EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE--"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty--Morality refines the Manners--Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Latest from Europe.

There have been three arrivals at New York since our last paper, viz—The Salem from Liverpool with advices to the 10th August—the Canada with Liverpool advices to the 16th.—and Alabama with Paris dates to the 16th August. We are indebted to our correspondents of the Courier, Daily Advertiser, Journal of Commerce, American, Mercantile, and Standard offices, for extra sheets, from which we make the annexed extracts. We copy the intelligence in the order of its arrival.

By the Salem.—Hostilities between Holland and Belgium—March of the French Army of 50,000 men.

This ship brings Liverpool dates to the 10th August. The most important items by her are annexed:

From the London Herald, Aug 9.

We have nothing to add to our notice of the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. The great political problem of the day—the conduct of Prussia with respect to the Dutch war, is not yet solved; for it seems to be conceded upon all hands that the fiat of a European war or peace must issue from Berlin. The French papers generally lean to the conclusion that Prussia is not hostilely resolved, and it gives diplomatic assurances to the same effect. But a few days must put an end to all doubts upon the subject. France it is very evident, is burning for a war—the troops which left Paris on their way to Belgium were loudly cheered and fondly carressed by the people It will require some judgment to lay the spirit thus unseasonably evoked.

The King of Holland has lost Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, in the East Indies, which was at all times considered a most important colony of Holland. It has declared for Belgium, and it was thought would lead to the defection of the whole island. This is another enemy which his Majesty may add to his already large list He certainly has been singularly successful in provoking the hostility and exciting the contempt of mankind.

FRANCE.

Leopold applied simultaneously to England and France as members of the Alliance which had declared an armistice between Holland and Belgium, and had engaged to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Belgium. France ordered her troops to march because it was represented by the Belgian Minister at Paris that immediate assistance was indispensably required for the protection of Belgium.

The English Government immediately ordered a squadron to the Downs, to be ready to act as circumstances might require. But the French troops will enter Belgium solely to establish an armistice, and will evacuate the country again as soon as the Dutch troops shall have retired to their own territory.—*Times 8th.*

From the London Sun of Aug. 6.

MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Events of importance thicken on us—the die of war is cast—and a French army of fifty thousand men is now on its march to assist the King of the Belgians in repelling the evasion of the Dutch. This is indeed important news, and must lead to results of great importance.

It appears that on Thursday night intelligence had been received at Paris of the Dutch having broken the armistice, and commenced immediate hostilities by the capture of some Belgian towns.—Nearly at the same time an express arrived from King Leopold, demanding the aid of a French army to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and to repel the Dutch. The French king immediately convoked a Council, at which *M.* Perrier and all the late Ministry attended. The result of their deliberations was the publication of an Extraordinary Edition of the Moniteur!

The decision of the French is at once prompt—bold—honorable—and in accordance with the often expressed feelings of the nation. But the question arises, what will be the consequence of this step? We answer—War with Prussia—war with Russia—and very probably war with Austria! At present this seems unavoidable from the appearance of things, for it is impossible to conceive that the perfidious King of Holland, with all his obstinacy, would have been mad enough to precipitate a war without the secret encouragement of Prussia & Russia. But he will yet pay dearly for his temerity.

Postscript to the Extraordinary Moniteur.

"A telegraphic despatch received this morning, at ten o'clock, announces that an engagement has already taken place at Ghent, between the Belgian and Dutch troops.

"By order of the Counsellor of State.
"PREFECT OF POLICE"

From the Emancipation of Saturday's date

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Brussels, 4th Aug.—Thursday Evening Half past 8 o'clock.

"Our troops of the army of the Scheldt have repulsed the enemy as far as Turhout and Capelle; and those of the Netherlands army, reinforced by the brave civic guard, have driven them back to the other side of our frontiers, which they had crossed near Maldeghem.

"The army of the Scheldt has made several prisoners, among which is a major.

