

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship N. York, capt. Hoxie, at New York, we have received London dates to the 31st of May, and Liverpool to the 1st June. Martin Van Buren came passenger in the New York.

The reform bill passed through the ordeal of the committee in the house of lords on the evening of the 30th. The amendments to the bill are very light. The opposition lords appeared to have resigned the contest in despair—had lost all spirit, and suffered Earl Grey to act almost as he pleased. The duke of Wellington had gone into the country to remain there until after the passage of the bill. Several of the tory lords had followed his example.

Another measure highly important to the financial and commercial interest of England has been brought before the house of commons. It is the question renewing the charter of the bank of England. Connected with this subject, a committee has been appointed who are also directed to inquire into the system of "Banks of Issue." There is much reason to believe that eventually our system of joint stock banks will be introduced throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

A communication had been received at Madeira from Louis Philippe, intimating, "that France will consider as a declaration of war, the first movement which the Spanish troops will make for the purpose of entering Portugal."

The London Morning Herald of May 30, has an official cholera report. In the country, (England and Scotland,) 60 new cases and 20 deaths had occurred. There had been since the commencement of the disease 16,499 cases and 3,941 deaths.

The Ireland board of health for May 26, report 251 new cases and 68 deaths; 504 cases remain.

PARIS, May 22.—Our domestic news is unpleasant. A very serious conflict occurred, as you will have seen, on the 13th inst. at Buziers, between the soldiers of a dragoon regiment quartered in that town and the inhabitants, in which the National Guards joined the people, and fired on the Dragoons, killing three sub-officers, (among whom was a son of the celebrated Lavalette,) and several soldiers. This is a very serious affair. It will be the policy, and is, I am sure, the desire of Marshal Soult to punish this outrage.

A very extraordinary phenomenon has been observed at Valenciennes, in France, in the grounds of two bleachers, which are more than 600 yards from each other. The linen laid out to whiten has become as red as if it had been dyed with blood. The water with which the linen has been dressed, has been analysed, and found not to contain the least acid. When the cholera became extinct, this coloring ceased. A chemist of the town attributes it to the effect of certain ac. exhalations, from whence he supposes the cholera proceeded.

IRELAND.—Tithes.—Two pieces of artillery and two troops of cavalry passed through this city to day, on their way, we are told, to Rathcormack, "to prevent a sale, which was to take place there for the rev. Richard Deane Freeman's tithe being interfered with, or the public peace broken." If this be not proof of the necessity of a reformed parliament, we know not what is.—Cork Chronicle.

Texas War.—About ten o'clock, on May 21, a grand movement of the king's army appeared on and near the great hill of Allen—part of five regiments foot and horse, with two pieces of artillery, and two hundred police. They were soon posted in martial array on the towland of Kilmeague, close to the village. Pioneers soon levied a farmer's ditch, where, on a very elevated ground, in the centre of a small field of wheat, their cannon were planted. The foot soldiers were on the hills of Conought, close to the village. The police, commanded by major Tandy, were stationed in the church yard, looking into the pound. The reversed gentleman stood to the rear of the police with most watchful eye. About 11 o'clock the peasantry began to assemble in great numbers.—They seemed to be called together by the continual blowing of horns on the different hills, which reached the ears of five counties.

At half past eleven the roads leading to Kilmeague became one dense mass of peasantry, the finest looking fellows I ever beheld. The 5th dragoons, who were stationed on the road to Robertstown, made for a few moments a partial stop to the immense crowd. As if by way of trying the nerves of the people, they charged seemingly, at full speed, but seeing the cool but firm disposition of the people to be spectators of the cant, and that nothing would intimidate them, after a short pause they opened their ranks and let the people advance. A few minutes to twelve the calculation of numbers were 100,000, nearly as much more not reaching within miles of this great scene. The people were constantly exhorted to keep the peace by several clergymen present, in the most energetic manner; also by the rev. Mr. Braunan, F. P. of Kildare, through whose exertion and kind admonition a dreadful scene of carnage was prevented. Mr. Rutliff, J. P. was most anxiously expected to address the people; but appearing, and the sale about to commence, Mr. Christopher Quinn, of Robertstown, briefly addressed the meeting. He saw the sale was a

about to commence, and he promised the meeting that the purchasers should be made known to them.

