

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
THREE DAYS' LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship, Manchester, Capt. Wiedersheim, arrived last evening bringing Paris papers to Nov. 15th inclusive, three days later than before received.

The accounts from Spain are more favorable to the Queen. St. Sebastian had not fallen into the hands of the insurgents as before reported.

The cholera had broken out at Drammen in Sweden.

The second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands, Nov. 5th, passed a resolution, by a vote of 61 to 57, petitioning the government to abolish the censorship of the press. They also resolved not to pay the expenses of the Censorship any longer.

Paris, Nov. 14.—There was an assemblage of workmen at the Barrière du Mont Parnasse on Tuesday, 12th, which at length assumed a coalescence so threatening, that it was deemed necessary to call out a part of the dragoons quartered in the barracks of the Petit Luxembourg.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Nov. 11.—"The Duke de Sans Carlos is said to be among the Spanish Refugees arrived at Behobin."

The accounts from Navarre are by no means satisfactory. Numerous bands of insurgents are traversing that kingdom. The garrison of Pampeluna is composed of about 500 men. Only two of the gates are left open for ingress and egress.

Paris, Nov. 14.—We have received by express the Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 11th inst. from which we take the following extracts:—"The accounts from Spain to-day, are consolatory."

PAMPLONA, Nov. 9th.—It appears that there has been fighting at Vittoria since yesterday. General Spangfield was to arrive there yesterday afternoon. His army, which amounts to 15,000 men, is animated with the best spirit.

A letter from Behobin of the 7th, dated 10th inst., and received at Bayonne by express, says:—"The break up is complete—the whole country is rushing in here. Our custom houses are filled with property, waggons loads of muskets have just arrived."

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.

CIVIL WAR AT BUENOS AYRES.—The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has received the following letter by the Ferratia, at Norfolk.

RIO JANEIRO Nov. 16, 1833.

We have advices from BUENOS AYRES to the 27th ult. Civil war has again broken out, and business was entirely suspended—several battles had been fought outside the city—the insurgents were stronger than the Government party, and was completely besieging the place. The government have sent for Russia, but which side he may favor, remained yet to be known.

[From the Saturday Courier.]

The arrival of the brig Smyrna, at Boston, from the port whose name it bears, has furnished intelligence to the 13th of October, and from Constantinople to the 7th. Our previous advices from the latter place, however, extended to the 10th, and consequently we have nothing new from the seat of the Turkish empire. The only item of interest relates to Greece.

Three commissioners that had been despatched by the Ambassadors of England, France and Russia, had visited the island of Samos, for the purpose of attempting by their mediation to restore the island to a state of order and subordination. At their request the functionaries and principal persons of the island had been summoned to meet at Vathi for the purpose of making known their wishes, and hearing the representations of the commissioners. It was supposed to be the object of the mission to induce the inhabitants of Samos to submit to the authority of the Sultan. It was understood, however, that among the parties into which the inhabitants were divided, there were no party in favor of the Porte. Some were in favor of union with the State of Greece, and part of an independent Government.

In the meantime affairs are in great disorder, and the weak are obliged to submit to the will of the strong. The commerce of the island is in a very depressed state.

The government of Greece had acted with considerable vigor in suppressing conspiracies which had been discovered. Colotroni, a powerful intriguer, had been arrested, to the surprise and dismay of his partisans. The garrison of Bavarian troops at Napoli was feeble, but considerable reinforcements were expected shortly from Germany. It was said that the Bavarian garrison was to be augmented to 2,500 or 3,000 men. A Greek vessel has been robbed by pirates off the coast of Troy.

Education of the Blind.—By the journals of the legislature of Ohio, we perceive that Dr. Drake has transmitted to that body, the plan which he has devised for the instruction of the children and youth to whom "morn' after morn' returns but brings no day." It is certainly a noble project, creditable to the mind that conceived it, and well worthy of legislative approbation and action. We understand from our medical friends, that the number of blind persons exceeds the number of deaf and dumb in our community, and no good reason can be assigned why the latter should be educated by public charity, and the former thrown upon the cold sympathy of the world, without facilities for the kind of instruction which they are capable of receiving. Schools for the blind have been established in the eastern states, and the results have cheered the hearts of philanthropists. At best, the condition of the blind is deplorable. To live in a world where the sun looks down in his glory to cheer us through the day, and retires at evening only to illumine other regions by his presence—where the seasons furnish an endless varied scene of beauty—where the landscape combines in a single view the works of nature and art, each aiding the other in efforts to please—where the libraries of the learned embody the experience of the past with the accumulating wisdom of the present age—and yet to be locked out from all these enchanting visions, and doomed to gaze day after day into an ocean of night, over which no star throws a beam and no sun lights up the morning—how dismal! how appalling!

