

FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship CALEDONA, Captain Granier, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool.—We have received by her London dates 15th June and Liverpool of the 16th.

No event of immediate interest has occurred in England. The public rejoicings, which in many places were expected to be exhibited on account of the English reform bill having received the Royal assent, had been postponed until the Irish and Scotch reform bills should receive the same sanction. The Irish reform bill was far from giving general satisfaction, and Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the reformers of Great Britain, urging many objections to it. He alleges that while the English bill enlarges the elective franchise, the Irish bill diminishes it—that the latter creates too high and too aristocratic a franchise—that it does not give Ireland her due and fair proportion of representatives in the British parliament, and in short he says, that it should be entitled "An act to restore to power the Orange ascendancy in Ireland and to enable that faction to trample with impunity on the friends of reform and constitutional freedom."

A spirit of innovation on the time-hallowed institutions of England continues to show itself in the proceedings of the legislative bodies, and in various articles published in the newspapers. In the House of Lords, Lord King presented a petition declaring that church property was the property of the public, and might be disposed of in any way most advantageous to the public interest. The pluralists in the church of England are loudly attacked by *The Times*, as is the Queen's Court the necessity of reducing the expense of which is strongly urged. The Fitz Clares, the illegitimate children of the King, come in for no small share of abuse; indeed indications of a coming important change in the political institutions of Great Britain, force themselves every where on the notice of the observer. To these the reform bills is but the stepping stone.

Our Paris correspondent renders it unnecessary that we should allude to the state of things in France. We merely give one of the proclamations of the Duchess of Berri, to which he refers.

It would appear that a definitive arrangement has been made of the affairs of Holland and Belgium. It is high time for the interest of both parties. We are happy to perceive it stated from various quarters that the port of Antwerp is regaining fast its accustomed commercial activity.

We regret to add that private letters have been received in town, which say that the cholera has again broken out with great virulence in Hamburg.

American Navy, and the Rev. C. S. Stewart, Chaplain in the United States naval service, was presented to Her Majesty by Mr. Vail, the American chargé d'affaires.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of June 19

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA BY CHOLERA.

With feelings of the deepest sorrow, we have to convey to our readers intelligence of the most distressing nature, which will carry dismay to many, and regret to all, and further arrest the public mind to the consideration of a disease which is so fearful and desolating in its progress. After devastating the land, it has invaded the deep; and the sum of human suffering which we this day announce, shows how fell and destructive has been its short career on the waters.

The ship Brutus, Captain Neilson left the Mersey on the 8th May, for Quebec, with three hundred and thirty passengers, principally composed of persons from the agricultural districts, anxious to find in the Canadas profitable returns for their labor and capital. The crew was efficient, the captain able and attentive.—The services of a surgeon and clergyman were also engaged, and every thing promised a favorable and pleasant voyage. The weather was calm and beautiful; and the first six days were spent without regret of the past, but in pleasing anticipations of the future. On Friday the 25th May, there was illness on board, but created no alarm. On Sunday, the 27th, the crew and passengers summoned to prayers, and the reverend gentleman preach from 1st Cor., "Now abideth faith, hope and charity." He was listened to with the most marked attention, and the day closed with serenity and peace.—The sun on the following morning rose unclouded, it shone on health, it set on dismay and death! A man, in the vigor and prime of life, was suddenly seized with illness; and soon the principal symptoms of malignant cholera manifested themselves. The surgeon aware of the necessity of prompt and vigorous exertion, at once applied the necessary remedies, and his patient recovered. His next case was not so fortunate; and soon the news of a woman's death thrilled through the ship with as full solemnity. A child of a few days old soon followed; and the next day, Tuesday, death made a fearful advance.—Alarm then arrived at its height, and each passenger began to view his fellow with looks of fearful apprehension. Sympathy became abhorred in the fear of general danger, and many sought protection by keeping aloft from those parts of the ship in which the sufferers lay.—This was found of no avail; and when, on the following Sunday, the awful splash told of 13

bodies being committed to the deep! then, indeed,

Shrank the timid, and stood still the brave! The Babe! few, few, in truth they were! despair seemed to sit on every visage, the stillness of the grave was around, and the doctors melancholy movements were viewed with almost the listless gaze of inanimation. Monday the deaths swelled in their amount, and the captain finding himself deprived of the services of his second mate, carpenter, and steward, thought it in accordance with his duty to bear up for Cork; but finding that impossible, he altered his course for Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning, and was immediately reported. The deaths amounted to seventy nine, and two having died after coming into port, leaves the amount of mortality *Eighty one Individuals* since the disease broke out.

The Board of Health had all the particulars laid before them, and the Newcastle lazaretto ship in the slyne was ordered for the accommodation of the remaining passengers, and the necessary supply of provisions sent on board.—The number of cases were in all 117 and the recoveries 20, a proof that the medical gentleman (one) efficiently discharged his duty.

FRANCE.

Nantes June 8.—The following documents, each printed upon paper seven and a half inches long by five and a half, bordered by flour-de-lis, and surmounted by a Royal coronet, have been numerously distributed during the last night in several parts of Nantes:

PROCLAMATION OF DUCHESSE DE BERRI, REGENT OF FRANCE.

