

observed and adventures, with the immense and elaborate preparations of the Perry's and the Rosses, and above all complete results, we cannot but be struck with the proof that we afford of our gallant seamen. We are also equally struck with the conviction, that a single vessel of a moderate size is a far more advantageous vehicle with which to prosecute discovery, than any number of vessels, or any vessel of a greater bulk. The chances, may be the certainty of occasionally passing companies, and the loss of time in waiting for a junction, which frequently occur, are, on the one hand, almost insuperable obstacles, and on the other, in all probability one principal reason, why the early adventurers of Portugal, Spain, England and Russia, whose vessels were more coasters, achieved greater, far greater discoveries than any of their successors.

We perceive from the memorial of Capt. Morrell, and from various passages in his narrative, that he anticipates important commercial results and discoveries from a further prosecution of his adventurous career, to which he looks forward with keen anxiety. "There can be no doubt," he says, "that a vast field for commercial enterprise remains unexplored in this part of Africa. Between the northern boundary of the Cape District and the southern boundary of the Portuguese district, there is an immense space of country extending over about 800 miles of latitude, and almost twice that distance of longitude, almost entirely unknown to civilized man. I ardently hope and trust that my country will be the first to explore this interesting region of the world and open its boundless stores of riches to her enterprising citizens. I, for one, should glory in leaving this part of the world perfectly unexplored, and in attending a solitary pilgrimage across the continent for the purpose of opening a lucrative trade with the different tribes and nations."

We cannot but hope Captain Morrell will speedily be enabled, either by the Government or an association of private individuals, to prosecute this magnificent enterprise. From what we see of him in his narrative, we are fully satisfied that he is competent to the successful prosecution of this, or any other plan, requiring courage, prudence, enterprise, perseverance, and a capacity to meet any sudden emergency. We find sufficient proofs of this every where in the course of his narrative. He belongs to the sturdy order of men as the distinguished Lewis and Clarke, the pioneers that go to the advance of the rest of the world, and prepare the way for others to reap the harvest of honours and wealth.

The sooner this project is set on foot the better. No time is to be lost. The English are far more expert at appropriating the profits and honors to themselves, than they are in original discoveries and inventions. The Portuguese, the Spaniards, and the Dutch have far exceeded them in the variety and extent of their maritime discoveries; yet the English have managed to give names to a large portion of these, with as little justice as Columbus gave his to the new world. Let us, therefore, anticipate them. We should be pleased to lay before our readers a few extracts from the Narrative of Captain Morrell; but our limits will not permit—we can only say in conclusion, that it is a work, than which nothing is more interesting or useful to navigators, and to general readers, and every mariner officer, for it will teach them that no situation is so desperate to a man of courage, and dangers un conquerable by skill, steadiness and sagacity.—New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE ATTITUDE OF VIRGINIA!

We republish the following striking remarks from the Albany Argus: "We repeat our remark of yesterday, that upon the action of Virginia, more than upon that of any other single state, will the issue of the present crisis hinge. The eyes of the Union are upon her. Her attitude is alike responsible and elevated. It is well for the country that it is so. Her geographical position, her high character, her devotion to republican principles, the slatency with which she has resisted federal encroachment, and the moral power with which she has contended for the constitutional rights of the States, her deep stake in the preservation of the Union, and her abiding attachment to Andrew Jackson and the general principles of his administration, not only give her the power of controlling events at the emergency, but are a sufficient guarantee that her whole energies will be put forth for the tranquility of the country and the preservation of the Republic.

"We cannot doubt for a moment what the course of Virginia will be. We cannot doubt that she will cordially sustain our venerated President in his noble and patriotic efforts to rescue the people of a sister state from the delusion of a fatal error. She will appeal to her northern brethren and urge the still farther measures of compromise, and to renewed efforts, to a magnanimous and liberal spirit, to remove or diminish the sources of complaint at the south. To her southern brethren she will speak in the strong language of affinity and local interest, and a common attachment to the old constitutional landmarks. She will urge forbearance, and a farther trial of constitutional remedies. She will point to the danger and the absurdity of nullification, and to the reckless profligacy of the leaders in this scheme of ultimate disunion. And whatever may be the able and efforts of those leaders, we have no belief that she will speak to the southern people in vain."

