

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.

By the packet ship *Hibernia*, at New York, London papers to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th, containing Paris dates to the 15th, have been received.

There is no later intelligence from Portugal. A steam vessel had left London with three hundred young men, several officers, and a quantity of guns shot, small arms, and other stores, destined for the service of Don Pedro at Oporto. A ship sailed from the Thames on the same evening, with horses for the cavalry regiments. A small schooner left the port of London, ostensibly for a French port, but in reality for Portugal, with gunpowder, Congreve rockets, and other warlike stores, for the service of the constitutional forces.

The Paris Press has declared almost unanimously against the new Ministry. The *Moniteur* publishes the names of sixty-one individuals, created Peers of France.—The list comprises no less than nineteen *Militaires*, and some half dozen of the most unpopular men in the country. This creation of Peers is ascribed to an intention on the part of the government to set off the Chamber of Peers against that of the Deputies, in which latter, Ministers no longer hope to receive a majority.

The affairs of Belgium are becoming more complicated. War seems inevitable. A French journal of the 15th says: Never, since the revolution of September, has the position of that country been so embarrassed. The Chambers are to assemble at Brussels on the 5th of November; and the discontent of the army and of the nation is so urgent, that Leopold will be compelled to attack Holland between this 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, that he cannot, under any pretext, exceed the delay which we have pointed out. It is said that Prussia will approve of the measures of coercion adopted by the Conference against the King of Holland, to a certain extent, by which it will oppose the entrance of the French troops into Belgium, except under certain ultimate circumstances.

The following intelligence, if it can be relied upon, is of more importance than any thing else contained in the London papers.

From the *London Morning Herald* of October 16.

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, *vi et armis*, 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 favor 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 subtifuges and delays. France is particularly anxious to have the Dutch and Belgian questions settled before the meeting of the Chambers.

CALCUTTA.—A dreadful fire occurred on the 25th July, in the Fort. It commenced in the Arsenal, and destroyed two sides of the square, used as godowns for all descriptions of stores, such as rope, canvass, tar, turpentine, pitch, military accoutrements, &c. &c. all of which, with the buildings, were completely destroyed. The loss is calculated at several lacs of rupees. The fortunate veering and unexpected subsidence of the wind saved the armory, which, with its splendid and immense stand of arms, was a long time in imminent danger. To save the armory, recourse was had to battering down, with shot from 18 pounders. No lives were lost.

NEW ORLEANS. Our latest accounts from this suffering city are to the 8th. We subjoin some extracts from journals of the two latest dates. It is highly gratifying to be cheered even by a ray of hope, that the fury of the pestilence is stayed, and that its ravages are no longer progressive.

A paper of the 8th says: The mortality is fast abating. The epidemic has, indeed, raged to a terrible extent, and passed thro' our city like the siroc of the deserts of Arabia, 'sweeping all earth afore it;' but its duration is limited. The storm which we had two days ago, accompanied with thunder and lightning, no doubt contributed much to the salubrity of the atmosphere.

The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes on the 8th inst. This morning witnessed the ceremony of burning seventeen dead bodies. They had remained so long that they could not be removed,—it had been resolved to burn the hospital. The accounts of this horrid hospital are truly awful. We have had a great change in the weather. It is now quite cold and there is every prospect of frost. Some plantations are suffering excessively from the disease, but I think it will now pass by.

November 28.

Have dates to the 20th Oct., Paris to the 19th, and London to the same date have been received at New York. There is, however, very little in addition to our previous stock of news.

The Session of the States of Holland was opened on the 15th Oct. The Speech of the King is contained in the Paris papers. After expressing his regret that no satisfactory arrangement of the Belgian question had been effected, he says: "The communications which will be made to you by my orders, high and mighty Lords, touching the state of the negotiations, will convince you that the spirit of concession of which we have made trial, has reached its utmost limits, those, namely, which are imposed by the safety, independence, and honor of the country." He goes on to remark, that the means of defence arranged on the frontiers, are upon the most satisfactory footing, that the naval forces are well disciplined, faithful and full of warlike ardour; and then observes: "If contrary to all expectation, the interest of the country requires a greater display of force, I have already prepared for this purpose all the necessary means, with a full confidence in the assent of the nation?"

It was stated at Havre, that French troops had commenced entering Belgium, and that Marshal Soult had said that he would lay the keys of the citadel of Antwerp on the table of the Chamber of Deputies by the 18th Nov.

The *London Courier* of the 18th, says: "A Cabinet council will be held to-day, at which it is expected his Majesty's assent will be signified, according to form, to the resolutions of the Cabinet in respect to immediate co-ercive measures to be instituted against Holland."

Two French ships had been stopped by the Dutch authorities at the mouth of the Scheldt. There is nothing late from Portugal.

The *London Price Current* of Oct. 15 says: "The great profusion of unemployed capital in this city, which has lately reduced the discounts on Bankers' Bills, and their first rate securities, to 2 per cent, is being further reduced by the payment of the dividends; and as the Capitalists cannot be induced to invest in Stock, under the present unsettled state of politics, no money now being risked in trade, Exchange Bills and India Bonds have advanced 4s to 5s."

Orders had been sent to the royal dockyard at Portsmouth to expediate all ships in commission, then in the dock.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

London, October 15, 1830.
Some concern has been felt at the India house, on account of the plague being broken out with great virulence at Berkshire. A ship had arrived from the inland