Vendeans Bretons, all the inhabitants of the faithful western provinces!—Having landed in the south, I have not feared to traverse France, through the greatest dangers, to fulfil a sacred promise, and share the perils and fatigues of my brave friends.

I am at last among this heroic people! Open to the prosperity of France, I put myself at your head; with men like you victory is certain—Henry V. will be your companion in arms, should the enemy threaten our faithful country.

Let us repeat our former and present watchword—"Long live the King! Long live Henry V.!"

(Printed at Royal printing office of Henry V.)

ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE ARMY OF AFRICA.

Henry, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre:

Considering that by the conquest of Algiers, the Army of Africa avenged the national flag, and deserved well of their country, and that the fatal events of 1830 have prevented it from receiving the just rewards conferred by our august grandfather.

By the advice of our beloved mother, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The soldiers of the classes of 1814, 1819, and 1820, are authorised to return to their homes.

Art. 2. A gratification of three months, pay is granted to all the soldiers of the army of Africa, conformably to the demand made in the month of July, 1830, by the Marshal commander in chief. Given at the

For the King,

(Signed) MARIE CAROLINE.
(Royal press of Henry V.)

ORDINANCE FOR DISBANDING THE ARMY.

Henry, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre:

Considering that the strength of the army is out of proportion with the resources of the state, that it requires heavy taxes to maintain it, and that it is altogether useless for our relations with our foreign powers;

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The soldiers of the classes of 1814, 1819, and 1820, are authorised to return to their homes.

Art. 2. The civil and military officers are personally responsible for the obstacles they may offer to the execution of the present ordinance. Given at the

For the King,

(Signed) MARIE CAROLINE, Reg. of France.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Dover, captain Nye, at Boston, we have received London dates to the 19th of June, and Liverpool to the 20th.

Several important arrests had taken place in Paris. M. de Chateaubriand, the baron Hyde de Neuville, and the duke de Fitz-James, are among the persons arrested.

It was rumored that the French ministry, encouraged by the favorable demonstrations of public opinion, had resolved on a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

The duchess de Berri was supposed to have made her escape from the country.

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 75,000 piastres, had been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The marriage of king Leopold has been postponed.

The cholera was increasing in Liverpool. New cases on the 19th, 45; deaths 8. From the commencement, 336 cases—112 deaths.

The Dutch affairs were yet unsettled.—Three more protocols are published. It is

stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates that if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be deducted from the 8,200,000 gilders which Belgium is to pay Holland.

Baron Marial, the new French minister to England, in the place of Talleyrand, had arrived in London.

ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the duke of Wellington, while riding on horseback through London, was followed by great crowds of people, hissing, groaning, and throwing mud.—He and a gentleman riding near him in a chaise were covered with mud and dirt. He soon took shelter in Lincoln's Inn, when the mob threatened to tear down the building. A strong body of police officers was sent to his relief, and he attempted to leave the Inn. The mob immediately renewed the attack, and a ruffian rushed forward and attempted to pull the duke from his horse, but the fellow was seized by the police officers, and was immediately rescued by the mob. The duke then retired to his house, guarded by a strong body of police officers.

Indian Hostilities.

From Chicago.—The following extract of a letter from General Scott to General Orr, contains all the information received since our last, from Chicago.

Head Quarters N. W. Army

Chicago, July 20th 1832.

"I still think of marching upon the immediate theatre of operations about the 26th, and shall wish you to accompany me, with your command, having no hope that any other detachment of regular infantry will arrive. I shall only have Major Whistler's small command of uninfected and unsuspected troops to accompany me.

"Gen. Atkinson, on the 17th, was preparing to march again upon the enemy with some hope of bringing him to action about the 21st. If the Black Hawk succeeded in avoiding a battle, he retreated from Milwaukee along the Lake (Michigan) in this direction. In that event, we might meet him, and tho' our force would be small, we might, nevertheless, effect something."

"P. S. The Cholera is subsiding fast in the fort, and many of the sick are getting well; but on account of your volunteers, and those with General Atkinson, I shall not take a man of the detachment that has had the disease. We all, here, believe it not contagious.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

"We find the following from the St. Louis Beacon of the 19th inst.

"Our latest information from the frontier is to the 10th inst. received by a gentleman direct from the army. He states that on the 4th, the main army under General Atkinson arrived at the foot of Koshko-nong, formed by an expansion of Rock river where the Indians had been embodied for some time, and where, it was supposed, they had fled, directing their course to the junction of White Water with Rock River.

"A short distance above this point, they dispersed in small parties, entered a swamp near the junction through which they passed, and on emerging from it on the N. side concentrated again and took a N. E course up the main branch of the latter river, in the direction of Winnebago Lake; within a short distance of which there is known to be many strong positions, rendered almost inaccessible to a large body of men, from the impenetrable swamps by which they are surrounded. Two brigades, and 300 mounted men under the command of General Dodge, were immediately despatched by the Commanding General in the direction of Fort Winnebago, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy and cutting off their retreat into the Chippewy country, for which point it is believed they are making, having, no doubt, given up all hope of re-crossing to the west side of the Mississippi.

