

Late Foreign News.

There has been dissensions in the English Cabinet, on the question as to the despatch of troops to the aid of Don Pedro, and certain provisions in the intended Church Reform Bill. Palmerston, Holland and Brougham were for sending 3000 men to Lisbon. This was opposed by Althorp, Stanley, the Duke of Richmond, and Sir James Graham. The dispute as to the Church Bill relates to certain provisions calculated to catch the applause of the dissenters. Lord Grey acted the part of a mediator. The question as to sending troops to Portugal was settled by the King's dissent.

IRELAND.—On Monday, Judge Jeff pronounced the sentence of the court of King's Bench, which was that Mr. Barrett, for having published Mr. O'Connell's letter in the Pilot, be imprisoned for six months in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £100, and give securities to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each.—A public meeting was held at Dublin, on Wednesday last, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, when the formation of a ship canal between Dublin and the harbor of Kingstown was determined on. On Tuesday the Judges of the court of King's Bench, sentenced the Hon. Thomas French to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £100, for having used insulting language to Mr. Holland, late High Sheriff of Galway, because that officer had not put him on the Grand Jury panel for that county in 1832.

PORTUGAL.—The civil war which drags its length along, but a prospect of its, perhaps, speedy termination has opened to the friends of humanity. By

the setting in of the wet season, matters have been more critical at Santarem, and should it continue, they must be speedily brought to an issue. It can be now fairly tested whether the Miguelites can remain in their positions during the winter, or whether in their retreat they will not be obliged to sacrifice their baggage and artillery.—The Pedrarias increase in confidence as their enemies are said to become more dispirited by the concurrence of a number of disheartening circumstances. Of these, the chief are the scarcity of food and the prevalence of typhus fever at Santarem, which latter, by all accounts is doing the work of the most fatal opponent. The soldiers are reported to be dying at the rate of 60 or 70 a day, and such is the alarm produced that Miguel, himself, has fled to Abrantes, where however, the epidemic has overtaken him, and he was said to be still suffering from it. One of his sisters is said to have already fallen a victim to this infliction. From this, and the drafting of men upon expeditions to the South, the garrison of Santarem had been greatly weakened, and it is thought would be an easy prey to the Pedrarias. An attack upon it was contemplated, but the more cautious advised waiting for the lapse of events, and depopulating influence of the epidemic. The duke of Terceira had been appointed to the command of the army and Gen. Saldanha, whom he had displaced, had set out with 5000 men for Oporto, with a determination of clearing all the country between the Miguelites. His warlike stores had been sent by sea, by the George the 4th. All these circumstances announce the eve of an important crisis, of which the next accounts may furnish the development.

Vesuvius was in eruption two or three times during December, rendering the beauty of the bay complete, and during the eclipse of the moon, on the night of the 26th, the effect of the lava, as it flowed in three streams from the crater, was splendid in the extreme, and drew all Naples forth to admire it.

The adopted father of Caspar Hauser, Lord Stanhope, has offered a reward of 5000 florins for the discovery of the murderer of that unfortunate young man.

SPAIN.—The dates of Madrid are to the 17th January, and from Cadiz to the 22d.—On the 16th January a most daring and deep rooted conspiracy of the Carlist party was discovered. The plan was to destroy the Queen Regent, her two daughters, the Infant, Don Francis, his wife and all his children—in fact, to destroy all the royal family. Many of the most distinguished persons, of all ranks, had been arrested and thrown into prison. The excitement was so great that the Queen Regent changed her government at once.—Nearly all the Captains General of the various Provinces have addressed the most energetic representations to the Queen, requiring a representative government, and demanding the immediate assembling of the Cortes. A new state of things had taken place; the Liberals were again in power; and exiles to foreign countries were returning to the land of their nativity.

Postscript to a letter from the French Admiral Baron Hugo commanding the French squadron in the Levant, by which he announces to the minister of Marine the loss of the French ship of the line Le Superbe.

