

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer, Aug. 27.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Our new schooner Eclipse, boarded on Saturday night, the barque Orbit, captain Page, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d July. We have received by her London Journals of the evening of the 20th and Liverpool of the 21st July.

Of the further progress of the expedition of Don Pedro, no later authentic accounts have reached England; we have gleaned, however, from different sources some unofficial particulars in relation to it. We do not hesitate to give it as our belief, that Don Pedro will in the end be successful. The greater part of his force consist of Portuguese, who, if repulsed, would for ever afterwards be expelled from their native country, whose prospects through life depend on the issue of the contest. They are, generally far above the common class of soldiers, for those inhabitants of Portugal who attached themselves to the constitutional party, were the most enlightened in the community. Such men, with such incentives to courage and actions, collected in the numbers they now are, under the banner of Dona Maria, will be, it is fair to presume, an overmatch for the ill disciplined constrained levies of Don Miguel.

An official protocol of measures adopted by the German confederacy has been published—the chief object of which seems to be to crush the spirit of freedom in Germany, to put down the legislative bodies of those states which possess them, and to protect Austria and Prussia against the dangerous example of popular institutions.

The equipment of the fleet in England, apparently with a view of hostile operations, has excited some attention, and conjecture is busy as to its destination.

The news from Holland and Belgium still wears a warlike aspect. The London Standard says:

Things seem to be coming towards a crisis in Belgium. To-morrow is the last final day, and both parties are preparing with all their powers for actual conflict. In the sitting of the 12th, the minister for foreign affairs declared that it was impossible for him to name the day when recourse would be had to arms, even though that day might be already fixed.

The Dutch army is in excellent condition and in high spirits, and heartily responds to the warlike addresses of the house of Orange.

Leopold has prorogued the Belgian congress; an attempt was previously made by the opposition members to obtain from his ministers some explanation on the subject of the acts of the London congress, but without effect. We would hope that the commander of the citadel of Antwerp, will find no excuse for carrying his threatened destruction of the city into effect, though we are not without our fears that before matters are settled, the envy with which Holland has always regarded the commercial advantages of Antwerp may, in the present state of excited feeling between the two countries, be productive of some injury to its prosperity.

From France there is nothing new; the following singular production has been circulated with some profusion in Paris, and thrown into the box of the *Nouvelles* newspaper.

Madame has quitted the West, but she has stationed herself in the neighborhood, assured of the means of returning.

Her Royal Highness will not quit France. She recollects that the blood of Henry IV. and of the Maria Theresa runs in the veins. The danger which she encountered during the last two months has developed all her courage.

When France is menaced; when foreign powers, not finding in the situation of our country in the guarantees which can assure the peace of Europe, mediate an invasion, the mother of Henry V. will be in the midst of those faithful Frenchmen who defend the soil of their country.

This exalted idea explains the present tranquility of the West. It could not otherwise be comprehended, for the Vendees have not degenerated, and it may be recollect that efforts have hitherto failed to conquer these constant defenders of the altar and the throne.

Although the Central Board of Health of London report no cases of cholera in that metropolis, it is evidently again prevailing there to a considerable extent, principally, however, in the city and the parishes along the river below London Bridge. The report for England and Scotland of the 20th, announces 389 new cases and 136 deaths, that of Ireland of the 17th, 174 new cases in Dublin and 55 deaths. The other places in that country where the mortality is greatest are Waterford, Cork, Kinsale, Belfast, Ballymactree and Drogheada. The accounts from Paris confirm those before received of the increased ravages again making there by this disease.

The correspondent of a London paper says, "The temperature has, I lament to say, again risen, while the wind—from the north blows cold. The thermometer (Fahrenheit) stands at this moment (two o'clock) at 83. The sad effects of the circumstances are palpable in the dreadful increase of the cholera. I regret exceedingly to state, on the authority of respectable physician, that the deaths on Sunday were between 300 and 400! while the official return represents them as having been 120."

