, and have the honour to report the Experiment now in the Annapolis Roads.'

'On the passage down, I fell in with the ship William Brown, of Baltimore, ashore on the Wolf Trap Shoals, where she had been for sixteen hours, with a signal of distress flying, and in rather a precarious situation—sent part of my crew on board under charge of Lieut. Paine, and succeeded in a few hours in heaving her off.'

Extract of a letter from Captain John Downes, of the U. S. ship Potomac, dated 'Lintin, China, June 2nd, 1832.'

'I have the honour to acquaint you with the arrival of the Potomac at this anchorage on the 20th ultimo, after a tedious passage of thirty-nine days from Batavia—I have completed the watering of the ship and expect

the supplies for her down from Canton, today, and if the weather is favourable, I shall sail to-morrow. It is my intention to touch at the Sandwich Islands on my passage to Valparaiso, where I expect to arrive about the first of October.

'Our merchants at Canton have no claims on the Chinese Government, at that place, wherein I can render them any service. At present affairs at Canton are quite tranquil, and our merchants are unmolested in their business. The revolt in the interior of China is supposed to be very extensive, from the circumstances of all the troops having been sent from Canton and the neighbourhood.'

LIBERIA.

We have received the Liberia Herald of the 7th September. The settlement continues to flourish. The annual election of Vice-Agent, two Councillors, High Sheriff, Treasurer, two Censors for Monrovia, and two for Caldwell, Committees of Health for Monrovia Caldwell, and Millsburg, and Committees of Agriculture for the same places, took place in the beginning of September.

The election for a Vice-Agent was a close one—A. D. Williams, the successful candidate, receiving 152 votes, and G. R. McGill, his opponent, 139. The Herald says that the election passed over in peace, though we have no broken heads or limbs to record, it was not owing to the want of zeal on the part of the friends to the candidates. A good example is set by this infant empire to nations that are older and should be wiser.

During the month of August, the thermometer ranged at Monrovia from 70 to 78 degrees, with but very slight variations in the course of any one day. The commerce of the settlement is constantly on the increase. Vessels from Great Britain touch at the port almost weekly. The masters of American vessels, as they become better acquainted with the coast, pay but little regard to the seasons; and it is stated that during the greater part of the last periodical rains, there was much activity and bustle in the business part of the town.

[N. J. Conn. Adc.]

New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. represent the cholera as abating in violence. The following report, from a committee appointed to examine one of the hospitals, will account in some degree, for the great mortality that has prevailed:

'From the New-Orleans Bte, of 8th Nov. To Mr. Denis Prieur, Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

The undersigned, Standing Committee named by the City Council during the prevalence of the epidemic now desolating the city, have the honour to report, that, in consequence of information given by sundry respectable persons relative to the condition of the hospital kept by Dr. McFarlane, they repaired, to-day, at half past 1 o'clock, to said hospital; that in all the apartments they found the most disgusting filth; that all the night vessels were full, and that the patients have all declared, that for a long time they had received no kind of succour; that in many apartments of the building they found corpses, several of which had been a number of days in putrefaction; that thence they repaired to a chamber adjoining the kitchen, where they found the body of a negro, which had been a long time dead, in a most offensive state.

'They finally went to another apartment opposite the kitchen, which was equally filthy with the other rooms, and that they there found many corpses of persons a long time dead; that in a bed, between others, they found a man dying stretched upon the body of a man many days dead.

'Finally, they declare, that it is impossible for one to form an idea of what they have witnessed, without he had himself seen it; that it is indispensably necessary for the patients to evacuate this hospital, and above all, to watch lest the corpses in a state of putrefaction, occasion pestilence in that quarter, and perhaps in the whole city.

November 7, 1832.

The Standing Committee has the honour to present the following additional report:—

'In one of the apartments where were many living and dead bodies, they found under a bed a dead body, partly eaten, whose belly and entrails lay upon the floor. It exhaled a most pestiferous odour. In a little closet upon the gallery, there were two dead bodies, one of which lay flat upon the floor, and the other had his feet upon the floor and his back upon the bed, forming a curve; the belly prodigiously swelled, and the thighs green. Under a shed in the yard, was the dead body of a negro, off which a fowl was picking worms. The number of corpses amounted to twelve or fourteen.

E. A. CANON, Chairman. FELIX LABATUT, Alderman Second Ward. CHARLES LEE, Alderman First Ward.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM SHIP-WRECK.

