

THE BRITISH AMERICAN,

JANUARY 19, 1833.

Death.

On Thursday last, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. John Doyle.—Funeral to take place on Sunday next at ½ past 3 P. M.

Via United States, by the brig Cordelia, which arrived at Halifax on the 7th, bringing Boston papers to the 1st inst., containing London dates up to the 11th of November, and French to the 17th same month.

The Belgian Legislative Chambers commenced their session on the 14th Nov. The following is an extract from King Leopold's Speech.

After long delays, less injurious however to the interests of the country than might be apprehended, the moment has at last arrived, when I can comply with the wishes of the Chambers and the Nation by leading the powers who were guaranties of the treaty of the 5th November, to ensure its execution. Those powers have acquired the certainty that in longer abstaining from adopting measures, they would place Belgium in the absolute necessity of doing herself justice, were unwilling to incur the risk of a general war. United by a formal convention, two of them have engaged to begin the execution of the treaty, by the immediate evacuation of our territory. The fleets of France and England will fetter the commerce of Holland, and if these means of coercion are not sufficient, in two days a French army will advance without troubling the peace of Europe, to prove that the guaranties given, are not vain words.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Government received intelligence that the Duchess of Berri was arrested at Nantes, on Wednesday, at ten o'clock in the morning. She was found concealed in a house in the rue Haute de Chateau, with the Count de Menars, Mile Kerabecq, and M. Gubour. The house was under search several hours before her retreat was discovered, but at last it was found that the cast iron back of one of the fire places turned upon a pivot, and gave entrance to a small room, behind which formed the asylum for the Duchess and her companions. She was immediately conducted to the Castle of Nantes, where she was detained under the keeping of the National Guards and the garrison troops.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The Monitor contains the following:—Conformably to the Convention concluded on the 21 October last, between France and England, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontiers this day, the 15th November, directing its march on the citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it, to H. M. the King of the Belgians.

A person of respectability, who left head quarters of the French army on Friday eve-

ning, and who had an opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshal Gerard, relates to us that the commander of the French army spoke openly of the probability of a conflict with Prussia, in consequence of the entrance of the army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their interference.

This paragraph furnishes a key to the arrangements made on those points of our frontier adjoining Prussia, and to the rapidity of which many regiments are marching thither. It is said that three corps of observation will be simultaneously formed. One on the Meuse; the other on the Moselle, and the third on the Rhine. General Pelet, who will certainly have the command of the division of the Meuse, will have Colonel Mohue as head of his general staff.

The London dates of the 11th, on the subject of Holland, it is said new attempts have been made by the Government to open negotiations, but as their object was merely to gain time, they had been unsuccessful.

On the 15th, the Duchess de Berri, arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment at Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown her by the government officers.

A general illumination had taken place at Malaga, in consequence of the release in that place of the prisoners to whom the Decree of Amnesty applied for political offences committed during the recent illness of the King.

A Dutch East Indian man which entered Coves in ignorance of the embargo, had been detained there.

It is stated in one of the London papers that intelligence had reached Lloyd's in the course of the day, that a large Russian squadron had actually entered the Scheldt. The French Admiral's ship and other vessels of the squadron scattered in the gale had arrived at Dover. (Later accounts are silent on the subject.)

A letter written from on board a Dutch gun boat stationed in the Scheldt, says :

We are expecting here the arrival of the Anglo, French fleet; however, I do not believe that they will ever venture into this river, where every foot they advance will be disputed, and that at least they cannot penetrate further than Fort Batz, which is the Straits of Thermopylae of the Scheldt.

There is no news of interest from Portugal.

There is reason to hope that the report of the loss of the frigate Constellation is unfounded.

The American charge d'affairs in London has been notified that the blockade instituted by the combined fleets of France and England, of the ports of Holland, would only affect Dutch vessels, and that

the ingres and egress would be permitted to vessels of all other nations, unless a state of open war should ensue, in which event it might be necessary to blockade the coast strictly.

UNITED STATES.

The President's Proclamation has excited the greatest excitement in South Carolina; the Legislature have come to the resolution of repelling force by force, and a Bill has been introduced declaring it "without benefit of Clergy, to be found in arms against the State."

We make the following extracts from the Proclamation of Governor Hayne.

"Whereas the President of the United States hath issued his Proclamation, concerning an 'Ordinance of the people of South Carolina, to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States,' laying 'duties and imposts for the protection of domestic manufactures,'

And Whereas, the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session, taking into consideration, the matters contained in the said Proclamation of the President, have adopted a Preamble and Resolution to the following effect, viz :

"Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his Proclamation denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens thereof to renounce their primary allegiance, and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State, be it, therefore.

Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be requested, forthwith, to issue his Proclamation warning the good people of this State against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance, exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity, and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President."

Now I, ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Governor of South Carolina, in obedience to the said Resolution, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, solemnly warning the good people of this State against the dangerous and pernicious doctrine promulgated in the said Proclamation of the President, as calculated to mislead their judgments as to the true character of the Government under which they live, and the paramount obligation which they owe to the State, and manifestly intended to seduce them from their allegiance, and by drawing them to the support, of the violent and unlawful measures contemplated by the President to involve them in the guilt of Rebellion. I would earnestly admonish them to beware of the specious but false doctrines by which it is now attempted to be shown that the