Yet this is the condition of the blind. Life, to them, is perpetual imprisonment in a dungeon—large indeed, but always dark and always gloomy. Shall we not endeavor to cheer this imprisonment with all the alleviation which art can suggest and philanthropy apply?—*Cincinnati Journal.*

FAREWELL TO STEAM.—Captain Erickson, of London, has contrived what he terms a Caloric Engine, by which air is to be substituted for steam—the motion of pistons being sustained by alternately heating and condensing the air above and below them; the supply being furnished from small tubes connecting the cylinders, which tubes are so constructed as to furnish alternately the cool and heated air circulating through them, without scarcely any loss of caloric. Two pounds of fuel per hour only, is required for a power of one horse. His model is in successful operation, and if his hopes are realized, steam has seen its best days.

The Wilmington, (Del.) Journal contains the following clever notice of a good act:

The worthy superintendent of our poorhouse,—remember the poor in the day of your rejoicing—entertained the inmates of that establishment on Christmas day, with a handsome dinner—one of the dishes of which consisted of a pie which may well be termed a mummeth, as will be seen from the following list of the ingredients which entered into its composition; namely—53 pounds of veal, 30 pounds of pork, 9 fowls, 4 rabbits, 4 squirrels, 10 pounds of giblets, 10 pounds of lard, and 75 pounds of flour. It was a feast for pilgrims.

Virginia Gold.—The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We have had an opportunity of examining some beautiful specimens of the Gold Ore of Virginia. They were brought to this city by Mr. Jackson of Fredericksburg, as they were taken from the 'United States Mining Company, in Spotsylvania County,' about ten miles above Fredericksburg. On the tract of land which the Company own, there are two mines. The gold is found embedded in quartz. In all the specimens we have seen, the particles of gold are interspersed through the quartz (a species of flint)—and in some of them, are rich and beautiful efflorescences. They have all the appearances of being rich in metal. The reader will recollect Mr. Featherstonhaugh's statement that in some of veins and deposits in the Gold Region of Virginia, the quartz contains from ten to forty per cent. in weight of native gold, so pure as to raise as high as twenty-three to twenty-three and a half carats."

On Ahead.—Married, at Columbia, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Labaree, Dr. William M. Neal to Miss Mary Crockett, daughter of the Hon. David Crockett, member of Congress from Tennessee.

The question of the removal of the Deposits, is still under debate in both Houses of Congress.

Earthquake in Peru.—An extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. frigate Potomac, to the Editor of the New York Enquirer, dated Lima, Sept. 25th, says:

"By the English brig Arab from Africa, we are informed of the desolation of that place, and Tacus, by a dreadful earthquake which was experienced there on the 13th inst. That but 13 or 14 houses are left in Africa, appears certain, and the number of lives lost is estimated at from 6 to 700. Tacus is said to be totally destroyed. The beautiful valley of Zepa is laid waste. The famous White Bluff [about 200 feet in height] on the right hand as you enter the harbor of Africa is now nearly on a level with the ocean; two small islands on the same side are sunk so that a frigate can sail over them. The first shock was felt about half past 10 o'clock, P. M. and was succeeded by three others at intervals of two, three and five minutes, the last which was most severe. The sea rose about thirty feet higher than usual."

Important to farmers.—It is stated in the memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, that it has been proved by experiment, that posts for fencing will last considerably longer, if the end which grew uppermost in the tree, be planted to the earth, than if done the contrary way.

Gettysburg Pa. Jan. 6.

Sagacity of a dog.—To many instances on record of the superior instinctive powers of the Dog, we will add one which occurred in this town last week. A gentleman residing in Baltimore street, has a well which has been arched over, but an opening left in the side for the purpose of entering from the cellar, and hanging down meat in the summer. A person residing in the house, was down in the cellar with his dog; and the latter running about, fell into the well, which was about 15 feet deep to the water. The owner, alarmed for the safety of his faithful friend, ran for a candle and rope, (as if a human being had been the person in jeopardy, who had the presence of mind and skill to fasten the rope around him,) without any hopes, however, but those of sustaining him above water, until they could reach him. He let down the rope; when the dog took it in his mouth, and pulled it—which induced his master to endeavor to raise him—he pulled gently, the dog still retained his hold, and was hoisted up safely to the top!—*Sentinel.*

A New Jersey Lemon.—We have seen a lemon this morning which grew upon a tree belonging to Col. J. Miller, of this town, and which measures 12 1-2 inches one way, and 9 1-2 another, and weighs 10 lbs. It fell from the tree this morning, and has been growing nearly two years.—*Newark Daily.*

The Barnstable Journal mentions a whole family of ten, by the name of Patch at Stamford, Me. who on Thanksgiving day, all got drunk, and were found the next morning lying on the floor. The clothes of Mrs. Patch had been on fire, and she so badly burnt, that she died in a few minutes after her discovery.