On Monday last an American ship, of 400 tons burden, laden with rum and deals, was wrecked in Chale Bay, in the Isle of Wight. She struck at about day break, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore, all her three masts having been cut away, and the sail upon her bowsprit, the only one remaining to her, fluttering about in rags. For nearly seven hours the crew might be seen on the stern of the ship, looking anxiously for assistance from the shore, while the immense waves were breaking over them in quick succession. The wind was blowing most violently—there was a tremendous sea; and it would have been madness for any boat to have ventured out. Captain Manby's gun was placed at the foot of the cliff, and it was three times discharged with the hope of throwing out a rope from the shore to the ship. It failed every time—once the rope broke—another the shot to which the rope was attached fell short; and the third time it struck against the ship, in-

stead of going over her. The Preventive Servicemen were preparing for a fourth discharge of the gun, when a gentleman, named Grimes, discharged a rocket of the invention of Mr. Dennett, and with this, at the very first trial, a line which was attached to the rocket was thrown over the ship, and thus a rope was made fast to the ship at one end, and held by a number of men ashore at the other. A boat was then attached to this rope, and by working the boat along the rope, in the manner of a ferry boat, two Preventive Servicemen, at the imminent risk of their lives, proceeded to the ship, and at length extricated the whole of the crew, 19 in number, from their perilous situation. The ship, it is said, will certainly go to pieces. The rocket which did so much good service was about a yard long, and about as thick as a man's wrist. The outside of it was of iron, and a stick nine feet long, and as thick as a footman's cane, was affixed to it, and also the line which was thrown over the ship. The rocket was placed on a three-legged stand, similar to the stand of a surveyor's theodolite, or telescope, and from this stand it was fired at a slight elevation. This species of rocket appears to possess a decided advantage over captain Manby's gun, because a rocket, being impelled by his own force, goes equally all the way that it travels; but a shot from the gun goes off very violently at first, at the risk of breaking the rope, and then loses its force, with an equal risk of falling short of its intended object.

EXECUTION OF A FEMALE IN PERSIA.

A considerable crowd had assembled before I arrived at the place of execution. In the centre was a brazen mortar placed on a small piece of rising ground; a match communicating with the interior of the mortar, was at some distance; and not far from it was a fire-brand ready lighted. I took my place with a heavy heart in the midst of the crowd, and I chose it at that distance which placed me out of all probability of danger.

Scarce had I stopped, when I saw the guards of justice approach, for whom the officer opened a passage, with difficulty, and not without dealing some blows amongst the throng. Between two of them advanced the condemned person.

From her head to her feet she was covered with a thick black veil, to hide her face. Her step was firm and her countenance seemed unmoved. She often spoke to an eunuch who accompanied her, but the noise around prevented my hearing a word she uttered.

However as she drew near to the place of punishment, the spectators became profoundly silent; and when she arrived at the mortar a breath was heard. She took advantage of this silence to raise her voice and address the multitude with a precision and clearness which excited universal astonishment.

But the officers perceiving the impression that she produced on the standers by, soon interrupted her.—She made no effort to continue, and suffered herself to be taken close to the mortar; her step was firm, she did not pray, she did not speak, but appeared more resigned than many men would be in the same situation. She did not even shed a tear.

She was told to kneel down, and lean her breast against the mouth of the mortar. She obeyed.—Her wrists were bound with cord, and they were firmly tied to some pickets that had been purposely placed there. In the mean time she did not discover the least emotion. She leaned her head on the mortar, and awaited her fate with the calmness that the bravest soldier might envy.

At length the signal was given. A man armed with the firebrand, bent it slowly to the match, and just as it was about to take fire, a universal shudder took place among the crowd. The match was lighted; one moment only had passed: a deep groan issued from every bosom; the smoke disappeared; there was no explosion; and the unhappy creature raised her head to see what had happened. A rapid beam of hope that shot across my breast; I thought it was meant that she should be saved.

Scarce had this idea entered my mind, when another brand was lighted. The victim raised her head a second time, and gave a deep sigh, as if her soul had just taken its flight; this long, this dreadful sigh, was scarcely finished, when the explosion took place, and the smoke of the powder hid every object from my sight.

The fatal cloud, however, was soon dispersed; the explosion had finished, all was annihilated, except a few shreds of her garments, and the bones of her arms. Two women rushed forward at the fatal moment towards the scene of punishment, seized these remnants, and hiding them with their veils, hastily returned to their haram, carrying off these dreadful testimonies of the fulfillment of a sanguinary judgment.

