

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Saturday Courier.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By two packets at New York—the Canada from Liverpool and the Columbia from London—we have London papers to the 31st March.

The Cholera continued to spread in London, constantly, though slowly; and had probably appeared in Paris; its character, in both these cities, being much more formidable than that which it bore in Prussia and Germany.

The French troops in Italy had been reinforced; and Ancona, at the last accounts, was occupied by three thousand men. The Austrians were also strengthening themselves in that quarter.

The Austrian minister at London, had received instructions to ratify the Belgian treaty as soon as the king of Prussia should give similar orders to his envoy.

Lord Grey had not yet made his new peers; and the London journalists seem to take it for granted that his reform bill will not be forced through the house without them.

Riot at Paisley.—Sunday afternoon some boys discovered two small shovels and a hook on the end of a cord, concealed beneath a small bridge leading from a country road near the new burying ground. These instruments were taken to the town and exhibited there. The public mind was so excited by the supposition, that those dying with the cholera were thus transferred to the dissecting table, that a crowd collected this forenoon, and commenced opening the graves, in one of the first of which an empty coffin was found. As this proceeded, the crowd rapidly augmented, and collected round the scene of exhumation. As each successive grave was opened it was discovered empty; the intelligence was received with a shout by the multitude. At the opening of the fifth grave, on the same announcement being made, the scene of stabs round the ground was torn down. Numbers more commenced leaving for the town, and each individual on his arrival declared more positively than another the certainty of the great number of empty graves. About 12 o'clock the affair had made so much noise, that the magistrates assembled for the preservation of the public peace. It was instantly agreed that a reward of fifty pounds should be offered for the discovery of the offenders. This had scarcely been resolved on before the crowd arrived in town, numbers armed with stabs, bearing in an empty coffin. They, notwithstanding the efforts of the magistrates, proceeded through the town, and broke the windows of all the surgeons' houses and shops, the windows of the hospital, broke the cholera house, and demolished every thing connected with the establishment so far as possible. The first time the crowd, consisting almost entirely of half grown lads and lishmen, visited the hospital, they were persuaded to depart from their work of destruction; but after taking a turn through the town, they came back and broke the windows, forced up the gate, and did other mischief. A patient in the hospital named Henderson, was struck on the head with a stone, and had it slightly cut; he was not expected to recover—but after calling for assistance against this treatment, he shortly expired. Another patient, Mr. K. who was recovered, and who was to have been dismissed from the hospital this day, was released, and now lies in a very dangerous state. A party of cavalry left Glasgow at 4 o'clock for Paisley.

Descendants of Charles X and Napoleon.

The following amendment to the project of law respecting Charles X, has been unanimously agreed to by the French Chamber of Deputies.

The territory of France and its Colonies is interdicted, in perpetuity, to Charles X, deprived of his Sovereignty by the declaration of the 7th August, 1830, and to his descendants, and the husbands and wives of his descendants.

Other propositions were agreed to, to the effect that the above named persons cannot enjoy any civil right, nor can they possess any moveable or immovable property in France, and they are required to sell any such property they may hold, within a year; the same laws to apply to the descendants of Napoleon.

TRIAL OF MRS. CHAPMAN AND MINA.

The late trials of Mrs. Chapman and Leno Amadio Espo-y Mina, reveal events scarcely equalled in the wildest romances. On the very day of his discharge from the penitentiary at Philadelphia, Mina appears at the residence of Mr. Chapman as a beggar, is admitted, credited as the son of a Mexican grandee, taken into favor, wins the criminal affection of Mrs. C., plots the destruction of Mr. Chapman, executes his widow nine days after his death, and in three months after his former discharge, is again admitted into prison, under the charge of murder by poison. The singular character of Mina, the mystery in which his history is shrouded, his extravagant facility of deceiving even the most penetrating, his apparent enjoyment of the sufferings of others, the complacency with which he observes the dreadful effects of his wicked agency, and the contempt with which he seems to look on his own peril and pain, give a romantic aspect to an affair which no trust will never again be equalled in our country. These remarks have been called forth by the perusal of the report of the trial

of Mrs. Chapman, prepared by Mr. Dubois, and published by G. W. Mertz & Son. Drawn up with great care and particular skill, that report contains matter of the deepest interest to the lawyer, the physician, and the general reader.

Among the most striking points is that of the origination of the investigation which has just terminated in the sentence of death against Mina. A letter signed "Lucretia," addressed to Mina at Washington, taken out of that post office to trace Mina, who had been swindling, is sent to the police at Philadelphia. Thrown aside as of no authority, because anonymous, it is taken up by high constable Blaney, and exhibits to him this striking sentence—"But no, Leno, when I pause for a moment, I am constrained to acknowledge that I do not believe that God will permit either you or me to be happy this side the grave." Now Mr. Blaney had been a printer; had printed for Mr. Chapman; knew Mrs. C.'s writing; thought all could not be right; and this led to the inquiry which has had such a dreadful issue.

From his tomb, three months old, the body of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interred, no vestiges of poison lost, no traces of inflammation obscured.