The duties which the Argus is pleased to assign to Virginia are of the most august character—but we trust she will be prepared and able to discharge them—all, with the exception of the censures which it calls down upon the leaders of Nullification.—She will deal with their acts, not with their motives. It does not become her, standing as she will do, in the character of a mediator, to hurl her thunders at any man. We trust, that she will denounce the Tariff in the strongest terms—that she will declare her opposition to Nullification in a firm but respectful manner—that she will reassert those great constitutional rights of the States for which she has always contended—that she will reiterate especially the doctrine of '98-'99—that she will frankly declare her opposition to so much of the Proclamation as seems to her to depart from those doctrines—but that she will not do so, in terms of severity or unkindness—that she will not sacrifice such a man to the resentment of his enemies or even to the passions of the hour, on account of some errors in point of doctrine, which his Proclamation contains. He does not deserve the treatment at the hands of Virginia—and we are confident, that our fellow citizens will permit it. A unfortunate as are some passages of his Proclamation, erroneous as some of its doctrines are, (and no man is more ready to acknowledge them, and more deter-

mined to oppose them, than we are), yet we owe too much to Andrew Jackson to treat him either as a friend—What man has done more for us than he has done? What other man would have arrested the gigantic system of internal improvement, vetoed the Bank, contributed so much to reduce the Tariff? Is it Clay, or is it Calhoun, or who is it? But put this distinguished man down—destroy the moral force of his Chibuchy by violent denunciations—brand him as a victim at the feet of his personal enemies—and how will you replace him? Who will supply his place? Who will carry on these plans of reform, which he has the moral courage to conceive, and the prudence to execute? We should hold the scales of justice and of truth even—sacrifice not one atom of our principles, for him—hold them up aloft, even in the face of his Proclamation—let us speak plainly our sentiments, but let us speak in this land—severely from Virginia to him would be "the unkindest cut of all."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WESTERN SHORE.

Western Shore Treasury, ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 31st, 1832.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland, in obedience to the 3d section of the act of Dec. Session, 1832, chap. 149, has the honor to report that: On the 1st Dec. 1831, there remained in the Western Shore Treasury, \$77,177 64 In the year ended 1st Dec. 1832, he received \$606,077 55, viz: On account of Auction Duties, No. 3 24,692 21 Auctioneers' Licences, " 3 6,597 91 Bank Stock, " 4 33,383 84 Billiard Table Licences, " 1 1,256 60 Costs of Suit, " 1 3 33 Fines and Forfeitures, " 2 2,501 84 Funded 3 per cent Stock—principal \$233,403 16, interest \$10,058 08, " 6 233,456 24 Hawkers and Pedlers Licences, " 1 546 00 Interest, on personal accounts, Nos. 1, 2, 6 776 56 Licences for Races, Fisheries, and Musters, " 1 221 99 Licences to Dealers in Lottery Tickets, " 1 5,593 39 Licences to Retail Spirituous Liquors, " 2 335 52 Making Licences, " 1 7,414 94 Ordinary Licences, " 1 21,392 22 Road Stock, " 4 7,475 00 State 5 per cent Stock, " 6 147,500 00 State Lotteries, " 5 14,177 30 State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore, " 2 59,103 89 Taxes in Chancery, " 2 757 59 Tax on Plaintiffs, " 1 4,034 44 The Direct Tax for 1832, " 6 277 29 The Eastern Shore Treasury, " 6 20,699 84 The Land Office, " 5 2,043 42 The Penitentiary, " 6 2,897 36 The Public Buildings, " 5 21 00 The State's Wharves in Baltimore, " 5 2,040 03 The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, " 2 200 00 The University of Maryland " 5 750 00 Traders' Licences, " 1 27,111 46 Victuallers' Licences, " 1 937 16