The English journals that we have last received do not say where Admiral Codrington's fleet is, but every thing indicates that we shall soon hear of it in the Scheldt. If Leopold has called for assistance of the King of the French, he cannot have neglected to ask for aid from his Brittanic Majesty, and there is no doubt that the English force will be directed to Antwerp—Journal du Commerce.

By the Canada--six days later.

The advices by the packet ship Canada are up to the 16th August from Liverpool, and to the 15th from London.

The storm of war which was gathering over Europe, seems to have been dispersed as rapidly as it rose. According to the news by the Canada, bringing London dates of the 15th, the King of Holland had consented to withdraw his troops from Belgium, an event which was officially announced by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, on the 11th; and that, in consequence, the French troops would forthwith return within their borders. This little burst of war may, therefore, really conduce to establish peace more permanently.

The conduct of the Belgian troops when in face of the enemy, appears to have been most pusillanimous. They fled on two several occasions, it is said, without firing a shot—manifestly, without reloading if they did fire. But for the presence of the French troops in Brussels, there can be little reason to doubt that the Prince of Orange would have entered that city as a conqueror. Leopold behaved manfully; and, in leaving Louvain, narrowly escaped being made prisoner by a regiment of Dutch cuirassiers.

Of Poland, we have nothing more decisive. The enemy was slowly, but we fear surely and fatally gathering round her capital; and there will be no human arm stretched to aid its heroic defenders.

In England, all appears tranquil. The Reform Bill was going at a somewhat accelerated pace through the House.

The promptness and unity of purpose with which Great Britain and France acted in the affairs of Belgium will not, it may be anticipated, be without effect on other questions, and especially that of Poland, in which they have a common feeling. Any interposition to save Warsaw, may indeed be too late; but we yet cling to the hope that Poland will again through their mediation, be reinstated as a nation.

It would seem certain, from the nature of the accounts by this ship, that Prussia did not urge on the King of Holland and that for aught that appears, the Powers mediating in the affairs of Belgium have observed good faith to and with each other.

BELGIUM.

Proclamation of General Gerard to the French Soldiers.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

"Soldiers!—The army is called upon to protect the independence of the people, whom France places at the head of their friends. His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall not in vain have called for the protection of the King of the French. The Dutch, who knew the jealousy of the Belgians, have again attempted to provoke it by troubling the peace of Europe, in despite of the Great Powers, who by mutual accord have guaranteed the independence and the neutrality of the Belgians. Soldiers, we are going to defend the cause of France by supporting our ally. You will do honor to the name of Frenchmen by your conduct in a friendly country, by it you will answer the expectation of our King, who counts on your discipline as much as he is convinced of your courage.

"Head quarters, at Maubeuge, Aug. 9
(Signed)
"COUNT GERARD, Marshal of France.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland has of the necessity yielded to the circumstances of the moment, and declined all further hostility against Belgium. His Majesty it is positively stated, has declared to the French and English governments "that in commencing hostilities against Belgium he had not the slightest wish to embroil himself with the Great Powers; he regarded the quarrel between him and the Belgian government as strictly confined to the two belligerents, and as not at all connected with the interests or intentions of the Great Powers; but as he is now assured that the continuance of hostilities by him is viewed with dissatisfaction by the conference, he, in accordance with his anxious desire to be on a friendly footing with the Great Powers, will discontinue hostilities, and withdraw his troops within the Dutch frontiers as soon as he shall receive intelligence that the French troops have actually entered Belgium, he will regard such entry of the French troops as an intimation of the adoption of the quarrel on the part of the Belgians by the Conference. His Majesty has also intimated that he has sent orders to the Commanders of his troops to retire upon the advance of the French army, and on no account to commit any act of hostility after such advance.

