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FOREIGN.

TE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

CH ARMY BEFORE ANTWERP—E TOWN IN THEIR POSSESSION—MMONS OF THE FRENCH FOR E SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND DISLVED AND NEW ELECTIONS ORRED.

the packet ship South America, Capt. ffl, from Liverpool, the editors of the mercial Advertiser have received Lonpers of the 4th of December, and Li of the 5th, both inclusive, with com correspondence to the latest date.

MENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

trary to the expectations entertained English ministers, and the papers in confidence, to the last hostilities had lly commenced before Antwerp—the uns being fired by the Dutch. On Fri Nov. 30th, the French troops made good first approaches to the citadel of Ant advancing in safety under cover of a which prevented Gen. Chasse from disring their operations. The Belgian posts e esplanade looking toward the citadel, relieved by French troops, who were put in occupation of all the posts on that of the city. At six o'clock, Lieutenant St. Cyr Neigues, chief of the Mar staff, attended by Col. Cradock, and a er bearing a flag of truce, advanced line of Dutch sentries near the Lu St. Laurent, and after the usual cere delivered, in the name of the two co powers a summons to surrender.

bearers of the dispatch were not allow enter the Dutch lines, but the summons received by Col. Rupertus, Chief of the to Gen. Chasse, who replied that he return an answer without delay. The missioners then withdrew to their own An hour afterwards, Col. Repertus his appearance with a flag of truce at Belgian outposts, and delivered Gen sse's reply. This contained a firm and sive negative. The exact tenor is not of se known; but in respect to the proposed trality of the town, it is said to have been t unsatisfactory. A letter from Brussels, d on Saturday evening, Dec. 1st, says eception of the French officer bearing the mons, was cold but civil, and the answer e, negative. 'Tell the Marshal,' said Chasse, that I shall bury myself under ins of the citadel. As to the neutrality e city I promise nothing—that will be ated by cumstances and events.' As as this answer was received, Marshal rd sent another flag of truce in, requir more direct explanation of the inten s of Chasse, with respect to the neutrali f the city. The answer of the Baron ha conspired when, the last accounts left; the answer was guessed to be in the ne e by the fact, that in half an hour after guns were fired from the citadel upon men engaged in the works. In the first hour not more than ten shots were fired. f the workmen it is said, were killed many wounded, but this is not believed correct. The firing was continued at als until 10 o'clock in the night of No ber 30th.

the preceding facts, the Correspondent e London Courier, writing from Brus at 6 o'clock in the evening of the date e mentioned, gives the following addi l particulars of the operations of the be

ery preparation and disposition, down to most minute detail, having been complet esterday morning, the troops received or to hold themselves in readiness to be d upon at a moment's notice. The Bel posts and piquets were all relieved at fall by the French, who broke ground night and proceeded as rapidly as pos with the first or rather second parallel. ay-break this morning, the men were un cover without suffering any loss.

is calculated that on Sunday the French be able to open a fire of sixty heavy guns about forty mortars. The intervening will be occupied in digging and widen the trenches and constructing the batte —The garrison will be able to reply to with about thirty-seven mortars and about pieces of cannon. But their fire must divergent, whilst the whole of that of the gers will be concentrated on four or five n points.

Nothing decisive is known about the city Antwerp; but the general impression is not a gun will be fired upon it. Indeed, pendent of the wanton barbarity of the itself, Chasse would thus diminish his ers of defence, and so place himself be n two fires, which would not fail to crush beneath the ruins of the Citadel within e or four days.

The loss on the part of the besiegers must rtunately be heavy; but the public should ive with caution the exaggerated and absurd reports, that will, no doubt, find their way into the public journals.

Up to the present hour no further details are known at any of the public offices. But the firing of heavy guns has been heard at intervals during the day. Chasse appears to have been taken by surprise last night, and the French have gained an important point in being able to get into cover without loss. As the night closes, and fresh ground is broken, we must expect to hear a heavy firing.

The weather is dry and promises to continue fair; an event of immense importance to working parties, but yesterday it rained heavily, and the ground is almost knee deep in mud.

The following accounts direct from Antwerp, bring the advices down to 7 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, December 1st, are compiled from the correspondence of the Times and Morning Herald:

Antwerp, Saturday Morning, Dec. 1st.—10 o'clock.—The French have worked all night, notwithstanding the rain, and have already completed a battery in the garden called 'The Harmony,' between Fort Montebello and St. Laurant. During the night the darkness did not allow the Dutch to see the men at work. Few guns were heard at ten o'clock.

It is asserted on the best authority, that the French works will be ready for operations in full to-morrow. The wet weather will, it is feared, do the troops more injury than Chasse's fire.