P. S. I open my letter to announce that the *Cornelia* has just been described. I have also just learnt that the American ship the *United States*, Commodore Patterson, which left the bay of Smyrna a few hours before the *Superbe*, after having lost some of her masts, had her sails torn away, and her boats carried off and being nearly embayed off the coast of Andros, and expecting every moment to be lost, a sudden gleam of light enabled her to discover the narrow passage between Tina and Andros, she was enabled to get through it and gain the harbor of Milo.

The Bank of Ireland is to advance the million requested by government to make up the deficiency of Irish titles, and is to receive Exchequer Bills bearing interest at three per cent, which are to be put in circulation for three years.

Private letters from the Levant, announce that, by the command of the Viceroy of Egypt, the Austrian Consul, at Smyrna, has been impaled, and that the English Consul, at Smyrna, has received the punishment of the *bastinado*. The cause of these acts of violence is not yet ascertained.

The Pope has recently abolished every privilege of nobility in the Roman States, and the meanest peasant has now the right to choose municipal Magistrates and the officers of the Civic Guards.

Evidences of Hard times.—The Utica Observer gives "as an evidence of the pressure for money and the general ding dong of the opposition papers about hard times," that beef has risen in their market within a few days *two dollars* on the hundred. Roasting pieces and steaks are selling at 8 cents the pound, says the Observer. The N. Y. Standard states that "there has not been, for years so large an amount of deposits lying idle in the local banks. This is not to be disputed, and we shall challenge a denial which shall be sustained by proof."

Important Legal Decision.—Yesterday morning Judge Watts, of the First District Court, decided that Steam boats engaged in carrying the United States Mail on Lake Ponchartrain, &c. on its route to Mobile, could not be seized for any debts due by the owners of said boats. The cause of this decision grew out of the following circumstances; various creditors of Porter, Stone, & Co., the contractors to carry the United States Mail from this city to Mobile, having become largely indebted to various persons for supplies furnished to their boats &c., said boats were seized; on which a motion was made; H. Carleton, Esq. Attorney for the United States appearing, and praying that said order of seizure be set aside; on the ground that by such proceedings the creditors of Porter, Stone, & Co. were guilty of obstructing the carrying and conveyance of the Mail. The point was very ably argued by Mr. Preston, and by Mr. Carleton, *contra*.

The decision of Judge Watts, we think, well founded. If the proceedings of the creditor's of Porter, Stone & Co. had been sustained New Orleans would have been deprived of its Mail for many weeks.

Judge Watts remarked that although his convictions of the propriety of the opinion were strongly founded, had not the necessity of a speedy decision existed, he would have been anxious to have fully and patiently examined the question before he arrived at a decision. But that the circumstances of the case, had commanded him to give an opinion immediately.—*N. O. Argus.*

On Friday evening a travelling menagerie was proceeding from Ballynahon to Longford; in descending the Canal Bridge next to the former town, it was overturned, and rolled into a deep ditch on the road side. So great was the shock, that the doors of the cages were forced open, and beasts, birds, reptiles and all, were jumbled together *en masse*. An unfortunate racoon fell in the way of a hungry tiger, and was devoured in an instant; a chamois and a monkey shared the same fate, and several yards of a bear constrictor found a resting place in the capacious maw of this tyrant of the forest also, before he could be secured, an affair which was not completed without much difficulty and danger.—*Irish pa.*

The Rat Act.—About ninety years ago, Boston was infested with rats to such a degree, that the General Court deemed it necessary, for the protection of the inhabitants and their property, to pass an act, allowing a bounty, to every person who should kill a rat, provided the ears were bro't to the selectmen of the town. On the 1st of Sept. 1742, the selectmen gave a certificate to the Province Treasurer, that there had been paid out of the town's stock, to sundry persons, £18 16, old tenor, for 4968 rats killed in this town since the 5th of the preceding April. From the 31st August, 1742, to Jan. 1st, 1743, there were 8250 rats killed in this town; amount paid for the same, £140 13 4d. In the same year, it was voted by the town to pay Mr. Lovell £10, old tenor, for his trouble in receiving and paying for rats' ears, from the time the act commenced.

Transcript.

From the *Essex Tribune*.