The Belgic papers describe the mode of warfare adopted by the Dutch to be barbarous in the extreme, and their presence and progress hitherto have been marked by whole villages sacked and fired, farm houses pillaged, and property liberty and life, every where outraged.—Never (says a private letter) did hordes of banditti commit such horrors as the Dutch troops. All the villages on the right bank of the Scheldt are in flames; the fleet continues to fire balls and bombs. The Prince of Orange had assumed the chief command, and in the face of these atrocities, published a manifesto to the country people, assuring them that he meant to protect their property, his father's only object being to secure a separation upon fair terms.

All the ships of war at Rotterdam were decorated with flags bearing the name of Van Speyck, the young Dutchman who sacrificed himself so heroically as an indication of the spirit with which the sailors were animated, and volunteers of all classes were hastening to join the army. The news of the intended march of the French army and of the approach of the English fleet, had reached Rotterdam, but without causing any abatement of the general enthusiasm.

POLAND.

The Prussian State Gazette, down to the 7th inst. states that an action took place on the 23d last, in which a Russian force, on its march from Pultusk to join Gen. Paskewitch, was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Mualberg.

The Warsaw Courier states that the Russians are, marching along the left bank of the Vistula; that the crisis approaches; and that in order to encourage the people to extraordinary exertions by their example, the Diet were to assemble on the ramparts to work upon the fortifications.

Accounts have been received from Warsaw which state that the Polish Government have received for the first time, an official communication from the French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make every endeavor to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The above account states that 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw which is now rendered almost impregnable.

STILL LATER, BY THE ALABANY.

The Paris dates by this ship are to the 16th August.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favorable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Schrynecki has resulted in his honorable acquittal. This has produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

The Dutch have quietly withdrawn from Belgium, in consequence of an amical convention with General Gerard, who, with his army will accompany them to the frontier.

The Minister of war has announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that the French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Dutch troops, and give time to the Belgian army to reorganize.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 29th July, state that the Lithunians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken which are kept in profound secret,—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander-in-Chief. Skrzynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which were manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Rudiger had evacuated Lublin.

The Prussian Official Gazette states, that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, 29th July. Our inquietude is at an end The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of Gen. Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithunia, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskowitsch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plans and determination of the Generalissimo, Skrzynecki, and in the dangerous conjuncture in which we found ourselves, recourse was had to a Grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palateorate of the present kingdoms, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo who owes his rank to the developement of his ideas on the campaign had the opportunity of exposing his views and of initiating in his secrets the members of the Grand Council that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the members after having sworn to observe secresy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope.

The army well disciplined and the people too are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favorable for the representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favor of our National Independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our successes for eight months past are sufficient guarantees to her of our future conduct.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14th, 10 o'clock at night. The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day.—The Dutch troops retire on two roads, Ferlemont and Diest. Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

Important measures in the interior of the country are now under consideration—the disbanding of the army and the civic guard, and the complete expulsion of all those surrounding the King. Leopold must take these steps; he is well disposed to do it, for he has had an opportunity of seeing the absolute incapacity of the intriguers who are about him.—Will it be believed that at the moment it was necessary he should send a flag of truce to the Prince of Orange, to open the way for Mr. Adair and Lord John Russell, who were to agree on the conditions of the armistice, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! and he was obliged to send a young Frenchman who was with him as a volunteer.

The intention of M. Belliard, appears to be to oblige the Dutch to evacuate immediately, all the Belgian territory, including the citadel at Antwerp, to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the war; in fine, to give up to Belgium, Zealand, Flanders. These are the intentions of France; but who can compel the victorious Dutch to accept conditions which could only be expected to accede to if beaten.

Head quarters of the French Army.

The following is the position of the French army on the 12th in the morning:

Gen. Barrois, at Eghize, on the road to Louvain.

Toste and the Duke of Orleans, at Brussels.

Tiburce Sebastiana, at Havre.

Lawoestine, at Havre.

Hulot, at Braine Lalend.

Gerard, at Mons, (division of reserve cavalry.)

Tholoze, at Chaumont.

