

FROM THE Y. C. U. S. ENQUIRER, Jan. 10.
We have to announce the arrival of the p. et ship Havre, capt. Depeyster, from Havre, which port she left on the 2d November.

The most important article of intelligence in relation to the internal policy of France, is the creation by Louis Philippe of thirty six new peers, for the purpose of carrying through the chamber of peers the bill which has passed the chamber of deputies, abolishing an hereditary peerage. This measure is denounced by the liberal papers as unconstitutional, and as an attack on the rights of the lower house. It is said that the 23d article of the charter, which confers on the crown the right of nominating peers, has been suspended or paralyzed by the new bill revising that article, which has only been adopted by one branch of the legislature, and therefore not yet invested with the force of a legislative act. But surely, as is justly observed by the ministerial papers, it is one of the first principles of a representative government, that a measure while in progress, and until it has received the sanction of all the branches of the legislative body, is quasi non-existent, and can have no effect in diminishing the validity of subsisting provisions.

Another argument used against the measure, and which appears better founded, is that the previous chamber, at the time of the revolution of July, by declaring that the article of the charter relating to the peerage, should undergo a revision, suspended the royal right of nominating peers which is given by that article. To this, however, it is answered, that the revision of a law does not imply that the law is suspended before that revision is made; that various laws are daily undergoing alterations and revisions, but that they maintain their full force until entirely abrogated.

At a large meeting of the members of the opposition, it was determined to protest against this act of the king. On the latest dates however, nothing had been done on the subject in the chamber of deputies. The measure was announced by the president of the council to the chamber of peers, who received the communication with apparent indifference.

Among the new peers thus created will be found many individuals, who have acted conspicuous parts in the varying scenes of which France has been so fertile a theatre. Maret, duke of Bassano, generals Drouot, Pajol and Exelmans, all eminent and devoted officers of Napoleon. Cuvier, a name dear to science, but that of a decided ultra royalist. Fernand Foy, a son of the celebrated general and deputy, though only 18 years of age. The prince of Moscow, son of marshal Ney, whose first act, it is said, will be to obtain from the chamber, of which he has become a member, and which condemned his father to death, some declaration which will wash off the stain affixed by them on the memory of his parent. There are other names less conspicuous however. The count Turenne possesses none of the blood of the great Turenne, and has simply been a chamberlain. The prince de Beauveau, from his relationship to Madame du Cayla, the mistress of Louis XVIII. might have expected an act of favor from that monarch, but what gives him a title to one from Louis Philippe, it would be difficult to discover. Poitevin is president of the *cour royale*, and it may be supposed that by including him in the list, the government had in view to consolidate the members of that body.

Madame de Laroche Jacquelin had, after being arrested on suspicion of a traitorous connection with the insurgents in La Vendée, escaped from the hands of the officers. A depot of arms was found at her residence. She is, we believe, the daughter of the Vendean chief of that name, distinguished during the revolutionary war.

The wife of lord Edward Fitzgerald, the celebrated Pamela, and elve of Madame de Genlie, who on the death of her first husband married Mr. Pittman at Hamburg, died recently at Paris.

The rumor which had circulated in London of a change in the ministry, is positively contradicted by the Courier and Morning Chronicle of the 17th. The Morning Post, a decided Tory paper, of the same day, admits that there is no foundation of it.

On the 19th November, some of the papers say that a cabinet council assembled in London to decide on the period to which parliament should be prorogued, others however assert that a final determination on the subject would not be taken until a council had met at Brighton on the 21st, when the king in person would preside. It appears probable that parliament will not be called together again until the month of January.

The spirit of reform continues as active as ever. We find in the London Chronicle of the 19th, a grave resolve of the Metropolitan Political Union, that in the event of the present ministry being driven from power, "the council will devise means by which the members of the union may effectually protect their own lives and properties, and establish the liberties of the country."