Mina is seized in Boston one day before his intended marriage to a niece of his wife; and another day would have placed in his hands a large sum of money procured by the basest fraud, and he would have carried off his prizes to some South American country.

These romantic incidents give great interest to the very able speeches of the counsel on both sides of this curious case.

The entire emptiness of the stomach of Mr. Chapman rendered very difficult the detection of the poison, of which only a trace was left. But the symptoms during life, the examination of the body after death, and the chemical investigation taken together, furnish strong evidence of death by arsenic. These, together with the purchase of arsenic by Mina, and his confessions of guilt, left the jury in his case no alternative, and a verdict of guilty now rendered, decides the fate of a being who, for years, knows perhaps no equal in dissimulation, no parallel in crime, and no rival in recklessness. —National Gazette.

SENTENCE OF MINA.

DOYLESTOWN, May 1.—This morning, on the opening of the court, the counsel for Mina filed reasons for a new trial, which the court directed to be immediately discussed.

These reasons, embracing various objections to the evidence of high constable Blaney, were argued by Mr. Rush for the prisoner; when the court, after a full and attentive hearing of the counsel, delivered their opinion, and refused the application for a new trial.

Mina was then about noon, brought into court. He entered calm and firm, and conferred for a few minutes with apparent composure, with his counsel. Being asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, his counsel, Mr. McDowell, read to the court a letter, written in English, by Mina, and addressed to the Judge. This letter earnestly entreated time to prepare for death, and to see his family, and its peculiar and solemn phraseology made it most interesting, and not a little affecting to many of the multitude assembled. The presiding Judge, in much agitation and distress, then passed the sentence of the law upon the prisoner.—That he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead, adding the hope of God's mercy.

The miserable man appeared to suffer terribly at the close of this scene.

A NEW FRONTIER WAR THREATENED.

FROM THE ILLINOIS ADVOCATE—EXTRA.

To the Militia of the Northwestern section of Illinois.

ELLOW CITIZENS:—Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the State, in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by the Black Hawk, are in possession of the Rock River country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontier in imminent danger.

I am in possession of the above information from gentlemen of respectable standing, and from General Atkinson, whose character stands so high in all classes.

Extract of a letter, dated

FORT ARMSTRONG, April 12, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The bands of Sacs under Black Hawk, joined by about one hundred Kickapoo, and a few Pottawatamies, amounting in all to about five hundred men, have resumed a hostile attitude. They crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks, on the 5th inst., and are now moving up the east side of Rock River, towards the Prophet's Village.

The regular force under my command is too small to justify me in pursuing the hostile party. To make an unsuccessful attempt to coerce them, would only irritate them to acts of hostility on the frontier, sooner than they contain plate.

Your own knowledge of the character of these Indians, with the information herewith submitted, will enable you to judge of the course proper to be pursued. I think the frontier is in great danger, and I will use all the means at

my disposal to co-operate with you in its protection and defence.

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

His Excellency Governor REYNOLDS,
Belleville, Illinois.

Extract of a letter from General Hughes, Sub Indian Agent, to General Atkinson, dated Rock Island, 13th April, 1832.

"My opinion is, that the squaws and old men have gone to the Prophet's Town, on Rock River, and the warriors are now only a few miles below the mouth of Rock River, within the limits of the State of Illinois. That those Indians are hostile to the whites, there is no doubt; that they have invaded the State of Illinois, to the great injury of our citizens, is equally true; hence it is that the public good requires that strong as well as speedy measures should be taken against Black Hawk and his followers.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

AND. S. HUGHES.

To Brig. Gen. Atkinson, U. S. Army."

Extract of a letter from George Davenport, Esq. to Brig. Gen. Atkinson, dated Rock Island, April 13, 1832.

"Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiries of the morning respecting the Indians, I have to state that I have been informed by the man I have had wintering with the Indians that the British band of Sac Indians is determined to war upon the frontier settlements."

"The British band of Sac Indians had rendezvous at old Fort Madison, and induced a great many of the young men to join them at their arrival at the Yellow Banks. They crossed about 500 horses into the State of Illinois, and sent about seventy horses through the country towards Rock River; the remainder some on horseback, the others in canoes, in fighting order advanced up the Mississippi, and were on camp yesterday, five or six miles below Rock River, and will no doubt endeavor to reach their strong hold in the Rock River swamps, if they are not interrupted. From every information that I have received, I am of opinion that the intentions of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GOE DAVENPORT.

To Brig. Gen. Atkinson.

In possession of the foregoing facts and information, I hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain quiet when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community is in danger.

I have called out a strong detachment of the militia, rendezvous at Beardstown, on the 22nd inst. Provisions for the men, and corn for the horses, will be furnished in abundance.

I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness, in defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Commander in Chief.

April 17, 1832.

To the Editor of the United States Telegraph.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 3, 1832.

Sir—As I was passing this morning from my boarding house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, to the book store of Messrs. Thompson and Humans, between Gady and Brown's hotels, I was accosted by a man of ruffian appearance, who required me to stop. I did so.

