

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, August 18.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Sherfield*, capt. Hackstaff, from Liverpool, was boarded yesterday by our news-schooner *Eclipse*, and we received London papers brought by her to the 6th July.

Owing to the early hour at which the *Sherfield* sailed, our bag was unfortunately not put on board of her, and in consequence have not received our usual private advices from Paris, a circumstance we the more regret, as the

much have occurred there, and of which

certain intelligence through the English papers are replete with interest. The declaration of the court of Cassation, that the *état de siège* was illegal, the annunciation of the government that it was at an end, the release from prison of M. Fitz James, Chateaubriand, and Hyde de Neuvilie, without trial, the formal surrender of the deputies Garnier, Piges, Cabet, and Laboissiere, are events of no trifling importance.—The withdrawal of the state of siege is a tacit admission of its illegality; and the attempt of M. Montalivet to persuade the people that there was a previous determination to put an end to it, will, we think, be unsuccessful; for will it not naturally be asked, why was the revocation held back until the decision of the court of Cassation rendered it impossible to continue the despotic system longer, without trampling upon every vestige of constitutional liberty?

Under these circumstances, no successor to M. Perier has been appointed, and the cabinet of Louis Philippe remains without a head. M. Dupinnaire is, by some, still spoken of as the person whom the choice of the king will fall; by others, it is said that a serious difference of opinion had arisen between them, and that he had left Paris. It is probable that on this subject, if any thing is settled, nothing is known.

On the interminable question of Belgium, there is nothing yet definitive. Three new protocols have been published, and a counter project to them of his Dutch Majesty, which he concludes by saying, "that he will never depart either from what is required by honor, or the first law of the code of independent nations—a sacred and irrevocable law which no state can abandon with impunity, and which assigns to every government of a free people, no arbiter but its own determination."

No news had reached England of Don Pedro's expedition. Supplies had, however, been sent to him from the outports in the expectation of meeting him on the coast of Portugal.

From the *London Globe* we have copied an amusing article on the subject of our negotiations with Naples. The London editors, much as they boast of their superior intelligence, are certainly ridiculously ignorant when they speak of the affairs of this country.

The Americans have revived a claim on Naples to the amount of 500,000£, for the illegal seizure of American ships in the time of Muri. We may judge with what intentions the claim is brought forward at present, when we find that they propose to accept of Syracuse in lieu of the money. The Neapolitan government have offered them the island of Lampedosa, which, we hear, they have rejected with disdain. The Americans have long been desirous of a harbor in the Mediterranean, and are taking advantage of the disturbed state of Europe, to extort from the weakness of the Neapolitan government this long-coveted possession."

PARIS, July 5.—It has been reported that the duchess de Berri has quitted France, and arrived at Guernsey on the 25th ult. This, however, is not yet positively known, and her friends here say that she is still in La Vendée. Several Carlists of note are in Guernsey; among them are the two brothers Cuoudal.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet ship *Hudson*, arrived at New York on the 19th Aug., bringing London papers to the 15th July.

Allies between Holland and Belgium appear fast approaching to a crisis, and notwithstanding the numerous protocols and conferences of the diplomats of all the great powers, it would seem that resort will at last be had to arms.—We cannot believe that either country would venture on actual hostilities, unless instigated by a more powerful one; and certain it is, that an active war cannot be carried on in the Netherlands, without other and more influential countries being involved in it.

In France all seems tranquil. The disturbances in La Vendée are admitted to be at an end, but nothing is known of the fate of the duchess de Berri. A president of the council is not yet appointed.

The subject of Irish tithes has been brought by the British ministry before the house of commons, and their plan of a tithe-commutation, adopted in Ireland, will be seen by our extracts, is still in a very agitated state. A debate in the house on the payment to Russia of the Dutch loan, had excited much interest in England, as opposition had brought all their strength to bear against ministers on the question; they, however, carried their point by a majority of 46.—The debate elicited nothing important in regard to the external policy of either country.

We have only the official account of the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron. It had not reached Portugal when the last advices received in England left Lisbon.