The Snake Story.—The story published in our last, from the New York Sun, is stated in other New York papers, to be all a humbug. It is too bad to spoil such a delightful story; but perhaps some who happen to possess the bump of *conscientiousness*, in a great degree, may think it is *worse* for an editor to cut out such a story from imaginary stock. In sooth, thou man of the Sun, it would be right to force the sea-serpent down thy gullet, and then cast thee into a lake of boiling milk.

Thus far we had written when a subsequent New York Sun came to hand, containing the following editorial:

Snake Story.—The Journal of Commerce of yesterday morning says the "snake story put forth by the New York Sun a few days since is all a hoax." We assure our readers that there is no mistake in the account we gave of this remarkable affair, (with the exception of the doctor's name, which should have been "Moathee," instead of "Mott.") We have seen several of William's shipmates who inform us that the miserable man frequently went into fits while on his voyage home in consequence of the snake attempting to force itself out of his throat—and the gentleman from whom we learn the particulars, and who witnessed the operations, assures us that he is willing to make an affidavit of the fact.

This is enough, though the New York Traveller seems inclined to doubt a spell longer. Why, Mr. Traveller, why not *travel off* to Dr. Moathee, and ascertain something about the *varment*. If the Sun has really emitted *false rays*, it would be best for the Baltimore Banner to "ransquiddle" him at once. It is a good story, and at least (says the New Bedford Gazette) *ought to be true*.

The annexed advertisement appeared in a late Mobile paper. The advertiser must be an odd fish:

Negroes for Swap.—I have on hand a few negroes, of superior quality, taken to this place for the purpose of selling to the inhabitants of Mobile. Negroes of that kind appear not to be in demand, and as I intend leaving shortly, I feel disposed to change a few of them for negroes of less character, that may suit the Louisiana market. The bigger the rascal the better, provided the owners are willing to make up in cash what is lacking in good qualities. I can be seen at Belinger's old house, on St. Joseph street, where my negroes are, I shall have some fine negroes that I will sell for cash.

ALEXANDER B. PCHYER.

Ephraim K. Avery has published a Vindication of the result of his trial for the murder of Miss Cornell. We have not seen the pamphlet, but the Boston Editors who have seen it, express the belief that it will not change any body's opinion. Those who believe him innocent will of course continue to think him so, and those who have never doubted his guilt, will find nothing in the "Vindication to make them doubt."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 6th March 1834.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of a certificate of deposit of twenty dollars to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, being money paid by an unknown "Citizen of Vermont," who states that it is "for military property belonging to the United States, that fell into his hands some years since, and which he now feels bound to account for."

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, March 22.

Benjamin W. Leigh has been elected, by the Legislature of Virginia, United States Senator, in the place of Mr. Rives, resigned. Mr. P. P. Barbour was run in opposition to Mr. Leigh, and received 71 votes—Leigh 86.

A Pittsburgh paper says, the banks of that city have determined not to receive the paper of any of the Ohio banks. A good rule, it is said, ought to work both ways—and in that wise Pennsylvania bank paper would be vetoed in Ohio.

We copy the following nominations from the Rising Sun, of the 15th inst:

We are authorized to announce Mr. ALEXANDER H. DILL of Lawrenceburg, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

Please announce HORACE BASSETT, Esq. as a candidate to represent this County in the State Senate.

MANY VOTERS.

We are requested to announce Capt. JOHN WEAVER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the general election.

We are authorized to say that JAMES W. HUTCHINSON, Esq. of this place, is a candidate for Sheriff.

The Paoli Indiana Patriot complains that many traders from the contiguous counties have been most shamefully imposed upon in the southern market this season, by counterfeit money. Some of the bills thus received, are 5% altered to 50%; and others so neatly executed as almost to defy detection. A citizen of Lawrence county (says the Patriot) is reported to have brought home \$800—the whole value of his cargo—all in counterfeit bills.

A meeting was held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., in opposition to the United States Bank, at which 15,000 citizens attended. Mr. Richard Rush, and sundry other distinguished gentlemen, addressed the multitude adverse to a restoration of the deposits, and the recharter of that institution.