WAR.—London July 17.—Orders have suddenly been received here for all the remaining officers and men of the marine armament, I returned to Vera Cruz, intending deaths in the city of Baltimore—Males 70, females 50—51 died of cholera, 26 of cholera infusum; 8 of consumption, and 1 by the bite of a spider. Under 5 years there were 35; above 22 71. 44 were colored persons. The Board of Health have resolved during the existence of the cholera in the city, to make daily reports.

tillery, not embarked in any of his majesty's ships, about 100 in number, to proceed to Plymouth, where they will be joined by about 300 of the royal marines of that division, to form part of a secret expedition, the command of which will be given to Major Park, C. B. They will take a brigade of guns and Congreve rockets. Different opinions exist as to their probable destination—Lisbon, Antwerp, and Minorca, being each named. We have no good reason for attaching any particular credit to either of these rumors in preference to the others.

The Prussian State Gazette contains the following important paragraph:—"The British embassy have declared that a fleet is preparing to employ measures of rigor against Holland, to obtain the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp; but our government is strongly opposed thereto, and has declared that neither the French, nor the Belgians, nor the English, shall occupy the citadel before the affairs are completely arranged."

PARIS, July 19.—Our government has received a courier from the Hague with despatches from the marquis of Dalmatia. They announce that the cabinet of the Hague has received the reply of the conference to the projected treaty, but that it still persists in refusing to accede to the propositions of the five powers. Private letters from the Hague add, that the king of Holland has just received intelligence from Prince Frederick of Holland, dated at Berlin, which indicate a disposition on the part of the Prussian government, to sustain the Dutch cabinet in the course which it has hitherto pursued. And in truth, when we see the Austrians and Prussians on the point of establishing themselves on the Rhine, it is not surprising that all concession is refused, since it is certain that those powers will assist the Dutch, the moment France shall render aid to the Belgians.

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In spite of the uncertainty in regard to the fate of Belgium, the king of the French perseveres in the intention of giving his daughter in marriage to King Leopold, hoping that this alliance will add respectability to the new realm, in the view of the king of Holland, and give it greater chances of permanence. It is now said that the marriage will take place on the 8th or 10th of August.

From the Lisbon Gazette of July 4.—(Official.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Being resolved to employ all means to save the monarchy and the honor of the nation from the most iniquitous aggression that has been attempted against Portugal, I order, for that purpose, and in conformity with the laws of nature, nations, and of war, that in case the expeditions of the rebels should approach the coasts of the kingdoms, Lisbon and all the places on the sea coasts of the kingdom, shall be immediately declared in a state of siege, and considered as being so, unless I give orders to the contrary.

M. Conde de S. Lourenco, member of the council of state, minister of war, will attend to this, and cause it to be executed, giving the necessary orders.

"Palace of Cachias, June 30, with signature of his majesty.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head-quarters, Palace of Cachias, July 3.

Most Illustrious Sir.—The king orders me to transmit to your excellency the enclosed copy of the decree of the 30th of June, declaring all the places and districts on the sea coast, to be in a state of siege, in case the rebels should approach the coast of the kingdom. Of which I inform your excellency, that you may give the necessary orders.

Conde de S. LOURENCO.

Asiatic Cholera.

From the New Orleans Advertiser, August 18.

At the meeting of the board of health on Tuesday last, a letter, addressed to the governor of this state, accompanied with a small box, containing a quantity of the Mexican plant, *huaco*, was laid before the board for its consideration, by Dr. Fortier. The letter and the plant

from Dr. Jean Louis Chabert, at Vera Cruz, to whom the board directed the governor to return their grateful thanks, and further to request the doctor to favor them with the botanical qualities of the huaco. The president of the board has been directed to try the virtues of this plant, and to lay the result of his experiments before the public.

Dr. Chabert says the huaco almost instantaneously destroys the effect produced by the bite of the rattle snake and other poisonous reptiles. It has also been found efficacious in yellow fever, and from the analogy existing between that disease and the cholera morbus, the doctor recommends it as a curative for the latter, and says should the cholera make its appearance at Vera Cruz, he shall instantly employ it with confidence. The following is an extract from his letter:

In 1828, being authorized by the Federal government, I was willing and about to make use of the huaco in cases of yellow fever. Circumstances independent of my control, however, at that moment, rendered my observations impracticable. Commissioned by the same go-

vernment, I returned to Vera Cruz, intending to prosecute my inquiries by deep researches, and to make such observations as would be likely to lead to the object I had proposed to myself, and which was to determine the degree of efficacy the huaco contained as a curative of the yellow fever.