IRELAND.

LONDON, July 16.—We are sorry to have to announce that in consequence of the state of Ireland, a prompt addition to its military force has been deemed necessary, and that the following regiments are now under orders for that distracted country:—the 18th, the 85th, the 90th, and the 91st. This last regiment commenced its march this morning for Manchester, to embark at Liverpool. The 80th regiment has been recently sent to Ireland, and a battalion of the guards is now on its march to supply the place of the battalion which has just returned from Dublin.

POLAND.

LONDON, July 14.—We have received from an authentic source, some confirmation respecting the insurrection at Lithuania, which will be read with interest. A partisan war against the Russians is going on with great activity in all the fortresses. In the forest of Swietokryz, a detachment of Cossacks was entirely cut to pieces by the insurgents. Rage and despair, says our correspondent, are in every heart, and the Russians display the most atrocious barbarity.—They have installed commissioners at Lithuania to value and confiscate the property of individuals who took no part in the Polish revolution, and to apportion them an equivalent in Russia. Already 30,000 thousand Polish peasants have been sent into the interior of Russia, and are replaced by an equal number of Russian boors. The emperor Nicholas has declared he will make a Poland of Siberia and a Siberia of Poland.

The member of the diet, Modlinski, and another, whose name is not mentioned, who had been released from a long imprisonment, upon condition of a dishonorable declaration, and who had rejected the terms of their liberation, were again confined, and died in prison at the end of four days.

The Russians apprehend a new revolution at Warsaw, and every night patrols, followed by artillery, scour the streets.

The destruction of Poland continues its ruthless course; the fine university of Wilna has just been dissolved, and its splendid library of 200,000 volumes is ordered to be removed into Russia.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the ships *Kentucky* and *Saratoga*, at New York, from Havre, Paris papers to the 19th July have been received.

The news is more warlike in its character than has before reached us for some months.

The plague is announced as having made its appearance at Constantinople. The symptoms this year are much more alarming than usual, and great numbers are falling victims.

The cholera was raging in Paris with considerable violence. Deaths on the 18th, 205.

PARIS, July 17.—Rumors of the invasion of Switzerland by Austrian troops have been spread through all the Helvetic Cantons. This has arisen from the appearance of certain Austrian officers on the frontiers of Tyrol and Lombardy, making examinations under the pretext of establishing lines of health. Letters from Milan speak constantly of the concentration of Austrian troops on the borders of Switzerland.

We have news to day which confirms the previous reports of a violent insurrection in Rhenish Bavaria, and that a party of troops had joined the insurgents. Austrian and Prussian troops were expected immediately.

MADRID, July 10.—The whole court is in a state of anxiety in consequence of an indisposition of the king, the nature of which is concealed by the physicians. Our town is full of Carlists.

LANDING OF DON PEDRO AT OPORTO.

On the 14th, the Firebrand steamer arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the evening of the 9th, at which moment a telegraphic communication announced the landing of Don Pedro's forces at Matosinhos, three miles north of Oporto. In consequence of this information, the Firebrand proceeded to Oporto, and at midnight on the 10th, she was in the midst of Don Pedro's squadron, lying at anchor off the bar, and was immediately visited by some officers from the *Donna Maria* frigate, who communicated that the fleet had arrived off the coast on Sunday evening, and that the landing of the troops was effected on Monday at Matosinhos, in good order, there being no opposition. Some of Miguel's cavalry were seen at a short distance, but after holding a parley among themselves they retired. Don Pedro's forces consisted of 7,000 men, including about 400 Englishmen, and about the same number of Frenchmen.