Making an aggregate of the sums so received and amounting to \$606,077 55 \$17,964 87, were for revenue accrued before the year 1832, viz: On account of Auction Duties, 271 57 Fines and Forfeitures, 1,990 00 Licences for Races, Fisheries and Musters, 57 00 Licences to Dealers in Lottery Tickets, 50 00 Licences to Retail Spirituous Liquors, 335 52 Marriage Licences, 2,950 08 Taxes in Chancery, 666 10 Tax on Plaintiffs, 377 29 The Direct Tax, 277 29 The Eastern Shore Treasury, 8,472 83 The University of Maryland, 2,741 88 Traders' Licences, 2,741 88 Victuallers' Licences, 56 48 17,964 87

To which, add the receipts on the following accounts, or so much of them as were re-payments, or over payments, viz: Cost of Suit, \$3 33 Funded 3 per cent Stock, 233,403 16 Marriage Licences, 3 35 The Public Buildings, 21 00 And the par amount of State 5 per cent Stock, included in that account, 144,720 00 368,150 34 Making, 386,115 71

That amount deducted from the receipts into the Treasury in 1832, shows this sum to have been the amount of the revenue accrued in 1832, which was received in that year, 219,261 84 Of the said aggregate in the Western Shore Treasury, in the course of the year ended 1st December, 1832, amounting to \$606,077 55 He disbursed in that year 1831-'32-'33, on the following accounts, viz: Alexander Robertson, of Allegany county, 23 34 Canal 5 per cent Stock—for Interest, 11,796 38 Civil Officers, 16,699 08 Colleges, Academies, & Schools, 21 41 Commissions, 108 32 Indian Annuities, 24,381 25 Loans of 1827-'8, 9,859 05 Miscellaneous Account, 868 04 Monument 5 per cent Stock—for Interest, 1,597 30 Penitentiary 5 per cent Stock of 1827-'8 for interest, 12,891 55 Pensions to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, 7,636 84 Rail Road 4 per cent Stock—for Interest, 517 50 State Colonization, 5,000 00 State 5 per cent Stock—for Interest, 81 26 State Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore, 6,000 00 The Bank of Maryland, 50,999 96

the General Assembly approve, be added to the Treasury to the credit of the Tobacco Warehouse Sinking Fund, and, together with the profits thereof and any possible future excess of the same revenue, to be invested in the State's other stocks, to provide for the redemption of the Loan of \$48,000 negotiated by the Treasurer for the same object in 1827, in pursuance of the act of 1826, ch. 252. In the disbursement reported as on account of "Loans of 1827-'8," is included the repayment, in obedience to Res. No. 13, of the last Session, of the \$20,000, borrowed in 1827 in pursuance of ch. 211, of 1826. No part of the tax directed to be levied by the act of last Session, relating to the People of Colour in this State, had yet come into the Treasury from the Western Shore—and the execution of its 7th section, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$20,000 for the year, has been deferred, until more of the money shall have been called for, than the Treasury can conveniently pay with for that object. The probable receipts for the ensuing year, he estimates as follows, viz: For Principal and Interest on 5 per cent Stock of the United States, 112,539 34 For interest on Special Deposites—From the Union Bank of Maryland, 12,854 47 The Bank of Maryland, 2,504 59 For interest on Loan to the Trustees of Charlotte Hill School, For Fines, Forfeitures and Amerciaments, 3,500 00 For Marriage and other Licences, granted by Clerks of the County, and of Baltimore City Courts, 70,000 00 For Escheats and vacant Land, For Taxes in Chancery, For Taxes on Plaintiffs, per act of Dec. Session, 1825, chapter 195, 2,500 00 For Ditto, per acts of 1823, chap. 161, sec. 8, & 1829, chap. 200, sec. 7, 2,000 00 For Auctioneers' Licences, For Auction Duties, 26,000 00 For Dividends of Stock, viz: Of the Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, \$10,440 00 The Union Bank of Maryland,—at 6 per cent, 1,908 00 The Farmer's Bank of Maryland,—at 6 per cent, 11,400 00 The Hagers Town Bank,—at 7 per cent, 1,750 00 Of the Commercial & Farmer's Bank of Baltimore,—at 3 per cent, 1,733 34 The Farmer's Bank of Morehead's Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 900 00 The Franklin Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 900 00 The Marine Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 600 00 The Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 2,980 00