The sale now commenced. Six cows, four heifers, and thirty six sheep, valued at £80 10, the property of five different individuals, was sold for 3l. 3s. The purchasers paid the clergyman nine shillings, after bairiff's fees, &c.

Mr. Quinn always cried out the purchaser which resounded a full mile on every side, to the great satisfaction of the hearers. The sale being closed there were three distinct cheers which rent the air. You would imagine the people were after giving a battle as great as that of Waterloo.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of July 9, states that a correspondent at Montreal had communicated to that office the following intelligence:

Captain Clark, of the Hercules steamer, tells me that, as he was leaving the wharf at Quebec, on Monday evening, he spoke to a captain who had sailed on the 7th June, who informed him that the bill had passed unamended.—The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill.

"During the whole discussion, the anti-reform peers appear to have kept aloof from the debates; for it is stated that during the sittings, no more than 36, 23, or 15 are mentioned as having been present.

"The Irish reform bill has been read a second time, by a majority 246 to 130. It extends the right of voting to 10l. leaseholds for long terms of years; close boroughs are thrown open by extending the right of voting to 10l. households. The Scotch reform bill has passed the commons."

The advices direct from England, had fully prepared us to expect this result. The above account may not be correct, but since the receipt of the last advices from England, we have entertained no doubt of the final passage of the reform bill.

Indian Hostilities.

The latest dates from the Indian war give no further change in the aspect of affairs.—The army was still waiting for further reinforcements before they would take up their line of march for Black Hawk's camp, at the Four Lakes, who is said to have sent word to the whites, that he was almost tired of waiting for them. He is conscious of the strength of his position, and anticipates an easy victory. He sent word to the Potawatomes, that when he had defeated Gen. Atkinson, he would send his squaws to light them.

St. Louis, June 19.

The following information is from a gentleman who spent 24 hours at the head quarters of the army, which he left on Saturday morning last, and may be relied upon, though it contains nothing official.

It will be recollected that since the disbanding of General Whitesides' army, Gen. Atkinson has been at Ottawa, leaving Col. Taylor in command at Dixon's where there were about 200 militia, who had volunteered to remain till the new levy arrived. About a week since, Gov. Reynolds arrived at the foot of the Rapids, where Major Horn, of Morgan county, had built a small stockade and storehouse, called fort Wilburn or fort Deposit. To this place Gen. Atkinson arrived about the same time with the gentlemen of his staff: Lt. A. S. Johnson and L. M. Clark, aids; Lt. R. Anderson, inspector general; Lt. Wheelwright, ordnance officer; Lt. R. Holmes, commissary of subsistence; and Dr. Baylor, surgeon. The militia were coming in every day; about 3,000 had arrived, and numbers were known to have been on their way. The whole number was expected to exceed 4,000, which, together with the regular troops, (about 500) and the Indians who had volunteered, or been obliged to take sides, would make a formidable force.

The militia were to be mustered into service under Gen. Atkinson so soon as the elections should be completed for their field officers.

It was understood that Gen. Atkinson had offered to Gen. Brady his choice of the command of the regular troops or the militia, and that he had accepted the former. Great exertions were making to be ready to take up the line of march in three days.

A considerable body of Winnebagoes, Menominees, Sioux, and Kaskaskia Indians had joined our army.

Orders having been given to re-occupy fort Dearborn, there is little chance of the enemy's escape on the south side of lake Michigan.

Under the friendly relations which have existed with the Potawatomes, while their course was yet dubious, Gen. Atkinson has made what use he could of them, and employed them to procure, by purchase, the two female prisoners, (the Misses Hall's.)