Death of Mary Ann Pearce, better known as Lady Barrymore. This unfortunate woman, who, for many years past had been the terror of beadles, watchmen, publicans, and police-officers, expired on Monday night at her lodging, a miserable attic, in the house No. 8. Charles street, Drury Lane, she was twice taken to the station-house in Convent garden on Sunday last for disorderly conduct, and discharged by Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, for at least the hundredth time. On being discharged the last time, she addressed Mr. Thomas, saying, 'I have given you a great deal of trouble Sir, but I shall not give you much more. It is almost over with me.' Mr. Thomas, observing that she appeared faint and ill, advised her to go home and go to bed, and she left the station promising to follow his advice. But the ruling passion of her life, the love of gin, overcame her resolution; for it appeared that instead of returning to her lodging, she found out some of her favourite haunts, and became again intoxicated. In this state she reached her home, where she was put to bed,

and about midnight the owner of the house came to the station and gave information that the unfortunate woman was either dead or dying. Mr. Thomas immediately went to the house, supposing that she might have met with some ill-treatment, but on his arrival there, at midnight, he found that she had been dead about ten minutes, having expired from a general decay of nature, brought on by her addiction to gin, and the miserable life she had led. For the last fifteen years she has been a constant visitor at every police office in London, and by far the greater portion of that time she has lived in prison. Her excesses, under the influence of liquor, occurred so frequently, that the evening of the day on which she was discharged from prison generally found her there again. Her conduct in confinement formed a singular contrast to her behaviour on her obtaining her discharge. In prison, where of course she had no opportunity of indulging in her favourite beverage, she conducted herself with so much decency and propriety, that Mr. Nodder, the governor of Tothill-field goal, usually appointed her to watch over the female prisoners in the capacity of matron, and he has often declared that he could not have selected a more fit person, and he always regretted, for her own sake, when the expiration of the term of her imprisonment took place. Her appearance on quitting prison was extremely decent, but the first use she made of her liberty was a visit to the gin-shop, and in half an hour after she might be seen staggering through the streets, followed by a crowd of idlers, plaguing and annoying the wretched woman. To avoid them she generally took refuge in a public-house, where she would demand more drink, and if refused, her first act was to smash the windows and destroy every thing that came within her reach. These outrages of course led to her apprehension, but being a powerful woman, she seldom resigned her liberty without a struggle, in which her captors generally received some token of her prowess; and in the days of her strength the old watchmen were so fearful of encountering her ladyship single handed, that they seldom presumed to approach her unless in a body and even then they were frequently obliged to resort to a stratagem before they could effectually secure her. The unfortunate woman although reduced to the lowest state of misery and prostitution, was once the dashing *chere amie* of Lord Barrymore, with whom for a period she enjoyed all the luxuries and gaieties of life, living in a splendid house, and riding in her carriage. When this connexion terminated, his Lordship provided her with a husband in the person of one of his servants named Pearce, on whom, it is said, he settled a yearly sum. The visions however, of her former splendour haunted the unhappy woman, and her marriage with Pearce produced continual bickering and unhappiness, and finally led her to adopt the miserable course of life the irregularities of which obtained for her so much notoriety.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. By the politeness of Capt. Harper, of the schr. Two Brothers, we learn that on the day of his sailing from Tampica, letters were received from Mexico, up to the 19th October, in which General Santa Anna, with 8000 men strong, was said to be within two leagues of the city; that he was besieging it, and every expectation that it would soon fall into his hands were entertained, although every resistance possible was making by the ministerial party to defend it, having 5,000 men under Facio, who had command of the strongest height.

Letters were also received from San Luis, which state, that General Bustamente, the Vice President, left that city with all his force, on the 21st ult. for Mexico, and that General Montezuma was at Tula, with 2000 men on his march again for San Luis.

Facio, at the last accounts, had reached Mexico, where he had an army of 5000 men; and Santa Anna with 8000 men was within a league or two of that capital. It was said he would immediately demand a surrender, on refusal of which, he would bombard the place. There are strong forts on each side of the town all in the hands of the government, which it is believed he will not be able to take very easily. Bustamente immediately on receiving news of the battle, took up his line of march for Mexico. Montezuma had raised an army of 1500 men, and at the last accounts was in San Luis Potosi.