By three additional articles to their former

protocols, the ministers of the five great powers assembled at London to confer on the affairs of Belgium and Holland, have recognized Leopold as sovereign of the former country, guaranteed to him the possession of the crown, and more specially engaged themselves to the execution of the twenty-four articles previously agreed upon. A further delay of two months is given to the king of Holland to accede to the terms laid down by the conference. That sovereign has communicated to the states-general several official documents connected with the late negotiations, the most important of which is in relation to the departure of an English fleet, to compel him to restrain from any commencement of hostilities.

He says this measure was uncalled for, as he had always shewn the most pacific disposition and the most anxious desire to meet the wishes of the conference as far as he could with propriety. We continue to believe that he will eventually be compelled to give in his adhesion to the protocols of the conference.

Cholera.—The following melancholy account is taken from a letter dated Brunswick, Nov. 5: "M. Weischel, one of the most opulent merchants of this city, having been treated for the cholera by the administration of camphor, died of an apoplectic fit; all his family have been attacked, and two of his children have sunk with him to the grave. The disease is making great progress on this side, and it is remarked that a great mortality prevails among the feathered race, and that the usual birds of passage have not made their appearance this year."

England.—London, Nov. 5. We are happy to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports that have been current of new difficulties having occurred to ministers, relative to the reform bill. The success of that measure is quite certain, whatever course the government may think proper to adopt for the purpose of carrying it. The new bill will not, in principle, vary in the slightest degree, from that of lord John Russell. In the popular sense, it will, if possible, be even more strong. The same number of boroughs will be disfranchised, although there may be some change as to particular places, and the members taken from them will be distributed among the counties in large towns. In the minor details of the bill, and more especially in the machinery of polling and registration, some improvement will be introduced calculated to give a more extensive development and additional efficiency to the principle of the great measure.

We entertain a strong opinion that parliament will not reassemble till the first week in January. Much inconvenience would ensue from the inability to set beyond a fortnight without an adjournment, to say nothing of that event taking place before any thing definite could be done in the commons. Nothing, however, will be decided before the council sits at Brighton.

Switzerland.—Extract of a letter from Geneva, dated the 17th inst. "The advocate, M. Lambert Droz de la Chaux de Fonds, who has just been arrested and confined in the castle of Neufchatel, is accused, it is said, of having printed in France certain documents found among the archives of the Canton, who compromise deeply the authorities of the country, and some of the chiefs of the royal party. The package containing the copies was seized on the frontier, and put into the hands of the viceroy, before any of them had been sent into circulation. The most complete anarchy continues to reign throughout the province of Neufchatel. Many of the principal clock and watch makers have already transferred their manufactories into the Canton of Vaud or Besancon; and this sterile country, which has no source of prosperity but from its prodigious industry, is in imminent danger of falling back into its primitive indigence."

Another steamboat sunk.—The Monticello was sunk on the 6th inst. in Bunch's Bend, about 80 miles above Vicksburg. She was towed by the Oregon, which was uninjured—no loss of lives in either boat. The accident is attributed to the obscurity of the morning, high winds, and a whirlpool occasioned by many sunken trees, among which the boats were irresistibly drawn. The sheriff of New Orleans and his officers had possession of the boat. It is expected she will be saved. Insured at Louisville.

A new printing press has just been put in operation in Middletown, Conn. invented by a young man of the place. It is not as rapid as the Napier, but suits well for book work, where great accuracy is required. It is able to perform three times as much work as the common hand press, with a material saving of expense.

The sentence "reform alone can save us now," so well applied to the present condition of England, may be read in 484 different ways, beginning at the letter R in the centre.

One telling another, that he had once so excellent a fowling piece, that it went off immediately on a thief's coming into the house, although it was not charged. "How can that be?" said the other. "Because," said he, the thief carried it off, and what was worse, before I had time to charge him with it."