From this service, Wapaneetha, with seven or eight men, had just returned, the Winnebagoes having been successful in procuring the release of the prisoners. He represents Black Hawk's camp to be near the Four Lakes, at the head source of Rock river—where he said he would wait the issue of a battle. From this and other information Gen. Atkinson has received, the enemy are supposed to number from 1 to 2000 warriors,

and are in a strong position. They have battle with Capt. Snyder's company. Their women, children, and horses with them. Two hundred of the warriors are said to be 20 Indians being slain. The camp is said to be inaccessible on all sides, except through a narrow pass, which is muddy—being otherwise surrounded by water or swamps. It is a little above the junction of a small creek, called White Water, with the principal stream of Rock river, and between the two.

The information that the enemy had determined to make a stand, gave more pleasure to our army than any event which has occurred, as it afforded hopes of trying the issue. But it much to be feared that he will change his mind before he can be reached, as there is no doubt but his spies will have an opportunity to form a pretty good idea of our forces, in crossing some of the prairies.

Since the inhuman affair of Indian creek, there has been no interruption of the frontier settlements. The measures taken by Gen. Atkinson have secured tranquility to settlers—many of whom had come in to fort Johnson and fort Wilburn; their wants were supplied, as well as the means at hand would admit. It may be well to remark, that during the above period was the critical moment for such aggressions—being between the disbanding of one army and the formation of another.

It is true a travelling Dunkard preacher had been killed somewhere on the road to Chicago, his head severed from his body, and carried as a trophy—the beard represented as being near a foot in length. It is stated of this dunkard that he had been induced, by a man who had seen suspicious Indians in the neighborhood, to remain at a house all night, while the family from the same information thought proper to remove further on. But the dunkard could not be prevailed on to discontinue his journey, and in consequence he fell a victim in the way that many headstrong persons have done in times of border warfare.

From the Western Pioneer, June 28.

INDIAN WAR.—This war is fast assuming a most bloody and desolating character, and threatens to be of longer continuance than was expected. The chief aggressors are the Sauks and Foxes, well armed, mounted, and under good discipline. They fight with desperation. They harbor among the swamps, sand ridges, and thickets, towards the heads of Rock river and its branches, east and north-east from Galena, and send out marauding parties through the northern portion of the state. These parties, from thickets and ravines, watch the motion of our men in the day time, who are necessarily exposed to view in the open prairies, and at night pass from place to place, and keep up a constant intercourse with the main body of the Indians. This body is supposed to be encamped and fortified about the Four Lakes, which are between Rock river and the Winconsin, and towards the heads of Rock river. The country throughout that region is peculiarly favorable for Indian warfare, affording thickets, morasses, rice lakes, and sand ridges, with which the Indians are well acquainted and where they retreat when pursued.

Disposition of the Troops.—The three month's volunteers from this state, with a detachment from Indiana, have been organized to the number of about 3,000 and are commanded by Gen. Atkinson in person.—Gen. Brady had arrived from Detroit and taken command of the U. S. regulars. The volunteers are organized into three brigades. The first is commanded by Dr. A. Posey, of Shawneetown, the second by Gen. Alexander, of Vermilion, and the third by Gen. J. D. Henry, of Springfield. They were at Hennepin, on the 16th, and about to march for Rock river. Gen. Dodge is to command the volunteers about the mines, with 7 or 800 of the new recruits, and the Sioux and Menominees, by Col. Hamilton, and with this force, march from the Mining country to the Indian quarters. General Brady is to command the eastern division, and march up Rock river. By this time we expect the two divisions are drawn around the Indian encampments, and that we shall soon hear of the result.

In Missouri, 2,000 volunteers had been called upon to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and two companies had been ordered to range on the Des Moines frontiers. From Indiana we learn that much excitement exists on the northwestern border of that state, and that the militia were ordered to arms.

About 50 whites have been killed, 8 or 10 wounded, and 2 prisoners* taken since the war commenced.