The State of Yucatan had declared in favour of Santa Anna. The Gazette contains a letter of Bustamente, addressed to the General Congress, in which he states that he resigns into their hands the office held by him, of Vice President of the Republic.—He will continue, however, to serve his country, and will do all in his power to subvert the present revolution.

New-Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, and Journal of Commerce, have received London papers of the evening of the 16th of October, and Liverpool of the 17th both including.

IRELAND.

The abolition of Ireland seems to be rapidly growing worse.—If worse it can be. The annexed accounts are from the Dublin Journals of Saturday, Oct. 15.

About 4 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, the good people of Tipperary were very much alarmed on hearing that an express had arrived at the Artillery Barracks for dragoons to march immediately to Carrick-on-Suir. It was ascertained that there was a great collection of people at Moineac, or near that village, where the young woman who had been shot by the police was waking. The artillerymen were also ordered to be in readiness at

a few moments notice; and we are informed that every thing is now ready on their parts.

Tipperary Free Press. On Monday night last a serious affray took place between the lawless peasantry, who have been for some time disturbing a part of the country of Tyrone, and a party of police under the command of Capt. Duff, C. C. While Capt. Duff and his little party were patrolling the country near Ballygawley, there came up an armed party of the country people, arrayed in military order, and performing the manual exercise. Upon the appearance of the police, the peasant or rebel force commenced shouting, 'no rent, no tithes,' and, upon an attempt to disperse them, they fired upon the police, who returned the salute in kind, and ultimately succeeded in breaking up the gang, and taking their leader prisoner. One of the rebel party was shot dead, and several of them wounded.

Extract of a letter from Aughnacloy, dated Oct. 11.

'We are here in an actual state of rebellion. The Agrarian legislators are out every night in crowds pressing people into their service, and regulating the affairs of the nation. There was a skirmish last night between some of them and the police. I do not at present know the particulars but shall send them by next post. There were sixty seven shots fired by the police, and one of the ring-leaders taken prisoner. There is a large meeting of magistrates here to-day.'

DUBLIN PACKET.

The extract from a correspondent of the Morning Herald of the 16th, would be of some importance if it came to us in a responsible shape. The editor himself does not seem to have attached much credit to the statement, as he puts it in small type, without leads, instead of double leading it, and placing it first under the editorial head, as he probably would have done, if he considered it entirely authentic.

From the London Morning Herald of Oct. 16th.

From a Correspondent. On Friday night, Earl Grey directed a Circular to be sent to all the Foreign Ambassadors, acquainting them with the resolution of the British Cabinet to eject the Dutch *et cetera*, from the Citadel of Antwerp, which is said to have alarmed none more than the Dutch Ambassador himself. Austria, Prussia, and Russia, having signed the Protocols to that effect, cannot, and will not, support Holland now. During Lord Durham's embassy to St. Petersburg, that Court would not admit the interference of England in favour of the Poles, that being a Russian or Continental question, and now England retaliates, and declares the navigation of the Scheldt a British question, in which she cannot admit of any Continental interference. Her fleet and that of France, are therefore immediately to sail for the Scheldt—a measure none of the continental Powers can prevent.

The King of Holland, who has to meet the States General to-day, seeing himself abandoned by the Powers on whose assistance he calculated, will find himself compelled to yield, when he sees England and France seriously determined to put an end to his subterfuges and delays. France is particularly anxious to have the Dutch and Belgian questions settled before the meeting of the Chambers.

FRANCE. The Messenger des Chambres of the 15th, says—'It is said that divisions will begin to take place in the Council without delay.—Some, in order to have peace, would voluntarily relax with reference to Portugal and Belgium; others do not wish to hear concessions spoken of. But there has been so often a yielding after making a stand, that resistance will be little reckoned upon, and there will be but a weak confidence in reports that vigorous demonstrations will be made, especially that they will be made with resolution and effect.'

The Nouvelliste, almost the only paper that sustains the new Ministry, contradicts the declarations of the opposition journals, in regard to the formidableness of the opposition to be encountered on the meeting of the Chambers. It denies that Dupin and his friends are dissatisfied. Dupin declined entering the Ministry, simply, as the Nouvelliste asserts, because he did not believe the public exigencies required the sacrifice of his resignation.