The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, 200 00 The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, 8,450 00 The Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Road Company, 440 00 The Baltimore and York Town, 150 00 From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland, From the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, 2,897 36 From the loan authorized by ch. 231, sec. 7, of the acts of 1831, From State Lotteries, 15,000 00 From Licences to Vend Lottery Tickets, 5,000 00 From the State's Tobacco Inspection, in Baltimore, 20,000 00 From the Baltimore and Staquahanna Rail Road Company—for interest, 1,350 00 From the State's Wharves, in Baltimore, 2,000 00 On account of direct Taxes, for 1823-'4-'5 and '6, 1,000 00 The Tax for Colonization, per ch. 281 of 1831, 10,116 34 Which would amount to 362,008 25 Am't chargeable on the year's receipts, 41,115 13 Will leave, applicable to the payment of other expenses of the ensuing year, 320,893 12

The probable further demands on the Treasury for the ensuing year, he estimates as follows, viz: For the Salaries of the following Civil Officers, viz: The Governor, 2,668 67 His Council, 2,500 00 Their Clerk, 1,500 00 Their Messenger and Keeper of the State House, 450 00 The Treasurer for the Western Shore, 3,000 00 His Clerk, 500 00 The Treasurer for the Eastern Shore, 450 00 The Librarian, 800 00 The Clerk of the House of Delegates, 300 00 The Examiner General, Western Shore (his fees deducted), 600 00 The Examiner General, Eastern Shore (his fees deducted), 150 00 The Register of the Land Office, Western Shore, 90 00 The Register of the Land Office, Eastern Shore, 20 00 12,116 67 For Pensions to Officers and Soldiers, 14,848 00 For Donations to Colleges, Academies, and Schools, 15,700 00 For Expenses on account of the Militia, viz: Salary to the Adjutant General, \$550 00 Salary to the Armourer of the Western Shore, \$500 and \$300 800 00 Salary to the Armourer of the Eastern Shore, 300 00 Rent of Gun House

And showing the balance in the Treasury 1st Dec. 1832, unappropriated, to have been \$6,896 87 That balance, applied to the payment of the Journal of Accounts, &c. of the present Session, which it is estimated will amount to 43,000 00 Will leave chargeable for that account, on the receipts of the ensuing year, \$41,115 13 Two-thirds of the State's Funded 3 per cent stock of the U. States, having been redeemed, as is shown, on the 1st of October last, the Treasurer, in the absence of any special direction by the General Assembly, and to prevent a large portion of the State's capital from being for a moment unproductive, used the authority given to him by Resolution No. 59 of 1827, by depositing the money of interest of 5 per cent per annum payable quarterly, in the Bank of Maryland and in the Union Bank of Maryland—and not being able to obtain a particular security from either, he appointed the deposits, to the ratio of their respective capitals paid in—including in the arrangement, the remaining third of the 3 per cent stock, to be redeemed on the first of January next. If the General Assembly determine to continue them, they will add nearly \$7000 a year, to the State's previous income from the 3 per cent stock, and place the Treasury hereafter, in a very eligible condition for the redemption of the State's 5 per cent stock, from time to time, as it shall become redeemable—when, if its value in the market should be less than par, it may, with this money so deposited, be advantageously purchased, or, if it command a premium, other like stock may be substituted with like advantage—the deposits in the mean time yielding to the Treasury, the same rate of interest it would pay on the State's stock. If, on the other hand, it shall be determined to withdraw them, the money may be well applied, to the payment of the residue of the State's subscriptions to the stocks of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies, as the instalments shall be called for in pursuance of the provisions of their respective charters. But, to enable the Treasurer to have the deposit in the Union Bank of Maryland, continued at the rate of interest now contracted for, it will be necessary to authorize him to agree on behalf of the State, to such limitation of his right to check for the principal, as may consist with the security of the State and the interest of the Bank—the deposits being for the present (to accommodate the Treasurer by bringing the transaction fully within the letter of the resolution referred to, subject always to his official check. In the disbursement reported as on account of "the State's Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore," \$25,000, paid in redemption of the remainder of the Stock issued by the Executive for their purchase and erection, are included the \$19,725 11, of the revenue from the State's Tobacco Inspection, reported to be in the Treasury with the same destination, in the excess of the appropriations for account of the inspection to 1st of December inst. As the charge for Coopersage, of one dollar per hogshead, was on the 10th of August last, in accordance to Res. No. 24, of the last Session, directed to be discontinued, and thenceforth the revenue from the inspection, may not as yet, be relied upon for more than will defray its expenses, this last sum should, if