But few cases of that malady have occurred this year (up to the present day) in order to render my inquiries conclusive. Nevertheless, out of twenty persons who were attacked with yellow fever, and who were treated with huaco, not one has fallen a victim.

But if the observations which I have been able to make are too limited to authorize me to give a definite and positive opinion, at all events, they have enabled me to judge of the peculiar phenomenon which develops itself under the influence of this remedy, in those subjects to which it was applied.

No one took the decoction of huaco without experiencing a suspension of the agitation to which they were a prey, which proves that this remedy acts as a modicator of the nervous system, all the patients experienced a pleasant heat which developed itself in the stomach, and a little after experiencing this heat in the stomach, the same was felt at all the extremities of the body, with sensations of pricking in the skin, which was quickly followed by perspiration and the placidity of the skin; this proves the full development which the circulation acquires under the influence of the huaco.

In reflecting on the plague which has devastated Europe, and which has already reached one point of the American continent—in comparing the symptoms which characterize the cholera morbus with those which I have always observed in the yellow fever—I became convinced, that although separate in particulars easily to be distinguished, yet the two cruel maladies are of the same origin, and that their causes, only appreciated by their dismal effects, penetrate into the animal system, in the same manner, and determine early in the same mortal affections.

This belief, sir, has induced me to forward to you a small box of the huaco, in order that you may, if you think proper, order that the effects of the same may be tried on some persons attacked with the yellow fever, and above all that it may be employed in cases of cholera, in case the state of Louisiana, (to which I am attached) should be so unfortunate as to be visited by this devastator.

The method of administering it is very simple—1 drachm of huaco, to be boiled in a bottle and a half of water, until it shall be reduced one fifth, and given inwardly, warm and sweetened, half a small cup full at a time, every 25 or 30 minutes, until the warmth of the skin, and the perspiration shall be established, which generally takes place after the third dose is administered: from then you may retard from two and even three hours, the intermediate time of administering the remedy. A spirituous tincture composed of 1 oz. of huaco and spirits of wine, may be employed warm outwardly, by friction.

Woods and Cholera.—The Danvers physicians, who visited New York to observe the cholera, remark that the disease begins in low, damp, foggy, or filthy situations, among the intemperate and the debauched; and that as the atmosphere becomes more filled with the choleric influence, it prostitutes individuals of better habits, and visits higher and more healthy situations. They think the progress of the disease in this country confirms the fact noticed by the French physicians in Russia—"that the woods, and probably the fir tree, (including doubtless the pine and other resinous trees,) more than any other, have the property of destroying or neutralizing that unknown cause which generates cholera. Very woody districts in Russia were entirely preserved from this destructive scourge." Kristosy Island, situated among the populous islands of St. Petersburg, and containing three villages, was completely preserved from the disease, although communicating daily with the city by a thousand barges. The island is low and damp, but is covered by a superb forest.

Smoking.—Our friends in Fall river seem determined to prevent the cholera appearing among them if human exertions can avail. The order now is to fumigate all passengers from Providence, notwithstanding they make objections. Last Thursday they were smoked with a compound of rosin, and other villainous ingredients, to the great offence of their nostrils, and damage to their wearing apparel. A lady who went from Troy to Providence, returned on Thursday, and had to undergo the aforementioned fumigation, which entirely abstracted color from a beautiful new pink dress.—*Ag. Bedford Gag.*

During the past week there were in Philadelphia 500 deaths—adults 321, children 179. Of which number there were 140 under five years—from 10 to 20, 39—from 20 to 50, 225—from 50 to 89, 88. 282 died of malignant cholera, 51 of summer complaint, 18 of diarrhoea, 14 of typhus fever, 19 of consumption, and 10 of cholera morbus.

By the report of interment in New York, we find last week there were in that city 444 deaths by different diseases.

During the week ending on the 20th inst., there had been one hundred and twenty seven deaths in the city of Baltimore—Males 70, females 50—51 died of cholera, 26 of cholera infusum; 8 of consumption, and 1 by the bite of a spider. Under 5 years there were 35; above 22 71. 44 were colored persons. The Board of Health have resolved during the existence of the cholera in the city, to make daily reports.