General Desprez, the head of the Belgian staff, who has been in this city during the last four days has gone to Lierre, the head quarters of the Belgian army. Some suppose the Prince of Orange will move in that quarter.

Twelve-o'clock.—During the early part of the morning the French pushed a reconnoissance of cavalry and infantry along the dyke from Calloo towards the Fort St. Isabel, where a smart fire of musketry was kept up on both sides. The French retired afterwards down to their former posts on the dyke.

The Dutch have sent three gun boats from before the citadel into the polders at the back of the Tete de Flandre, which, with a former one, makes a fourth to prevent the movement of the French troops on that fort. Two remain in front, the other six gun boats are opposite the citadel.

The firing from the citadel still continues, but occasionally. It is directed chiefly against the battery forming to enfilade the face of the Lunette.

Two o'clock.—The Dutch have made a sortie of two or three companies by the gate of Kiel, and advanced towards the trenches, which were instantly manned. They pushed forward a few men to see what the French *sapeurs* were doing, and then, having burned two houses which obstructed their view from the citadel, withdrew.

The ten French batteries will be completed with guns, &c. to-night, and are expected to open on the citadel to-morrow.

There is great apprehension that the firing from the fort Montabello will produce a bombardment of the town.

General Sebastiani was directed to invest the forts which flank the Tete de Flandre at the same time that the summons was sent to the citadel. He was yesterday before fort St Marie, and had, it was said, already had an action with the Dutch frigate the Comet. I do not give this on authority.—*Times.*

Seven, P. M.—Eight thousand Frenchmen of the army of reserve have entered Mons; they will reach Brussels on Monday.

Contracts have been signed for the provisioning of the army of reserve.

There are already nearly 100,000 Frenchmen in Belgium.—*Herald*

The French have now 114 cannons, mortars, &c. ready to play upon the citadel, while the Dutch have perhaps an equal number to resist the attack. Very few hours will elapse before the guns will be heard, and many a gallant heart will cease to throb because William of Nassau and the Dutch wish to perpetuate even in the 19th century, the monopoly they obtained from the indolent King of Spain, Philip IV in the 17th.

The siege of Antwerp is thus formally commenced, but it is yet very questionable whether there will be any serious fighting, or whether, after a suitable show of resistance to satisfy the requirements of honour, the citadel will not be surrendered to a force which is ten to one against them, and which can be reinforced at pleasure, and augmented indefinitely. It is certain that up to the last moment, the belief was entertained in London, by those likely to be best informed, that there would be no actual hostilities, and the speech of Marshal Soult, the French Premier, anticipates no direct opposition to the views of France and England from the great powers of the north.—And without the aid of those powers, it can of course hardly be supposed that Holland would rush madly into a contest with such fearful odds against her. Still,

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald writes from *the Hague*, that every act of the ministers there indicates in the most decisive manner, a determination to risk the chances of war. On the previous week the second ban of the Schuttery was called for, and the vote of money for their maintenance passed in the States General.

It will be seen by a decree given below, that the King of Holland has called out the Landstrum, namely, all men capable of bearing arms.

The predictions of the English opposition papers, respecting the impossibility of blockading the ports of Holland, have been fully realized. The greater part of the combined squadron has returned to the Downs, and all of them have been compelled to stand off the coast, to avoid being stranded during the late gales.

From the arrival of the French at Antwerp, and the presence of the Belgians in the vicinity, the three tricoloured flags are now flying near. Those of the French and Dutch are alike, save that the former has the streaks parallel to the staff while the latter is perpendicular to it.—The Belgian flag tricoloured also, is flying still on the beautiful spire of the cathedral; but it is not yet known if the Dutch desire of vengeance will not implicate the city, and thereby produce the roar of 400 guns from the Dutch gun-boats, the Belgian fortress, the French batteries, and the citadel."

BELGIUM.

The firing from the citadel of Antwerp was the signal for King Leopold to take the field, as he had declared he would do so, the moment hostilities had commenced.—He had accordingly left Brussels. But what is he to do at the head of his troops? The French are to do all the fighting; and the King, with his "brave Belgians," will be left as mere lookers-on, unless indeed, the Prince of Orange should dash across the Meuse and attack them above. But aside from this matter, King Leopold has some difficulties at hand connected with his own government, as appears by the following extract from a Brussels paper of Nov. 28th, that his ministers, have been defeated, on an important question, by a majority of two.—They have since tendered their resignations; but it does not follow necessarily, that they will be accepted. The Congress, we are informed, should the Chamber continue hostile, will dissolve it, and appeal to the good feeling and patriotism of the Belgians.

FRANCE.