Some years before the French revolution, a compositor at a printing house left his work shop—he was seized by four men, who promised that they would not do him any injury if he made no resistance; they tied a bandage over his eyes and pushed him into a coach. The poor man did not dare to utter a word during the whole time he was on the road. When they had untied the bandage he found himself in a large room, in which were cases filled with characters, and presses; they ordered him to print some pamphlets, and many of those obscene books which have multiplied so greatly within these few years with such frightful audacity. He was obliged to obey, and was kept fifteen days at work, for which they liberally paid him; and then, having again tied a bandage over his eyes, they placed him in a coach, and carried him back to the spot from whence they took him. He never disclosed his adventures to any one, having been bound to secrecy, which he promised to perform. When the bustle was taken he was amongst the number of assailants, and he there recognised the secret printing press to which he had been conducted with so much mystery. What a subject for reflection.

From the London Englishman.

On Saturday an indescribable sensation was excited, by the discovery that one of the Italian boys, who ramble about the streets, had been murdered, and his body offered for sale at the King's College, adjoining Somerset house. The particulars of this cold-blooded murder are as follows:—About nine o'clock on Saturday a well known resurrectionist, named John May, alias Jack Starabout, applied at the King's College, stating that he had a subject for which he demanded twelve guineas, but eventually consented to take nine for it. May was accompanied at this time by Jack Bishop, also well known as a body-snatcher, and it was arranged that the subject should be brought to the College through the course of the day. Between two and three o'clock May and Bishop accompanied by two fellows named James Williams Mike Shean, alias Shiels, appeared at the College with the body of an Italian boy. Shiels who is a porter and grave digger, carried the body, into the dissecting room. Mr. Hall, on looking at it was surprised at what is termed its freshness, and observing a severe wound on the head communicated his suspicions to Mr. Partridge. This led to a more close examination, and the four fellows were questioned as to how they became possessed of the body. May, who acted as spokesman on the occasion, said it belonged to Bishop, and had been got from Guy's Hospital. In the mean time information was sent to the station house in Covent garden, and Boderick (No. 47 of the F. division) was sent with two messengers, Boderick called Sergeant Wilson, of the same division, to his assistance, and students; to the number of about thirty, having mustered, the officers were called in and directed to take the fellows into custody. May and Bishop retreated to the dissecting room and were followed fearlessly by Boderick, whom they evinced a strong disposition to throw into the boiling copper, but the students declaring, at the moment, their determination to protect the officers the prisoners surrendered and were conveyed to Bow-street.

Scene at an Inn.—What are you about you black rascal? Twice have you roused me from a sound sleep to tell me that breakfast is ready, and now you've woke me again, attempting to pull off the bed clothes—what do you mean? Why, if you isn't guano to git up, I mus' hab de sheet, any how, caze dey're wait'in for de table cleft.

Use of a tea-kettle.—A scholar who was reading at night, heard a thief breaking thro' the wall of his house. Happening to have a tea-kettle of boiling water before the fire, he took it up, and placing himself by the side of the wall, waited for the thief. The hole being made, a man thrust his feet through, when the scholar immediately seized them, and began to bathe them with boiling water. The thief screamed and sued for mercy; but the scholar replied very gravely, "stop till I have emptied my tea kettle."

On Sunday, in the time of a very hotly contested election for the county of Forfar, (England) in which Mr. Ogilby was a freeholder, lord Gray, one of the party which he espoused, sent into the church to say that he wished to see the parson at the public-house. He immediately stopped his discourse, and said—"My brethren, I am called on the business of the nation; you will sing, to the praise and the glory of God, from the beginning of the 12th psalm; and if I have not returned when you have concluded, you may either begin it again, or go on to the next, as you like best."

The senate of Georgia has passed a bill repealing all the laws of the State against duelling and it was thought that the other branch of the legislature would concur.

A letter has been received at New York from Constantinople, stating that the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Turkey had been exchanged.

Field of Honor.—Two hours so dense on the Emerald Isle, who were walking together the other day in the streets of London, accidentally chanced at the following notice, exhibited from the shop window of a seal engraver, to this effect, viz: "Army found!" when one of them instantly exclaimed to the other, "what! by my stars, money, and is this not money for Pat? I will just now call in and bother them to find me my bit of a leg that I lost, you know, more than eight years since at the battle of Waterloo!"