Don Pedro immediately marched his troops to Oporto, which he entered without experiencing any resistance, the governor and the garrison having retreated across the Douro, to Villa Nova, from whence they a good deal annoyed Don Pedro and his forces. It was accordingly resolved to cross this river, and drive them from their position, which was effected on the evening of the 10th, by 3000 of Don Pedro's troops, who made good their landing under cover of the steam vessels belonging to the squadron. Don Miguel's troops however, did not retire without displaying their attachment to their master by defending themselves in a determined manner, and one regiment declaring in favor of Don Pedro by throwing up their caps and shouting "Viva Donna Maria!" they were surrounded by the other troops of the garrison,

and nearly all cut to pieces! Several officers of smart sword and blade called jokers, and privates, however, had deserted the standard of the usurper, and joined Don Pedro, but no body of men had come over to the young queen's side. Don Pedro's headquarters were fixed at Oporto, the inhabitants of which city, it was expected, would espouse the cause of the young queen, and voluntarily arm themselves.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The king of Holland has given a final answer to the requisitions of the conference respecting Belgium. He has absolutely refused to recognise the independence of the Belgians, on any other terms than those of the closing of the Scheldt against them, the annexation of Limburg to Holland, the retention of Lexinburg, and an appointment of a much larger amount of debt to the Belgians. It is taken for granted that this ultimatum will be rejected by the Conference. Indeed all accounts from Holland now breathe of immediate war. The king, and with him the nation, appear to consider that they have, by this communication, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the conference, and they were preparing to abide the result. Hostilities on a petty scale have already commenced near Maestricht. King Leopold is stated to have positively declared, that he would listen to no new terms likely to be proposed for the adjustment of affairs between himself and the king of Holland; and that the complete evacuation of the Belgian territory did not take place by the 20th inst. the siege of Maestricht would be formed on the following day.

German papers state that the cholera has made its appearance at Toplitz, near Dresden. Forty deaths have already occurred there.

Nassau papers to the 3d inst. have been received at New York. H. B. M. schooner *Nimble*, arrived at Nassau on the 27th of July, with her prize, the Portuguese slave brig *Hebe*, of 8 guns and 28 men, which the *Nimble* captured on the 13th of that month, after a chase of four hours on the coast of Cuba. Four hundred and one slaves were on board at the time of the capture.

Asiatic Cholera.

On one section, No. 40, of the canal across New Jersey, the Cholera appeared with such malignity that it was found necessary to dismiss the workmen. On Thursday the 26th ult. a pedlar from New York came among them, was seized the next morning, and died before night. On the same day, three other persons were taken and died. On the three successive days seven more died. On Thursday following all hand on the section were discharged, after the death of thirteen in four days, and several others died on their route to other places. The whole number at the place did not exceed 80.

[United States Gazette]

Another Melancholy Story.—Since the epidemic appeared in our country, many affecting instances of mortality have occurred in families. Mr. Smith Johnson, a cooper, resided in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, with his wife, his own and his wife's mother, and a servant maid. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman in easy circumstances—his family lived prudently and temperately, and with the most scrupulous regard to cleanliness.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Johnson was taken sick, and after a few hours illness died; yesterday morning Mrs. Johnson's mother, and Mrs. Johnson's son, were both attacked, and now are in their graves. The servant woman, who fled from the house to visit her friends at Rockaway, sickened on the road and died. A Gentleman who visited the house, sickened while there, was carried home immediately, and is now convalescent. Thus of a happy and healthy family, in a few short hours, every one, save Mr. Johnson, has been snatched from content and life, by this fatal epidemic.—Mer. Ada.

Gloomy City.—Albany is now, emphatically, a gloomy place; and every day, in the business part of the city, it looks worse than on a Sunday in ordinary times. Many stores are closed, and thousands of people have left the place. Scarcely any one from abroad visits us, and all things look despondingly. The Steamboats bring few passengers, and the taverns are the same as empty. Business is at a stand, and were it not for the liberality of our banks, the utmost distress would be produced. Our business men are endeavoring to weather the storm, and we trust that by perseverance they will escape ship wreck.

All persons confined in Bellevue prison at the suit of the United States, were discharged on Wednesday, on their own recognizances. Carri still remains in this prison, as there seems to be some question amongst the authorities, as to whether he is to be considered a prisoner in charge of the state of New York, or in charge of the United States.—*Courier & Enquirer*.