It is stated—and the statement is very important if true—that a pamphlet is about to appear, written by M. de Maza, Secretary to the Duke of Mortemart, while Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in which it is stated that the Duke only obtained the recognition of the Government of July by Russia, on the express condition, recognized by the new Government, that Louis Philippe should only consider himself trusted for Henry V. It is added that the Duke de Mortemart sanctions the publication of this statement.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. The Baron de Fagel, the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, quitted that capital for the Hague, immediately after the formation of the new Ministry was completed.

The Messenger des Chambres of Oct. 15th, says the affairs of Belgium are becoming more complicated. Never since the revolution of September has the position of that country been so embarrassed. According to its laws and its constitution, the Chambers are to assemble on the 5th of November; and the discontent of the army and the nation is so great, that Leopold will be compelled to attack Holland between the 15th and the 20th of October. The law is positive for the assembling of the Chambers. The session cannot be delayed, and the King of the Belgians, feeling his situation, has written to Lord Palmerston to say that he cannot under any pretext extend the delay which we have pointed out.

The same Journal states its positive belief that M. de Warther, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, transmitted on the 15th of September, to the President of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the answer of the Cabinet of Berlin to the communication of the King of Holland to the Commission of the Council which had been made to it by the Conference relating to the affairs of Holland and Belgium. We have every reason to believe that this answer will not in any way oppose, but on the contrary, will approve of the measure of coercion which the Conference may consider it expedient to take against the King of the Netherlands, so far as they have for the object to impose pecuniary penalties, to block up the ports and coasts, and other similar measures; but it will oppose the entrance of French troops into Belgium, except in single cases, where the King of Holland, in view of reprisal for the blockade effected against him, or otherwise, shall intercept his navigation of the Scheldt, which will be regarded as an act of hostility on the part against Belgium, and an attempt against its commerce; in the latter case the entrance of French troops into Belgium will experience no opposition on the part of Prussia. A copy of the declaration has been addressed from Berlin to the King of Holland, and will conform to the views of his ally by attacking Belgium in any manner, leaving the season alone the care of preventing blockade authorized by Prussia. We are anxious to know what will be done by our Cabinet, which intends it is said, to announce in the speech from the throne, that the affairs of Belgium are arranged.

The following is the version of this report published at the Hague, Oct. 7: A cabinet courier arrived from Berlin yesterday evening, bringing an answer to the demands which had been addressed by our Government to the Court of Prussia. It is declared in this answer, that orders had been given to the General who commands the Prussian corps d'armee in the Rhenish provinces to enter Belgium if the French army entered it.

A Russian courier has arrived in Paris at St. Petersburg, and is said to have brought important despatches relative to the affairs of Belgium.

The funds in Paris rose again on the tradition, by the Moniteur, of the state of the Nouvelliste, that two corps of French army were to enter Belgium. It is believed in the French Capital, that the troops of France against Holland, would not let the consequences that were feared.

GERMANY.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY. The Augsburg Gazette announces that the Duchess of Angoulême and the little M. de Berri passed through Passau on the 30 October, on their way to Linz, Vienna; and the Berlin State Gazette mentions the arrival of the Duke of Bordeaux in Berlin on the 7th, and his immediate departure to Austria by Frankfort on the 8th, the 8th, Charles X. and the Duke of Angoulême also passed through Berlin.

Damas, commissioned by King Charles, make preparations for his reception and has arrived at Vienna, from London, and is to go to Austerlitz in Moravia, to inspect the place in that position.

In the Cassel Advertiser of Oct. 6. are many announcements of the sale of lands, &c. belonging to persons who have emigrated, in the spring, to North America.

PORTUGAL.

From the London Courier, Oct. 1. Colonel Bacon (son-in-law to the Earl of Oxford), who holds a distinguished command in the army of Donna Maria, has arrived at Oporto for the purpose of purchasing horses and warlike stores for the Constitutional forces. The gallant officer is indebted in his exertions to raise a regiment of infantry. A steam vessel left the river yesterday afternoon, (Oct. 15th) with three hundred young men, several officers, quantity of guns, shot, small arms, and stores, destined for the service of Donna Maria at Oporto. Our countrymen are full of enthusiasm for the cause of Maria, the rightful Queen of Portugal; were loudly cheered by their friends, steam packet got under way, which returned with right good will. A ship from the Thames on the same evening, horses for the cavalry regiments now in the hands of the Duke of Saldanha, by Don Pedro. A small schooner, port of London yesterday, ostensible French port, but in reality for Portugal, gunpowder, Congreve rockets, and other like stores, for the service of the Constitutional forces.