Divorces.—On looking over the list of acts passed at the late session of the legislature of New Jersey, we discover that 28 out of 33, (the whole number passed,) are to dissolve the marriage tie. Whether this shows a good or bad state of society we do not pretend to say; but would infer at least from it that old bachelors are scarce in that quarter. Where Hymen's silken chain is merely thrown over the neck, by way of *experiment*, and may be slipped off whenever it is discovered the parties are only "paired not matched," we can see no good, sound, rational excuse for celibacy. What if the man finds himself wedded to a shrew, a slattern or an idiot; or the woman a sot, a demon, a spendthrift, or a worthless knave, why, there is the remedy: just apply to the Legislature, and all allegiance is dissolved at once. Each is *set free* to go and do as seemeth to him good.

To Correspondents.—LIBERTY is on file, and will be attended to next week.

The proceedings of the grammar class at the mouth of the Miami, are laid by for the present. When more at leisure we shall endeavor to give a notice of them, but cannot promise more.

The Circuit Court for this county commences its session in this place on Monday next, the 24th inst.

James G. Read, candidate for governor, is expected to deliver a public address in this place on Monday next.

Flour has recently fallen considerably in price in the Cincinnati market. The papers of that city, of a recent date, quote it at \$2 62 to \$3 per barrel, for best quality.

Congress, we discover, is going into the deposits or bank question in real earnest. The House of Representatives has agreed to devote 4 days in each week to the discussion until it is disposed of. Tuesday last was fixed upon for the commencement of operations, when the report of the committee of Ways and Means would be taken up for consideration.

The Congressional proceedings published last week, it will be recollect, contained a sketch or notice of some remarks made by Mr. Ewing, of this state, in reference to the U. S. Bank and the money pressure. The report or sketch was taken from the Globe, and was, as appears from the following note published in a late No. of the same paper, incorrect.

Mr. Ewing of Indiana, has written us a note, correcting some mistakes which occurred in reporting his remarks of the 24th ult. The remarks he made, we understand, were mistaken as well by the Reporters of the other prints, as by the Reporter for the Globe. Mr. Ewing's voice is not distinctly audible at some times throughout the Hall. This we have felt it our duty to say in justice to the Reporters. In justice to Mr. Ewing, we give the following extract from a note which he has written, correcting the misapprehension in regard to his expressions.

"I do not think it necessary now to write out all that I uttered on the occasion alluded to, but every member within their hearing upon this floor, will I think, verify my declaration, that I did not 'corroborate,' but on the contrary, felt myself called upon to correct and refute some of the inferences of my colleague, particularly his idea 'there is no distress felt in Indiana,' and that 'memorials about distress are got up by the United States Bank.' I disclaimed any such belief, and dissent from the grounds assumed. At the same time, I distinctly declared, that I was no advocate of the existing United States Bank, nor do I believe any few corporate individuals should have the authority or the name of the existing institution. That a free people, entitled to equal rights and equal privileges, were not satisfied to continue dependent for a sole circulating currency upon either State or United States individual corporate bodies. That it is known I am the advocate of an institution that would strengthen the Union, and advance the interest of every section. That the institution I proposed, (now referred, and not yet reported upon,) would enlarge the resources and increase the capital of local banks, at the same time by certain facilities, perform all the functions of exchange and transfer, without the agency of brokers; and that paper speculators only should oppose the establishment of such an institution. That if such an institution be refused, I should in that case disapprove of allowing public money to be

deposited in State Banks under the influence of any Executive officer. That the people had experience enough of such places of deposit, and lost enough by a depreciated and corrupting currency during and after the last war, &c.

I do not consider it necessary to say more to show that I did not, and could not corroborate the statements made by my colleague on behalf of Indiana; but it is proper here to add, that I have various letters from my constituents, which manifest their apprehensions at the existing state of things, and express great fear of loss when the spring trade opens, and they reach market with the last year's crop. I only hope their fears may not be realized; and wishing the truth to reach them, I now ask of you to give this note a circulation equal to the matter which rendered its publication necessary.

I am, &c. JNO. EWING.

A ludicrous mistake happened at a funeral in Mary's bone. The clergyman had gone on with his sermon until he came to that part which says, "Our deceased brother or sister," without knowing whether the deceased was male or female. He turned to one of the mourners, and asked whether it was a brother or a sister? The man very innocently replied, "No relation at all, sir; only an acquaintance."

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