A few weeks since a young gentleman of Brooklyn, N. Y. being desperately in love with a young lady who lived in the suburbs of the city, resolved to pay her a visit by stealth.—For this purpose he clambered over a high gate; but instead of descending, (it was dark) upon the terra firma, he dropped into a large water cask, and was immersed chin deep in the element.

A wild cat escaped from the menagerie in Albany, but was found and retaken in a stable near at hand, before it had done any injury. It was retaken by means of a blanket and buffalo skin, at the expense of only a few scratches to the keeper.

Six Gold Mining Companies have recently been incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia.

The Baltimore Gazette seems to hold the opinion that the contest for the next Presidency, will be maintained between Martin Van Buren and Judge McLean.

A Carious Case.—In a Brussels paper it is stated that a man reported himself to the police as having stolen a set of gold ear-rings "from the lady of his love," and demanded committal to prison. After summoning the lady, her testimony gave the lie to his representation, and alleged that it was only a plan of her lover to prevent the performance of his promise to marry her—preferring confinement in the loathsome walls of a prison, to being united to a lovely woman.

Curious Conflict.—A correspondent says: A short time since, a bold and hungry rat, in search of a dinner, espied a game cock in the outhouse of a respectable tradesman at Stroud, Gloucestershire, and immediately commenced a vigorous attack upon it. Chanticleer, though taken by surprise, defended himself bravely, and for a time the result appeared rather doubtful. In the second round the marauder had the worst of it, and the first blood was proclaimed by his opponent in a triumphant crowing at the very top of his lungs. Still the rat, in the most dauntless manner renewed the fight; but, after a protracted struggle, was rendered *hors du combat* by a severe wound in the head, from the spur of his antagonist.

Singular Circumstance.—In the course of last summer, a strange circumstance happened to a shepherd, in the service of a farmer at Locharnside, Perthshire. Having one morning made his usual round to inspect his flock, he laid himself down in a sleeping posture, to ease his weary limbs. Whilst lying in this position, with his eyes shut, he was surprised to feel something alight on his thigh; and opening his eyes saw, to his no small astonishment, a currier crow walking along his body towards his head, fully determined, as he conceived to peck out and feast on his eyes. Our shepherd, more cautious than gentle, moved his hand so slowly forward, that he succeeded in catching the crow by the foot, and instantly killed it against a stone which happened to be near him. Although some of his acquaintances will have it that the visit of the crow was nothing more than an act of retributive justice, for having, as they allege, robbed its nest a few days previously, yet there can be little doubt, that the bird looked upon him as dead, and had actually perched upon him for the purpose of pecking out his eyes, before it proceeded to feast on any other part of the body—a peculiarity belonging to all the feathered tribe that feed upon carrion.—*Scotch paper.*

Terrible Whirlwind.—A paper printed at Hopkintonville, Penn., gives a melancholy account of the devastating effects produced by a whirlwind, which among a great variety of injuries done to the astonished farmer, twisted off large trees, close to the roots, and actually blew growing turnips out of the ground, and sent them flying through the fields, like double headed shot. But this is nothing to a whirlwind off the Windward Islands, which we heard described by an old tar. He said that during the most violent part of the gale the captain of the ship unfortunately opened his mouth wide, to give some necessary orders, and "had all his teeth blown smack down his throat."

The famous thief-catcher and author, Vidocq, has just taken out a patent in Paris for the manufacture of a paper from which writing or printing, once impressed, can never be effaced. This is about the worst thing that could happen to most writers.

On the evening of the 20th of December, the fourth satellite of Jupiter was discoverable with the naked eye, in St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

A gentleman of Georgia, engaged in the trade on the Savannah River, is about to introduce an iron steamboat, for the purpose of testing its applicability to shoal water navigation. He designs the boat to be 109 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, 7 feet hold, and of the burthen of 130 tons. Her draught of water, it is supposed, will not exceed two feet.