Of the killed and wounded, there were at Sullman's defeat, Old Man's creek, on the 14th May, 11 killed and 4 wounded; on Indian creek, 3 families of 15 persons, men, women, and children, inhumanly murdered, and two prisoners; near Kellogg's grove, Mr. St. Vrain, agent of the Sauks, and his party, four persons killed; Mr. Paine, a Dunkard preacher, between the Rapids of Illinois and Chicago—Mr. Smith at the Blue Mounds—Mr. Auberry—Mr. Duley, and some wounded—six men killed near fort Hamilton, three killed and one wounded, Stephenson's battle, two killed and two wounded in Dodge's battle, and three killed and one wounded in the

From the St. Louis Times, June 30.

The steamer Winnebago arrived here this morning from Galena; and we have been favored by a gentleman, one of her passengers, with the following information from the Indian war:

A large body of Indians on last Sunday made an attack on the fort at Buffalo grove, situated on Rock river, about 12 miles north of Dixon's ferry, and 55 miles from Galena. The fort was defended by about 150 militia, who kept the Indians at bay until their ammunition was nearly expended; in this critical situation, an officer of the fort who had been wounded in the firing, made his way out, and went in quest of a re-inforcement of men and arms. He either went to Rock river, where Gen. Atkinson was, and there procured the aid he had gone to seek, or met a detachment under Col. Posey, proceeding to the fort; this latter body marched on, drove off the Indians, and relieved the garrison. The number of killed and wounded, on either side, was not ascertained. Sixteen Indians were known to have been killed.

An express consisting of four persons sent from Galena, was attacked when near the fort on Apple river, twelve miles from Galena, and immediately retreated. One man, Edward Welsh, was wounded by a shot in the thigh, before he reached the fort—another, his name not known, was killed after gaining cover. One other man was also wounded in the fort. This party of Indians was repulsed by the garrison consisting of thirty men under the command of captain Stone, but succeeded in carrying off all the horses, cattle, hogs, and two yokes of work-steers; they also destroyed all the moveables that were found around the fort, but left the buildings.

Asiatic Cholera.

From the Canadian Courant, of June 26, THE CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH, Montreal, 26th June, 1832		
June, 1832.	New Cases.	Burials.
From 10th to 15th,	1328	175
On the 16th,	881	86
17th,	474	102
18th,	261	128
19th,	337	149
20th,	165	94
21st,	151	76
22nd,	109	51
23rd,	83	31
24th,	81	21
25th,	44	23
Total,	3,384	947

The foregoing statement shows the number of cases of Cholera which have occurred in Montreal, and the burials of persons dying of the disease from the 10th day of June, to the 25th of the same month, inclusive, the number of new cases being mentioned under each date respectively.

Extract of a letter, dated Carthage, June 2, 1832.

"It is reported here that the cholera has appeared on board of one of his Majesty's ships at St. Kitts. God forbid it prove true, or we shall soon see it over-run our continent."

The Sacket's Harbor people have established an armed guard and a six-pounder as part of their quarantine regulation.

Cholera, in the city of New York, from the official reports made by the Board of Health, there were,

	New cases.	Deaths.
July 4	7	4
5	20	11
6	37	19
7	42	11
8	42	21
9	87	23
10	109	44
11	129	50
	483	183

LATEST FROM CANADA.

Montreal.—The Montreal Gazette and Courant of the 30th ult. represent the health of that city as still improving. The letter from our correspondents published this morning, was of the 29th. Few cases had occurred in private practice, though the usual complaints of the season were very prevalent. The number of cases during the 24 hours preceding 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th ult. were 22

Camby, there had been 30 interments since the commencement of the disease, chiefly among the residents, the laborers on the canal (about 300 in number) having, except in one instance, escaped.

At Lachine, up to the 23rd ult., there had been 21 deaths.

At Caynesage, information had been received through Dr. Harlan, of Philadelphia, (then at Montreal) that from the 18th to the 29th ult. there had been 123 cases (chiefly among the Indians) 59 of which had proved fatal and 43 remained sick.

Quebec.—We have advices two days later from Quebec. Not only was the disease abating in that place, but it had not extended far