the General Assembly approve, be added to the Treasury to the credit of the Tobacco Warehouse Sinking Fund, and, together with the profits thereof and any possible future excess of the same revenue, to be invested in the State's other stocks, to provide for the redemption of the Loan of \$48,000 negotiated by the Treasurer for the same object in 1827, in pursuance of the act of 1826, ch. 252. In the disbursement reported as on account of "Loans of 1827-'8," is included the repayment, in obedience to Res. No. 13, of the last Session, of the \$20,000, borrowed in 1827 in pursuance of ch. 211, of 1826. No part of the tax directed to be levied by the act of last Session, relating to the People of Colour in this State, had yet come into the Treasury from the Western Shore—and the execution of its 7th section, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$20,000 for the year, has been deferred, until more of the money shall have been called for, than the Treasury can conveniently pay with for that object. The probable receipts for the ensuing year, he estimates as follows, viz: For Principal and Interest on 5 per cent Stock of the United States, 112,539 34 For interest on Special Deposites—From the Union Bank of Maryland, 12,854 47 The Bank of Maryland, 2,504 59 For interest on Loan to the Trustees of Charlotte Hill School, For Fines, Forfeitures and Amerciaments, 3,500 00 For Marriage and other Licences, granted by Clerks of the County, and of Baltimore City Courts, 70,000 00 For Escheats and vacant Land, For Taxes in Chancery, For Taxes on Plaintiffs, per act of Dec. Session, 1825, chapter 195, 2,500 00 For Ditto, per acts of 1823, chap. 161, sec. 8, & 1829, chap. 200, sec. 7, 2,000 00 For Auctioneers' Licences, For Auction Duties, 26,000 00 For Dividends of Stock, viz: Of the Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, \$10,440 00 The Union Bank of Maryland,—at 6 per cent, 1,908 00 The Farmer's Bank of Maryland,—at 6 per cent, 11,400 00 The Hagers Town Bank,—at 7 per cent, 1,750 00 Of the Commercial & Farmer's Bank of Baltimore,—at 3 per cent, 1,733 34 The Farmer's Bank of Morehead's Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 900 00 The Franklin Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 900 00 The Marine Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 600 00 The Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore,—at 6 per cent, 2,980 00