He approached pretty near. I discovered he was very much agitated, his lip quivered, and he turned pale. He asked me if my name was Ar old? I told him it was. He said, "then you are the man who abused my friend Houston so severely." He was going on to say something else, but the instant I saw the subject he had broached, I demanded to know his name. He replied his name was HERD, and added, Major Herd. I told him I knew nothing of him, and I intended to have nothing to do with him. I fortunately had a walking cane in my hand, and kept it in a possession that he saw I could strike as soon as he could. He wore a cap and had a large stick in his hand. I think it was an orange limb, headed and feral. I turned my back upon him as soon as I could do it in safety. As I walked off, he said he intended to whip me, and that he would do it yet, by God. He did not pursue me, as I discovered. I do not wish to ask to be protected by my constitutional privilege, but I think it due to the American people, that they should know the state of things at this place. I therefore submit these facts, and ask you to give them to the public through the columns of the Telegraph.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. D. ARNOLD.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The report of the majority of the committee on the Bank of the United States was received in this city on Wednesday evening. It occupies seven or eight columns of the daily papers, exclusive of the documents, and is accusatory of the Bank. It states that Noah and Webb, editors of the New York Courier & Enquirer, got a large loan on

the security of their own names; that five other editors, not named, also received large sums; that particular individuals have been accommodated with enormous loans, when smaller traders were thrown out; that the Bank has dealt in real estate, by building a canal basin and warehouses at Cincinnati, contrary to its charter, with many other particulars; dealing in stocks, &c. —Phil. Saturday Bulletin.

Report on Public Lands.—The committee of Congress have reported that, upon full and thorough consideration, the committee have come to the conclusion, that it is inexpedient either to reduce the price of the public lands, or to cede them to the new states. They believe, on the contrary, that sound policy coincides with the duty which has devolved on the general government to the whole people of the Union, and enjoins the preservation of the existing system as having been tried and approved after long and triumphant experience. But, in consequence of the extraordinary financial prosperity which the United States enjoy, the question merits examination, whether, whilst the general government steadily retains the control of this great national resource in its own hands, after the payment of the public debt, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, no longer needed to meet the ordinary expenses of government, may not be beneficially appropriated to some other objects for a limited time?

A letter from General Newman, dated at Washington on the 14th inst., published in the Augusta Chronicle, in which it is stated that the Cherokee delegation, now at the seat of government, have at last consented to recommend to their people to make a treaty with the government, upon the basis that they shall acquire a patent for lands over the Mississippi, and at a proper time, be allowed a delegate in Congress. The delegation will then obtain power from home to make a treaty at Washington, or retire and make arrangements to treat at New Echota.

The Crawfordville la Record, of the 27th ult. says that seed corn is much wanted in that vicinity, and in fact all through the back or west part of the State. It sells readily at \$1.50 per bushel on the Wabash river. One boat load had arrived from Kentucky, but more was wanted. Very little or none of the corn raised in that section last season will answer for seed, the past summer having been too rainy and cold to permit it to come to maturity.

The Old State Capitol of Virginia, situated in the city of Williamsburg was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. The superior court was in session in the building at the time; and so rapid were the progress of the flames that the books and records of the court were with difficulty saved. The fire is thought to have been caused by a spark from the chimney.

Galena, Illinois, March 28.—This country is in a very prosperous condition. Emigrants in great numbers are daily arriving in it. Yesterday more than fifty new miners arrived here, many of whom are direct from Devonshire and Cornwall mines in England. Common labor is twenty dollars per month, and all kinds of mechanical labor in proportion. A number of surveyors are now employed in surveying the land, and it is expected that the surveys will be completed this season. There is not perhaps in the United States, a more advantageous opening for all the productive useful classes of citizens than here. Too much cannot be said.

Casualty.—On Thursday last, two colored children, who lived in Greenwick, (Con.) having obtained about a pound of powder, poured it into a hole in the ground and applied to it a live coal—the children were most shockingly burned by the explosion of the powder; one died in a few hours, the other was lingering in great agony, and was not expected to recover.

The following strange occurrence is recorded in a recent number of Galligani's (Paris) Messenger. It took place at Champignolles (Eure.) France:

"An inhabitant of the village having dug a hole to entrap a wolf, put upon it a live goose as a bait for the voracious animal. Another inhabitant, on perceiving the fluttering goose at a distance, approached it, and fell into the ditch, which was eight feet deep, the sides being cut out so as to form an inverted cone. He vainly attempted to get out, and was patiently awaiting the return of day. But he had not waited long when something very heavy fell on his shoulders. This was a wolf attracted by the bait. The fright of the man may be easily imagined; that of the wolf was equally great, for he immediately got into a corner whence he did not stir all night. When day appeared, the man who had made the trap came up for his prey, and was not a little surprised at finding his two prisoners. The man was taken out more dead than alive. No forbearance was shown to the wolf, which was killed for his forbearance during the night."

A loquacious blackhead after babbling some time to Sheridan, said, "Sir, I fear I have been intruding on your attention." "No, no, replied Sheridan, I have not been listening."