Independent of the movement upon Antwerp, there is but little intelligence of moment from France. Notwithstanding the fiery opposition with which the new Ministers were assailed by the press on their appointment, they carry every thing before them with decided majorities. M. Dupin, the government candidate for President of the Chamber of Deputies, is chosen. The addresses in answer to the King's speech, were mere echoes, in both houses, although the Paris correspondents of the London press, speak of the answer of the Deputies as being the most servile.

There have been some animated debates, however, on the subject of the answer of the Deputies.—The answer of the Peers was presented on the 30th of Nov. That of the Deputies had not been adopted, but its discussion by paragraphs was on that day renewed. M. Merilhou proposed an amendment with reference to the state of siege, which, after a very long discussion, was rejected by a very large majority, without a division. The further discussion of the Address was postponed. Marshal Soult announced in the tribune that at the moment he was speaking hostilities, were probably commenced, and that they would be likely to terminate in a few days.

Nothing else said, was changed in the foreign relations of France. It remained to consolidate the general peace by the execution of treaties; and make the harmony of the great Powers evident to all interests. It was therefore necessary to dissipate the last pretext for the embarrassments which existed in Europe, and thus to prove the fidelity of all Cabinets to engagements which they had taken in common."

The answer of the Deputies contains the following paragraph:—

'We shall examine the treaties which relate to the discussion with the United States of America, and which call Prince Otho of Bavaria to the throne of Greece. We entreat your Majesty to order that the treaty of the 15th of November, and the Convention which passed with England, relative to these affairs, should be submitted to our inspection.'

A private letter from Paris, states that the assassin who fired at the King of France has been arrested, and that he is a common soldier, actuated solely by motives of private revenge.

The opinion in Vienna was, that the Duchess of Berry would be sent to her family.

PORTUGAL.

The affairs of this kingdom seem to remain much in the same condition in which our last advices left them.—When Don Pedro acts, he usually comes off victorious.—But his measures are so limited and feeble that he is not able to prosecute a vigorous and decisive campaign. In the meantime Don Miguel, who is sustained by the bigotted clergy both of Portugal and Spain, has succeeded in a great measure in hemming him in at Oporto; and unless sufficient national succour be soon afforded him, his cause may be set down as hopeless. We give the following additional particulars:—Count Villa Flor has resigned his command-in-chief of the army, which has been assumed by Don Pedro in person.

A firing commenced on Saturday, the 10th, from two of Don Miguel's batteries upon Don Pedro's ships, which was briskly answered. It continued until night, when the darkness and a tremendous rain put an end to the cannonade. The ships, particularly the Villa da Praya, were considerably injured. Soon afterwards the batteries of Don Pedro, on the south side of the river, began to play. Much damage was done, and more apprehended, to the neutral ships in the river, from the cross firing.

SPAIN.

The influence of the Queen is said to be exerted in favour of Donna Maria's pretensions—but they have not hitherto ripened into any overt act, and probably consist in mere inactive selfish sympathies suggested by the similarity of the situation of her own daughter.

A London paper states that the King of Spain had lapsed into a state of mental imbecility, from which it is believed that recovery is hopeless.

A letter has been published, purporting to have been sent by Don Carlos to his brother Ferdinand dated the 18th, announcing his intention of quitting Spain with his family and proceeding to Rome.

ENGLAND.

Dissolution of the Parliament.

The King dissolved the Parliament on the 3d of December. The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 29th of January.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1833.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying that a law may pass to compel the owners of Mills situate on the public road in said county, to erect side railing to the bridges which they may place on said roads, and for other purposes.

Mr. Heath presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Worcester county, and,

Mr. Teackle presented twenty three memorials and petitions of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank.

Mr. Powell presented a petition of George Carey, of Worcester county, praying to be divorced from his wife Nancy Carey,

Mr. Harding presented a petition of Juliet Cunningham, of Montgomery county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of Daniel Murphy, of Dorchester county, relative to the purchase of Indian lands by James Layton of said county.

Mr. Louthan presented a petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, praying the incorporation of a company, to make a turnpike road from such point as the Somerset and Cumberland Turpike road company of Pennsylvania may fix upon, from the Pennsylvania line to the public square in the town of Cumberland.

Mr. Slicer presented a petition of Meshack Browning, of Allegany county, praying to be refunded a certain sum of money paid by him into the western shore treasury, for vacant land in said county.

On motion by Mr. Teackle,

Ordered, That the report of the committee on ways and means upon the report of the select committee to which was referred at the last session of the General Assembly the memorials and petitions of a great number of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a financial institution to be founded upon the invested monies of the treasury, for the supply of revenue, and the general convenience and benefit: together with the bill reported by the select committee which were referred to the consideration of this legislature, be referred to the select committee appointed upon that subject at the present session.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to bring in a bill, extending the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Allegany county.