The Poor of New-York.—We gather the following facts from the New York Courier.

There are at this moment fifteen thousand persons in that city dependent upon charity for their daily subsistence, who will require aid till the cholera subsides; and although the pestilence is gradually subsiding, the subjects of charity are on the increase; many respectable mechanics and laborers who have never yet required aid, being now compelled, by six weeks of idleness, to come forward and ask for relief. For the relief of the suffering poor, the corporation of New York have appropriated \$25,000; and about \$20,000 have been raised by subscription, making in all \$45,000; out of which nearly 20,000 souls have received partial relief. It is proposed that an appropriation of fifty or sixty thousand dollars be appropriated for their relief.

A Scolding Wife.—M. Pasquier, a celebrated French lawyer, was unhappily married: his wife was constantly quarrelling with her domestics, or her husband, if he did not join in her complaints. In the first book of his "Epigrams," he thus sets forth his unpleasant situation:

No day, no hour, no moment, is my house Free from the clamor of my scolding spouse. My servants all are rogues, and so am I, Unless for quiet's sake I join the cry. I am in all her freaks my wife to please; I wage domestic war, in heats of ease. To vain the hopes an' my fond bosom bleeds. To feel how soon to peace me' strife succeeds, To find, with servants jarring, or my wife, The worst of lawsuits is a married life.

Tit for Tat.—A pedlar lately halted at a public house in the country, and by the landlady's request displayed nearly every article on his back for her examination. This he did cheerfully, expecting that a large purchase would be made. On enquiring what article the landlady would like to buy, she coolly replied, "Hoot, I donna want to buy ony thing. I merely wanted a sight o' them." "I'm sorry ye'll no buy," said the pedlar, "but never mind, let's see half a mitchkin o' your best whiskey." The stool was filled instanter, and a voluntary "farrel" placed beside it on the server. The pedlar kept warming himself at a brisk fire and crumping the gratis cakes, while the landlady was allowed in courtesy, to help herself and some female gossips to a pretty deep tasting of the "blue." Having drunk his health she filled up the glass and desired him to drink also. "Na, na," said the pedlar, "I want nae o' your whiskey—I merely asked ye for a sight o' it!" and so saying, he took his leave.—*Scotchman.*

Use of a pair of Tongs.—An unwanted use for this ingenious instrument, is described by M. Segrais in his memoirs and anecdotes. He relates that a certain preacher, making a panegyric on Louis XIII, and praising his chastity, gave the following example, with all the emphasis of exaggeration: "This prince," said he, "playing one day at shuttlecock, with one of the ladies belonging to the court, and the shuttlecock having fallen into her bosom, she desired that his majesty would come and take it out himself. But what did this chaste prince? To avoid the snare laid for him, he took the tongs from the chimney corner, and by means of that instrument prevented the danger to which he might have otherwise have been exposed from such a temptation."

Is this a pillow which I see before me?
Shakspeare.

In the 13th chapter of Ezekiel, and the 18th verse, may be found the following denunciation against huge mis-shapen sleeves:

"And say, thus saith the Lord God—Wo unto the woman that see pillows to all arm holes."

Now, we submit to our fair readers, if this description of sleeves does not include balloon sleeves; and we submissively ask them if they can conscientiously continue to wear such unnecessary things, after reading the above denunciation of the holy Prophet.—*Exeter (N.Y.) News-Letter.*

Preponderance of Runnet in Medicines.—A correspondent of a Medical Journal is fully of opinion that the runnet used in the making of cheese, a very small portion of which converts milk into curds and whey, is extracted from the stomach of calves, and is probably the gastric juice. It might be used with advantage in the cure of those diseases of the stomach in which there is a deficiency of the gastric juice, which frequently occurs in dyspepsia.

There has lately appeared in this book publishing arge, a work entitled "Somatepsychonologia," in which, amongst other interesting and eloquent matters, it is gravely asserted that "vegetable diet clarifies the intellect," and "produces ethereal corruption of genius;" and that Dr. Paley was a "bad reasoner," because, so saith this book, the doctor "often ate a whole shoulder of mutton at one meal."

An obscure cobler once returned thanks thro' the newspapers to the fire department for saving his stock: this caused considerable laughter, till a person present observed that he supposed the poor fellow's stock was his axel.