

THE BRITISH AMERICAN,
JANUARY 26, 1833.

One of the packet ships which arrived at New-York, puts us in possession of London and Liverpool dates to the 4th and 5th of December. At the former date, it will appear by the following extracts, that the British Parliament was dissolved, writs were issued for a new Parliament, and made returnable on the 26th of January. Addresses to His Britannic Majesty against the policy of interfering between the Belgians and Dutch, are pouring in from all parts of the Kingdom; it is also asserted that "In Belgium the interference of France is extremely unpopular. The French and Belgian officers are upon the very worst terms.

Intelligence from Calcutta received at New York, state the accounts from the interior, in relation to the Indigo crop, were decidedly favourable; it was estimated at 130,000 maunds. The rebels in China were still successful, and 2,000 more troops had been sent off from Canton to the seat of war.

The salary of the Chief Justice of Great Britain, has been materially reduced. It still much exceeds the official income of the whole of the United States Supreme Court.

A statement of the forces which Holland and Belgium have at present under arms:

Infantry Line,	Dutch.	Belgian.
Garde Communale and Civic	30,000	55,000
Total Infantry,	60,000	75,000

Boston, Jan. 10.

Hostilities commenced in Belgium on the 30th Nov. when a summons was addressed by Marshal Gerard, the Commander in Chief of the French army to General Chasse, the commandant of the citadel of Antwerps demanding the surrender of that fortress and the forts dependent upon it. In this summons, it was declared, that the operations of the siege would be directed against the external sides of the citadel, and that no advantage would be taken of its weakness on the side of the city; but that, in case the commandant should fire upon the city, ample indemnity would be exacted by France and England. The reply of Chasse to the summons was said to be that he would bury himself under the ruins of the citadel—as to the neutrality of the city, he would promise nothing, that would be regulated by circumstances and events. The French army had pushed forward their works with activity, and through the night of the 30, continued them without molestation from the fire of the citadel. On Saturday the 1st December, the French artillery were to take their position in batte-

ry, and the firing was expected to begin on Sunday, from seventy heavy pieces of artillery in nine or ten batteries

Parliament was dissolved by the royal proclamation on the 3d December: and writs to be made returnable on the 29th January, were directed to be issued for calling a new Parliament.

Orders in Council were issued on the 3d December for releasing Dutch vessels with perishable goods on board, and permitting them to proceed on their voyages, and for permitting vessels, to clear out from British ports for Dutch ports in the East and West Indies.

The language of the French Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies, negatives very strongly all idea of a general war. The opposition in the Chamber of Deputies was so feeble, that the address in reply to the King's speech was passed without amendment or division.

The Mediterranean packet had arrived at London with Letters from Cadiz to November 22. There had been a most favorable change in the aspect of affairs in that city, and the Queen was extremely popular.

A transport ship, the Royal Adelaide, which sailed from England for Oporto, with 40 horses for Don Pedro, arrived off the port, and after attempting for a week to enter it, was unable to do so, in consequence of a cannonade from a battery erected by Don Miguel's army, and had returned to England with the loss of half her cargo.

The Belgian Ministers having been outvoted in the Chamber of Representatives on the address in reply to the King's speech, resigned, and Leopold was without ministers, not having yet succeeded in supplying their places.

M. Dupin was chosen President of the French chamber of Deputies.

Boston, Jan. 11.

In our paper of yesterday we gave a summary of the news brought by the packet South America, at New York from Liverpool. We have only a few items to add this morning. The King of Belgium remained without ministers, at the last accounts. Upon the great question of a general war we have the unequivocal declaration of Marshal Soult, the Prime Minister of France, in the negative.

A London paper of the 4th says: The accounts from Holland to the 1st, contain nothing beyond the announcement of the bombardment of the citadel of Antwerp by the French. That the hostilities will be protracted to a much greater length of time than was first imagined, no doubt is entertained

Sir Pulteney Malcolm, with part of the fleet, had returned to the Downs, on account of the appearance of stormy weather.

In Belgium, the interference of France is extremely unpopular. The French and Belgian officers are upon the very worst terms.

Addresses to the King of Great Britain, against the Dutch war, were getting up in all parts of the Kingdom: in Leeds 6000 signatures of the most eminent merchants had been obtained.

Letters from Italy agree in saying that a plot had been formed at Rome, and that it was intended to blow up the country-house of the Pope.

The King of Prussia was ill of dropsy of the chest, and not expected to recover.

King Otho was to depart for Greece on the 5th.

Don Pedro's situation is far from being envious. He has been shut up by land ever since he entered the Kingdom, and now he is enclosed by sea also. The Downs was effectually blockaded by Don Miguel.

The British Government is about to throw open the India Trade, except as to the article of Tea.

Lord Exmouth was dangerously ill.

The Cholera had disappeared in England and Scotland, and the bulletins were discontinued.

One hundred officers of the Russian Army, had been sent into Siberia, for having displayed a spirit of liberalism.

LONDON, Dec 4—Our observation on the Commercial transactions of the past week present no feature worthy of record, excepting that we may state with confidence that the advanced prices have in all respects been fully supported. Mercantile affairs now depend upon the great political matters that agitate all Europe, and until some decisive step is taken, our Markets will remain in the present uncertain state. The Stock Exchange presents some appearance of depression, with a small decline, which necessarily gave confidence to speculators in produce; but, as the bulk of the goods have not been purchased for direct delivery, but merely changed hands, under the supposition of a war, every thing must of course depend upon that event. From the present appearance of the political state of things, we should say that matters are coming to a crisis, and the accounts from Belgium, Holland and France are viewed by Commercial men with the utmost interest.—*Mer. Jour.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS.—Notwithstanding the imposing nature of the combined force, says the Portsmouth Telegraph, we consider the task imposed on it, at this season of the year, impracticable; and we repeat this opinion in consequence of an observation made a few days since, that in offering it, we had forgotten that the Dutch ports were blockaded by war during the winter. We deny the