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1,445 00 130 00 For Indian Annuities, 2,907 20 For interest on Penitentiary 5 per cent Stock, of 1823, and Baltimore, 1,500 00 For interest on University 5 per cent Stock of 1822, 2,400 00 For interest on Loan of 1827, per act of 1826, ch. 252, 9,434 45 For interest on Rail Road 5 per cent Stock, 13,072 92 For interest on Canal 5 per cent Stock, 759 42 For interest on Monument 5 per cent Stock, 3,787 50 For interest on State 5 per cent Stock, 3,686 67 For Expenses on Account of the Judiciary, viz: For Salary to the Chancellor, 3,400 00 The Chief Judge of Baltimore City Court, 2,400 00 The Chief Judges of the six Judicial districts, 13,200 00 The Associate Judges of the 6 Judicial Districts, 16,800 00 The Judges of the 6th District, per chap. 127, of 1823, 2,000 00 The Judge of the Land Office, Eastern Shore, 400 00 For per diem to the Messenger, Cur. Can.—estimated at, 250 00 The Sheriff of the Court of Appeals, Western Shore,—estimated at, 210 00 The Sheriff of the Court of Appeals, Eastern Shore,—estimated at, 35 00 The Crier of the court of Appeals, Western Shore—estimated at, 150 00 The Crier of the court of Appeals, Eastern Shore—estimated at, 25 00 39,970 00 For the University Sinking Fund, per act of 1821, chap. 88, sec. 10, 500 00 For the augmentation of the Library, per act of 1826, ch. 53, sec. 6, 200 00 For binding Books therein, per Res. No. 26, of 1827, 25 00 For Salary to the Governor's Steward, 250 00 For Salary to the State's Inspector of Tobacco, in Baltimore, and their Clerks, 6,000 00 For the use of the American Colonization Society, per ch. 172, of 1826—for 1833, 1,000 00 For so much of the cost of the State's Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore, 11,000 00 For the State Colonization Fund, per ch. 281, of 1831, 10,116 34 For State Colonization, 10,900 60 For the Education of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb, per ch. 140, of 1827, 3,500 00 For the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, per ch. 111, of 1827, 20,000 00 For the Trustees of the University of Maryland, per ch. 198, of 1827, 5,000 00 For the Contingent Expenses, 3,000 00 For Miscellaneous and Additional Expenses, certain and probable—estimated at, 15,000 00 For deposit in the Union Bank of Maryland, 111,701 58 Which would amount to 323,040 65 And make the Treasury deficient on the 1st December, 1832, by the sum of \$2,145 53

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 4. LA'IE AND IMPORTANT. At two o'clock we received our papers by the packet ship George Washington, from Liverpool—London of the 23d of November, and Liverpool of the 24th, both inclusive. INVESTMENT OF ANTWERP—OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS; ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH. The resolutions agreed to by the merchants of London against the Dutch war, have been printed in Holland, and posted up in every Dutch city. The aspect of the intelligence from Antwerp is certainly warlike, but the predominant belief was, that the general peace of the continent would not be disturbed. Private letters state, from the Hague, that the English and French Ambassadors, at the request of the King of Holland, have delayed their departure for the present. The French army entered Belgium on the 15th November—the whole force amounting to four divisions of infantry; each about 12,000 men; two divisions of heavy and three brigades of light cavalry, making about 7,000 horse, with 80 field pieces, forming a grand total of nearly 48,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse, or nearly 60,000 men of all arms and denominations. The French papers announce that a Prussian army of observation, amounting to nearly 100,000 men, is to occupy Venloo, Limbourg, and Liege; but they bring no news from their own troops. Declaration of the King of Prussia.—The Prussian State Gazette of Nov. 11th, contains an official announcement, that "the King, conformably to the declarations which he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the governments of England and France, that he must refuse to coercive measures, not only all kind of co-operation, but also his assent; and that on the contrary, he has resolved in order to be ready on the entry of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations of Germany and of his Majesty's dominions, and to the general peace. Portugal.—Intelligence from Oporto is received down to the 16th of November—six days later.—Up to that period no attack had been made on Oporto by Don Miguel's troops, who are represented as by no means eager for close work. They prefer a long shot—Miguel is endeavoring to cut off Don Pedro's supplies, and has been in a great measure successful.—Don Pedro's orders had made a successful attack upon one of Miguel's batteries, spiked three guns, and took 300 prisoners. The affairs of Don Pedro, however, are be-