PARIS, 16th. The Session of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, presented an afflicting spectacle to the word. It appeared to be transformed into an arena where each party would force its adversaries, by violent means to submit to its opinions. In this debate, the President of the Council, evinced all the tenacity of his character and his desire to force the Chamber to bend to his wishes.

PARIS, Aug. 13. (Midnight.) We have received from the army the particulars of the Convention, concluded between General Bellard and the Prince of Orange.

Official document. It is agreed that the Dutch army shall begin to-morrow its retrograde movement. The Prince of Orange will send an officer to General Gerard to make known to him the route which his army will take, and to fix upon the stations each army (French and Dutch) will assume at night, as the French army will accompany the Dutch to the frontiers. The Prince at the request of Gen. Bellard has promised that no troops should enter the town of Louvain, provisions and forage will be furnished to the Dutch army, who will bivouac near Louvain without entering there.

PARIS, 15th August We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish Envoys who are here feel more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

From the Cherokee Phœnix, Aug 20.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

In the last number of the Cherokee Phœnix I stated that I was summoned before Col. Nelson, Commander of the Georgia Guard, from whom I received a lecture in regard to my future conduct as editor, and a threat of personal chastisement in case I should be guilty of publishing abusive and slanderous articles. It is proper that I should inform the reader of additional transactions of a like nature which have since transpired.

Yesterday morning three of the Guard came to my house unarmed, with a message from the Col. that I should walk up and see him before he left the place. I refused, and gave as my reason, that I did not feel myself bound to comply, inasmuch as I was ignorant of his object. He had before sent a similar message, and it was only for the purpose of lecturing and threatening me. If his object was to repeat or execute that threat a proper regard for my own honor and character must compel me to refuse I stated furthermore, that if he wished to have an interview with me on some friendly business, I should feel myself happy to comply, or if he could come down I would be glad to see him at my house.

The guard then left my house, but soon returned with four others, as I anticipated, all armed. They came into my yard. One of them observed that it was the wish of the Col. that I should walk up. I said, "You then take me as a prisoner, Sir?" "Yes Sir," was his reply. As I stepped out of the house the same gentleman asked, "Mr. Boudinot, who fired that gun?" I told him I did not know. I heard the report but there was no gun about my house. They told me that as they were walking from my house some person, as they believed, shot at them, for they heard the ball strike a tree near them. When we got to where the Col. was, he also asked me who had fired that gun. I replied as before. He then said that if he thought any person had really fired at the guard, he would keep me as a hostage until they could get the right man. I told him he could do as he pleased as to that, but if he did keep me he would certainly have an innocent man. He then ordered the men to release me.

After this he asked me why I did not come when he sent for me? I told him I had sent my reasons by the men who had called upon me. His object was, he said, to inform me that I had made a mis-statement in regard to the conversation that had before taken place between us. He did not complain of the missionaries coming out and publishing statements under their own names, but for making me the medium of communication to the public. They (the Guard) considered me a peaceable, passive, inoffensive and ignorant kind of a man, and as not possessing sufficient talents to write (as I understood them to say) the editorial articles which had appeared in the Phœnix. He intimated that the missionaries were the authors of those articles, and he blamed me for claiming them as mine. He requested me to make this correction, which I have done now according to my best understanding of his language.

After further conversation, in which he proposed several questions, I told him I wished to know, in order that I might not be guilty of mis-stating things on what ground he had arrested me?—He said, "for the firing of that gun." He took the opportunity, also, of repeating his former threat of flagellation.—I observed to him, that, as to his threat, I did not care any thing about it—he could execute it if he pleased. He replied to this effect: "Dont be short here—if you do, I will mount you d——d quick."—And again, "If you do,"—meaning, I suppose, that if I made any more mis-statements—"I will send hell to you" or something like it. I inquired if he had now done with me. He said yes, and I returned. It is proper that I should here observe, that when I said I did not care about his threat, I meant that his threat should have no influence on my course as Editor of the Phœnix.

THE EDITOR.

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