Mr. Compton obtained leave to bring in a bill, giving a compensation to Jurors in case of forcible entry and detainer.

M. Cottman obtained leave to bring in a bill, to confirm an act, entitled An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts; passed at December session, 1831.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to bring in a bill to make valid and effective, in certain cases, Sheriffs bonds:

On motion by Mr. Willson,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Communication as relates to supplies of stationary, be referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Harper, chairman of the committee appointed on the coloured population of this state, to which was referred the bill, entitled An act to explain and amend an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 363, entitled An act relating to free negroes and slaves, reported the same with the following amendments:

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

1st. Insert after the words, "who shall have," in the second line of the second section, the words, "previously to this act."

2nd. After the word, "her," in the eighth line of the same section, insert the words, "at the time of removal."

3d. After the words, 'into this state,' in the same line of the same section, insert the words, "or at any time within ten years thereafter.

4th. Insert at the end of the ninth line, second section, the words, "within ten years before the passage of this act."

5th. Strike out all that follows the end of the second section.

Which were read.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying the friendly consideration of the legislature, that the limitation of their charter, for reasons therein expressed, may be extended; that the memorials heretofore offered by the said company, may be regarded as part of this; and submit to the legislature sundry accompanying documents.

Mr. Johnson, submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the standing committee on Internal Improvement be authorised at their discretion to have such parts of the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and the accompanying documents, printed, as they may deem proper.

Which was read.

Mr. Jenkins moved to lay the order on the table.

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was put on the adoption of the order.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Harper,

Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be directed to report to this house, at as earlier day as possible, what instalments have been paid on the part of this state to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, since the passage of the acts incorporating those companies;—also what instalments on the state's stock in those companies are now due, or likely to fall due in the current year;—also whether he has received proof according to the acts of 1827, chapter 104, and 1829 chapter 200, that instalments similar to those required of the state, have been paid by individual and other stockholders, agreeably to the condition of subscription contained in the acts of 1827 chapter 104 and 105;—and also what amount he has received from the said companies respectively, for dividends on stock held by the state.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

Mr. Bruce reported a bill, for extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Allegany county.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Milbourne reported a supplement to an act, entitled, An act, to incorporate the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, in Worcester county, passed at December Session, 1830, chapter 102.

Mr. Burgess reported a bill, to authorize the conveyance of certain real estate therein mentioned.

And Mr. Cottman, reported a bill, to confirm an act, entitled, An act to amend the constitution and form of Government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts, passed at December session 1831.

On motion by Mr. Heard, the house took up for consideration the bill reported him, entitled, 'An act to repeal an act to prohibit the use of gill nets, in the Potomac river, and Patuxent, river, during the period therein mentioned, so far as relates to Saint Mary's county.

Mr. Blakistone, moved to amend said bill by striking out in the first section, last line, these words—"so far as relates to Saint Mary's county,"—and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"So far as the same prohibits citizens of the counties bordering on said rivers, from setting gill nets during the period therein mentioned.

And, be it enacted, that nothing contained in this act shall authorize any person to set gill nets in the Potomac river, above Maryland point."

Which was read.

Mr. Travers moved to lay the bill, with the amendment proposed, upon the table.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Wednesday, Jan. 9th. 1833.

Mr Wright, of Dorchester, presented a petition of Sarah Block, of Dorchester county, praying an act may pass to divorce her, *a mensa et thoro*, from her husband, Arthur M. Block.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial of John McElroy, President of St. John's Literary Institution in Fredericktown, praying a donation from the state.

Mr. Hammond presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for certain alterations in the constitutions of Maryland.

And Mr. Teackle presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the court house may be built on the old lot, where the former one stood.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the completion of the records in the office of the register of wills of Prince George's county.

Mr. Hammond obtained leave to bring in a supplement to the act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Emmittsburg, in Frederick county:

Mr. Lantz obtained leave to bring in a bill incorporating a company in Allegany county, to make a turnpike road from some point at or near Alexander Smith's Ford, on the north branch of Potomac, leading westwardly to some point at or near Coontz's Mill, so as to unite with the Virginia Turnpike.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, it is manifest to every person who may have given the slightest attention to the subject, that the practical operation of that part of the tenth section of the act, entitled, 'An act relating to free negroes and slaves'—passed at December session, 1831, chap. 323, which restrains the sale of ardent spirits to free negroes and slaves, has been a complete and entire failure.

Therefore ordered, That the committee on the subject of the coloured population, be instructed to enquire into and examine the subject, and report to this house as early as convenient, such measures as they may in their wisdom believe calculated to remedy the evil complained of.

Mr. Pratt reported a bill, to repeal an act, respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, in the first judicial district of Ma-