About two hundred thousand dollars have arrived at New York from Mexico by the ship Congress, and it is said that a still larger sum has been shipped at the former port on board the Paragon, destined for Philadelphia.

[From the New Orleans Daily News]
DECEMBER 20th.—Thirty years have now elapsed since New Orleans passed under the wings of the American eagle. The city then contained about 1000 houses and eight thousand inhabitants, her commerce was comparatively unworthy of notice; the great staples which now load a thousand ships annually, did not at that time afford business for half a dozen merchants.

In thirty years, New Orleans has become the greatest mart in the world for cotton and tobacco, sugar and molasses, flour, lead, and a long list of other items. Her banking capital is equal to one fourth of the whole circulating medium of the United States. The value of the trade of the twenty-four states bears no greater proportion than four to one, when compared to this single city.

If these advances have been made in thirty years, under a variety of adverse

circumstances, to what destiny may not this city attain, when population and the arts shall have improved the immense regions with which her trade is connected?

Thirty years ago, one hundred dollars would have purchased a piece of ground in one of our suburbs, that could not now be had for one hundred thousand; and thirty years hence will probably afford the same augmentation relative to the value of real estate in what is now called the outskirts.

There is no spot on the globe where the rewards of industry are so ample, and the means of sustaining life so cheap. This at once accounts for the influx of strangers from other states in the Union, and nearly every country in Europe. Many of these strangers are unable to stand the order of the climate, and a few depart after amassing wealth; but the tide of new comers annually adds numbers to our resident population.

Much more might suggest itself, on the present anniversary, either in remembering the past, or anticipating the future. Let the people of New Orleans do but half of what may be termed their duty to themselves and to posterity, and the proudest cities in the world may envy their destiny.

"When all other means fail in arresting hemorrhage, a little oil of tobacco has immediately succeeded. That which collects in the stem of pipes which have been long smoked will answer perfectly. The discovery was made by Humel, a chemist at Berlin, and his mixture is eight ounces of distilled water, two drachms of oil of tobacco, and a few drops of ethereal animal oil. This has been found so effectual, that by a recent decree of the Minister of the Interior at Munich, all apothecaries are ordered to keep it prepared."

INDIA RUBBER.

There is a manufactory of India Rubber, leather, cloth, &c., in Roxbury, Massachusetts, which employs about one hundred persons. Some years since an American Chemist discovered a method of dissolving India Rubber and reducing it to a paste, which being spread with a brush over the surface of cloth, and dried, rendered the cloth water proof. He obtained a patent, and sold it to the Roxbury Company, and is now in their employment. They manufacture beds and pillows without sewing, which a man may almost carry in the crown of his hat, and at night blow them up to any size and sleep on them. They make gas pipes, engine hose, garments of every description without stitches, or seams, &c. These garments protect the person from rain and storm as completely as if made of iron. They also make many garments of cloth, and then cover them with a coat of India rubber. This coating can be applied from the thinness of paper to any required thickness. About forty girls are employed in sewing the garments and applying the rubber. The cloth made entirely of rubber is said never to crack, and of its durability there seems to be no end. The Company cannot half supply the demand, and their shares, which cost one hundred dollars each, are now considered worth from three hundred to four hundred dollars.

THE PENITENT.—A young man called at a store in Boston, on Christmas eve, and wished to buy a silver pencil case, for which he tendered in payment a two dollar bill. The clerk not being pleased with the appearance of the bill, stepped out to make inquiry about it, but when he returned his customer had flown with the pencil. The following letter was received through the Post Office next morning, with a good two dollar note enclosed:

Boston, Dec. 25th, 1833.

Sir,—As a conscience stricken penitent, I take this method to make restitution to you for a pencil—which I obtained at your store—I attempted to pass a two dollar bill which I knew to be a counterfeit; I felt guilty and dared not wait the return of the clerk who had gone to inquire about it. I have had no peace of mind since that time—sleep has fled from me—I am a wretched man; it is my first attempt at guilt—it is the only spot on my character, but it is a spot that never can be effaced. Conscience, that monitor within still whispers guilt, it hangs heavy on my tortured imagination. Oh, could I but forbear—my feelings, will get the better of my sober judgment, and my letter will appear to you like that of a fanatic. I respectfully request that the bill may be enclosed, directed to R. C. D. through the Post Office, that I may have the satisfaction of destroying what has come so near ruining my peace of mind forever, and it would be a relief to my troubled spirit, if you would signify your forgiveness, by letter or any way you think proper.