SPAIN.

All the Ministers lately dismissed Ferdinand, except M. de Alcaudia, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had been members of the Council for many years. Marquis de Alcaudia was appointed Minister of Justice in 1824; the Marquis de Zambraco, Minister in 1825; Don Luis Lopez Ball, Minister of Finances in 1827; Don Maria Salazar, made Minister of the Interior on the return of Ferdinand to Spain in war of independence, was called to the post in 1823, after the taking of the city by the French army.

POLAND.

The annexed article from Warsaw, 28, comprises much that we have not time to expect.—The inhabitants of Poland begin at length to perceive a French Journal derive from Paris in its accounts which they give as coming from the interior. The picture which they give is so exaggerated, that they give as positive, are, for the most part, so opposite to what we see with our own eyes, that it is perfectly evident that these correspondents are no other than spies, who take advantage of the publication of the Journals of the movement of their own fables or calumnies.

Many of our inhabitants, who were so long in their situations, improved, are also persuaded the truth along a

cor at Paris, transmitted on the 15th of September, to the President of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the answer of the Cabinet of Berlin to the communication of the King of Holland to the Commission of the Council which had been made to it by the Conference relating to the affairs of Holland and Belgium. We have every reason to believe that this answer will not in any way oppose, but on the contrary, will approve of the measure of coercion which the Conference may consider it expedient to take against the King of the Netherlands, so far as they have for the object to impose pecuniary penalties, to block up the ports and coasts, and other similar measures; but it will oppose the entrance of French troops into Belgium, except in single cases, where the King of Holland, in view of reprisal for the blockade effected against him, or otherwise, shall intercept his navigation of the Scheldt, which will be regarded as an act of hostility on the part against Belgium, and an attempt against its commerce; in the latter case the entrance of French troops into Belgium will experience no opposition on the part of Prussia. A copy of the declaration has been addressed from Berlin to the King of Holland, and will conform to the views of his ally by attacking Belgium in any manner, leaving the season alone the care of preventing blockade authorized by Prussia. We are anxious to know what will be done by our Cabinet, which intends it is said, to announce in the speech from the throne, that the affairs of Belgium are arranged.

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In the Cassel Advertiser of Oct. 6. are many announcements of the sale of lands, &c. belonging to persons who have emigrated, in the spring, to North America.

PORTUGAL.

From the London Courier, Oct. 1. Colonel Bacon (son-in-law to the Earl of Oxford), who holds a distinguished command in the army of Donna Maria, has arrived at Oporto for the purpose of purchasing horses and warlike stores for the Constitutional forces. The gallant officer is indebted in his exertions to raise a regiment of infantry. A steam vessel left the river yesterday afternoon, (Oct. 15th) with three hundred young men, several officers, quantity of guns, shot, small arms, and stores, destined for the service of Donna Maria at Oporto. Our countrymen are full of enthusiasm for the cause of Maria, the rightful Queen of Portugal; were loudly cheered by their friends, steam packet got under way, which returned with right good will. A ship from the Thames on the same evening, horses for the cavalry regiments now in the hands of the Duke of Saldanha, by Don Pedro. A small schooner, port of London yesterday, ostensible French port, but in reality for Portugal, gunpowder, Congreve rockets, and other like stores, for the service of the Constitutional forces.

SPAIN.

All the Ministers lately dismissed Ferdinand, except M. de Alcaudia, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had been members of the Council for many years. Marquis de Alcaudia was appointed Minister of Justice in 1824; the Marquis de Zambraco, Minister in 1825; Don Luis Lopez Ball, Minister of Finances in 1827; Don Maria Salazar, made Minister of the Interior on the return of Ferdinand to Spain in war of independence, was called to the post in 1823, after the taking of the city by the French army.

POLAND.

The annexed article from Warsaw, 28, comprises much that we have not time to expect.—The inhabitants of Poland begin at length to perceive a French Journal derive from Paris in its accounts which they give as coming from the interior. The picture which they give is so exaggerated, that they give as positive, are, for the most part, so opposite to what we see with our own eyes, that it is perfectly evident that these correspondents are no other than spies, who take advantage of the publication of the Journals of the movement of their own fables or calumnies.

Many of our inhabitants, who were so long in their situations, improved, are also persuaded the truth along a