"The approach of the army to the recent strong hold of the Indians, at the foot of Lake Koshko-nong, we are informed, was attended with almost insurmountable difficulties; the horses and men, in many instances, sinking to their necks in the imperceptible quagmires with which it abounds.

"The indefatigable and untiring efforts of Gen. Atkinson to overtake the Indians, and inflict upon them that summary punishment which their unwarranted and reckless course so justly merits, added to his high qualifications as an officer, are spoken in the warmest terms of commendation by the whole army. That he has done all that an experienced officer could do under similar circumstances, is the opinion of every impartial man with whom we have conversed, and who is at all acquainted with the nature and situation of the present scene of operations.

The Indians are supposed to be much distressed for provisions; evident signs appearing at most of the strong holds from which they have recently been driven, of their having lived upon the inner bark of trees, roots, &c. in preference to eating their horses, to the use and fleetness of which may be ascribed most of the murders that have been committed; and by means of which they no doubt hope to escape the punishment they are all well aware must

overtake them. At nearly every encampment they have made on Rock River, old men and women have been found abandoned to their fate. (a prevailing custom with most Indians in this country, when sorely pressed) left either to perish by hunger, or be thrown upon the mercy of their pursuers."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"Galena, Ill., July 14, 1832.

"Last night an express arrived here from Gen. Atkinson, who is now within twenty five miles of Lake Michigan. The Indians have dispersed; one of the brigades of mounted volunteers have had to fall back to Fort Hamilton for provisions. The army are suffering for subsistence, but will be relieved in a few days.

"Our army in the field at this time amounts to about 3000 mounted men, volunteers, as good materials as could be desired to compose an efficient army, but unfortunately the Governor of the State when he ordered them into service permitted them to elect their own officers, and young lawyers and doctors and inexperienced men, who would promise not to enforce military discipline, were chosen. You may easily imagine the anarchy and confusion that is the result. General Atkinson has with him sufficient numbers, but they are not under his command, and composed of horse, foot, and a large baggage train, entirely unfit to pursue Indians through a country like this.

"Major H. L. Webb arrived here the day before yesterday from the Fort at Dixon's, on Rock River, with thirty of his men, as an escort to Captain Holmes and Lieut. Crossman, the officers who have the supplying of the army with provisions, &c. He is stationed at the Fort at Dixon's, with his own command and one company of United States infantry, under the command of Captain Palmer, and has the arduous duty of furnishing expresses to the main army and protecting the fort. A general order issued by General Atkinson, saying that the service required was dangerous and honorable, has retained him in this service and away from the main army. The truth is, his troops are almost the only ones that are well disciplined, and therefore it was, that Gen. Atkinson insisted upon his remaining and issued an order making it a post of honor.

"P. S.—I have just learnt that General Atkinson and the 3d brigade of volunteers, together with the United States troops, have proceeded to Fort Winnebago to get supplies, and that an express has gone to our Fort on Rock River, directing your brother and his command to join the army. He is attached to the battalion of spets or videttes, who move in advance of the troops; of these there are three companies.

"The opinion of the gentlemen who are now here from the army is, that the Indians are marching off for the Chippewa country—and as you were so long stationed in that country and familiar with its topography, I need not tell you that the war will be protracted until fall or winter. General Scott, with his command, will leave Chicago on the 25th of this month for Rock River, and operate in conjunction with General Atkinson."

During the prevalence of the epidemic, many sad domestic scenes have occurred, which it would be impossible to describe, even if it were expedient. Take for instance, the following: Last Sabbath morning there was a happy family residing at 35 Madison street, by the name of Bogert. They as usual attended Mr. M. Clay's (Baptist) church, of which Mr. B. was a member. In the evening at 8 o'clock, he was seized with spasmodic cholera, and died in about twelve hours. About 9 o'clock, a child about four years old, was attacked by the same disease, and died on Monday. Another child, aged 2, was attacked during Sunday night, and a third, aged 14, on Monday morning just before the death of the father. They were more comfortable on Monday evening, but died in the course of the night. A servant woman in the same family was taken on Monday, and died after a few hours' sickness.—Mr. Bogert was buried yesterday afternoon and the four others this morning. Thus, in less than 40 hours, five members of one family passed from a state of health to sickness, from sickness to death, and from death to the grave. Surely "at such an hour as we think not, the Son of Man cometh." Mr. Bogert was by occupation a silversmith. Neither he nor any other member of the family complained of much indisposition until attacked; nor is any thing known of indiscretion, unless it be the free eating of wild berries on Sunday. Mr. B. ate freely of them, and about the same time took two blue pills. The surviving members of the family are Mrs. B., a daughter 17 years old, two of the smaller children, and a young lady.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The injection of a saline mixture into the veins, under the most unfavorable circumstances has succeeded in one case out of three in which it was tried. In the other two patients, the effects were very striking, and of the greatest benefit. The experiment is protracted in every hopeless case. The name of the woman now cured is Bridget Mohan. This hospital is under the charge of Dr. Rhinelander.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

One tea spoon full Salt—one table spoon Vinegar—one tea cup Boiling Water, put together