It is mentioned in the Evangelical Magazine, that a Mr. Hammond, of Wharfedale, has become crazed in consequence of his attendance at "protracted religious meetings," so much so, that he has constant attendants; the lives of two of whom he came near sacrificing a short time since.

Respect for age.—A Russian princess of great beauty, in company with her father and a young French marquis, visited a celebrated Swiss doctor of the last century, Michael Scuppach; when the marquis began to pass his jokes upon the long white beard of one of the doctor's neighbors who was present, and offered to bet twelve louis d'ors that no lady present would dare to kiss the dirty old fellow. The Russian princess ordered her attendant to bring a plate, and deposited twelve louis d'ors, and sent it to the marquis, who was too polite to decline his task. The fair Russian then approached the peasant, saying, "permit me, venerable father, to salute you after the manner of my country," and embracing, gave him a kiss. She then presented him the gold which was on the plate, saying "take this as a remembrance of me, and as a sign that the Russian girls, think it their duty to honor old age."

A late London paper has the following statement, which, if true, is highly important—"In Prussia and Russia the cholera has spared all persons employed in the manufactory of tobacco or snuff, the tan yards and medical laboratories. The smoke of tobacco seems to neutralize most animal miasmata, and it is generally considered as a preservative against the cholera; accordingly the Prussian, Austrian, and Russian magistrates, have given permission to smoke in the streets."

The editor of an afternoon paper says of Spain—"Among the causes tried in 1826, were 1233 homicides, 13 infanticides, 5 poisonings, 16 suicides, 4 duels, 1773 serious wounds, 52 rapes, 144 public incontinences, 369 insults, 2763 blasphemies, 56 confagurations, 1620 thefts, 10 counterfeitings of money, 45 forgeries, 540 abuses of confidence and malversations, 10 prevarications, 2782 different outrages. 167 accused were condemned to death, 57 to flogging and the pillory, 1960 to public labor, 479 to serve in the army or navy, 40 to loss of their places, 7033 to fines and reprimands. According to the Revue Encyclopedique, 194 were pardoned, or their cases discharged. The punished and the pardoned, who may all be justly numbered with the guilty, amount in a population of about eleven millions to, 12,933."

A decent looking white girl was detected on Saturday morning in stealing a pound of sausages from a stall in the Second street market, Philadelphia. She had a good appetite, and was allowed to give leg bail.

Many of the newspapers complain sadly of the ravages of the influenza among their workmen. A Westchester paper received yesterday, says the Philadelphia Courier of Dec. 17, has been delayed several days on this account, and the Baltimore American of Tuesday states, that three of its carriers are so indisposed, as to be unable to attend to their duty.

The paupers in the New York Almshouse, at the beginning of the year, were 2256, including 1049 foreigners. The Hospital, Penitentiary and city prison contains, 757 and there are 204 children at nurse. During the week relief was afforded to more than a thousand out door poor.

Baltimore, January 3.—Many of our citizens assembled yesterday, on Bowly's, and the adjacent Wharves, to witness the novel and enterprising project of opening a track through the ice, quite 12 inches thick. Our readers have been already apprised that the steamboat Independence has been fitted out for this important service, and we are happy to state, that after proceeding several hundred yards, her performance justified the opinion that the result will fully accord with the most sanguine expectations of all interested.

The stockholders of the bank of Virginia, at their annual meeting, on the 2nd instant, came to a resolution to establish a branch bank at Charlestown, in the county of Kanawha, with a capital of not less than \$100,000, nor more than \$150,000.—The branch was authorized by an act of the last legislature.

A colonel of a regiment of cavalry, was lately complaining, that from the ignorance and inattention of his officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. "I am (said he) my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own cornet"—"And your own trumpeter, I presume," said a lady present.