

## FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30.

We have received Paris journals of the 18th Oct, and Havre of the 20th, containing Paris dates of 19th, the speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the States General of that Kingdom, throw little or no light on the subject of the threatened hostilities of England and France, or of the probability of an intervention of the other powers. There is, however, an article from Antwerp, which, if true, would place beyond a doubt the intention of the King of Prussia to make common cause with Holland—which, in judging of the credit to which it is entitled, it must be kept in view, that there is a strong Dutch party in Antwerp, and that some of the newspapers (perhaps the one with which the article to which we allude, originated,) are openly devoted to the cause of that country. From Paris on the 19th, the following is written on this subject :

"The President of the Council had yesterday a large assemblage of persons in his apartments. The speech of the King of Holland was the general subject of conversation. This speech certainly leaves not the least ground to suppose that the King of Holland will carry his condescension any further. Marshal Soult said aloud to every person that was presented to him, that the intervention of the army by land was determined upon, and that nothing now could prevent it; he repeated again the language which he had used for some time past, that at the opening of the Session he would deposit in the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies, the keys of the Citadel of Antwerp; and in truth in the North every thing assumes a warlike aspect, and there the intervention of the French army is positively expected; however, the communications from London nor those from the Northern Courts are as explicit as those of the President of the Council."

Some disturbances had occurred at Nantes in consequence of the arrival there of an unpopular prefect. Many charges had been made on the assembled crowds and the ferment still continued at the last dates from that place. It is not probable that they will result in any thing serious.

The trial of M. Berryer, the Carlist Advocate, had commenced, and produced some singular disclosures, which we shall give to-morrow.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—The Prussian Consul at Antwerp has received advices from his government that the Prussian troops were immediately about to march for the frontiers of Belgium, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the north against the hostilities which may take place relative to the Scheldt and the citadel of Antwerp, the cabinet of Berlin not being willing to abandon to the neighboring powers alone, the right of interfering in these

questions. The Consul has communicated this information to his colleagues. Sir Robert Adair and M. de Latour Maubourg, have received a communication to this effect this morning.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.

The packet ship Carroll of Carrolton, at Philadelphia, brings Liverpool papers of the 21st, and London of the 20th ult.

The British Parliament stands prorogued to the 11th of December, but the Morning Herald expresses a belief that it will be re-assembled to deliberate on the affairs of Belgium and Holland, which have now certainly come to a crisis. The Liverpool Journal of the 20th says: "Things on the continent are drawing to a crisis, which must eventuate in an European war, or a permanent peace."

The London Herald of the 20th says:—We continue without any further accounts from Oporto that may be relied upon; it has, however, been reported at Lloyd's, that the Miguelite army had retreated from before Oporto, in order to go into winter quarters. The Miguelite squadron entered Vigo Bay on the 29th of September. Sartorius entered the 3d of October, and was blockading them at both mouths of the bay. The private accounts from Madrid say that Ferdinand is better, and that he has succeeded in getting rid of obnoxious Ministers, and has determined upon assembling the Cortes, to sanction his daughter's succession to the throne of Spain.

The Brighton Gazette states that the Duchess of Berri lately passed through the town of Dieppe, on her way to Bologne, where she subsequently embarked, and is now in Holland.

From Ireland, there is nothing but accounts of violence.

The Plymouth Journal of the latest date, contains the following paragraph:—"Enthusiasm in the cause of constitutional freedom in Portugal seems to be prevalent throughout the country. Several recruits for the service of Don Pedro have voluntarily proffered their services in these towns, and having been accepted, they have sailed for Oporto."

There is no news of importance from Portugal. Don Miguel's squadron was at Vigo [Spain] where it was laid under a quarantine of eight days. Upon entering the port, the Admiral's vessel fired a salute of 17 guns, which was not returned by the fort.

Capture of Don Miguel's Fleet. Captain Farren of brig Montevideo, at New York, 27th, from Cadiz, which place he left 23d Oct. reports verbally, that on the morning he left, a Spanish brig arrived there from Vigo, the captain of which stated, that in order to maintain the neutrality of their port, the authorities of Vigo had deemed it proper to require that the fleet should leave their port or be dismantled. The

Admiral preferred the former, and during the night put to sea, but came in contact with the fleet of Don Pedro under Admiral Sartorius which lay off the port. An action ensued which resulted in a complete victory by Sartorius, and both squadrons were seen steering for Oporto in company. The report was generally credited in Cadiz, and received with apparent pleasure by the inhabitants.

## THE BRITISH AMERICAN,

DECEMBER 22, 1832.

In our preceding columns will be found London dates via New-York, up to the 22nd October, three days later than our last number contained. The fleet of Don Pedro, commanded by Admiral Sartorius, came in contact with Don Miguel's fleet off Vigo; an action ensued which resulted in a complete victory by the former. Don Miguel's squadron is as follows:—

Don Juan VI, of 80 guns and 775 men, Princess royal frigate 50 guns and 480 men, Cybele sloop of war, 26 guns and 480 men, Isabelle 24 guns and 199 men, brig Tejo 20 guns and 151 men, brig Audacious 18 guns and 144 men. Total 218 guns. 1195 men.

Veritas' second letter on the "Fourth Estate," we have mislaid—therefore, cannot give it publicity this week.

A late file of Jamaica papers announce that the Legislature of that Island is in Session. "Lord Mulgrave, like Lord Almerley," says the Novascotian, "appears to have got into hot water—a war of words raging between him and the Assembly. His Lordship opened the Session with a showy oration of two columns in length—full of professions and conciliation; which was answered by an equal amount of matter, but breathing something of a different spirit. The grievances under which the Island labours were profusely detailed, and even the highest hopes which the Governor of course thought he had inspired, were made to wear the aspect of insinuations. In answer to this manifesto, instead of the short paragraph of half-a-dozen lines, which we usually have on such occasions; his Lordship preached a political sermon, that would cover half a dozen pages of foolscap—rating the Tribunes of people right roundly. It is a 'very preposterous quarrel;' and we suppose the house will follow the example set them in Canada, and vote that they are not to be schooled."

LOWER CANADA.—The Papers by a last mail, furnish some further Legislative details. The debates on declaring M. Donolet's seat vacant, appear—it seems that his case was precisely similar to that of Mr. Panet, who was not excluded; that Mr. Papineau himself formerly