Among the Indians on the reservation near Buffalo, N. Y., the number of deaths by cholera has been 9. They have in most cases treated the disease in their own way, and their confidence in the remedy has increased. They fast place on the stomach and limbs, quantities of

combined. Of this this they administer large draughts until the stomach is relieved and a profuse perspiration breaks forth. Numbers have thus been relieved after violent vomiting and spasms had come on.

We are informed (says the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer) that no grand or petit juries will be required to attend the U. S. circuit or district court at the places of adjournment. That the courts will be adjourned back to New York in September, and that no business will be transacted other than to receive the returns of process, enter judgements, and hear notices, of course.

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) August 9.

"The cholera made its appearance amongst us this morning, at a very rapid rate. There are seven persons taken sick this day, but I am unable to say whether they are all cholera or not. One person has died, and others despaired of. They are principally blacks."

The Norfolk Beacon, advertizing to the cholera as it exists at that place, says:—"The disease continues to be confined to colored persons, and without respect to habits; indeed the majority of deaths have been among that class of servants who have been used to the tenderest treatment, and whose manner of living has been unexceptionable."

Total number of deaths in this city during the week ending on Saturday the 4th inst. 243, of which 81 adults and 3 children are reported of malignant cholera; 29 children of summer complaint. During the same period in New York the total number was 577, 385 of cholera.

[Saturday Bulletin.]

Cholera Infantum.—At the cholera hospitals, one or two instances have occurred where female patients who were treated for cholera, have presented their attendants with fine babies. The witty Dr. C. being asked the name of the disease, replied—"Why, sir, it might be called Cholera Infantum."

THE CHOLERA.

The pestilence has reached Boston at last.—Judging from the preparations made to extirpate it on its first appearance, we expect it will be mild and moderate. The disorder, however, spreads gradually throughout the country. It is penetrating into the interior of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Virginia. As far as we can learn from imperfect date, it is even more severe in the country than it is in the cities. There are few Boards of Health in the country to report daily and perpetuate the alarm and excitement. Great alarm prevails generally in the South, particularly since its fatality among the blacks has shewn itself in Norfolk. The weather in New York has been for some time very capricious. A few days ago it was excessively hot—on Thursday night it changed suddenly, and rained the greater part of yesterday. We should not be surprised if from this cause, the cases were to increase. At all events, it may be as well for those out of town to remain where they are a while longer.—*Courier & Enquirer*.

Cholera at Bermuda.—We learn from the Captain of the brig *Queen of the Isles*, that the brig *Bermuda* arrived at Turks Island on the 31 ult in 11 days from Bermuda, having lost three of her men by cholera. We also learn that the cholera had made its appearance in the Island of Bermuda, though as yet its ravages had not been very extensive. Many of the inhabitants were leaving the Island.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Improvement of the Steam Engine.—A great improvement in the steam engine has been recently made by Mr. G. Renoldson of South Shields. This engine has three cylinders from one boiler, with the connecting rods on a triangular crank, so that while one piston is moving upwards, another is going down, and another passing the centre, the pistons following each other in a regular division of time, and completely balancing each other as far as weight and pressure are concerned, the sides of course moving upon a smaller triangular crank. This engine has nearly as complete an equability and uniformity of motion as it is possible to procure from a rotary engine. The necessity of a fly wheel is altogether superseded. It is so steady in its motion, indeed, as hardly to affect the frame on which it stands, and makes so little noise that it would scarce be known to work, were it not seen to be so. Such an engine must necessarily be of great use in steamboats, in cotton factories, and in those manufactures where fine metal work is wrought. An engine of this description will go in less bounds than those of the ordinary construction. A space of five feet four inches, will hold from 15 to 20 horse power; and engines of 20 horse power on this plan may be set within a frame only five feet square. The present is a high pressure engine, but very slight alteration would give it the condensing principle. From the greatest power it possesses, however, at comparatively a light pressure of steam, it appears to be quite as secure as any condensing engine could be made.—*English paper*.

It was a remark of Fisher Ames, that "Fame would travel from Maine to Georgia while Truth was putting on her boughs."