lieved to be critical, an opinion very generally prevailed among these persons, who calmly take a review of the chances of the combatants, that Don Pedro cannot, with the present means, succeed in placing his daughter on the throne of Portugal. Don Miguel, it was announced, was at Coimbra. France.—The session of the Chambers was opened by the King in person on Monday, Nov. 19. We are sorry to state that, during the procession from the Tuilleries, a ruffian in a crowd took deliberate aim at his Majesty with a pistol, but fortunately missed his mark. The assassin was immediately secured. The atrocious attempt excited general execration, and the King was greeted with the loudest cheers, and cries of "Vive le Roi," both on his route, and by the Deputies. Some persons do not scruple to say that the whole affair was a trick, invented by the ministers to raise the King's drooping popularity; but if this were true they would hardly have managed matters so clumsily as to allow their agent to be taken into custody. The King commenced his speech to the Chambers by alluding to the internal condition of France, which he described as prosperous and tranquil, the insurance in the west, and the attempts at a counter revolution in the capital and other towns being defeated by the loyalty and bravery of the National Guards, and the troops of the line. His Majesty does not mention in express terms, the capture of the Duchesse de Berry; but we presume that he alludes to it when he says, "A recent, and for the public peace, a decisive event will destroy the illusions of that party." His Majesty, after congratulating the Chambers on the abundant harvest, and the appearance of the cholera, expressed his regret at the relations of France in the following terms. "Without the pledge of national property, are not less assured. "I have every reason to reckon on the pacific disposition of Foreign Powers, from the assurances which I daily receive from them. "The close alliance, which has been brought still closer, between France and England, will be for the two nations a fruitful source of welfare, and of peace, and for Europe a new guarantee of strength. "A question was likely to have kept Europe, in a state of inquietude. In spite of the efforts of my Government, the treaty of the fifth November, 1831, which went to effect the separation of Belgium and Holland, remained unexecuted; the means of conciliation appeared to be exhausted, the end was not maintained. "I conceive that such a state of things could not be prolonged, without the compromise of the dignity and honor of France. The moment had arrived to enforce the treaties, and to fulfill the engagements contracted towards Belgium. "The King of Great Britain participated in my sentiments. Our flags float together at the mouth of the Scheldt. The French army, the discipline and good spirit of which equal its valour, arrive at this instant under the walls of Antwerp. My two sons are in their ranks. "In giving to the King of the Belgians, my dear child, to be encouraged, by a new tie, to intimate connexion of the two nations. The Act which has sanctioned that union will be laid before you."

From the New York Standard, of the 7th inst. LATEST FROM EUROPE. COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES. The packet ship South America, Captain Marshall, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool. She sailed on the 5th of Dec. and has brought files of London papers to 4th inclusive. "The intelligence respecting the affairs of Holland is highly important; dates from Antwerp are to the 1st of December inclusive. HOLLAND.—Hostilities were commenced against Antwerp on the 30th of November; on the morning of that day, Marshall Gerfard sent the following summons to Gen. Chasse. "Head Quarters of Borginowden, under Antwerp, November 30, 1832. Arrive before the city of Antwerp at the head of the French army, with instructions from my government to reclaim the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, which guaranteed to his Majesty the King of the Belgians the possession of this fortress; as well as the forts dependent on it on both sides of the Scheldt. I hope to find you disposed to set knowledge the justice of this demand. If contrary to my expectations, it should be otherwise, I will employ those means which are at my disposal to occupy the said citadel. "The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior fronts of the citadel; and notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city, and the shelter afforded me by the houses, offer me every advantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it. I have therefore, every right, to hope, conformably to the laws of war, and in constant conformity to the declarations which he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the governments of England and France, that he must refuse to coercive measures, not only all kind of co-operation, but also his assent; and that on the contrary, he has resolved in order to be ready on the entry of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations of Germany and of his Majesty's dominions, and to the general peace. Portugal.—Intelligence from Oporto is received down to the 16th of November—six days later.—Up to that period no attack had been made on Oporto by Don Miguel's troops, who are represented as by no means eager for close work. They prefer a long shot—Miguel is endeavoring to cut off Don Pedro's supplies, and has been in a great measure successful.—Don Pedro's orders had made a successful attack upon one of Miguel's batteries, spiked three guns, and took 300 prisoners. The affairs of Don Pedro, however, are be-

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